



# The Patriot's Companion

Volume 1 – Issue 8

March 2011

## March Presidents

Happy Birthday!



Andrew Jackson 3/15/1767  
7<sup>th</sup> President



James Madison 3/16/1751  
4<sup>th</sup> President



Grover Cleveland 3/18/1837  
24<sup>th</sup> President



John Tyler 3/29/1790  
10<sup>th</sup> President

Welcome to the 9-12 Project Idaho's family newsletter. **Please share with family & friends.**

**Got ideas** for an article, feedback on this issue, **add someone to our distribution list**? Send email to [sfsmllbjc@aol.com](mailto:sfsmllbjc@aol.com) and include 9-12 Newsletter in the Subject line.

Please check "Events" on the [9-12 Project Idaho website](http://www.9-12projectidaho.org) for upcoming activities!

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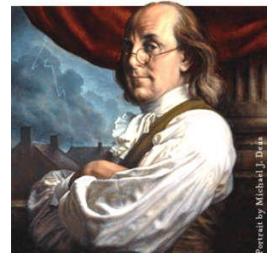
## Meet our Founders Series...

### Benjamin Franklin – Rock Star of his age!

By Susan Frickey, 9-12 Project Education Committee

**He was so popular in his later years and on several continents that crowds would gather wherever he was, just to see him.**

Benjamin Franklin (January 1709-April 1790) was a self-educated Man of the Ages. No one has equaled his ability, tact, common sense, diplomacy or skill in navigating precarious political waters and no one man since has had such an impact on the daily life of the average American even today. If it had not been for the alliance of the French during the American Revolution, we would not have won. One man created that alliance: Benjamin Franklin.



Of all our Founding Fathers, Benjamin Franklin may have been the most widely accomplished. And he remains the most human to most of us. He wasn't an aristocrat like Washington and Jefferson, he wasn't an orator like John Adams, he wasn't a firebrand like Sam Adams or Paul Revere. He was more like a favorite uncle with a wicked sense of humor. Yet he was so much more than that.

So how did Benjamin Franklin come to be?

He was the 15<sup>th</sup> of his father's 17 children by two successive wives. He came into the world in a rented house – a small place, just two rooms for an enormous family. He lived there for his first six years, until his father was able to buy a larger home.

As years passed, he grew into an athletic, broad-shouldered young man with a mind that saw few equals. An avid swimmer, Ben came up with the idea of flying a kite while swimming so that it pulled him by wind power across the pond. Maybe the precursor to para-sailing?

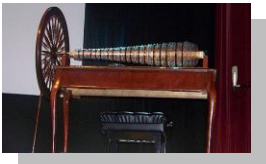
He had endless curiosity and was an avid reader so he devoured every book he could find. His formal education ended at the age of 10, but he never stopped learning.

In 1732, at the ripe old age of 26, he published his *Poor Richard's Almanack*, an annual volume of weather forecasts, tide charts, homespun wisdom, and delightful proverbs. It was an enormous success for 26 years; readers loved the almanacs not only for the practical advice offered

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**“We must all hang together or, most assuredly, we will all hang separately” ...**

**Franklin, after signing the Declaration of Independence, which effectively made the signers traitors.**



Ben Franklin's glass armonica  
Photograph: Public Domain

*Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety*  
**B. Franklin**

... but also for the proverbs and maxims printed in the margins: “Fish and visitors stink in 3 days”; “three may keep a secret if two are dead.” Many of these old sayings already existed, but Ben made them sharper and funnier so his almanac was a highly-anticipated yearly bestseller.

Fire was a dangerous hazard and Ben developed the first fire brigade in Philadelphia called the Union Fire Company. Later, he co-founded the first insurance company for homeowners, the first public library, and – in 1747, in response to privateers attacking and robbing towns along the Delaware River, he launched the formation of the first volunteer militia.

He organized the first public school and a few years later his idea morphed into the University of Pennsylvania.

His next civic improvement was a public hospital for the poor. In order to raise money to fund his idea of the public hospital, he invented the concept of matching grants to encourage donations.

Some of Ben’s other inventions:

- Bifocals
- Lightning Rod
- Franklin Stove (cast-iron furnace)
- Mapped the Gulf Stream
- Swim fins
- Flexible Urinary Catheter (his older brother, John, suffered from kidney stones, so Ben found a way to ease some of his discomfort.)
- Odometer
- “Long Arm” – still used today to reach things on high shelves, etc.
- Glass Armonica – musical instrument (he also played violin, harp & guitar)

### Benjamin Franklin’s greatest invention

Most of us know he was famous as a scientist, inventor, printer, musician, economist and philosopher. He was pretty famous as a ladies’ man as well! But what do you think his greatest invention was? Anyone . . . . .????

Young Ben, at the ripe old age of 23, and already a much-read journalist, recognized that the scarcity of gold and silver currency in the 13 colonies created monstrous problems for the fledgling nation. He believed what was needed was a medium of exchange that did not yet exist in the Old World: paper money! What’s more, through his own industry and frugality, Franklin was soon the go-to printer for colonial currency and became a wealthy man. *(from American History Magazine, Oct. 2010)* So the next time you pull one of those dollar bills out of your pocket, ponder the American ideal: a man who could think outside the box and seize the opportunity to change the world.

~ *ushistory.org, American History magazines, TIME Magazine Special Edition: Benjamin Franklin*

## Women's History Month: Women of the Revolution

*Very little is taught about the role of women during the Revolutionary War, yet there were many contributions by women that directly helped our fight for freedom. Some women went along to war with their husbands, some stayed home and took care of the farms or businesses, some helped the cause by making clothes and caring for the wounded – but some took on more non-traditional roles. Here are just a few of the stories of these female freedom fighters.*

### Margaret Corbin

Margaret Corbin was a follower and a leader. How could she be both? Well, many women were followers during the Revolutionary



War. They would follow the men around, taking care of cooking and other needs. She stayed by her husband when the British attacked Fort Washington in New York. She took over her husband's job as matross, the person who loaded the cannon, when the gunner was killed. In the

heat of battle her husband was also killed. She was hit and left for dead. A passing doctor saved her life. Her wounds left her permanently disabled. For her bravery, "Captain Molly" became part of the Invalid Regiment. She was the first woman to receive a lifetime pension for the wounds she suffered in battle.

### Phillis Wheatley

"In every human Beast, God has implanted a Principle, which we call Love of Freedom; it is impatient of Oppression, and pants for Deliverance."

Phillis Wheatley was America's first published black author. Along with being a great American poet, Phillis Wheatley was patriot and symbol for abolitionists. In 1761, at the age of 7, Phillis was bought as a slave by the Wheatley family of Boston. The Wheatley children, Mary and Nathaniel, took it upon themselves to teach Phillis how to read and write. Phillis discovered the joy of putting words together in poems. She became a celebrity, reading her poems in public. Phillis's poems were about learning and virtue. She also wrote poems about patriotism, battles, and the greatness of America. One poem was about George Washington, then the leader of the Patriot Army. She even got to read the poem to him in person. Phillis was given her freedom in 1778, when the Wheatleys all passed away or left the colonies.



### Historic Events in March

- March 23, 1765 – The Stamp Act came into force in Colonial America
- March 18, 1766 – British Parliament repealed the Stamp Act
- March 5, 1770 – The Boston Massacre occurred
- March 23, 1775 – Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" speech
- March 4, 1791 – Vermont admitted as the 14<sup>th</sup> state
- March 1, 1803 – Ohio admitted as the 17<sup>th</sup> state
- March 15, 1820 – Maine admitted as the 23<sup>rd</sup> state
- March 3, 1931 – "The Star Spangled Banner" adopted as the National Anthem
- March 3, 1959 – Alaska admitted as the 49<sup>th</sup> state

(Continued on Page 4)

## The Irish & The American Revolution

The Irish fought on both sides. The Continental Army was composed of somewhere between one third and one quarter Irish - it is said that Gaelic was commonly used in the ranks. Many of the officers were of Irish descent. Many were Scots -Irish. Some British regiments contained Irish that had formerly fought in the Continental Army

Read more:

[http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How\\_did\\_the\\_Irish\\_contribute\\_to\\_the\\_American\\_revolution#ixzz1FrQsFhxQ](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How_did_the_Irish_contribute_to_the_American_revolution#ixzz1FrQsFhxQ)



A few were prominent citizens, like wealthy Charles Carroll who migrated to Maryland in 1681, establishing a family that produced the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence and the first American archbishop.

Read more:

<http://www.answers.com/topic/iris-h-american#ixzz1FrVXYPSE>

## Lydia Darragh

A woman who kept a secret from her husband. A woman with a conscience. A good description of Lydia Darragh.

Lydia was a Quaker, someone whose religious beliefs prevented her from getting involved with the war. The British found this convenient, using her house for meetings. At one such meeting, Lydia overheard the British plan a surprise attack on General George Washington and his men at a nearby camp. She personally delivered the information to Washington's troops, turning a British victory into disappointment. But, how could she get involved if her religion forbade her doing so? Through prayer, she came to the conclusion that many would suffer and die if she did not act. This is another example of a woman getting involved where only a woman could go.



## Elizabeth Burgin

Elizabeth Burgin helped people escape from prison. For this she should be hanged? Right? She also smuggled in food, she conspired with enemy officers - officers in the Revolutionary Army, no less. There was a price on her head! Okay, what did she really do, or, rather how?

Well, you see, there were prison ships in New York harbor during the Revolutionary War. Ships were cheaper than building prisons on land. Elizabeth visited these prisoners as often as she could, bringing food and cheer to these lifeless souls. Oh, how she wished she could do more for them. One day, a Patriot officer asked for her help in planning an escape. She brought the men information about the planned escape, assisting in the escape of over 200 prisoners. For her effort, she had to take flight from the British, who were not too happy about what she had done. She, herself, escaped to New England, destitute and friendless, but proud of what she had done. In 1781, Congress awarded her a pension, citing her service to Patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary War

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Molly McCauley

"Molly, bring me a pitcher." Shortened, this became "Molly, pitcher". No, she was neither the manager nor pitcher of a baseball team. She was the "water boy" of her time, bringing refreshment to men in battle.

One day while on "duty" near Monmouth, New Jersey, she saw her husband shot in the arm. She rushed to his side. She, then, took over his position at the cannon, firing several rounds at the oncoming British forces. Her bravery and good aim earned the respect of other soldiers. They fought on with renewed enthusiasm, sending the British into retreat. Her action impressed General Washington, who commissioned her as

"Sergeant Molly Pitcher". Oh, her real name? Try Molly Hays McCauley.

Note: there is much disagreement about whether there really was a "Molly Pitcher". Several women manned cannons during the Revolutionary War. Molly McCauley was one of them.



## Prudence Wright

Minutemen? How about Minutewomen? Could happen. In fact, it did. At least on one night. With their men out looking for British soldiers, Prudence Wright gathered the women of Groton, Massachusetts. They would defend the bridge leading into town. Putting on their husbands clothes, they looked a sight. They armed themselves with whatever they could get their hands on, some using pitchforks. They hid in the reeds until a British officer came by, given away by his horse's hooves on the bridge. The women removed the secret messages he was carrying, passing them on to the local Patriot Committee of Safety. Back home, the women laughed at the surprise of the British officer when he found out that he had been had by women. Prudence felt that liberty was just as important to women as it was to men.

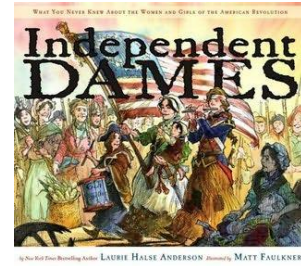
Sources:

[www.americanrevolution.org](http://www.americanrevolution.org)

Schools of California Online Resources for Education:

[score.rims.k12.ca.us/score\\_lessons/women\\_american\\_revolution/](http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/score_lessons/women_american_revolution/)

## Want to Read More?



[Independent Dames: What You Never Knew About the Women and Girls of the American Revolution](#) by Laurie Halse Anderson and Matt Faulkner

Actuated by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am to defend this post to the very last extremity.

~Margaret Corbin



Abigail Adams, a fervent advocate of women's rights,

wrote to her husband John Adams at the Continental Congress that "If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies, we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice or Representation."

## Emergency Prep Recipe

By Sandra Cianci

### Indian Fry Bread

2 c. flour  
1 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. baking powder  
¾ c. warm water

Sift dry ingredients. Add water and knead. Let stand for 20 minutes. Divide into 6 balls. Roll out in 5" circle, pull to 8". Poke hole in center. Fry until golden. Top with sour cream & beans or cinnamon & sugar.

When asked what kind of government was created by the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin replied "A Republic, if you can keep it."

### FEATURED LOCAL BUSINESS

#### Feature Your Business

We will feature a local 9-12 business in each newsletter as a fund-raiser for our 9-12 group. Putting in a short advertisement for your business would cost a \$50 donation to 9-12 Project Idaho. We need your business card and a short blurb to tell us what you do in a way that makes us all want to rush over to your business!

For more information,  
please contact:  
Vicki Keen  
208-344-2471 (home)  
208-859-2212 (cell)  
[vkeen@hotmail.com](mailto:vkeen@hotmail.com)

## History Trivia: Ben Franklin

By Susan Frickey, 9-12 Project Education Committee

Ben Franklin was born the 10<sup>th</sup> son of a large family.

His father tried to steer him towards the clergy but because Ben liked to read so much, he instead apprenticed him to his older brother James, who was a printer.

After helping James compose pamphlets and set type, which was grueling work, 12-yr old Ben would then go out and sell their products in the streets.

When Ben was 15, his brother started the first newspaper in Boston. It carried opinion pieces written by James and his friends as well as local news. Ben wanted to write pieces too but James would never let him.

So Ben began writing articles late at night and signing under the name of a fictional widow, Silence Dogood. "Silence" shared advice and was rather critical of the world around her. She became a smash hit and the town was abuzz trying to figure out who Silence was.

Eventually, Ben had to confess and his brother became very angry and jealous of the attention Ben was getting.

James, because of the paper's stand on some issues of the day, was jailed for a short while and Ben ran the newspaper.

When James was released, he was not grateful to Ben for keeping the paper going. Instead he started harassing and beating him. After a while, the abuse got to Ben who couldn't take it anymore and ran away to New York.

Running away was illegal in early America, especially for an apprentice. Ben couldn't find any work as a printer in New York, so he walked across New Jersey and arrived in Philadelphia by boat.

Wet, disheveled, dirty, hungry and alone, he used the last of his money to buy some rolls.

He finally did find work, and these early days probably reinforced his philosophy on thrift, for which he became so well-known.

~ from UShistory.org



## History Story: Harry and Bess Truman

By Susan Frickey, 9-12 Education Committee

Harry Truman was a different kind of President. He probably made as many or more important decisions regarding our nation's history as any of the other 32 Presidents preceding him. However, a measure of his greatness may rest on what he did after he left the White House.

The only asset he had when he died was the house he lived in, which was in Independence, Missouri. His wife had inherited the house from her mother and father and other than their years in the White House, they lived their entire lives there.

When he retired from office in 1952, his income was a U.S. Army pension reported to have been \$13,507.72 a year. Congress, noting that he was paying for his stamps and personally licking them, granted him an 'allowance' and, later, a retroactive pension of \$25,000 per year..

After President Eisenhower was inaugurated, Harry and Bess drove home to Missouri by themselves. There was no Secret Service following them.

When offered corporate positions at large salaries, he declined, stating, "You don't want me. You want the office of the President, and that doesn't belong to me. It belongs to the American people and it's not for sale."

Even later, on May 6, 1971, when Congress was preparing to award him the Medal of Honor on his 87th birthday, he refused to accept it, writing, "I don't consider that I have done anything which should be the reason for any award, Congressional or otherwise."

As president, he paid for all of his own travel expenses and food.

Modern politicians have found a new level of success in cashing in on the Presidency, resulting in untold wealth. Today, many in Congress also have found a way to become quite wealthy while enjoying the fruits of their offices. Political offices are now for sale. (sic. Illinois)

Good old Harry Truman was correct when he observed, "My choices in life were either to be a piano player in a whore house or be a politician. And to tell the truth, there's hardly any difference!

Some thoughts from Harry Truman:

- Once a government is committed to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition, it has only one way to go, and that is down the path of increasingly repressive measures, until it becomes a source of terror to all its citizens and creates a country where everyone lives in fear

.

- The only thing new in the world is the history you do not know.

- We must remember that the test of our religious principles lies not just in what we say, not only in our prayers, not even in living blameless lives - but in what we do for others.

# History Quiz – Which President Did That? (Part 1)

Chip Wood, Personal Liberty Digest

1. Which President never married?
  - a. James K. Polk
  - b. Benjamin Harrison
  - c. James Buchanan
  - d. Martin Van Buren
2. Name the first President born west of the Mississippi River.
  - a. Ronald Reagan
  - b. Nixon
  - c. William Howard Taft
  - d. Herbert Hoover
3. Which man was both the 22nd and 24th President?
  - a. Benjamin Harrison
  - b. Grover Cleveland
  - c. Wilson
  - d. Rutherford B. Hayes
4. In which movie did Nancy Reagan play opposite her husband Ronald?
  - a. *Bedtime for Bonzo*
  - b. *The African Queen*
  - c. *Rockne, All American*
  - d. *Hellcats of the Navy*
5. Who was the first President to leave the Continental United States?
  - a. William McKinley
  - b. Woodrow Wilson
  - c. Roosevelt
  - d. Chester Arthur
6. Which State has provided the most native-born sons as Presidents?
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Ohio
  - d. New York
7. How many men became President because their predecessors were assassinated?
  - a. 3
  - b. 4
  - c. 5
  - d. 6
8. Which President won the Nobel Peace Prize for his assistance in ending the Russian-Japanese War?
  - a. Grover Cleveland
  - b. Wilson
  - c. Harry Truman
  - d. Theodore Roosevelt
9. Theodore Roosevelt insisted upon proceeding with a scheduled speech in Milwaukee despite which incident?
  - a. His train arrived 2 hours late
  - b. had been sick with a flu for several days
  - c. He was shot outside the arena
  - d. His wife Edith was rushed to the hospital
10. Name the only President to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy.
  - a. Franklin Roosevelt
  - b. Dwight Eisenhower
  - c. Richard Nixon
  - d. Jimmy Carter
11. Name the only President born in California.
  - a. Herbert Hoover
  - b. Ronald Reagan
  - c. Richard Nixon
  - d. James Garfield
12. Name the first Vice President to succeed to the Presidency due to the death of the President.
  - a. Martin Van Buren
  - b. John Tyler
  - c. Zachary Taylor
  - d. Millard Fillmore

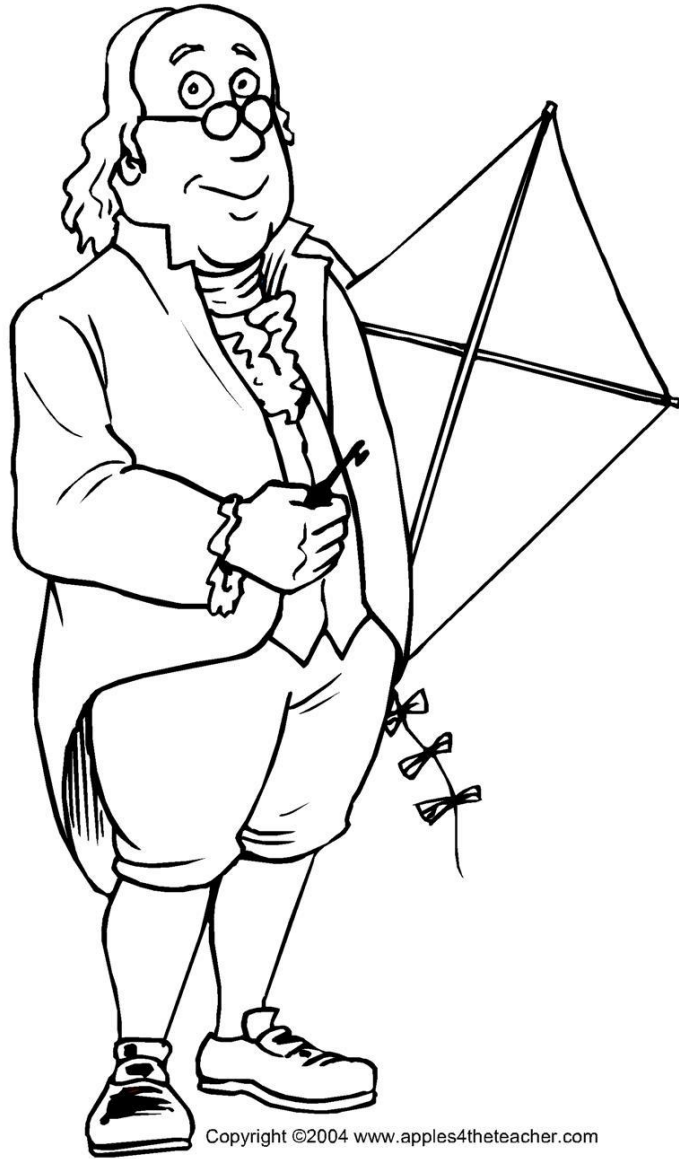
**Answer key:**

1) c; 2) d; 3) b; 4) d; 5) c; 6) b; 7) b; 8) d; 9) c; 10) d; 11) c; 12) b

~ From Personal Liberty Digest:

[http://www.personalliberty.com/conservative-politics/government/which-president-did-that/?eiid&rmid=2011\\_02\\_18\\_PLA\\_PI110218&rrid=38739674](http://www.personalliberty.com/conservative-politics/government/which-president-did-that/?eiid&rmid=2011_02_18_PLA_PI110218&rrid=38739674)

**Young Patriot's Corner: Ben Franklin Coloring Page**



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You can also color this picture interactively by going to [apples4theteacher.com](http://www.apples4theteacher.com/coloring-pages/famous-americans-in-history/ben-franklin.html):  
<http://www.apples4theteacher.com/coloring-pages/famous-americans-in-history/ben-franklin.html>

## Young Patriots Corner – Bedtime Story

### **The Story of Commodore John Barry**

(Born 1745 - Died 1803)

#### **"Father of the American Navy"**



*John Barry was born in Ireland, the son of a poor Irish farmer. He started his career as a cabin boy and rose through the ranks to become the "Father of the American Navy."*

Not many people know Commodore John Barry's story. He lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, not too far across the Delaware River from Trenton, New Jersey. Barry was born in Ireland, an island close to England in the Atlantic Ocean on the continent of Europe. He is famous for putting together the first American Navy. For this, he was given the title "Father of the American Navy."

When the American colonies were fighting against England during the Revolutionary War, they had very few ships to help protect themselves. John Barry was responsible for building up an American fleet. There was very little time to build ships and any that were built were taken or destroyed by English soldiers. So Barry led his men in rowboats and other small boats, sneaking aboard English ships, capturing the crew and making these ships part of the new American fleet.

#### ***Early Years***

Barry's first command came in 1766 aboard the sailing ship, sailing out of Philadelphia, which Barry made as his home port. Sailing back and forth between Philadelphia and the West Indies, Barry gained his early skills of command as captain of several merchant ships. Merchant ships were ships that carried goods back and forth to different places. The owners of the goods made money from selling these goods and shared it with the captain and crew of the ship. In the West Indies trade, Barry became famous for not losing a single ship from storms or pirates.

#### ***War***

When Barry arrived back in Philadelphia, the Colonies and Great Britain were at war. At the beginning of the Revolution, Barry was given the single important task of putting together the first Continental Navy. Ships were to be put to sea from Philadelphia. He gathered together all the ships he could find and set cannons on board trying his best to make all the fighting warships he could. Upon completion of his work, Barry was given a Captain's commission in the Continental Navy. He was also put in command of his first warship, the *Lexington*.

In his first battle at sea, John Barry's cruiser *Lexington* had a successful one-hour battle with the British ship, *Edward*. He defeated the English, took over the ship, and turned it into a U.S. warship. Late in 1776, Barry was given command of the *Effingham*, one of three ships not completely finished being built in Philadelphia. With the English making their way up the Delaware River toward Philadelphia, Barry was forced to destroy his new ship, plus the other two, so the English could not use it for themselves in battle. Having to make do with commanding only small ships that were able to sail farther up the Delaware River and hide, Barry carried out the boldest adventure of his career. His mission included the destruction of all British ships in the region, capture of enemy shipping in the Lower Delaware and fighting off whatever came his way.

#### ***Back to the Sea***

On March 8, 1778, Barry attacked a British fleet with a tiny squadron of boats. Barry took his mix of seven small boats, including rowboats, barges and longboats and surprised and captured three armed ships. Barry also succeeded in destroying three other ships.

In the year 1778, Barry was assigned to the Raleigh. Unfortunately, shortly after getting out of port in late September of that year, the Raleigh was sighted by the superior British forces. Barry was chased by the English ships and cornered off the coast of Maine. Barry was determined to save his crew and burned his ship rather than let the British capture it. Barry saved two-thirds of his crew and successfully guided 88 of his men to safety in rowboats to Boston.

### ***A Ferocious Fight***

Barry's most famous naval battle happened off the coast of Newfoundland on May 28, 1781. Barry's ship, the Alliance, took on two smaller British ships. Barry's guns fired first and struck one of the English ships. Unfortunately, however, his ship couldn't move in the water due to a lack of wind. A large sailing ship needed a lot of wind to turn and point its cannons at the enemy. The two smaller British ships were able to move close to the Alliance. They were able to shoot and badly damage Barry's ship. His crew fought bravely until Barry was wounded. He remained on deck for twenty minutes, until losing consciousness from loss of blood. He was carried below deck.

As the battle increased, the Alliance's flag was shot away. Barry's second in command, wanted to surrender. Barry refused and would not give up. Suddenly the wind started up and the Alliance was able to turn and fire its cannons at the other ships. The terrible battle had lasted nearly four hours and had cost the British two ships, 11 dead, including one of the two captains, and 25 wounded.

### ***After the War***

After the Revolutionary War, the Continental Navy was ignored by the new United States government. So Barry went back into sailing cargo ships. But in 1790, under George Washington's orders, the Navy was made a permanent protector of the country in case of future wars and John Barry had been selected senior Captain of the Federal Navy by the President.

### ***The Father of the Navy***

On February 22, 1797, George Washington called Barry to the President's Mansion. He was officially given the rank of commodore. Barry's new job was to supervise the building of the first ships built for the United States Navy, including his own forty-four gun ship, the USS United States, which was to serve as his flagship. The USS United States slid into the water on May 10, 1797.

### ***Champion of the Navy***

Barry held the title of Commodore and he served as commander of the United States fleet. He commanded all American ships during the undeclared naval war with France (1798-1800) and personally captured several French merchant ships. Barry remained head of the Navy until his death on September 13, 1803, from the complications of asthma. John Barry received special honors in a full military burial in the city of Philadelphia's Old St. Mary's Churchyard.

Commodore John Barry's accomplishments are celebrated each year by the government of the United States. In 1992, Congress officially designated every September 13th as "Commodore John Barry Day."

Source: <http://www.vernonkids.com/cedarmountain/4thgradelinks/commodorebarry/commodorebarry.htm>

## The Buzzard, the Bat and the Bumblebee



If you put a buzzard in a pen that is 6 feet by 8 feet but that is entirely open at the top, the bird, in spite of its ability to fly will be an absolute prisoner. The reason is that a buzzard always begins a flight from the ground with a run of 10 to 12 feet. Without space to run, as is its habit, it will not even attempt to fly, but will remain a prisoner for life in a small jail with no top.



The ordinary bat that flies around at night, a remarkably nimble creature in the air, cannot take off from a level place. If it is placed on the floor or flat ground, all it can do is shuffle about helplessly and no doubt, painfully, until it reaches some slight elevation from which it can throw itself into the air. Then, at once, it takes off like a flash.



A bumblebee, if dropped into an open tumbler, will be there until it dies unless it is taken out. It never sees the means of escape at the top, but persists in trying to find some way out through the sides near the bottom. It will seek a way where none exists until it completely destroys itself.



In many ways, we are like the buzzard, the bat and the bumblebee. We struggle about with all our problems and frustrations never realizing that all we have to do is look up!

That's the answer, the escape route and the solution to any problem! Just look up.

