

# QUEST CLUB



# CENTURY BOOK



## QUEST CLUB

*Founded 1911*



The sole purpose of the Quest Club shall be to provide a forum for Club members to prepare, present and discuss research papers on social, economic, scientific, cultural, political and historical topics.



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**On the covers: Titles of all the papers  
presented during the Centennial year**

**Quest Club Century Book  
edited by Connie Haas Zuber**

## Introduction and Welcome

Any organization that reaches its 100th anniversary is a rarity. And any such organization that celebrates its Centennial with a program that continues to be vital while keeping pace with the changes in the larger society is rarer still. Quest Club is such an organization. Throughout its 100th Anniversary (1911-2011) Celebration, the organization has created Lasting Legacies for the Fort Wayne community and focused on what Quest members do best — research, write, and report, present and discuss.

One Lasting Legacy was the development of a video presentation entitled “100 Years of Going Places, The Fort Wayne Transportation Story.” Until the 20th Century, Attila the Hun and Little Turtle took the same amount of time to travel 100 miles. By the early 20th Century, however, new means of transportation including the train and automobile offered faster options. Those born in 1911 went places with horses, cars, and trains. In their old age, people were going places in airplanes and had walked on the moon. Many have written about various transportation methods, but the Quest DVD focused on personal transportation-related memories of the membership and featured on-camera interviews with those Quest members who had special stories to tell.

The DVD had its debut at the Fall party in 2011. It was broadcast later on WFWA public television and made available to area schools and to the public at large through the Allen County Public Library.

For the Spring party, the committee created a program celebrating the adventures and misadventures of Quest Club members as

they learned to use new communications technologies and opportunities. That script is part of the club archives. The music of the Quest Prayer performed that night is in this keepsake book.

A second Lasting Legacy was inclusion of a digitized copy of each of the papers developed by Quest members between 1911 and 2011 in the Allen County Public Library catalog. In all, more than 2,200 papers were digitized.

Early in its planning for the Centennial observance, the committee chose to focus on in-house programs rather than a large community-wide celebration. It was honorary chair Allen Steere who shepherded the committee into the in-house format. Steere was gracious enough to be interviewed on camera about his Quest Club memories. The recording, made at the WFWA studios, is a treasured part of the club archives.

The Noonday Programs throughout the anniversary year focused on some activity, paper, or event from the past. The first Friday of each month was reserved for a Quest Minute, an analysis or review of changes in the organization such as the inclusion of women. Remaining weeks in the month included Quest Reflections, the reading of a particularly enlightening or timely passage from one of the actual papers. Those items are included in the Century Book.

As Quest looks to its next 100 years, the organization expects to maintain its focus on life-long learning and maintain its vitality through investigation and research of worthy topics.



## 100th Anniversary Committee

Cheryl Taylor and Dana Wichern, co-chairs

Allen Steere, honorary chair

Hugh Baldus

Charlie Belch

Barbara Daniel

Dick Florea

Bruce Haines

Rebecca Minser

Bob Nance

Mac Parker

Nancy Stewart

Connie Haas Zuber

## Centennial Year officers

George Manning, President

John Beatty, Vice-President

Roger Hultquist, Secretary-Treasurer

## Board of Governors, in addition to the officers

Adie Baach • Charlie Belch

Mike Erler • John Feighner

Joan Goldner • Fred Hasecke

Bill Johnson • Stan Levine

David Lupke • Don Schmidt

John Shoaff • Nancy Stewart

# A History of Quest Club at 100 Years

By John D. Beatty

The birth of Quest Club occurred quietly on an autumn evening late in 1911, when three businessmen gathered at the home of Edward H. Merritt on Woodland Avenue. Merritt, co-founder of the Trade Mark Title Company, was joined by Charlie Fitch, an insurance agent and former manager of the Jenney Electric Company, and Enos Wesley Puckett, president of Fort Wayne Oil and Supply Company. After dinner, they discussed the possible founding of a new club, which they hoped would promote “greater cooperation and exchange of ideas between the active businessmen of Fort Wayne.” Calling their venture “the Quest Club,” they soon attracted the interest of four others: Albert Bond, nicknamed “Packy,” the president of Packard Piano Company; Myron Downing, manager of the National Biscuit Company; Arthur Hall, president of Lincoln National Life Insurance Company; and Edward Yarnelle, president of the Mossman-Yarnelle Company. Together, these seven men incorporated the club on December 1, 1911, planting the seed for what would become the longest-running professional and business luncheon meeting club in Fort Wayne history. Yarnelle would become its first president.

Many other clubs flourished in the city in 1911, the most prominent being the Commercial Club, the forerunner of Chamber of Commerce, which promoted

Fort Wayne’s business and industrial interests to potential investors and customers. But Quest Club, from its inception, had an entirely different purpose. It promised simply to promote the self-improvement of its members through education and shared experiences. Believing that scientific principles of efficiency could be applied to business management, the founders were convinced that through exchange of information, anyone could make a firm more productive and profitable.

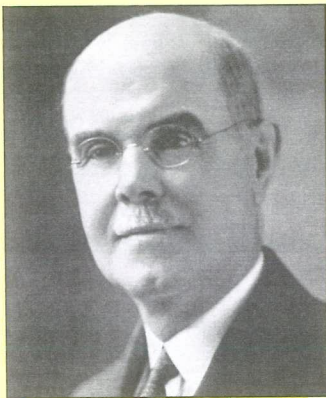
By 1911, running a business in Fort Wayne had become more complicated than it had been in the nineteenth century. New firms such as Lincoln Life, General Electric, and Dudlo were changing the commercial face of the city. When it had once been possible to rise through the ranks of a company and master all of its facets, executives were now expected to perform increasingly complex tasks for which they had no experience. They faced challenges that ranged from negotiating with labor unions and coping with changing technology to marketing products through more sophisticated advertising campaigns and improving customer service.

Coping with these changes demanded new administrative skills, and at that time, no business schools existed to provide degrees in corporate management. It is worth noting that none of the seven

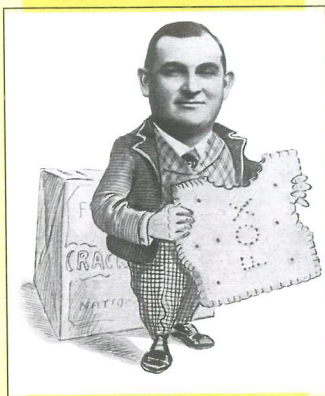
## Quest Historian/Writer

A member of Quest Club since 1997, John Beatty has generously used his talent and experience as a historian, writer and genealogical librarian at the Allen County Public Library on behalf of the club. He prepared this paper and presented it to kick off the Centennial year on Oct. 7, 2011. Beatty served the club as Vice-President during the Centennial year and was elected President for the following year.

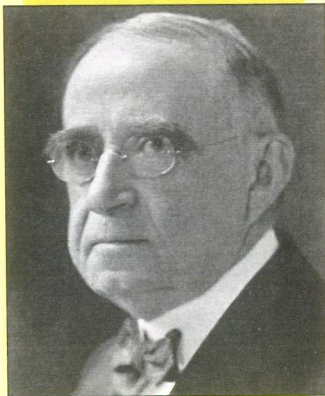
The paper he presented included footnotes guiding the reader to the sources for information in the paper. Those footnotes have been eliminated from this presentation of the paper, but they are accessible to anyone who is interested in the digitized version of the paper at the Allen County Public Library.



ALBERT "PACKY" BOND



MYRON DOWNING



CHARLES B. FITCH

charter members had any education beyond high school. All were self-made men who realized that they needed a place to exchange ideas and keep abreast of new trends.

Quest Club, they believed, would offer a forum for doing just that, providing both collegial support and guidance from outside experts. Its initial objective was "to bring to Fort Wayne [each month] some speaker of national reputation to talk on some phase of advertising, salesmanship, or business management." Merritt, the club's librarian, began to amass a collection of books on business administration for circulation to club members. In January 1912, Yarnell and Merritt leased an auditorium on the fourth floor of the Physicians' Defense Building at Wayne and Clinton streets for meetings. Forty-one businessmen signed on as members, and after months of planning, the club presented its inaugural lecture on an evening in September 1912. In that first Quest paper, William Ganson Rose, president of the Cleveland Advertising Club, urged members to support local industries while sharing their enthusiasm for Fort Wayne. "A city is a living, pulsing, institution with heart and soul..." he noted. "Its character depends upon its citizens. Its value to you depends upon your service to it."

Self-improvement and better management remained Quest Club's by-words through its first decade. A statement in the club program from 1913-1914 described it as "a wide awake body of busy businessmen whose intense and earnest

desire is more light on business efficiency." In addition to hosting guest speakers at evening meetings every third Friday, club members began presenting their own papers at weekly luncheon meetings. During that first full season of 1913-14, they learned about such topics as "Business Organization," "Production Department," "Selection of Salesmen," and "Cashing in on an Advertising Campaign."

Frederick J. Thieme, president of the Wayne Knitting Mills, remarked on the novelty of sharing such knowledge among competitors:

"The power of ... the Quest Club [he explained in 1914] lies largely in the fact that the membership ... brings for free distribution [through] thoughts and papers, their experience and conduct of their business. This one thing is a revelation to many people, for whoever heard of a man discussing in a paper, before a party of businessmen, the private affairs of his own business for the benefit of these men, so that they might get some good out of it ... I have heard talks ... that have awakened a new conception within me of the duties of employer and employee; of a fortunate one to those less fortunate; of a resourceful man to those who are helpless, and by carrying these ideas into my business, [I] have succeeded in getting better results for the concern."

If sharing business knowledge was in some measure new to Fort Wayne, the initial format of Quest Club was not. The founders had modeled it after the library and lecture societies that had flourished across America in the nineteenth century.

Members of these so-called lyceums read books from private club libraries, undertook original research, and presented papers to fellow members as a means of burnishing their professional credentials.

What distinguished Quest Club from these earlier societies, at least initially, was its exclusive focus on business. According to its first constitution adopted in 1919, “the object of the club shall be the study and discussion of the application of the scientific principles of salesmanship, advertising, sales management, and business management ... to develop a closer relationship among its members” and to “avoid taking part in the discussion of political issues of a partisan character.”

The constitution would remain unchanged until 1975, but the nature of the club began to evolve almost immediately. The circulating library became an early casualty, perhaps because the public library’s growing collection of business books had made it unnecessary.

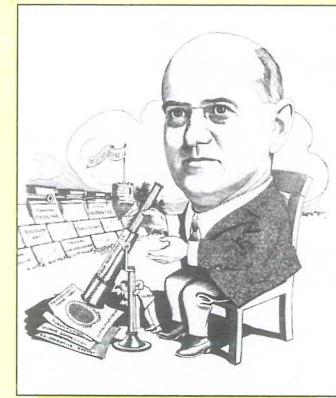
The membership also became more diversified in education and experience and began to include men from professional backgrounds outside of business. Together, they helped fuel the first phase of Quest’s evolution. Several attorneys became early and ardent members, including James Barrett Sr., Edward Hoffman, Benjamin Heaton, and Albert Thomas, all joining in 1918. In 1921, the Rev. Robert Little of First Presbyterian Church was invited to present a paper titled, “Social Conditions in Fort Wayne.” He was invited to join afterward. The Rev. Paul Krauss of Trinity English Lutheran

Church followed in 1926 and Charles Houser of Plymouth Congregational Church in 1934. Clergy from both Christian and Jewish congregations have been Quest members ever since, forming a strong club tradition.

Quest’s first educator, William Hess, joined in 1924 when he served as production manager for the Van Arnam Manufacturing Company. In 1930, he became vice president of Indiana Technical College and opened the door for many other teachers, principals, and university chancellors to follow. Rex Potterf, a teacher at Central High School, joined in 1930, and four years later, when he became Head Librarian of the public library, he began a long association of the club with the library. For many years he presented annual papers about new books.

Physicians also became a major component of the club. Charles Meigs, an optometrist, joined before 1918. Dr. Karl Eberly followed in 1934, becoming a popular club president. Other prominent physician members of the 1930s included Victor Hilgemann and D. F. Cameron.

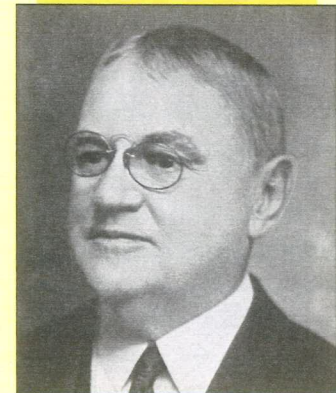
When Quest celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1922, the Program Committee invited members to give short papers on “What I Get Out of the Quest Club.” Robert Koerber praised the “really big speakers [invited] to Fort Wayne.” Packy Bond admitted applying new management principles to Packard Piano Company and increasing profits. Robert Little stressed the importance of ethics that the club provided, stating that “business needs contact with the church and the



E.H. MERRITT



ENOS WESLEY PUCKETT



EDWARD YARNELLE



THIS 1919 CARTOON POKED FUN AT "THE QUEST OF THE QUEST CLUB," FIVE YEARS AFTER WHAT IS STILL REMEMBERED AS ONE OF THE WORST CLUB PROGRAMS IN HISTORY.

church with business.” Bert Griswold underscored the civic importance of Quest, stating that through the club, “it is possible to ... neutralize ideas advanced by those opposed to ... ideals which are for the good of the community.”

By the mid-1920s, while still dominated by business-related papers, Quest Club’s noon program began to reflect the membership’s increasingly varied interests, another crucial phase in its evolution. Political, municipal, historical, and cultural issues began to trickle in occasionally as paper topics, though the papers were only a few pages long. By this time the Noon Program Committee assigned

the topics to members in order to encourage research and study for self-improvement. Among the earliest offerings of the 1920s were “Problems Involved in the Absorption of Returning Soldiers,” “Fort Wayne’s Future Water Supply,” “The Work of a National Campaign Committee,” “Effects of Women’s Suffrage in the Presidential Election,” and “Civic Pride: What Do I Owe My City.” By the 1930s, new topics included “The Romance of the Radio,” “Is Malnutrition of Children an Antecedent to Crime?” and “The Webster-Hayne Debate 100 Years Ago.” During these years the venue of club meetings moved from the Wayne Club to

the Anthony Hotel and later still to the third floor of the Commercial Club in 1927, it moved to the new Chamber of Commerce Building, where it remained for many decades. Later it moved to the Fort Wayne Women’s Club on the second floor in the same building.

While paper topics began to take the format of the club’s program, the format evolved. Initially, monthly evening meetings were its principal focus, a space usually reserved for outside guests, while club members provided the entertainment. Noon talks. This format remained at least through early 1922, when Quest announced that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, would address the club. Eventually, enthusiasm for the evening lectures waned, and they were dropped for a period of years before reemerging during the 1929-1930 season. They continued sporadically until 1937, when they were discontinued on the expense of speaker fees during the Great Depression.

In this era, Quest Club often involved with other clubs in the city to promote various civic causes. For the 1920s it sponsored a volleyball team that competed against other clubs, including the Y.M.C.A. It also took part in fun competitions against other clubs.

By the 1920s Quest had also become famous for its elegant social events, which were an essential aspect of the club from its beginning, with two and often three given each season: a fall or Harvest party, a Christmas Party or “frolic” with a third party in the spring, first called



# 25-Year Members Of Quest Club Honored

N.S. 5-18-38



**Ft. Wayne Clubs and Societies, Quest Club** Organization Observes Silver Anniversary Of Founding.

Staff Photo

Twenty-five year members of the Fort Wayne Quest Club were honored at a silver anniversary banquet for members and their wives Tuesday night at the Fort Wayne Woman's Club.

Twenty-five year members attending the anniversary celebration in the above picture are, left to right: Harry P. Fletcher, George H. Van Arnam, Charles A. Meigs, W. E. Dowd, Gottlieb H. Heine, Max J. Blitz and F. S. Hunting.

Other twenty-five year members who were unable to attend the anni-

versary event are S. B. Bechtel, W. C. Rastetter Sr., Robert Koerber Sr., B. Paul Mossman and H. J. Bowerfind.

One of the features of the party was an address by Harry P. Fletcher, who reviewed the history of the Quest Club. Entertainment was provided by a string trio under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Hartman and by Laurant and Company, magicians of Chicago.

Gifts of appreciation for services rendered the club during the last year were presented to R. Nelson Snider, president of the club, and

Frank Travers, secretary of the club. The Rev. Paul H. Krauss made a presentation of golf clubs and bags to Mr. Snider and Dr. H. Clive McAlister presented a camera to Mr. Travers.

More than 175 persons were present at the dinner. Ladies were given silver cake cutters as souvenirs.

Seven members of the board of governors to serve two-year terms also were selected Tuesday night. They are Mr. Travers, Mr. Snider, Dr. D. F. Cameron, the Rev. Charles M. Houser, A. G. Burry, W. Marshall Dale and Robert Koerber Jr.

QUEST CLUB'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY WAS HONORED WITH A NEWSPAPER PHOTO AND ARTICLE.

Gridiron Meeting and later known as the President's Party. The purpose of the latter, according to charter member Max Blitz, was to review the previous season's activities and papers and to spend all of the money remaining in the club treasury. He added that it strengthened "the fellowship that develops during the club year ... exemplify[ing] the idea that business and professional men may be human beings in spite of the break-neck speed at which the world is now traveling."

The local press often covered these events, which were sometimes held in private homes but more often at the Fort Wayne Country Club, the Women's Club, or in a public ballroom. In 1919, one of the earliest Quest parties at the Country Club featured a dinner followed by a performance from soprano Mary Anna Kaufman of Chicago. The Journal Gazette announced that "those going early will enjoy an evening at golf and other outdoor games."

In 1921, a party at the home of John B. Franke on Forest Park Boulevard dazzled club members with colored globes on strings of lights. Searchlights sent beams into the sky, and mezzo soprano Elsie Illingworth and an ensemble of musicians entertained on an outdoor stage beside a pond. Club members and their guests strolled through the wooded grounds, dined at outdoor tables, and after listening to the concert, went indoors for an organ recital. According to the News-Sentinel, "the whole brilliant affair was conducted in a manner and on a lavish

scale that marked it as a new type of social entertaining for the city."

Prohibition did little to curtail the flow of alcohol at some of these events, but usually when wives were not present. Blitz recalled a Quest stag party at the house of attorney Benjamin Heaton, and "by bribery or influence, real beer was available when there was supposed to be no such luxuries during Prohibition."

The themes of other parties ranged from musical programs to dramatic readings by actors, magic shows, and lectures by variety of authors and celebrities. Some of the better known speakers were poet Edgar Guest, journalists Lowell Thomas, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Earl Wilson, and actor John Carradine, who read passages from Shakespeare. Not all of these lectures lived up to their advance billing. In what may have been the worst Quest dinner in history, Packy Bond hired the author and engineer Harrington Emerson to speak on business efficiency in January 1915 at the Commercial Club. Bond promoted it as a special event and invited the general public. What followed was a disaster. The roast pork dinner was served undercooked and cold, while Emerson spent the evening speaking in a soft voice and writing figures on a blackboard with his back to his audience. Blitz wrote: "I can still visualize Bond ... pulling his chair up close to the speaker, cupping his hand to his ears, awaiting the long expected interesting part of the discussion. He sat in this pose for a long period of time, waiting patiently, just like the rest of the audience,

and finally he leaned back in his chair, dropped his hands to his side, and gave it up." The criticism that followed was unrelenting. Five years later Bert Griswold drew a cartoon with the names of all of the club members running in a stampede. One member asks, "What's the cause of the riot?" Another responds, "Why [W. E.] Doud and [Charles] Meigs have suggested that we invite Harrington Emmerson [sic] to give another talk on efficiency at another banquet at the Commercial Club."

Other parties considered failures included a 1941 party with the theme, "A Night in Old Mexico," hosted by President John Hoffman. Hoffman's son recalled that the party was so bad that the membership never let his father forget it. A Spring Party that featured a zither player was also panned, as was another featuring author Studs Terkel, who refused to wear a tuxedo and made little effort in his performance.

Of course, most Quest parties were enjoyable, and some were quite different from what we have come to expect. Many featured special prizes and souvenirs for club members and wives. Blitz recalled bingo parties with prizes of turkeys, serving sets, and cash. At a party held in the Wolf and Dessauer dining room, members sat in parties of eight, and each table had a roasted turkey, considered a great delicacy. One club member was designated as the carver for each table and received the carving set as a souvenir. When the club honored its twenty-five-year members in 1938, more than 175

were served, and each of the ladies received a silver cake cutter.

Other parties had special themes or gimmicks. At the Gridiron Meeting in May 1922, the News-Sentinel reported that “a novel program [was] hilariously conducted.” Each member received a telephone, and the grid was wired so that every member could listen in on the calls. A number of mock calls were made, including some from “lady friends” of the members, while former presidents were upbraided in a joking manner for their management of the club.

Musical performances remained standard fare at many club parties. In the 1920s, members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented a private concert for the club at the home of E. M. Wilson. In 1939, the Welsh Imperial Singers performed before the club and hundreds of guests at the Shrine Theatre. Walter Hansen, the News-Sentinel music critic, thanked President Walter Bohn for the “fine civic spirit which prompts you to making the city of Fort Wayne a place concerned not only with the material ... affairs of life, but also with that sorely needed element which is called culture.”

When the Purdue University Glee Club performed in May 1947, a reporter commented, “The Glee Club was at its best in medleys of Cohan and Berlin songs, though its interpretation of ‘Among My Souvenirs’ was possibly the most moving and dramatic event of the evening.” The Glee Club returned on many other occasions. The seventy-five member National Swedish Chorus



QUEST CLUB'S MEMBERSHIP IN 1948

performed in 1956, to which the Journal Gazette remarked that the performance was “simply an unforgettable display of [the] perfect blending of voices.”

For many of these large performances, each club member was permitted to invite between ten and twenty guests, with the Shrine Auditorium being a frequent venue. Club members served as ushers. These large public parties continued into the late 1950s, but were later discontinued when a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service threatened the club's tax status. Attorney Paul Philips negotiated a settlement, and for several years the club paid back taxes. This problem and the general rise in expenses brought an end to these public parties and reduced the number of evening parties to two per season, the Fall Party and the President's or Spring Party.

The parties notwithstanding, the heart of Quest Club has always been its Friday noon programs. By the 1950s and 60s,

papers became longer and more diversified in scope. While business and economic topics still predominated, a variety of political, historical, municipal, and social topics continued to broaden the club's focus. Some examples included “Can a Free Press Be a Responsible Press?” “Should Red China Be Admitted to the U.N.?” “McCarthyism,” “Our Diminishing Natural Resources,” “Pyramids of the New World,” “Judging Thomas Jefferson,” and “The Role of Public Schools in Integration.” Some were humorous, most were serious, and all were followed generally by engaging discussion that was longer and probably more animated than what we have today.

During some seasons, the Program Committee assigned a series of papers that examined controversial topics from several angles. Election issues were favorite subjects, while communism became the focus of three papers in 1965: “Karl Marx,

the Man and His Times,” given by Allan McMahan; “Changes in Communist Theory and Practice,” presented by Rabbi Frederick Doppelt; and “What Can We Do to Change Communist Thinking?” by the Rev. John Meister. During the 1962-63 season, Bill McNagly took the pro and Bud Jones the con on a study of the principles of the John Birch Society. In 1974-75, Reid Chapman argued for and Art Richard against the subject, “Should Churches Stay Out of Secular Affairs?”

Cliff Milnor pointed out in the 1960s, with great amusement, a fact that every club member already knew — that Quest Club had strayed far from its original constitution in forbidding political discussions. He stated that a new pattern had been adopted: “Disregard the Constitution and do as the Noonday Program Committee tells you.” However, not until in 1975, under the presidency of John Young, did the club adopt a new constitution that more accurately reflected its evolution away from its business roots: “The object of this club shall be to provide members of our community who are interested in social, economic, cultural, political, and historical information, an opportunity to present and discuss papers prepared by club members.”

The local press covered club lectures into the 1960s and considered them newsworthy events. At one time a local radio station wanted to broadcast them live. Some topics were so timely that they prompted members into action in the community. According to club member Ernie Williams, editor of the News-

Sentinel, these papers were “seminal” because they “impacted on our cultural or economic growth or improved our way of life in some way or other.”

One of the first such lectures had occurred in 1917, when America prepared to enter World War I. Club members heard a rousing patriotic address from H. H. Merrick, general manager of Armour & Company of Chicago, which led immediately to the formation of the Fort Wayne Council of Military and Naval Affairs, which coordinated the local war effort.

Max Blitz recalled that the development of the local Y.M.C.A, the paving of Calhoun Street, the relocation of International Harvester, and the elevation of local railroad tracks all resulted from discussions at the club. In 1952, Joseph Dye’s paper, “The Fort Wayne Cultural Center” inspired the formation of the Fort Wayne Fine Arts Foundation, a local fund-raising agency and umbrella organization for the arts in Fort Wayne.

Another community achievement resulted from Alfred Kettler’s paper, “A New University for Fort Wayne,” given during the 1957-58 season, in which he laid the groundwork for what would become Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne. In his year-end summary of the Quest season, Cliff Milnor commented: “A new university for Fort Wayne was delivered by A. W. Kettler on November 1 ... he laid before us the foundation of a dream which can, and must, become a reality if we are to provide our youth with the educational advantages

which we think they need.” Three years later Kettler offered another paper in which he announced the year 1963 as the target date for beginning classes.

Mac Parker’s 1980 paper, “Industry – Boon or Blight – Fort Wayne’s Future,” became the catalyst for the formation of the Corporate Council and the Fantus Study. A year later, John Irvin attributed this paper as the source for “our redirection and commitment to economic growth, business development, and leadership development.” Mac later gave three more papers that assessed changes the local economy during each ensuing decade.

Still other papers led to the publication of books. Bert Griswold regaled the club during an evening lecture about life in early Fort Wayne, a prelude to the eventual publication of his Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, in 1917. George Mather’s papers, “Saints and Skeletons in Fort Wayne Church Closets,” and “History of Churches in Fort Wayne,” both presented in the 1980s, culminated in his book, “Frontier Faith: The Story of the Pioneer Congregations of Fort Wayne, Indiana,” published in 1992. Al Zacher’s papers on Woodrow Wilson, James Madison, and Franklin D. Roosevelt inspired an interest in presidential history, leading to his authorship of “Trial and Triumph: Presidential Power in the Second Term,” published in 1996. David Bennett’s paper on Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall led to the writing of a full-length biography, “He Almost Changed the World: the Life and Times of Thomas

Riley Marshall,” published in 2007.

By the 1980s, it became clear to many members that the standards for club papers had become more rigorous, another key element in its continuing evolution. As expectations grew, the results were often memorable and occasionally even profound. As one member commented in 2006, “The papers are more involved and take longer preparation time since I became a member about 30 years ago. In preparation of one of these papers, I reviewed some earlier papers dating back to the 40s and 50s, and you could see that there was not the research time or depth of thought as in papers currently. Overall, I believe the papers have gotten better.”

During the 1980s and 1990s, Questors presented papers that ranged a wide gamut from literature, the arts and science to economics, popular culture, ethics, and future change. Some examples included “Genetic Engineering,” “The Genius of J. S. Bach,” “The Future of Philanthropy,” “Terrorism,” “Where Are We on the Information Superhighway,” “Understanding Picasso,” “Salmon Rushdie and International Censorship,” and “Why People Hate.”

A favorite paper from this period was Bill Latz’s “Sex after Sixty,” presented in 1981. Another memorable though tragic event was David Peters’ lecture on “Palestinians,” scheduled for February 1980. As he began the paper, Peters suffered a massive heart attack and died at the podium. His paper was never given, though it remains in the Quest archives.

The demographics of Quest’s

membership also changed, though slower than by most community standards. Originally an all-white club for men, Quest admitted its first African-American member, Levan Scott, in 1982, and its first women, Joanne Lantz, Barbara Burt, and Marilyn Moran Townsend in 1992. Though widely favored at the time, the decision to break the gender barrier resulted from discussions that had lasted nearly a decade. In 1982, John Irvin conducted a member survey and concluded, “I can say candidly that the future prospect of women becoming members of Quest is doubtful.”

On October 4, 1985, as the club prepared to celebrate its 74th year, the Program Committee and club president William Latz invited Cosette R. Simon, executive director of the local Y.W.C.A., to deliver the opening lecture, “Women of Fort Wayne.” Though Simon did not join the club, her appearance began to influence attitudes toward women and the club. Ernie Williams recalled that “there was a sprinkling of women in the audience” to hear the address. Increasingly afterward, they began to appear more frequently as guests, and Williams added, “This feminine infiltration seemed to mark a significant trend to the back-benchers at the non-eating table.” Still remaining skeptical of the change, he quoted his wife as questioning why any woman would want to join Quest Club, and he concluded that her attitude “should give the insecure among us some relief.”

The issue continued to simmer, however, and increasingly, many Questors

favored integration. It was eventually forced in 1992 when several members rose at an annual meeting to say they could no longer remain in the club if it did not include women. By 2011, the club roster included thirty-eight women out of a total active membership of 110. Several have served as president, including Barbara Burt, Anita Cast, and Dana Wichern. Two married couples have also become members, including Wichern and her husband, David Platt, who joined in 1998, and Mary Baldus, who joined in 2006 after her husband Hugh, who joined in 1994.

The twenty-first century has brought a number of innovations to club programming. In 2006, John Stafford, director of IPFW’s Community Research Institute, offered what was termed an “impetus” paper, “What Successful Cities Have to Say to Fort Wayne,” in which he assessed strategies for downtown improvement in several cities comparable to Fort Wayne. A large number of community leaders gathered to hear the address at a time of intense interest in reinventing the downtown. A panel discussion followed several months later, consisting of formal responses by Sr. Elise Kriss, George Huber, and Mac Parker. In 2009, the club heard Adie Baach give a paper on Shakespeare’s MacBeth, which was later followed by a special performance and discussion of the play at First Presbyterian Theatre. Both of these changes reflected a willingness of the Program Committee to explore new formats for study and member interaction.

Some papers have included musical performances by the presenters, such as Joan Goldner's paper on Mary Magdalene and Jim Wooten's on King Arthur.

In 2006, the club initiated plans for recognizing members of fifty years. The first honorees were Allen Steere and Bud Latz, while Richard Doermer followed in 2007 and James Barrett III, a third-generation member, in 2010. In 2008, the club created a website and the next year, with the assistance of the public library, began the process of digitizing all of its past papers, numbering over 2,000.

A number of factors have remained keys to Quest Club's success over the last century. First, it has continued to attract a diverse group of city leaders from many different professional disciplines, and together, they bring a variety of intellectual approaches to the topics addressed in papers. The quality of this membership continues to make Quest a desirable club to join at a time when membership in many traditional social clubs is declining. The demands remain relatively minimal for active members: attend at least six meetings a year and present a paper once every four years.

Second, in addition to its diversity, the club has elevated its intellectual substance over the years. In a world of quick sound bites, our members exalt the search for knowledge and value original research. We honor the effort it takes to present a topic in all of its multi-faceted dimensions, and we affirm our members' passion for life-long learning and intellectual curiosity. We enjoy exchanging ideas, sharing our

research, and exploring the unknown. With papers becoming more demanding to research and write, the result has been that club standards for papers are higher now than at any previous time.

Third and most important, at key moments in its history, Quest Club has shown an ability to adapt and evolve in order to improve itself. It did so in its first decade when it backed away from the lyceum model in favor of a businessmen's luncheon club. It changed again when it began allowing other professionals to join, and then again by encouraging a great variety of paper topics outside the business sphere. And finally, it evolved yet again when it dropped its white-male format and allowed minorities and women to become members. All of these changes have greatly enriched the breadth and focus of the club, contributing to the raising of its standards. Though there is diversity with respect to politics and religion, it upholds mutual respect and civil discourse as core values.

What will the future hold for Quest Club in its next century? While historians should never make predictions, it is safe to say that changing technology will continue to influence in some way the style of club presentations. It is certainly conceivable that as technology improves and becomes easier to master, multi-media presentations may become the norm. Perhaps our noon papers will become mini-documentaries with music, digital photographs and video, with the presenter as narrator. Perhaps, too, the widespread use of video conferencing will also allow more members to

participate in the luncheons or even present papers from remote locations.

Not all of these changes would be welcome, in my view, for while some papers require visuals, it is in some measure the simplicity of reading from the printed word, the fellowship at the tables, and the questions and comments after the programs that are essential components of the Quest Club experience. I hope they never disappear. The papers allow us to hone our writing skills, and even more important, the informal contacts we make over lunch and the discussions that follow provide as much opportunity for learning as do the papers themselves. Through these friendships, we discover the many facets of local leadership and the wealth of our members' life experiences. Who can forget the wit of Reid Chapman, the erudition of George Mather, or the incredible memory of Allen Steere? Though we have no way of preserving these informal exchanges, an extraordinary thing often happens in them: we become connected through the generations and through our experiences. We learn, we are enriched, and in the process, the traditions of our club are passed down.

So let us applaud the accomplishment of 100 years — no small achievement at a time when few institutions anywhere have had the power to endure. We have educated our members in countless ways, we have enhanced our community by our presence, and we are still a vibrant organization with a fascinating membership. Now that is something truly worth celebrating.

# A Quest for Women

By C. David Silletto

In the late 1980's while I was serving on the board and "going through the chairs" it became more apparent that women were being nominated for membership but not being accepted. Furthermore, the subject was not discussed openly. The all-male classes were accepted and life went on, no questions asked.

In the 1991-92 program year I became president. Three of us, Will Clark, Lockwood Marine and myself, as officers, decided to face this matter of all-male membership and do something about it. We were fully supported on this by George Mather, who was then the Club Coordinator.

We devised a plan. Our primary objective was to find a woman whose stature and reputation were such that it would be very difficult to oppose her as a prospective member. We made inquiries both within the club and in the community. One name emerged, that of Joann Lantz, then the chancellor of IPFW.

Will Clark and I paid her a visit, explained our situation to her, and asked if she would be our candidate. She accepted our offer, expressing only one reservation—she was only a few years away from retirement, and planned to leave Ft. Wayne at that time. Will and I agreed that was not a problem. Then we got lucky. Early in 1992 I received a phone call from Judge Bill Lee, a relatively new but highly respected member of Quest. He said that he, by law, could not, as a federal judge, belong to any organization that discriminated in its membership by "race, creed, gender, etc." Quest Club had long had diversity by race and religion, but not by gender. We agreed that the club was, by choice, comprised of an all-male membership, and he said that he would have to

resign if that was not changed. I told him of the effort that was underway to do so, and suggested that he write me a letter explaining his problem. He agreed to do so.

At the annual meeting in May of 1992, the agenda item of electing new members was almost an anticlimax. I explained our effort to find a "special" candidate, and who it was, and read Judge Lee's letter. At the end of my remarks, Joe Christoff, a Board member, said something to the effect "Gentlemen, it's time to elect a woman as a member of Quest Club." Unbeknownst to me, others had nominated Barbara Burt and Marilyn Moran Townsend. The full slate, including the three women, was approved.

Joann Lantz did retire from IPFW as planned, left Ft. Wayne, and resigned from Quest. She did deliver one paper, however, and the title of that paper was, "Freud And Sex: Still True Today?"; an interesting topic, to say the least, for a new female member in a formerly all-male club. Barbara Burt was active for 17 years, during which she achieved the distinction in 1999 of being the first woman elected President of Quest Club. She is now retired from Quest. Marilyn Moran Townsend holds the distinction of being the first female member to deliver a paper and is still an active Quest member.

There is no question that Quest Club is a very vibrant organization today. Meeting attendance is high, the papers being delivered are of excellent quality, and the parties are big successes. I have no doubt that a significant contributor to this vibrancy has been the change in 1992 of an 81-year policy of all-male membership.

## Quest Minutes

The first meeting of each month during the Centennial year began with a Quest Minute, a short presentation on some facet of the club's history.

### The topics, and their presenters:

"A Quest For Women"  
by Dave Silletto

"100 Years of the Fort Wayne  
Economy"  
by Mac Parker

"Quest Papers that  
Impacted the City"  
by Anita Cast

"Memorable Quest Moments"  
by Mick McCollum

"Quest Leadership in  
the Community"  
by Dick Florea

"A Year in Review"  
by George Manning

# 100 Years of the Fort Wayne Economy

By Mac Parker

The topic I was assigned for today was “100 Years of the Fort Wayne Economy” and I have 3 minutes to cover it. I’ll try to do even better — I’ll try to give a quick look at 200 years of the Fort Wayne Economy, and I’ll even give it a subtitle, “The Quest for Act 4.”

The Fort Wayne economy in its almost 200 years has been led by three main drivers. The first 50 years, of course, the driver was the canal. But even before the canal was finished all the way to Evansville, another engine came along to drive and to eventually take over from the canal and, of course, it really was an engine — but it was called a locomotive.

So the next 50 years the main driver of the Fort Wayne economy — from the 1870s until the 1920s — was the railroads. Fort Wayne had a number of shops and roundhouses where not only railroad repairs were done, but some of the most powerful locomotives and the fanciest parlor cars in the country were built here; at its high point, over 200 trains a day passed through Fort Wayne. While the canal was completely supplanted by the railroads, and while railroads are still very much with us — beginning in the 1920s they were in turn supplanted as the main driver of our economy by another engine — manufacturing.

Manufacturing came in in a big way with International Harvester in the 1920s

and expanded to include the whole East End Industries during World War II and thereafter. During the 1950s and 1960s, the economy was excellent in Fort Wayne and manufacturing with Harvester, GE and many others was king. Much of the manufacturing over the years has been automotive and transportation related. With the canal and the railroads both entered on transportation, you can see why “transportation” and “going places” was chosen as the underlying theme for the “100 Years of Quest Club” video shown at the Fall Party.

And while manufacturing is still with us in a very big way, it has become globalized and we no longer compete with cities in the South or even Mexico, but all over the world.

I have called these three phases of our economy “the canal period,” “the railroad period” and “the manufacturing period” as Acts 1, 2 and 3.

Many cities, including some in the Midwest, however, are already into Act 4, which is sometimes called “The Knowledge-Based Economy.” You see this clearly in high tech places like Silicon Valley and the Research Triangle in North Carolina, but also here in the Midwest. Indianapolis started many years ago to diversify its economy into bioscience and pharmaceuticals, medical, sports and convention business, and professional services. Columbus, Ohio, and Louisville

have done likewise. Some cities, like Detroit, are so heavily into manufacturing that diversification becomes very difficult.

In Fort Wayne and Northeast Indiana, we have been working for a number of years to diversify and shift away from a complete reliance on manufacturing — and the big job swings that often happen — although Advanced Manufacturing is certainly one of the components of a Knowledge-Based Economy. Health care and medical services are a major factor in this diversification, as is higher education; amateur sports led by Spiece Fieldhouse, the IPFW soccer fields, and the Coliseum are a foot in the door of the sports and convention business; partnering with Warsaw in the biosciences and orthopedic business is another area.

It was great to see in an early November issue of the Journal Gazette that we led the country in new jobs created in the 100 largest metro areas; incidentally — Silicon Valley ended up as number 3. It was even more gratifying to learn that a lot of those new jobs were in areas such as business and professional services, education, health care, and other service-type jobs — in addition, of course, to new manufacturing jobs. We’ve taken some positive steps, and our quest for a Knowledge-Based Economy and Act 4 continues.



# Quest Papers That Impacted the City

By Anita Cast

Ernie Williams, former News-Sentinel editor, commented years ago that many Quest papers were “seminal because they impacted on our cultural or economic growth or improved our way of life in some way or another.” One of these early papers was a patriotic address in 1917 presented by H. H. Merrick, general manager of Armour & Company of Chicago. Merrick’s paper soon led to forming the Fort Wayne Council of Military and Naval Affairs, coordinating our local war effort.

In his essay, “The History/Future of the Quest Club,” presented in 1983, John Irvin wrote, “early Questors were instrumental leaders in bringing industry to the city and in our development and growth for 72 years. Fort Wayne was facing difficult long-term economic challenges, and Questors were responding.” At the core of Fort Wayne’s leadership at this time were Quest Club founding members, Charley Fitch and Enos Puckett, and charter member, Arthur F. Hall. Irving cited Maclyn Parker’s paper in 1980, “Industry - Boon or Blight.” According to Mac, Questor Arthur Hall raised all the money required to bring International Harvester to Fort Wayne, about \$3 million, the equivalent of about \$25 million dollars today. Mac’s paper was used as a background paper for a community leadership think tank

session at the Crosier House. His paper was the initial catalyst for the Corporate Council, Fantus Study, and reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce. This paper is considered the source for “our direction and commitment to economic growth and business and leadership development,” said John Irvin. Yearly, Mac has continued to present updated and revised versions of the “Economic History of Fort Wayne” to Quest Club and to other Fort Wayne organizations.

Member Max Blitz credited Quest Club discussions for leading to several civic actions. Among them he listed development of the local YMCA, paving Calhoun Street, elevation of local railroad tracks, and relocation of International Harvester.

Joseph Dye’s paper, “The Fort Wayne Cultural Center” presented in 1952, was the impetus for the formation of the Fort Wayne Fine Arts Foundation, later renamed Arts United of Greater Fort Wayne. This organization was the third united arts fund raising organization in the United States. It was also founded as the arts council for Greater Fort Wayne and continues to provide a variety of services to area arts organizations.

“A New University for Fort Wayne,” a paper given by Alfred Kettler in 1957, was a report on Purdue University,

Indiana University, City of Fort Wayne, and Allen County Commissioners attempting to create a new university center in Fort Wayne. When summarizing the Quest season at the end of the year, Cliff Milnor said of this paper: “...he laid before us the foundation of a dream which can, and must, become a reality if we are to provide our youth with the educational advantages which we think they need.” This paper raised awareness and support of Quest members for this monumental project.

In 2006 “What Successful Cities Have to Say to Fort Wayne,” presented by current member, John Stafford, was enthusiastically received. Many community leaders attended the presentation and participated with Questors in the discussion that followed. Members and guests left the Quest meeting excited about new projects and ideas from other cities of our similar size.

This summary is but a sampling of the effect Quest Club essays have had on our community. When choosing future essay topics, I hope our club will follow the lead of the past, addressing innovative ideas for further Fort Wayne growth and development.

# Memorable Quest Moments

By Mick McCollum

There seems to be a general agreement among those who were present that one of the most memorable Quest moments occurred when Allen Steere, who was 97 at the time, announced that he was getting married. He announced the happy event by standing and singing in a strong voice a song from “My Fair Lady” ... “I’m gettin’ married in the morning ... ding dong the bells are goin’ to chime ... pull out the stoppers, let’s have a whopper, but get me to the church on time.”

Quest meetings haven’t always been such happy occasions. On at least two occasions, Questors have been stricken during meetings with what proved to be fatal attacks. In 1980 David Peters had just started to present a paper when he suddenly collapsed and died before EMS could get him to the hospital. Then in 1996 Herb Cooper stood up to comment on a paper that had just been presented when he collapsed. He passed away the next day in the hospital.

Weather has seldom affected the hardy Questors. Lindy Moss reports that during the famous blizzard of 1978, when he was President, the club still met and 12 members attended.

Bob Cooper presented his paper on schedule.

Perhaps the most unusual meeting in recent years occurred in 2010 when Joan Goldner presented her paper on Andrew Wyeth. The paper was scheduled to coincide with a special showing of Wyeth’s paintings at the Art Museum. The meeting and meal were moved to the Museum and after Joan presented her paper, members were able to move around the gallery and view the paintings on exhibit.

By most accounts, at least from those present, the funniest Quest paper was presented in 1981 by Bill Latz, who was well known for his dry wit and great sense of humor. Bill’s topic was “Sex After 60 ... Is There Life After Sex?” It was apparently a hilarious paper and there were many very funny comments and observations after the presentation. It should be remembered that at the time this paper was presented, the club had not yet been blessed with female members so it is easy to imagine that the boys had a great time discussing the topic.

My personal most memorable moment occurred at the final meeting of my Quest Club Presidency. I had worn a bow tie to every meeting

during the year and at that last meeting all the members surprised me by wearing a bow tie, including all the women. It was memorable, great fun and a very nice gesture and Questors certainly have never looked better.

# Quest Leadership in the Community

By Dick Florea

I find it inspiring in this 100th anniversary year to learn about Quest members of earlier generations ... and the leadership roles they took in our community. Examples are not hard to find.

Mac Parker, in a 1980 paper called it “perhaps the most important single event” to that time in Fort Wayne’s 20th century industrial development. He was referring to the successful effort of a local committee to land the International Harvester truck plant. That Greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation was headed by Quest Club member and Lincoln Life Founder Arthur Hall. It included eight other Quest members, two of whom, Charles Fitch and Wesley Puckett, were founding members of Quest in 1911. Harvester was built and started production in 1923 .... and eventually reaching employment of more than 10,000 and drawing upon 800 local suppliers. More important, Parker noted, was the momentum and image built — that Fort Wayne was, indeed, a place where things were happening. And this in turn helped bring other large plants to the city.

As Quest moved away from its early years of a business education organization, the club membership became more diversified and included other professional backgrounds.

Many Questors have left a legacy of leadership within their own companies, fields of practice, or in state and national organizations. Several months ago Anita Cast discussed some of the great civic accomplishments that had their origin with a Quest paper and the discussion that followed it.

Five mayors have been Quest members. Three have served in Congress. Many have served in the State Legislature.

Driving through our city today, you can be reminded of the leadership role of many past Quest Club members. A few examples ...

Around the IPFW campus, **Kettler** Hall, the **Walb** Student Union, the **Helmke** Library, **Williams** Theater, and the **Gates** Athletic Center.

We have **Foster** and **McMillen** Parks, and the **Novitsky** Parks Administration Building. Downtown, we have the **E. Ross Adair** Federal Building.

And school facilities carry many Quest names: **Snider** High School, **Lindley** Elementary, **Abbett** Elementary, the **Scott** Academy, **Grile** Administration Center, **Anthis** Career Center, and up until a few years ago, **Geyer** Middle School.

If you add sewer or sidewalks to your property, you likely would spread out payments using Indiana’s **Barrett** Law.

These are offered not as a complete list, but as a reminder that many whose years in Quest preceded our membership spans .... left their mark in this community and beyond.

And it goes without saying that, additionally, many in this room today have been providing the same kind of lasting-impact leadership. It is repeatedly evident in the weekly speaker introductions. Going forward, our individual challenge, perhaps, is to continue this marvelous tradition...each doing what we can, whether publicly or privately, to make this a better place for future generations.

# A Year in Review

By George Manning

This is the final Quest 100 year celebration Minute of the 2011-12 season. The facet of Quest history to be illuminated is the current season which, with the exception of the Spring party, ends today. Once that has been accomplished, I am going to take a stab at divining what the future holds for Quest Club. Finally, I should probably make a few pithy remarks about erudition, friendship and community. Let's see how it goes.

For me, on October 7, 2011, the current season seemed to stretch to infinity. Now I wonder at how quickly it is coming to an end.

In many ways the 2011-2012 season has been unremarkable: Twenty five thoroughly engaging, deeply researched and excellently presented papers were heard by a gathering of intelligent, interested and curious members. From the first paper by John Beatty, "A History of Quest Club at 100 years," to today's final paper by Marilyn Moran-Townsend (which will be wonderful, fun and informative) they all have been excellent and unique. For Quest Club there is nothing remarkable about that.

My experience conducting the meetings this year has confirmed all I have seen and heard the last ten years about the community of Questors. We are all passionate in our shared quest for knowledge and insight.

The decision to come to The Fort Wayne Country Club has been well accepted. Attendance is better and the hunger strike has been called off by those involved. After some trial and error, we seem to have settled comfortably into the East Room for most of our meetings. The only drawback is that the club closed for two weeks during the winter which caused us to hold two meetings at the Women's Club downtown. Attendance at those meetings was a little light, but I can assure you that anyone who missed those meetings missed two of the best papers of the year.

So, which was the best paper of the year? Well, that depends who is asking and who is listening. But I can tell you, for me each paper was a reflection of the member who prepared and presented it. I feel that I got to know each of the presenters better by listening to their papers.

Happily, there were no late program changes requiring a last minute scurry for a paper or presenter.

Everyone that volunteered to deliver the invocation delivered one, one way or another; even if it was a surprise to them. Sadly, Joe Ruffolo and Jim Barrett died this year. The practice of holding a memorial for the deceased is a genteel holdover from an earlier time which I hope never goes out of style at Quest.

Well, I guess that about covers last season. Have I forgotten anything? Oh wait —The 100 year celebration. I'll say something about that, too! I am awed by the commitment of the 100 Year committee. Over three years they remained focused on what has proved to be an enormous undertaking. It has been a superb celebration that was educational and always entertaining. I can only imagine, and I'll bet underestimate, the hours spent planning, producing and executing, sometimes in conjunction with other committees, the parties, the Reflections and the Minutes, and all the little things that go along with them, and especially the video — It was very well conceived and executed. It was neat to see people we all know up on the screen larger than life. WOW! I also understand the committee members are still on speaking terms.

This was a great season!

What about the future of Quest? All of the really thoughtful and meaningful comments have been made already by John Beatty in the last two pages of his season-opening paper. There is no way I can improve upon them. I know, I tried for several days.



## **Intelligence – I.Q. and Beyond** Sherrill Colvin – March 13, 1998

One objective of this paper is to provide you validation for the fact that you are a highly gifted person, even if everyone else in your life has been telling you for years that you're not. I hope this paper will convince you that you're nothing short of a genius. In ancient times everyone was considered to possess inner genius. It was a kind of guardian spirit that accompanied a person through life and helped one overcome odds and achieve personal heights. We've lost touch with this original meaning of genius (related etymologically to the fabled genie in the lamp) in all our concerns over IQ, testing and similar nonsense. It's time we brought it back.

## **Journalism: How Free Must It Be?** Hilliard Gates – January 29, 1971

Simply answered. it is either free or it is not free. The shadings of degree do not apply. The press either has the right and responsibility to report, inform and entertain in the atmosphere of freedom, or it does not. There is no partial plateau of fulfillment of that aim. It is free, or it is not free.

How free must it be? It must be free enough to respond to the ebbs and flows of the people. It must be free of special interest pressure. It must be responsible to the people, and not to groups. It must be accurate, interesting, efficient, bold, colorful, aggressive, timely and dependable. It must

not be petty, bland, untrue, untimely, unintelligent, and unreflective.

## **Good Music Makes Life** Charles Meigs – April 4, 1940

Music is the first art to affect us in childhood and the most desired in old age. It is maintained that every human being is susceptible to some form of music. What man or woman has not at some time livened to a good rhythm, heard the call of the wild in an Indian song, had his or her emotions aroused by a sensuous drone, or been rested or soothed by a homey ballad.

American history is told in song. The rich, the poor, robbers, murderers, soldiers, fathers, wild boys, mothers with soft words, workmen on railroads, woodsmen, wanderers and home lovers. They are all there, telling what life has done for them. This is the sort of material from which will come the Grand Opera of our own – it is interesting, native and vitally American.

## **Alexis De Tocqueville: America in Retrospective** Sol Rothberg – April 6, 1979

“Shall we ever as we were assured by other prophets perhaps as delusive as their predecessors, shall we ever attain a more and far reaching social transformation than our forefathers foresaw and desired and that we ourselves are able to foresee or are we not destined simply to end in a condition of intermittent anarchy, the well known chronic and incurable complaint of old

## **Quest Reflections**

Quest Club members Joan Goldner and Karen Goldner selected and presented short quotations from past Quest papers at the noon programs. They chose diverse selections to show the breadth of topics covered by Questors. It is interesting to think about each quotation in the context of its own time. Some of the observations were simply timeless. Others — such as Mayor Harry Baals' 1927 discussion of aviation in Fort Wayne — were deeply rooted in their age while still giving us food for thought today.

nations? As for me, I am unable to say. I do not know where this long voyage will be ended. I am weary of seeing the shore and each successive mirage, and I often ask myself whether the terra firma we are seeking does really exist and whether we are not doomed to rove upon the seas forever.”

There are very few, Tocqueville stated, who understand democracy in America. “But I have confidence in the future and hope the day will come when everyone will see clearly what only a few perceive at present.” This hope has been only partially justified by time. Much of his picture of democracy has been incorporated into the common view of society. We all hope that his lessons and his pleas for liberty and justice will be learned in our lifetime.

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### **Romance of English: The World’s New Lingua Franca**

George Mather – October 11, 1991

I do not believe that I am chauvinistic to credit the English-speaking peoples with their own remarkable cultural contribution, the English language – along with the rich heritage of prose, poetry and drama it has helped create. Henceforth, when next you hear that question, “What single invention has been of the greatest benefit to mankind?” do not respond, “the wheel,” or “fire.” Say that the world’s greatest invention was, and is, human language, both spoken and written; and then declare that

the finest form of this foremost invention is English, the most powerful and popular medium of self expression and communication that has ever been seen or heard on the face of the earth.

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### **There Ought To Be A Law! Or, Do We Have Too Many?** Walter P. Helmke – January 4, 1985

Over 5,000 years ago, on Mt. Sinai, God gave Moses two tablets of stone on which were written the Ten Commandments. These were God’s laws drafted for the benefit of the people of Israel. Since that time there have been an estimated 45 million pronouncements by the nations of the world on those first known laws. Just as those original tablets were broken by Moses when he saw his people worshiping false gods upon his descent from the mountain, so have those original laws been ignored and violated many millions of times over in the intervening time.

If laws are made to be broken or ignored, why do we continually adopt more and more each year? Of course, the answer is simple. Society cannot long endure without a framework by which we attempt to be civilized and civil one unto another. The fabric of society would most assuredly break apart if we suddenly terminated every know law adopted since the beginning of the written word.

However, the question posed for us today is not whether we should have a body of laws to guide us, but whether that body is too large. Has it become so large that we can no longer fathom all of

the rules by which we are to live our lives and this become oblivious to the consequences of ignoring all laws?

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### **What Does It Take To Make Us Happy**

David Ridderheim – April 26, 2002

John Templeton in a marvelous book, “Worldwide Laws of Life,” suggests we must simply feel supremely happy. Those are three simple words that almost have magical qualities – Feel supremely happy! “When you let yourself feel supremely happy – regardless of outer appearances – your whole body changes. Your thoughts, your facial expressions, your health, your attitudes, in fact everything about you changes for the better.”

Just tell yourself “I am going to feel wonderfully, joyfully, ecstatically happy!!!” Try it. It works.

We seem to be looking for simple causes. Happiness means enjoying life. It is a skill. As with other skills, you can get better at it.

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### **Stephen Sondheim: An American Genius**

Joan Goldner — January 5, 2001

But even more important than the shows Stephen Sondheim has helped create, more important than his powerful and transporting scores or his dramatic and stimulating lyrics is his artistic idealism and its underlying tenet: the

belief that our best lies in our intelligence. For him the creative act is a knowledgeable one. Art is not something that simply arrives with a brainstorm; it is the product of art making, a composition of training, competence, craftsmanship, technique and thinking.

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### Private Philanthropy

Otto Adams — February 28, 1958

With Americans doubling the size of their contributions in the last decade, it would seem that charity has never been sweeter. However, the truth is that the whole field is troubled by problems of financing. It is torn by fierce competition for dollars with agencies, organizations and institutions jostling for position. At the heart of the problem lies the depression of 1930 which caused the shift of responsibility. When the numbers of needy suddenly became too large for handling by the privately supported charity organizations, the government took over. Gift-supported charity organizations were permanently dispossessed from their function of helping the poor.

Private agencies, however, did not go out of business. Most of them changed their sights and aims. Today, welfare agencies are a part of research, guidance, counseling, rehabilitation, and recreation. Emphasis has moved from those in physical need to helping distressed individuals and groups who are often in adequate financial circumstances. One result is that there are now more gift-supported organizations than ever before.

But, while we are not giving more dollars to more causes, the per capita rate of our generosity has remained steady – about two percent of income.

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### Conservation Today

James Barrett III — April 3, 1964

That land is a commodity is a principle so deeply embedded in our history and in our economic and political beliefs as to seem for many to be beyond challenge today. Yet challenged it is; for today, as we stand at the pinnacle of a wealth and power unknown in human history – of a wealth and power which are the fruits in large measure of the riches of this land itself and of the independence and resourcefulness which it bred in our pioneer ancestors – we are compelled to pay for the abuse of land a price greater than that of any earlier generation – the price of the loss of fertile soils, of the pollution of soil, water and air, of urban congestion and ugliness, of the destruction of the natural landscape, of the alienation of men from the land, and the loss of that ennoblement of the human spirit which comes from the contemplation of wilderness – in sum, the price of waste of our material resources and the impoverishment of our spirit.

But also today our growing understanding of the natural world teaches us of the essential unity of life on earth, of the dependence of all forms of life upon the inorganic materials of the earth, of the fact that man himself lives only because he is part of that community which is the land, and of the beauty and mystery and

awesomeness of the being that resides in all matter and life; and from this understanding and beauty, this mystery and awe, grows our reawakening to the delicate, tenacious magic of life and to the love and respect of the land which is essential to our own well-being and the harmony of the spirit.

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### Lessons of the Five Great Religions

Ronald Sloan – December 16, 2005

The conclusion running through all these lessons from the five religions is that matters of ultimate truth have everyday applications. The temporal and physical find meaning and direction only in the context of the eternal and spiritual. A god we relegate to the periphery is a god of our own making, not the Lord of all life.

A balancing principal, though, is the need for humility when drawing lessons from one's faith. It can be dangerous to speak with a thus-saith-the-Lord certainty on all topics, especially when it affects other people. Clearly it is never appropriate to impose faith on another. Whatever is expressed as a result of coercion is never an expression of faith. I lament that the Crusades, the Inquisition, and other sins throughout history were carried out in the name of Jesus. The problem, however, is not that these perpetrators were too radically Christian. The problem was that they were not nearly Christian enough.

## **Being Poor in the Land of Plenty**

Otto Bonahoom – January 4, 1991

When I am told that personal responsibility as a solution is too slow, I am always reminded of a story that I heard many years ago about the mayor of Paris who, when he was asked how long he thought it would take to clean up the streets of Paris replied, “about an hour if everybody cleaned up right where he was.”

In conclusion, may I suggest if we are really looking for a way to help the poor people who exist in this land of plenty that we look not to the government, not to social agencies, not to the churches – I suggest we look in the mirror.

## **This I Believe**

Lisle Hodell – April 5, 1968

Belief is essential to life. The old Anglo-Saxon word, “belief”, literally means, “what we live by.” Out of the heart are the issues of life. Belief, by definition, is that conviction which conditions decision. It motivates action. It makes me what I am. It impels me to do what I end up doing. You have heard men say “it doesn’t make any difference what a man believes as long as he is sincere.” But I believe it makes all the difference in the world, for if he believes the wrong things, the more sincere he is, the more dangerous a man he is.

## **American Politics: Is It a Moral Swamp?**

Richard G. Frazier — February 8, 1991

[Senator Mark Hatfield] points out two problems which are intensified by a political career. One is the temptation of the ego. There are tremendous pressures in public service to fixate upon one’s one importance. The man who falls in love with his own image loses all touch with real human needs. The second intensified problem for the public servant is that it is easy to forget what it means to serve. True service permits neither condescension nor exploitation.

## **Kurt Vonnegut’s World**

Ernest Williams — February 8, 1970

Vonnegut’s art sings of the leveling process now rampant in America, an egalitarianism resulting, not so much from realized opportunities but from decreasing possibilities, shared emotional and economic limitations. Vonnegut’s message is that past bleakness and muddiness of mind, there is something worse: knowledge of how bad our life is; the pain beyond endurance, the delusion that there is something better.

## **America’s “Civil Religion” – Tenets of the Founders**

Janet Paflas — April 13, 2007

There are few examples of a republic such as the United States based on values

and morals, and dependent on the ethical participation of the citizens, but not connected with a certain religion. It is an uphill battle, a fight against gravity to expect the citizens to continue to be motivated by the best interests of the country in the long run and not by their own short term personal interests. Lincoln was spot on when he asked if this nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

## **Are the Classics Still Relevant?**

John Shoaff — April 20, 1990

There is another reason to favor instruction by great art rather than by any of the social sciences, which is that no textbook could do justice to the fact that the general truths of human nature and human affairs never exist in the abstract, but are always embedded in the particulars of a specific situation.

## **Cancellation of War Loans**

S.B. Bechtel — January 21, 1927

Have you ever paused to think how often opinions are formed from prejudices and impressions and how easily such opinions become settled convictions which we fondly believe are well formed conclusions based on facts and logical reasonings?



## **The Growing Significance of Aviation**

Harry W. Baals — December 2, 1927

In discussing aviation and speculating upon its future, it is necessary to remind ourselves and others that we are dealing with something comparatively new within the realms of human experience. We may also recall a bit of the pessimistic and “doubting Thomas” sort of psychology which has always run rampant every time something new was suggested in the history of the human race and kind things said about its future. There was always a wail of doubt from the great majority while a few individuals were carrying on experimental work to change the majority’s cynicism into reluctant cooperation. It isn’t necessary to detail the proof. Most of us can recall the popular ridicule of the notion that a gasoline-propelled machine could supplant the reliable efficiency of “Old Dobbin.”

## **International Trade – How Does It Touch Fort Wayne**

Arthur C. Richard — November 5, 1978

A review of 349 companies in the metropolitan Fort Wayne area shows that 35 are engaged in some form of foreign trade.

## **The Best Years of Our Lives**

R.F. Baird — March 15, 1947

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years; people grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasms wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair – these are the factors in the long, long years that bow the head turn the spirit back to dust. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

## **Metropolitan Government for Fort Wayne and Allen County**

Edward D. Auer — January 27, 1967

It is obvious that the fragmentary government that now holds the community together is not the answer. The political instability of fragmentary government saps the strength of local government. No citizen, no matter how civic-minded, can inform himself of the affairs of a dozen or more local governments and of the performances of the equally large number of locally elected officials dealing with the tangled problems of our times. Local government is so diffused that it is difficult – often impossible – to place responsibility for decisions and inaction if and when they are found faulty. Each department tends to shift blame to another. Perhaps this explains why

some officials favor the retention of the present system!

## **A Hoosier on the Potomac**

Mark Helmke — April 25, 1986

Once you understand Vonnegut’s truism [that all life is a high school], politics becomes more understandable and enjoyable. You’re not shocked over pettiness and silliness, because that’s what high school was like. You also don’t get impressed or taken away with the pretentiousness of the place or the people, and that’s good for democracy.



# Quest Prayer

Wayne Peterson is organist and choirmaster at Trinity Episcopal Church. Charles Shepard is director of the Fort Wayne Museum of Art. For one of the noonday meetings, Shepard wrote a prayer that Quest later adopted as its official prayer. The 100 Years Committee approached Peterson to set the prayer to music as a Lasting Legacy for the organization. The piece was performed at the spring dinner party.

## Quest Prayer

Text by Charles Shepard, III

Wayne H. Peterson

adapted by Wayne H. Peterson

$\text{♩} = 84$  *Andante Sostenuto*

The musical score is arranged for Clarinet and Piano. It begins with a tempo marking of *Andante Sostenuto* and a metronome marking of 84 quarter notes per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into systems, with measures 8, 16, 22, and 29 marked at the beginning of their respective systems. The piano part includes several pedaling markings (Ped.) and a *simile* marking. The lyrics are written below the piano part, with some words underlined to indicate phrasing. The lyrics are: "There are those whose in-nate cur-i-o-si-ty dims with each pass-ing year. Such is not a Ques-tor. There are those who seek no a-chieve-ment be-yond their vo-".

Clarinet

Piano

Clar.

Pno.

16 *mf* There are those whose in-nate cur-i-o-si-ty dims with

22 each pass-ing year. Such is not a Ques-tor.

29 *mp* There are those who seek no a-chieve-ment be-yond their vo-

Quest Prayer

2  
35

Clar. *ca - tion. Such is not a Ques - tor.*

35

Pno.

42

Pno. *There are those who pre - fer the known o - ver the un-known.*

48

Clar. *mf* *Such is not a Ques - - - tor.*

48

Pno.

54

Clar. *mf*

54

Pno. *f* *Ques-tors pray that our en-thu-si-asm for dis-cov - ery ne - ver fal - ters. Pray that*

Quest Prayer *rall.* *a tempo* 3

Clar. *mp* *a tempo*

Pno. *rall.* *a tempo*

our com - mit - ment to shared learn - ing ne - ver fades. And pray that our pas - sion

Clar. *mp* *a tempo*

Pno. *rall.* *a tempo*

for the lib - er - ty that know - ledge brings ne - ver wanes.

Clar. *mp* *a tempo*

Pno. *rall.* *a tempo*

A - men, a - men, a - men.

Pno. *rit.*

The musical score is written for Clarinet (Clar.) and Piano (Pno.). It consists of three systems of music. The first system (measures 61-68) features a Clarinet melody with lyrics: "our com - mit - ment to shared learn - ing ne - ver fades. And pray that our pas - sion". The Piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines. The second system (measures 69-76) continues the Clarinet melody with lyrics: "for the lib - er - ty that know - ledge brings ne - ver wanes." The Piano accompaniment continues. The third system (measures 77-84) features a Clarinet melody with lyrics: "A - men, a - men, a - men." The Piano accompaniment concludes with a ritardando (rit.) marking.



1912-13 E. F. Yarnelle  
 1913-14 C. B. Fitch  
 1914-15 George H. VanArnam  
 1915-16 H. Brooke Sale  
 1916-17 W. H. Scheiman  
 1917-18 E. J. Little –  
           S. B. Bechtel  
 1918-19 Albert E. Thomas  
 1919-20 Walter S. Goll  
 1921-22 C. C. Miller  
 1922-23 William C. Rastetter  
 1923-24 C. I. Hall  
 1924-25 C. L. Baird  
 1925-26 Oscar G. Foellinger  
 1926-27 James W. Haughton  
 1927-28 Ben. F. Geyer  
 1928-29 Edward G. Hoffman  
 1929-30 E. M. Wilson  
 1930-31 L. C. Ward  
 1931-32 Arthur K. Remmel  
 1932-33 Donelly P. McDonald  
 1933-34 Arthur W. Young  
 1934-35 Joseph P. Doody  
 1935-36 Karl C. Eberly  
 1936-37 Edwin R. Thomas

1937-38 R. Nelson Snider.  
 1938-39 Harry E. Lowery  
 1939-40 Robert Koerber, Jr.  
 1940-41 S. W. McGill  
 1941-42 John C. Hoffman  
 1942-43 Dick F. Waterfield  
 1943-44 Thomas J. Kelly  
 1944-45 Richard F. Baird  
 1945-46 Charles M. Harrison  
 1946-47 Dwight Shirey  
 1947-48 Verlin J. Harrold  
 1948-49 William S. Mossman  
 1949-50 James R. Newkirk  
 1950-51 Frank Roberts  
 1951-52 Allan McMahan  
 1952-53 C. V. Sorenson  
 1953-54 John D. Shoaff  
 1954-55 Clyde J. Cover  
 1955-56 John W. Meister  
 1956-57 John E. Hoffman, Jr.  
 1957-58 J. Calvin Hill  
 1958-59 Herbert G. Bredemeir  
 1959-60 Ernest J. Gallmeyer  
 1960-61 Paul W. Phillips  
 1961-62 James M. Barrett, Jr  
 1962-63 Paul Clarke  
 1963-64 Russell M. Daane  
 1964-65 Henry F. Rood  
 1965-66 J. Clifford Milnor  
 1966-67 Harold W. McMillen  
 1967-68 George B. Wood  
           Joseph L. Tucker Jr  
 1968-69 James W. Jackson  
 1969-70 Carl H. Rinne  
 1970-71 W.F. Borgmann  
 1971-72 George F. Hacker  
 1972-73 Lester L. Grile  
 1973-74 Von E. Livingston

1974-75 Reid G. Chapman  
 1975-76 John F. Young  
 1976-77 Ralph M. Jones  
 1977-78 Lindy G. Moss  
 1978-79 Ernest E. Williams  
 1979-80 Mark Slen  
 1980-81 Morton C. Frank  
 1981-82 C. Corydon Randall  
 1982-83 Maclyn T. Parker  
 1983-84 Thomas E. Quirk  
 1984-85 George R. Mather  
 1985-86 William S. Latz  
 1986-87 Thomas D. Logan  
 1987-88 Carl D. Rolfsen  
 1988-89 W. Richard Helstrom  
 1989-90 Jack E. Weicker  
 1990-91 William A. Macomber  
 1991-92 C. David Silletto  
 1992-93 Willis S. Clark  
 1993-94 Jack F. Stark  
 1994-95 Howard L. Chapman  
 1995-96 Alfred J. Zacher  
 1996-97 Richard W. Florea  
 1997-98 Thomas J. Blee  
 1998-99 Hugh J. Baldus  
 1999-2000 Barbara A. Burt  
 2000-2001 Otto Bonahoom  
 2001-2002 C. Lockwood Marine  
 2002-2003 Ben Eisbart  
 2003-2004 Paul Helmke  
 2004-2005 Michael V. Parrott  
 2005-2006 Anita Cast  
 2006-2007 Sherrill Colvin  
 2007-2008 John Stafford  
 2008-2009 Dana Wichern  
 2009-2010 Mick McCollum  
 2010-2011 John Feighner  
 2011-2012 George Manning

# Members of Quest Club during the centennial year.

*(Includes the year in which they joined the club)*

- |                                |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| AL-SAUD, Sabah (2006)          | CAST, Anita H. (1996)          | FLOREA, Richard W. (1978)       |
| ANTHIS, Bill C. (1979)         | CHAPMAN, Howard L. (1982)      | FRAZIER, Richard G. (1970)      |
| ARATA, Michael Anthony (2011)  | CHRISTOFF, Catherine S. (2004) | GABBARD, William D. (2004)      |
| ARGUS, William A. (2005)       | CHRISTOFF, Joseph (1984)       | GALBRAITH, Michael Bruce (2011) |
| AULD, John D. (1998)           | CLARK, Willis S. (1988)        | GARDNER, John P. (2005)         |
| BAACH, Adrienne (1998)         | CLARK, Jr., William R. (1987)  | GEPHART, Geoffrey (1996)        |
| BALDUS, Hugh J. (1994)         | CLARKE, Beresford N. (1978)    | GERBERDING, Miles C. (1973)     |
| BALDUS, Mary P. (2006)         | CLARKE, John B. (2006)         | GIAQUINTA, Mark E. (1987)       |
| BANDEMER, Karl I. (1985)       | COATS, Daniel R. (1979)        | GIFFIN, Charles S. (1981)       |
| BEATTY, John D. (1997)         | COLVIN, Sherrill W. (1987)     | GLAZE, Scott (1905)             |
| BECKER, Cheri (2006)           | COSBEY, Roger B. (1999)        | GOLDNER, Joan C. (1999)         |
| BELCH, Charles H. (1997)       | CRAIN, Steve D. (2000)         | GOLDNER, Karen (2002)           |
| BENNETT, David J. (1996)       | DANIEL, Barbara B. (1999)      | GOLDSTEIN, Leonard M. (1978)    |
| BONAHOOM, Otto M. (1983)       | DANIEL, Joseph N. (1985)       | GRIFFIN, Larry (2008)           |
| BORNE, Timothy S. (1997)       | DRUMMOND, Carl N. (2007)       | GRINSFELDER, Alan (2006)        |
| BRADLEY, Carl L. (1968)        | EISBART, Ben (1983)            | GUERIN, Christopher D. (1993)   |
| BROTHERS, Alfred S. (2001)     | ELLIOTT, Carl H. (1989)        | GUTHRIE, Thomas L. (1987)       |
| BROWN, Joan (2009)             | ELYEA, Thomas (2002)           | HAINES, Bruce R. (1994)         |
| BROUWER, Johnathan F. (2004)   | ERLER, Michael J. (2009)       | HANSEN Thomas P. (2007)         |
| BULLION, George W.M. (1986)    | FEAY, Wayne Jay (2008)         | HARRIS, William E. (1987)       |
| BURNS, Susan B. (2010)         | FEIGHNER, John O. (1992)       | HASECKE, Frederick E. (2002)    |
| BUSKIRK, Linda (2002)          | FENOGLIO, John C. (2010)       | HEINEY, John H. (1984)          |
| CALLEN, Kathryn Doermer (2011) | FERGUSON, Richard J. (1993)    | HELMKE, Paul (1981)             |

- HOFFMAN, Dee (2011)  
 HUGHES, Paula (2003)  
 HULTQUIST, Roger W. (2006)  
 JOHNSON, Franklin A. (1998)  
 JOHNSON, William B. (2003)  
 KELLER, Kenneth L. (1979)  
 KNISKERN, Robert J. (1994)  
 KRISS, Sister M. Elise (1997)  
 KRULL, Jeffrey R. (1991)  
 LAKER, Dr. Gene C. (2008)  
 LEAL, John R. (2002)  
 LEE, William C. (1991)  
 LEHMAN, Jackson R. (1981)  
 LERCH, Jerri (1998)  
 LEVINE, Stanley A. (2002)  
 LEWIS, Jeanne Gerlach (2009)  
 LINDQUIST, Carol Y. (2008)  
 LOGAN, Thomas D. (1979)  
 LUPKE, David B. (2004)  
 MACKEL, Jerry L. (2000)  
 MANNING, George C. (2002)  
 MARINE, C. Lockwood (1987)  
 MARTIN, John P. (2008)  
 MARTONE, Patricia A. (2000)  
 MAST, Paul L. (1985)  
 MASTRANGELO, Michael J. (1997)  
 MC COLLUM, Michael E. (1995)  
 MCKAY, George W. (1961)  
 MC KINNEY, William J. (2011)  
 MCNAIR, E. Anthony (1997)  
 MEYER, Susan (2010)  
 MICHAEL, Dacia Willis (2003)  
 MICHAELS, Patrick G. (1988)  
 MILLER, Patricia R. (2004)  
 MINSER, Rebecca (2006)  
 MOSS, Lindy G. (1973)  
 NANCE, Robert (2002)  
 PAFLAS, Janet W. (2001)  
 PARKER, Maclyn T. (1977)  
 PARROTT, Michael V. (1977)  
 PELFREY, Todd Maxwell (2010)  
 PETERSON, Wayne (2005)  
 PLATT, David D. (1998)  
 PRESLEY-COWEN , Heather R. (2009)  
 QUINN, Angie (1999)  
 QUIRK, Thomas E. (1979)  
 RAY, Jonathan C. (2007)  
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 RIDDERHEIM, David S. (1981)  
 ROBERTSON, Gene D. (1981)  
 ROGERS, John W. (1996)  
 ROLLAND, Ian M. (1976)  
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 SHUTTLEWORTH, Carol L. (2004)  
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 SHEPARD III, Charles A. (2005)  
 SHOAFF, John H. (1983)  
 SILLETTO, C. David (1978)  
 SNYDER, Arthur E. (2008)  
 SPARROW, James S. (2009)  
 STAFFORD, John R. (1993)  
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 STRASEN, Luther G. (1984)  
 STUMP, James E. (2004)  
 STURGES, Deborah A. (1993)  
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 TEETOR, Thomas S. (1978)  
 TOBIN-SMITH, Rachel (2007)  
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 WARTELL, Michael A. (1995)  
 WEHRENBERG, James Christian (2011)  
 WICHERN, Dana L (1998)  
 WILLIAMS, Stephen J. (2010)  
 WILLIS, Donald R. (2004)  
 YANKOWIAK, Elizabeth J. (2009)  
 YOST, Daryl R. (1977)  
 ZACHER, Alfred J. (1981)  
 ZUBER, Connie Haas (2006)



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