



November 26, 2012

THE CHANNEL MARKER

Rotary Club of Pearl Harbor

Celebrating 62 Years of Service!

IN THE WAKE

MEETING REPORT Nov 19, 2012

CALL TO ORDER

President **Doug Taylor** welcomed members and guests to the 2870th meeting of the Rotary Club of Pearl Harbor where we pursue *Peace Through Service*.



Doug Taylor

Jeff Deer

George Topic

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by President **Doug Taylor**, a member since February 13, 1984 and Sponsored by **George Topic**.

Inspirational quotes were given by Past President **Jeff Deer** who has been a member since August 1, 1981 and sponsored by **Herb Robish**. "All our dreams can come true- if we have the courage to pursue them", **Walt Disney**. "It is never too late to be what you might have been", **George Eliot**.

George Topic, inducted on February 6, 1967, and sponsored by **Wally Backus** led us in singing "Grand Ole Flag".

RECOGNITION

Sergeant at Arms **Stefanie Wilson** welcomed District Leadership: **Harvey Gray** (District Newsletter), **Bruce Fink** (HRYF). Rotarian Guests within District 5000: **Alan Lloyd**, Calabash Member (Windward). Military Guests: **David Alarid**, (Navy Master at Arms), **Anastasia Christie**, (Air Force Staff Sergeant), **Ciera Stremming**, (Air Force Sergeant) **Breaia Myers**, (Army, Private First Class). Guest Speaker: **Robbie Adams**.



Stefanie Wilson

Rotary International www.rotary.org

President Sakuji Tanaka

District 5000

Governor Chester "Chet" Dal Santo
Asst. Dist Governor ...Yolette Nishimoto

Chartered June 14, 1950



Rotary Club of Pearl Harbor
www.pearlharborrotary.org

Club Officers

President..... Douglas S. Taylor
President-Elect..... Lester M. Hunkele III
Vice President..... Kimberly B. Moore
Secretary..... Cristina Watarida
Treasurer..... Stella Kimura
Past President..... Connie G. Kraus
Sergeant-at-Arms..... Stefanie Wilson

Directors

Club Service..... Ernest G. Anderson
Service Projects..... Shirley Robinson
International Service... William H.Q. Bow
New Generations..... Willa Gardner
Membership..... Raymond Noh
Public Relations..... Elle Kaanaana

Interest Clubs Sponsored

Aiea High School
Farrington High School
Moanalua High School
Radford High School

Sister Clubs

Hiroshima Southeast, Japan
Tokyo Osaki, Japan
Avachinsky, Russia

Meeting Schedule

Mondays, 12:00 Noon
Oahu Country Club
150 Country Club Road

Channel Marker Published by
Harvey Gray

IN THE WAKE

CELEBRATIONS

Member Induction: **Carl Oshiro** inducted November 19, 2001, sponsored by **Jim Varner**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“I CAN” donators: **Bruce Fink, John Muhlbauer, Connie and Gene Kraus and Alan Lloyd.**

HAPPY BUCKS

Steve Dyer, \$20 to the Foundation, happy about Notre Dame winning their football game and being number 1 in the National ranking. **Bruce Fink**, \$20 to HRYF and **Ted Meeker** \$20 to the Club for Stanford’s winning streak. **Les Hunkele**, \$1 to the Foundation and **Alan Lloyd**, \$10 to the Club.

MILITARY GUEST

Past President **Bruce Fink** introduced our Military Guest and asked them to say a few words about themselves.



Military Guests, Air Force Staff Sergeant Anastasia Christie, Air Force Sergeant Ciera Stremming, Navy Master at Arms David Alarid and Army Private First Class Breania Myers

PROGRAM

Steve Dyer introduced **Robbie Adams**, a former Rotary Ambassadorial Scholar who attended Graduate School in Bosnia working toward a Masters Degree in Peace and Conflict Resolution. **Robbie** talked about her time in Bosnia and her main focus in researching

the displaced population after the war. Bosnia was split into two entities after the war, The Federation, with a large Bosniak population, and Republika Srpska, with a large Serb population, both operating under separate governments.



Republika Srpska was the scene of heinous war crimes, where Bosniaks were persecuted and ethnically cleansed from their land. In recent times, some of the displaced families have returned to their homes. Muslim villages are dotted around the beautiful rugged valleys, while the larger towns, including Zvornik and Srebrenica, are now almost entirely Serb. Wearing a headscarf in Zvornik can be seen as a provocative act, and sometimes an invitation for abuse. It is with some surprise then, that the largest mosque in Eastern Bosnia is located in the center of Zvornik.

The reason for this lies in the events that took place two decades ago. **Robbie’s** experience in Bosnia revealed that severe cracks remain in the tense and complex structure of a nation rife with identity politics. Bosniaks and Serbs make open visual displays of their grief and their religious identity – churches and mosques are built to be seen as much as used. A culture of memorialization is apparent especially in the East of the country; both sides appear to be competing with the losses suffered in the war. After 16 years the physical signs of war are evident in mass graves and bullet-laden buildings.

In 1980 Yugoslavia’s communist president Tito died. His rule had held the federation together. Now Croats and Bosniaks began to look for independence, and Serbian nationalism, never dead, took a new lease of life from 1987 when Slobodan Milosevic became Serbia’s leader (and thus effectively Yugoslavia’s as well). He encouraged Serb nationalism, not only at home, but also in the other republics where there were large Serb communities.

Elections in 1990 brought nationalists to power in Croatia and Slovenia, and together with Macedonia, they declared independence in 1991 and were all

IN THE WAKE

recognized internationally. Alija Izetbegovic, the leader of Bosnia's multi-ethnic government, called for independence for Bosnia also, and it was recognized as independent by the USA and the EU in 1992.

Bosnia's Serbs, however, weren't happy: they saw themselves and the land they lived on as part of Milosevic's 'Greater Serbia'. The Yugoslav Army (mainly Serb) had just ended a year's fierce conflict with Croatia in an attempt to hang on to Serb communities there. Now it turned its attention to Bosnia, whose forces were restricted by an arms embargo because of recent violence in Bosnian



Croatian territory. By the end of 1993 the Serbs (led by Radovan Karadzic) had set up their own Republika Srpska in the east and a Bosnian Serb army (under Ratko Mladic) was in



control of nearly three quarters of the country; the Bosnian Croats had been mostly driven out, though a small force continued fighting for its Bosnian territory until 1994; the Bosniaks were hanging on only in the towns.

The European Union (EU) tried mediation, without success. The UN refused to intervene, apart from

providing some troop convoys for humanitarian aid. Later its peace-keeping force, UNProFor, undertook to protect 6 'safe areas', mainly Muslim and including Sarajevo (the Bosniak capital) and Srebrenica; it failed. Each so-called safe area, except Sarajevo, fell to the Serbs and was 'ethnically cleansed'. This was the Serbian term accepted by the USA and other members of the UN Security Council to avoid any reference to 'genocide', which would by international law demand their intervention. It had become clear that what was happening in Bosnia was no longer a civil war fuelled by 'ancient feuds', if it ever had been. Bosnia was the victim of one group's determined wish for political domination, which it was prepared to achieve by isolating ethnic groups and if necessary exterminating them.

Issues arising from Bosnia include the huge problem of displaced persons and refugees and asylum-seekers. As a result, there are still 113,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in need of a solution. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also host to some 6,800 refugees from Croatia.

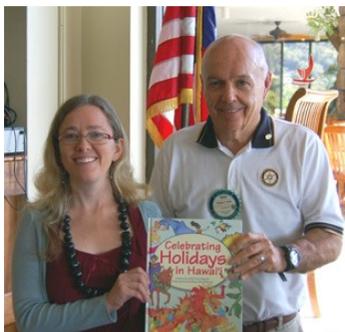
Since 2010, countries in the region have demonstrated renewed interest in closing the displacement chapter, consolidating their efforts to find durable solutions for people of concern. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it will help to ensure stability both domestically and regionally, and assist in the country's efforts to join the European Union (EU). In addition, the June 2010 adoption of the Revised Strategy for the Implementation of Annex VII of the Dayton Peace Agreement provides a framework for resolving the outstanding displacement issues. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people. UNHCR will continue to support its implementation through advocacy and direct assistance for the most vulnerable persons of concern.

ROTARY NEWS

ON THE HORIZON Upcoming Meetings & Events

UNHCR works closely with the authorities in order to strengthen the asylum system and bolster refugee protection. While legislation on asylum is generally in line with international and regional standards, implementation remains problematic. There are an estimated 5,000 people at risk of statelessness in Bosnia and Herzegovina, mainly Roma people, who often face serious obstacles to effective citizenship with full access to their rights and entitlements.

President **Doug** thanked **Robbie** asked her to sign a book, "Celebrating Holidays in Hawaii", by **Leslie Ann Hayashi**, to be donated to Aiea Elementary School to promote literacy.



Robbie & Doug

ADJOURNMENT

Alan Lloyd led us in the 4-Way Test.

ROTARY NEWS

Ambassadorial Scholarships

The Rotary Foundation Ambassadorial Scholarship program will end in 2013. Beginning in 2013-14, The Foundation will offer scholarship opportunities through district and global grants. This new grant structure gives Rotarians greater flexibility in sponsoring the next generation of leaders.

District grants offer clubs and districts flexibility in carrying out activities that support the Foundation's mission. Districts are encouraged to distribute these grant funds for relatively short-term activities, either local or international.

District grants are funded solely by District Designated Funds generated from a district's Annual Programs Fund giving from three years prior, including Permanent Fund SHARE earnings. Districts can request up to 50 percent of their DDF each year. Any unused district grant funds are returned to the Foundation and credited back to the district's DDF balance. DDF will continue to rollover to a district's balance for the following year. Rollover DDF will not be used in the calculation of the district

grant amount.

Districts may support a broad range of activities with their district grant funds activities including Scholarships:

No restrictions on the level (secondary, university, or graduate), length, location (local or international), or area of study No restrictions on the dollar amount for the scholarships.

Note: Global Grant Scholarships will be summarized in a later Channel Marker.

November

Rotary Foundation Month

Nov 26: James Sunday, Pearl Harbor Elementary School

December

Family Month

Dec 3: Major General Anthony G. Crutchfield, USA, Chief of Staff, US Pacific Command

Dec 10: Brady Giusta, Young Life Hawaii Community Outreach

Dec 17: Gerald Clay, Dispute Resolution Without Going to Court

Dec 24: DARK

Dec 31: DARK

THE 4-WAY TEST

Of the things we think, say or do

1. Is it the TRUTH?

'Oia 'i'o i keia o'lelo

2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?

Kupono ia ka kou

3. Will it BUILD GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?

Kukulu lokomaika'i a me pili'alo'ha maika'i a'e

4 Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

Pono ia ka kou