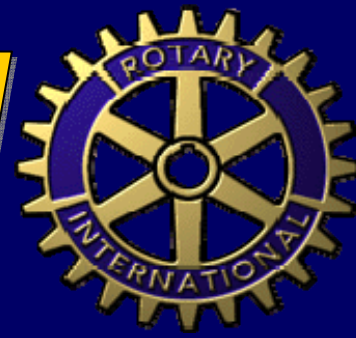


ROTARY CLUB OF METROPOLITAN HONOLULU

METRO MYNAH



Serving our Community since August 25, 1986

Nov. 24, 2011

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



MAHALO

I want to take this opportunity to thank a few people. This is my last newsletter. Tanya McDowell is your new newsletter editor as of the next newsletter. I know you will support her as you have supported me. As most of you know it's a rather large undertaking and I send out a big MAHALO to Tanya for stepping up to the plate.

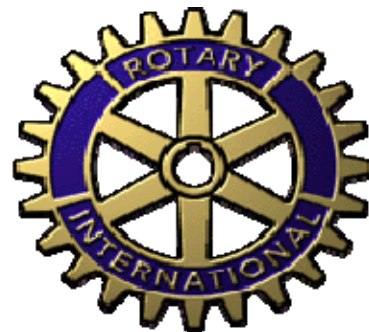
Next I want to thank my many helpers. As we all know many hands make light work and without these hands my job would have been difficult. Kit Smith, Gloria Chang, Gabby Schweitzer, Greg Micco, and Lora Williams have all been there to support me in writing the program recap. I couldn't have done it without you all.

I'd like to also thank Ken Goldstein who has been my photographer since day one. A mahalo goes out to Nicole Nako and Teddi Anderson who have filled in as photographers as well.

I've had such a good time with the newsletter and I hope you've all enjoyed it. I know Tanya will do a fantastic job!!

Mahalo

Tina E Yap



THANKSGIVING

History

Thanksgiving in [North America](#) had originated from a mix of [European](#) and [Native](#) traditions. Typically in Europe, festivals were held before and after the harvest cycles to give thanks for a good harvest, and to rejoice together after much hard work with the rest of the community. At the time, Native Americans had also celebrated the end of a harvest season. When Europeans first arrived to the Americas, they brought with them their own [harvest festival](#) traditions from Europe, celebrating their safe voyage, peace and good harvest. Though the origins of the holiday in both [Canada](#) and the [United States](#) are similar, Americans do not typically celebrate the contributions made in [Newfoundland](#),^{[clarification needed](#)} while Canadians do not celebrate the contributions made in [Plymouth](#), [Massachusetts](#).

In Canada



The Order of Good Cheer, 1606 by [Charles William Jefferys](#), (1925).

The origin of the first Thanksgiving in Canada goes back to the explorer [Martin Frobisher](#) who had been trying to find a [northern passage](#) to the Pacific Ocean. Frobisher's Thanksgiving celebration was not for harvest but was in thanks for surviving the long journey from England through the perils of storms and icebergs. In 1578, on his third and final voyage to these regions, Frobisher held a formal ceremony in [Frobisher Bay](#) in [Baffin Island](#) (present-day [Nunavut](#)) to give thanks to God and in a service ministered by the preacher [Robert Wolfall](#) they celebrated Communion — the first-ever service in these regions. Years later, the tradition of a feast would continue as more settlers began to arrive in the Canadian colonies.

The origins of Canadian Thanksgiving can also be traced to the French settlers who came to [New France](#) with explorer [Samuel de Champlain](#) in the early 17th century, who also took to celebrating their successful harvests. The French settlers in the area typically had feasts at the end of the harvest season and continued throughout the winter season, even sharing their food with the [indigenous peoples](#) of the area. Champlain had also proposed for the creation of the [Order of Good Cheer](#) in 1606.

As many more settlers arrived in Canada, more celebrations of good harvest became common. New immigrants into the country, such as the Irish, Scottish and Germans, would also add their own traditions to the harvest celebrations. Most of the U.S. aspects of Thanksgiving (such as the turkey or what were called [Guineafowls](#) originating from [Madagascar](#)), were incorporated when [United Empire Loyalists](#) began to flee from the United States during the [American Revolution](#) and settled in Canada.

THANKSGIVING

CONT'D....

In the United States



The First Thanksgiving at Plymouth By Jennie A. Brownscombe (1914)

In the United States, the modern Thanksgiving holiday tradition traces its origins to a 1621 celebration at Plymouth in present-day [Massachusetts](#). There is also evidence for an earlier celebration on the continent by Spanish explorers in Texas at [San Elizario](#) in 1598, as well as thanksgiving feasts in the [Virginia Colony](#). The initial thanksgiving observance at Virginia in 1619 was prompted by the colonists' leaders on the anniversary of the settlement. The 1621 Plymouth feast and thanksgiving was prompted by a good harvest. In later years, the tradition was continued by civil leaders such as [Governor Bradford](#) who planned a thanksgiving celebration and fast in 1623. While initially, the Plymouth colony did not have enough food to feed half of the 102 colonists, the [Wampanoag](#) Native Americans helped the [Pilgrims](#) by providing seeds and teaching them to fish. The practice of holding an annual harvest festival like this did not become a regular affair in New England until the late 1660s.¹

According to historian Jeremy Bangs, director of the [Leiden American Pilgrim Museum](#), the Pilgrims may have been influenced by watching the annual services of Thanksgiving for the relief of the [siege of Leiden](#) in 1574, while they were staying in Leiden.

Contending origins

The claim of where the first Thanksgiving was held in the United States, and even the Americas, has often been a subject of debate. Author and teacher [Robyn Gioia](#) and [Michael Gannon](#) of the [University of Florida](#) have argued that the earliest attested "Thanksgiving" celebration in what is now the United States was celebrated by the [Spanish](#) on [September 8](#), 1565, in what is now [Saint Augustine, Florida](#).

Similarly, many historians point out that the first thanksgiving celebration in the United States was held in Virginia, and not in Plymouth. Thanksgiving services were routine in what was to become the Commonwealth of Virginia as early as 1607. A day of Thanksgiving was codified in the founding [charter](#) of [Berkeley Hundred](#) in [Charles City County, Virginia](#) in 1619.

Fixing the date of the holiday

The reason for the earlier Thanksgiving celebrations in Canada has often been attributed to the earlier onset of winter in the north, thus ending the harvest season earlier. Thanksgiving in Canada did not have a fixed date until the late 19th century. Prior to [Canadian Confederation](#), many of the individual colonial governors of the Canadian provinces had declared their own days of Thanksgiving. The first official Canadian Thanksgiving occurred on April 15, 1872, when the nation was celebrating the [Prince of Wales'](#) recovery from a serious illness. By the end of the 19th Century, Thanksgiving Day was normally celebrated on November 6. However, when [World War I](#) ended, the [Armistice Day](#) holiday was usually held during the same week. To prevent the two holidays from clashing with one another, in 1957 the [Canadian Parliament](#) proclaimed Thanksgiving to be observed on its present date on the second Monday of October. Since 1971, when the American [Uniform Monday Holiday Act](#) took effect, the American observance of [Columbus Day](#) has coincided with the Canadian observance of Thanksgiving.

THANKSGIVING

CONT'D....

Thanksgiving in the United States, much like in Canada, was observed on various dates throughout history. The dates of Thanksgiving in [the era](#) of the [Founding Fathers](#) until the time of Lincoln had been decided by each state on various dates. The first Thanksgiving celebrated on the same date by all states was in 1863 by presidential proclamation. The final Thursday in November had become the customary date of Thanksgiving in most U.S. states by the beginning of the 19th century. And so, in an effort by President [Abraham Lincoln](#) (influenced by the campaigning of author [Sarah Josepha Hale](#) who wrote letters to politicians for around 40 years trying to make it an official holiday), to foster a sense of American unity between the Northern and Southern states, proclaimed the date to be the final Thursday in November.

It was not until December 26, 1941, that the unified date changed to the fourth Thursday (and not always final) in November—this time by federal legislation. President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), after two years earlier offering his own proclamation to [move the date earlier](#), with the reason of giving the country an economic boost, agreed to sign a bill into law with [Congress](#), making Thanksgiving a national holiday on the fourth Thursday in November.

Other observances known as Thanksgiving

Grenada

In the West Indian island of [Grenada](#), there is a national holiday known as Thanksgiving Day which is celebrated on October 25. Even though it bears the same name, and is celebrated at roughly the same time as the American and Canadian versions of Thanksgiving, this holiday is unrelated to either of those celebrations. Instead the holiday marks the anniversary of the U.S.-led [invasion of the island](#) in 1983, in response to the deposition and execution of Grenadian Prime Minister [Maurice Bishop](#).

Japan

Further information: [Labor Thanksgiving Day](#)

Liberia

In the West African country of [Liberia](#), Thanksgiving is celebrated on the first Thursday of November.

The Netherlands

Many of the Pilgrims who migrated to the [Plymouth Plantation](#) had resided in the city of [Leiden](#) from 1609–1620, many of whom had recorded their birth, marriages and deaths at the [Pieterskerk](#). To commemorate this, a non-denominational Thanksgiving Day service is held each year on the morning of the American Thanksgiving Day in the Pieterskerk, a [Gothic](#) church in Leiden, to commemorate the hospitality the Pilgrims received in Leiden on their way to the [New World](#).

Norfolk Island

In the [Australian external territory](#) of [Norfolk Island](#), Thanksgiving is celebrated on the last Wednesday of November, similar to the pre-[World War II](#) American observance on the last Thursday of the month. This means the Norfolk Island observance is the day before or six days after the [United States'](#) observance. The holiday was brought to the island by visiting American [whaling](#) ships.

KEN'S COMPUTER CORNER

Ken's Computer Tip of The Week

With the proliferation of Wi-Fi as a main access method for home networks, the inherent risk of someone gaining covert access to your network increases considerably. Someone would typically have to go through a lot of physical trouble to tap into your network on a wired basis, including breaking into your home and attaching a physical cable to your router. With Wi-Fi, your signal is broadcast freely across a large area, and is accessible by anyone in range of that signal. A quick look at your computer's discovered Wi-Fi networks will no doubt reveal multiple nearby access points, each belonging to one of your neighbors. So, how do you keep a nosy neighbor (or worse) from accessing your private network from the comfort of their home? I'm providing a few tips on how to secure your Wi-Fi network.

Secure Your Network with a Password Using WPA2

I'll start this by stating clearly that there is no magic bullet for network protection; that's why my own network is completely wired. Some security methods are harder to crack than others, but they can all be cracked with a relative amount of ease. Most users, despite being told otherwise time and again, still use words found in the dictionary to keep their "private" networks secure. Needless to say, these networks can be cracked in minutes by someone who knows what they're doing, or has a script that handles it for them.

When setting a password on your router, you'll want to select WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) or WPA2 (preferably) as your encryption method. WEP (Wireless Encryption Protocol) is an older and much-less secure encryption scheme that can be cracked in seconds, no matter how complex your password is. WPA and WPA2 will make it somewhat more difficult for someone to crack, making it more likely that they will give up and move on to the next person if they're war-driving or just casually attempting to chisel at your defenses.

Keep Your Private Folders Unshared

Having access to your family album on a shared network drive sounds like a great way to add a level of convenience to your network, but it can also give someone you don't know or trust access to more information about you and your family than you'd care to share. The same goes for important documents like scanned copies of marriage licenses and birth certificates. Keep this information under lock and key and, even when it isn't shared freely, take steps to encrypt the folder in which it's stored. One great method for adding a level of security for a shared drive or NAS (Network-Attached Storage) is by requiring a password on the device itself for access. This means that even if someone has access to your network, they'll need a login and/or password to access the shared data on each individual system.

Check Router Access Logs

Each router is different, but most of them made today keep a detailed list of all the devices that have connected to it during its lifetime. MAC (Media Access Control) addresses and basic device information are kept in this list, which is usually only accessible by wired connection to the router or a special administrative login to the Wi-Fi. Check this list every once in a while, and make note if anything out of the ordinary appears. You could also take the extra step of giving each device in your network a network ID that follows a specific naming scheme. This will allow you, and your family, to quickly identify an intruder in this list.

Never Use a Default Password

This goes along with a previous tip, but I can't emphasize enough how important it is to make a complex password that includes numbers, letters, and various other characters. Default passwords, even when provided by your ISP, are typically easy to crack. In addition to being the same across all routers in a particular product line, they tend to follow a specific pattern that a well-written script can compensate for. A cracker knows that Linksys (now Cisco) routers have a specific default password setting, and will try those first. Just because "pancake42" sounds like a safe password doesn't mean that it is.

KEEPING YOU INFORMED



Please send in your picture for the website directory!





FRIENDLY REMINDERS

???? Etiquette

1. Please wait for the microphone
2. Please wait to be recognized by the Srgt At Arms

MAHALO!



Sunshine Committee

Know someone in the club who's under the weather or who needs a supportive thought? Know something fun that's happened to someone in the club—birth of a baby, grandchild, etc.

Let Debi Merwick know. She will send a card on behalf on the club to brighten someone's day

Email Debi at: dmerwick@bishopco.net



4-Way Test



Is it the truth?

Is it fair to all concerned

Will it build goodwill and better friendships?

Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

Amazingly....the answer to many of life's dilemmas



Email filters flag suspect incoming messages and routes them to your "Junk" folder, some by mistake.

Please make sure your email at home and work have Metro Rotary marked as a "Safe Sender" so you don't miss out on important chapter news and events.

Additionally, make sure we have your up to date contact information. If you move or change jobs, please let us know.



1. Send me your articles about your company. I'd like to showcase what our Rotarians do for a living—no ads—these should be articles about your goods and services.
2. Traveling Rotarians—been on vacation? Send me pictures and a brief write-up about your trip.
3. Pictures of your "Family of Rotary" (ie: your kids, grandkids, animals, etc)

Upcoming Speakers and Events

November 2011

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
				Com. Svc Mtg Jayson Suapia Hawaii's Flim Industry	Fellowship Committee Mtg	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Int'l Mtg Carson Peapealalo "Hawaii Professional Football League"		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				New Gen. Mtg Max Checkettes, VP for Academics, BYU Hawaii "Envision Laie		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				HAPPY THANKSGIVING DARK		
27	28	29	30			

December 2011

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
				Com. Svc Mtg Metro's Eber- hardt Mann: Int'l Svc Update	Fellowship Com. Mtg	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Toys for Tots Trolley Ride: Murphy's 5:30pm Bring an unwrapped gift	Int'l Mtg Program Mtg Marc Alexander "Governor's Co- ordinator on Homelessness"		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				New Gen. Mtg Taylor Weston "Pajamas, Books, & Jus- tice"		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
				Membership Mtg Fellowship Program		Twas the Night Before Christ- mas
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Merry Christmas						

Can't make the meetings? Don't forget to make up: service projects, committee meetings, other clubs, online meetings

Rotary International
President: Kalyan Banerjee



District 5000
Governor: Laurie Yoshida
Governor Elect: Chester Dal Santo

2011-2012 Officers & Board of Directors

President: Dr. Bob Peterson
bob@er123.com

President Elect: Clint Schroeder
cschroeder@hagadoneprinting.com

Vice Pres. Service Projects: Kathleen Merriam
K.Merriam@live.com

Vice Pres. Administration: Lee Mansfield
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Secretary: Mike Darcey
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Treasurer: John White & Clifton Handy
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Past President: Jim McClelland
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Community Service: Rick Villalobos
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Vocational Service: Bob Ritchie
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Grants: Reid Matsushima
reid.matsushima@nmfn.com

Public Relations: Teddi Anderson
teddia@thelimitiacocompany.com

Membership: Beverly Marica
beverly.marica@gmail.com

Committee Chairs

Programs: Julie Ford & Tori Abe
Julie @schweitzerconsulting.com
tabe@hospicehawaii.org

Fellowship: Sharon Hayashi
shayashi@luersenarchitects.com

Sergeant at Arms: Kevin St. George
ksgeorge@bsamail.org

Committee meetings count as make-ups

Community Service, 8:20 a.m. Plaza Club
First Thursday of the month

Int'l Service & Programs, 8:20 a.m. Plaza Club
Second Thursday of the month

New Generations, 8:20 a.m. Plaza Club
Third Thursday of the month

Membership Committee, 8:20 a.m. Plaza Club
Last Thursday of the month

Fellowship Committee, 8 a.m.
First *Friday* of the month, Hawaii First Conference Room

About Rotary & Metro Rotary

Rotary is a worldwide organization of more than 1.2 million business, professional, and community leaders. Members of Rotary clubs, known as Rotarians, provide humanitarian service, encourage high ethical standards in all vocations, and help build goodwill and peace in the world.

There are 33,000 Rotary clubs in more than 200 countries and geographical areas. Clubs are nonpolitical, nonreligious, and open to all cultures, races, and creeds. As signified by the motto Service Above Self, Rotary's main objective is service — in the community, in the workplace, and throughout the world.

In April 1986, many business leaders believed that a breakfast Rotary Club would be popular meeting in downtown Honolulu. With the support of three sponsoring clubs and District Governor Chad Penhallow, our Club was organized and became a Provisional Club on July 1, 1986. The Rotary Club of Metropolitan Honolulu received its Charter on August 25, 1986. Donald R. Dawson, a 20-year member of the Honolulu Club, was elected Metro's first president.

The Rotary Club of Metropolitan Honolulu began with 70 charter members. The club grew quickly becoming, and remaining, the second largest club in the Hawaii District 5000. On August 27, 1987, Metro Rotary became the first Rotary Club in District 5000 to admit women (Gloria Chang and Roz Cooper) to full membership.

Metro has had three outstanding governors of Rotary District 5000, Richard 'Dick' Fisk (1993 - 1994), Hal Darcey (2001 - 2002) and Roz Cooper (2005-2006). Perhaps our greatest accomplishment is spreading the concept of "Service Above Self" to more and more people. We have taken leadership in the organization of three new clubs, the Rotary Club of Honolulu Sunrise, the Rotary Club of Honolulu Sunset and the Rotary Club of Honolulu Pau Hana and one Rotaract Club: Rotaract Club of Downtown Honolulu. Metro Rotarians are generous supporters of the Rotary Foundation as Benefactors, Paul Harris Fellows, Bequest Society Members, and, District 5000's Paul Harris Society members.

Subscriptions and Submissions

Newsletter -

Tina E. Yap c: 375-8462
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