

**Kiwanis Club of  
Harker Heights**  
P O Box 2309  
Harker Heights, TX 76548



### **Speaker Roster**

- Jan 2 – E Zellmar
- Jan 9 – Coffee Connection
- Jan 16 – A Barrett
- Jan 23 – P Brunson
- Jan 30 – S Carpenter

**Please notify Jody Nicholas prior to your program as to your speaker and topic or if you need assistance obtaining a speaker.**

### **2017-18 Officers**

- President:** David McClure
- President Elect –** Jody Nicholas
- Vice President:** Darrel Charlton
- Treasurer:** Randy Stone
- Secretary:** Vivian Marschik
- Outgoing President:** Charles Sweeney

### **Board of Directors**

- Steve Carpenter
- Mariko Cross
- Norm Dunbar
- James Hoyle
- Esabell Zellmar

### **Raffle**

- Winner:** Jos Portmann
- Amount:** \$20.00
- Jackpot:** \$ 165.00 (not won)
- Next Jackpot:** \$ 170.00



## **Harker Heights Kiwanis Club Meeting 01-02-18**

**Speaker:** Peter Dilillo

**Topic:** *Friends of Parrie Haynes Ranch* - MISSION STATEMENT

Friends of the Parrie Haynes Ranch Inc. is a Citizen Volunteer Support Organization whose purpose is to promote Parrie Haynes vision by advocating year round adventure activities and educational programs for youth while enhancing and preserving the history and pristine environment of the Parrie Haynes Ranch for future generations. It is a 4000 acre ranch willed to the Youth of Texas in 1957 by Parrie Haynes. Parrie & Allen Haynes loved children but they were childless. The Friends, TX Parks & Wildlife, the Boys & Girls Club & Coca Cola have partnered together to manage and improve the facilities, trails, and educational outdoor programs at the ranch. A large equestrian facility is on the other side of the ranch also. For more information visit: [www.friendsofphr.com](http://www.friendsofphr.com)



### **Kiwanis Motto**

**Kiwanis is a global organization of volunteers dedicated to improving the world one child and one community at a time**

### **Club Business:**

**Prayer:** David McClure

**Pledges:** Charles Sweeney

**Song:** Dick Dinwiddie

**The Governor Visit will be on Jan 13, 2018 at the First United Methodist Church in Round Rock, contact Dave McClure if you want to attend**

**Pancake Supper: Saturday, Feb 17-** Tickets are now available for each member. If you need more see Darrel Charlton. There will be a sign up sheet for duties. Silent Auction will be limited to 8 items over \$30 in value

**Coffee Connection next week at 8:30 am. No regular lunch time meeting**

**Guests** None

**Children's Miracle Network:**

Jar passed

**Prayers:** Allie Krebs

**Lunch:** Ma's Place, beef tips in gravy over rice, salad, roll, cake & tea

**Birthdays:** Jos Portmann 1-4

**Brag:** None



**FYI: Weather Education**

**Submitted by: Jos Portmann**

**Wind-chill** or **windchill**, (popularly **wind chill factor**) is the perceived decrease in air temperature felt by the body on exposed skin due to the flow of air. Wind chill numbers are always lower than the air temperature for values where the formula is valid. When the [apparent temperature](#) is higher than the air temperature, the [heat index](#) is used instead. A surface loses heat through [conduction](#), [convection](#), and [radiation](#).<sup>[1]</sup> The rate of convection depends on both the difference in temperature between the surface and the fluid surrounding it and the velocity of that fluid with respect to the surface. As convection from a warm surface heats the air around it, an insulating boundary layer of warm air forms against the surface. Moving air disrupts this boundary layer, or epiclimate, allowing for cooler air to replace the warm air against the surface. The faster the wind speed, the more readily the surface cools. The effect of wind chill is to increase the rate of heat loss and reduce any warmer objects to the ambient temperature more quickly. Dry air cannot, however, reduce the temperature of these objects below the ambient temperature, no matter how great the wind velocity. For most biological organisms, the physiological response is to generate more heat in order to maintain a surface temperature in an acceptable range. The attempt to maintain a given surface temperature in an environment of faster heat loss results in both the perception of lower temperatures and an actual greater heat loss. In other words, the air 'feels' colder than it is because of the chilling effect of the wind on the skin. In extreme conditions this will increase the risk of adverse effects such as [frostbite](#).

SOURCE: Wikipedia.