



Rototeller - Rotary Club of Forest Grove

FGRotary.org

Club Leaders

Tom Raabe

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Blake Timm

President-Elect

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Membership Chair

Blake Timm

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Chair

Claudia Yakos

Past President

Todd Kelley

Rotary Foundation Chair

Duties

Program

July 5 Our Trip to
Australia & New Zealand

- Jeannine Murrell &

Pamelajeane Myers

July 12 Concours

Preparation

July 19 RI Convention -

Tom Raabe

July 26 Hillsboro Hops -

Mike McMurray

Rototeller Article

July 5 Mike Hundley

July 12 Paul Waterstreet

July 19 TBA

July 26 TBA

Greeting Partners

July 5 Parri & Pete Van
Dyke

July 12 Loren Waltz &

Paul Waterstreet

July 19 TBA

July 26 TBA

Thought For The Day

July 5 Jerry Frye

July 12 Dave Recek

July 19 TBA

July 26 TBA

We Are Meeting At Pacific University This Week!

July 5, 2017

Independence Day

The Fourth of July—also known as Independence Day or July 4th—has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1941, but the tradition of Independence Day celebrations goes back to the 18th century and the American Revolution. On July 2nd, 1776, the Continental Congress voted in favor of independence, and two days later delegates from the 13 colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence, a historic document drafted by Thomas Jefferson. From 1776 to the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence, with festivities ranging from fireworks, parades and concerts to more casual family gatherings and barbecues.

The Birth of Independence Day

When the initial battles in the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, few colonists desired complete independence from Great Britain, and those who did were considered radical.

By the middle of the following year, however, many more colonists had come to favor independence, thanks to growing hostility against Britain and the spread of revolutionary sentiments such as those expressed in the bestselling pamphlet “Common Sense,” published by Thomas Paine in early 1776.

On June 7, when the Continental congress met at the Pennsylvania State House (later Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, the Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced a motion calling for the colonies’ independence.

Amid heated debate, Congress postponed the vote on Lee’s resolution, but appointed a five-man committee—including Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and Robert R. Livingston of New York—to draft a formal statement justifying the break with Great Britain.

Did You Know?

John Adams believed that July 2nd was the correct date on which to celebrate the birth of American independence, and would reportedly turn down invitations to appear at July 4th events in protest. Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826—the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted in favor of Lee’s

Raffle Prize

July 5 Chuck Pritchard
July 12 Stan Reasoner
July 19 TBA
July 26 TBA

Meeting Place

July 5 MPR Pacific
University
July 12 MPR Pacific
University
July 19 MPR Pacific
University
July 26 MPR Pacific
University

Events

Concours Board Meeting

July 5, 2017
July 12, 2017

Rotary Board Meeting

July 20, 2017

Forest Grove Concours d'Elegance

July 16, 2017

Rotary Golf Tournament

August 23, 2017

Board Members

Director 2015 - 2018

Lucas Welliver

Director 2015 - 2018

Samantha Swindler

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

Jeannine Murrell

resolution for independence in a near-unanimous vote (the New York delegation abstained, but later voted affirmatively). On that day, John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail that July 2 “will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival” and that the celebration should include “Pomp and Parade...Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other.”

On July 4th, the Continental Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence, which had been written largely by Jefferson. Though the vote for actual independence took place on July 2nd, from then on the 4th became the day that was celebrated as the birth of American independence.

Early Fourth of July Celebrations

In the pre-Revolutionary years, colonists had held annual celebrations of the king’s birthday, which traditionally included the ringing of bells, bonfires, processions and speechmaking. By contrast, during the summer of 1776 some colonists celebrated the birth of independence by holding mock funerals for King Geoff II, as a way of symbolizing the end of the monarchy’s hold on America and the triumph of liberty.

Festivities including concerts, bonfires, parades and the firing of cannons and muskets usually accompanied the first public readings of the Declaration of Independence, beginning immediately after its adoption. Philadelphia held the first annual commemoration of independence on July 4, 1777, while Congress was still occupied with the ongoing war.

George Washington issued double rations of rum to all his soldiers to mark the anniversary of independence in 1778, and in 1781, several months before the key American victory at Yorktown, Massachusetts became the first state to make July 4th an official state holiday.

After the Revolutionary War, Americans continued to commemorate Independence Day every year, in celebrations that allowed the new nation’s emerging political leaders to address citizens and create a feeling of unity. By the last decade of the 18th century, the two major political parties—Federalists and Democratic-Republicans—that had arisen began holding separate Fourth of July celebrations in many large cities.

Fourth of July Becomes a National Holiday

The tradition of patriotic celebration became even more widespread after the War of 1812, in which the United States again faced Great Britain. In 1870, the U.S. Congress made July 4th a federal holiday; in 1941, the provision was expanded to grant a paid holiday to all federal employees.

Over the years, the political importance of the holiday would decline, but Independence Day remained an important national holiday and a symbol of patriotism.

Falling in mid-summer, the Fourth of July has since the late 19th century become a major focus of leisure activities and a common occasion for family get-togethers, often involving fireworks and outdoor barbecues. The most common symbol of the holiday is the American flag, and a common musical accompaniment is “The Star-Spangled Banner” the national anthem of the United States.

History.com

Rotary Steak Feed

The Rotary Steak Feed is over it looks like we had a successful event and all Rotarians should be proud to have made this possible.

We still have work to do though. It is important that we collect the money from our ticket sales as soon as possible so we have an idea what support we are able to give our exchange students.

Please turn in your money from ticket sales to either of the co-Chairmen Jeff Duyck or Geoff Faris or the ticket Chair Marge Johnston.

Number of Wild Poliovirus Cases Globally as of June 28, 2017

New Cases Last 7 Days	0
YTD - 2017	6
YTD - 2016	18
Total - 2016	37
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/>