



Rototeller - Rotary Club of Forest Grove

FGRotary.org

Club Leaders

Tom Raabe

President

Blake Timm

President-Elect, Program
Chair

Julia Kollar

Executive Secretary

Ken S. Cunningham

Treasurer

Claudia Yakos

Membership Chair

Tim Pearson

Vice President

Claudia Yakos

Past President

Mike Yakos

Rotary Foundation Chair

Duties

Program

Jan 3 The Mighty
Endeavor Terry Howell
Jan 10 Pacific University
Rotoract Lishao Chen
Jan 17 PU Basketball
Jerod Gibson
Jan 24 Oregon historical
Society Scott Calhoun

Rototeller Article

Jan 3 Geoff Johnston
Jan 10 Jeff Duyck
Jan 17 Josh Shinoda
Jan 24 TBA

Greeting Partners

Jan 3 Alma Lozono &
Tom Meier
Jan 10 John Minor &
Paul Minor
Jan 17 Marykay Morelli &
Dan Mueller
Jan 24 Dayna Mullins &
Jeannine Murrell

Thought For The Day

Jan 3 Jim Cain
Jan 10 Richard Kidd
Jan 17 Jeannine Murrell
Jan 24 TBA

We Are Meeting At In The MPR At Pacific University Week!

January 3, 2018

Why The New Year Begins On January 1

The date of a new year isn't precisely fixed by any natural or seasonal marker. Instead, our celebration of New Year's Day on January 1 is a civil event. That's despite the fact that, for us in the Northern Hemisphere where the amount of daylight has ebbed to its lowest point and the days are getting longer again, there's a feeling of rebirth in the air.

Our modern celebration of New Year's Day stems from an ancient Roman custom, the feast of the Roman god Janus – god of doorways and beginnings. The name for the month of January also comes from Janus, who was depicted as having two faces. One face of Janus looked back into the past, and the other peered forward to the future.

To celebrate the new year, the Romans made promises to Janus. From this ancient practice comes our tradition of making New Year's Day resolutions.

January 1 hasn't been New Year's Day throughout history, though. In the past, some New Year's celebrations took place at an equinox, a day when the sun is above Earth's equator, and night and day are equal in length. In many cultures, the March or vernal equinox marks a time of transition and new beginnings, and so cultural celebrations of a new year were natural for that equinox. The September or autumnal equinox also had its proponents for the beginning of a new year. For example, the French Republican Calendar – implemented during the French Revolution and used for about 12 years from late 1793 to 1805 – started its year at the September equinox.

The Greeks celebrated the new year on the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year.

Today, although many do celebrate New Year's Day on January 1, some cultures and religions do not. Jews use a lunar calendar and celebrate the New Year on Rosh Hashana, the first day of the month of Tishri, which is the

Raffle Prize

Jan 3 Michael Yakos
Jan 10 Bryce Baker
Jan 17 Ed Becker
Jan 24 Tom BeLusko

Meeting Place

Jan 3 MPR Pacific U
Jan 10 MPR Pacific U
Jan 17 MPR Pacific U
Jan 24 MPR Pacific U

Events

Concours Board Meeting

January 9, 2017

Rotary Board Meeting

January 18, 2018

Thirsty Thursday

January 18, 2018

Rotary District Training Assembly

April 14, 2018

Rotary District Conference

May 18 - 20, 2018

Forest Grove Concours d'Elegance

July 15, 2018

Board Members

Director 2015 - 2018

Lucas Welliver

Director 2015 - 2018

Michael Hundley

Director 2015 - 2018

Stan Reasoner

Director 2016 - 2019

Pete Van Dyke

Director 2016 - 2019

Lorrie Hutchins

Director 2016 - 2019

Tim Pearson

Director 2017 - 2020

Doug Thompson

Director 2017 - 2020

Mackenzie Johnston

Carey

Director 2017 - 2020

Todd Kelly

Community Outreach

Chair

Mike Hundley

Fund Raising Treasurer

Jim Crisp

Club Services Group

Chair

Geoff Faris

New Generations Chair

Ryan Garcia

first month of their calendar. This date usually occurs in September.

Most are also familiar with the Chinese New Year, celebrated for weeks in January or early February. In 2018, the Chinese New Year of the Dog begins on February 16.

By the way, in addition to the longer days here in the Northern Hemisphere, there's another astronomical occurrence around January 1 each year that's also related to Earth's year, as defined by our orbit around the sun. That is, Earth's perihelion – or closest point to the sun – happens every year in early January. In 2018, perihelion comes on January 3.

We don't celebrate New Year's Day on January 1 for this reason, but it would make sense if we did. Perihelion – our closest point to the sun in our yearly orbit – takes place each year around January 3.

Bottom line: The reason to celebrate New Year's Day on January 1 is historical, not astronomical. The New Year was celebrated according to astronomical events – such as equinoxes and solstices – eons ago. Our modern New Year's celebration stems from the ancient, two-faced, Roman god Janus, after whom the month of January is also named. One face of Janus looked back into the past, and the other peered forward to the future.

EarthSky.org

Number of Wild Poliovirus Cases Globally as of December 27, 2017

New Cases Last 7 Days	1
YTD - 2017	20
YTD - 2016	35
Total - 2016	74
Total - 2015	74
Total - 2014	359
Total - 2013	416
Total - 2012	223
Total - 2011	650
Total - 2010	1,352
Total - 2009	1,604
Total - 2008	1,651

Source: <http://polioeradication.org/polio-today/polio-now/this-week/>