



Rotary Club of Centennial Colorado



Centennial, Colorado

September 24, 2019

ROTARY MINUTE

Don Shattuck presented the Rotary Minute and he spoke on the status of polio and the need for Rotarians to continue to give to PolioPlus. As of last week, there were 78 cases of paralytic polio were reported world wide. A year ago there were only 22. Last year there were 33 cases of paralytic polio for the entire year. Afghanistan has 16 cases of polio as of last week which is the same as they had a year ago. Pakistan so far this year has 62 cases of paralytic polio. As of this time last year that had 6 cases. He also mentioned that the October issue of Rotarian has two very good articles on polio. He also mentioned that Oct 22 is the day we bring our Polio Pigs to the meeting.

SPEAKER



Daniel Wilkins spoke on preventing terrorism. He is from The C.E.L.L. which stands for Counterterrorism Education Learning Lab. The C.E.L.L. was created after the September 11 terrorist attack. It is founded by the same individual that created the Mize Museum.

The purpose of the C.E.L.L. is to prevent terrorism through education, empowerment, and engagement. As a nonprofit, nonpartisan institution, its one-of-a-kind exhibit, renowned speaker

series and training initiatives provide a comprehensive look at the threat of terrorism and how individuals can play a role in preventing it.

The C.E.L.L. operates a museum at 99 West 12th Ave in Denver, across from the Denver Art Museum. Times of operation and cost can be found on their web site

www.thecell.org

They define terrorism as *"Terrorism is the pre-meditated use of violence or the threat of violence targeting civilians or their property for political, religious, or ideological gain. It is a tactic used to create an environmental of fear, chaos, and intimidation in order to further the terrorists' objectives."* Note the definition does not contain anything about school shootings. Daniel was saying that school shootings generally do not meet the definition of terrorism even though there is a fear factor. The definition is possibly going to be modified to include activities of white supremacist organizations.

The C.E.L.L. has a community awareness program call CAP. The CAP is a free, interactive program designed to provide citizens with the basic tools needed to recognize and help prevent terrorism and criminal activity within our communities. Taught by public safety professionals, CAP participants are trained to spot certain behaviors and situations. The CAP takes special care to ensure the civil liberties protected by our Constitution are preserved.

CLUB BUSINESS

- Eric Hauff, from his recent trips to Africa, has contracted malaria. As of the meeting, he was hospitalized for treatment.
- Next Tuesday, Oct 1 at 7:30 PM we can have a tour of the Chamberlin Observatory just east of the University of Denver.
- The Beer Festival went well.
- Nov 2 there is a chili cook off at Trip's house.

2018-2019 Club Officers

President—Samantha Johnston
President Elect-Diana Whye
Past President –Tim Eunice
Secretary—Angie Osili
Treasurer—Barbara Medina
Sergeant at Arms—Jon Bellum

Directors

Technology—John Peterson
Membership Growth & Enrichment—Trip Butler
Millennial Satellite Club-Andrea Tagtow

UPCOMING EVENTS

Oct 1-International Music Day,
Gordon Close at his store

**3535 S Irving St, Englewood, CO
80110**

Oct 8-Club Assembly

Oct15-Tri County Health

Oct 22-World Polio Day, KATA
Foundation

Oct 29-Chat Groups, Off-site
breakfast meetings

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1789 THE SUPREME COURT IS ESTABLISHED

The Judiciary Act of 1789 is passed by Congress and signed by President George Washington, establishing the Supreme Court of the United States as a tribunal made up of SIX justices who were to serve on the court until death or retirement. That day, President Washington nominated John Jay to preside as chief justice, and John Rutledge, William Cushing, John Blair, Robert Harrison, and James Wilson to be associate justices. On September 26, all six appointments were confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

The U.S. Supreme Court was established by Article 3 of the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution granted the Supreme Court ultimate jurisdiction over all laws, especially those in which their constitutionality was at issue. The high court was also designated to oversee cases concerning treaties of the United States, foreign diplomats, admiralty practice, and maritime jurisdiction. On February 1, 1790, the first session of the U.S. Supreme Court was held in New York City's Royal Exchange Building.

The U.S. Supreme Court grew into the most important judicial body in the world in terms of its central place in the American political order. According to the Constitution, the size of the court is set by Congress, and the number of justices varied during the 19th century before stabilizing in 1869 at nine. In times of constitutional crisis, the nation's highest court has always played a definitive role in resolving, for better or worse, the great issues of the time.

I was hopeful of doing this week's and last week's newsletter this week, but I am probably not going to do last week's newsletter. There was one important segment of that meeting that I am going to include in this newsletter.

BUSINESS MINUTE



Karen Berry gave the Business Minute and instead of talking on he insurance job

she spoke about her volunteer work as a Court Appointed Special Advocate for foster children. The material Karen presented is attached. She also mentioned the Red Wagon Ball which is coming up on Oct 5. Contact Karen if you are interested in attending.

Advocates for Children has been working with children in the community for over 30 years.

The CASA program began with a family court judge in Seattle in 1977.

The judge, dissatisfied by the way the system worked when it came to the best interests of children, requested that a group of community volunteers called Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs) be recruited and trained to provide children with a voice in court.

The success of this pilot program quickly garnered national attention, and in 1982 led to the formation of the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association, whose goal was to extend the reach of the CASA program into every state in the nation.

- By 1984, the National CASA Association had received financial support from several significant sources: a grant from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, under the direction of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; and two one-year grants from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.
- On April 22, 1985, President Ronald Reagan presented the National CASA Association with the President's Volunteer Action Award for "outstanding volunteer contribution, demonstrating accomplishment through voluntary action."
- National CASA has also received support from the Kappa Alpha Theta Foundation since 1989. This international women's sorority selected CASA as its philanthropy and has provided funds for a variety of projects, including start-up grants and a public awareness video.
- In August of 1989, the American Bar Association, the country's largest professional organization of attorneys, officially endorsed the use of CASA volunteers to work with attorneys to speak up for abused and neglected children.
- In July of 1990, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges named CASA "Outstanding Volunteer Program" in America's juvenile and family courts.
- Also in 1990, the U.S. Congress authorized the expansion of CASA with the passage of the "Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990" (P.L. 101-647), so that a "Court Appointed Special Advocate shall be available to every victim of child abuse or neglect in the United States that needs an advocate."
- In July of 1991, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, named CASA an "Exemplary Program in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention."
- In 1992, Congress initiated funding of a grants program to expand CASA representation of abused and neglected children.

In 1996, Colorado Senate Bill 96-30 was signed into law. This legislation, now part of the Colorado Children's Code (Sections 19-1-201 through 19-1-212), includes the following: a description of the role of a CASA volunteer; authorization for CASA volunteers and agencies to work in various types of cases; authorization for judicial districts to set up CASA programs; and the mandate for a cooperative relationship between the CASA volunteer and the Guardian Ad Litem attorney. Colorado was the 33rd state to pass such legislation.

HISTORY OF ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN

The flourishing organization we know today as Advocates for Children first took root in 1985. That's when Ann Ogg and the Junior League of Denver conceived of a three year project that would recruit and train CASA volunteers to work with Guardians Ad Litem in Arapahoe County. The program, then called the Guardians Ad Litem Project of Arapahoe County, operated on a budget of about \$75,000 and comprised of 50 volunteers and a single, part-time employee.

The Junior League of Denver recruited the first Board of Directors to oversee the project. They also offered funding and technical assistance in marketing, public relations, and promotional materials. They helped conduct the first training class and volunteer recognition events. In 1988, the Junior League gracefully relinquished its role in managing the agency, leaving control in the capable hands of the Board of Directors.

In 1989, two part-time staff members were brought on board to handle volunteer training and management, fundraising, and public relations. The first full-time executive director was hired in 1991.

In 1988, the organization's name was changed to Arapahoe Advocates for Children. In 2000, the name changed again simply to Advocates for Children, in response to the agency's growing reach throughout the 18th Judicial District, with representation in Douglas, Elbert and Lincoln Counties.

What began as a small 501(c)3 nonprofit organization with one part-time employee has now grown into a thriving organization with a staff of over twenty. The staff oversees the efforts of the roughly 300 active volunteers each year. These 300 volunteers serve over 800 children annually, contributing a total of more than 25,000 volunteer hours to the community.