



The Patriot's Companion

Educating ourselves about the Constitution and the Founders' belief in Self Reliance prepares us to knowledgeably monitor and communicate with our Politicians to secure liberty for Future generations.

Volume 2 – Issue 6

January 2012



Martin Luther King

Jan. 15, 1929 - April 4, 1968

The Great Awakening – Lesson 6

By Susan Frickey, 9-12 Education Committee

Our study of the Constitution began with Lesson 1 in the August 2011 newsletter. To join the study, you will need two resources: a copy of the Constitution of the United States and a copy of Glenn Beck's book, "The Original Argument." Our study will be informal and require individual reading and research, so it's up to you as private citizens of this great experiment called the United States of America to learn and teach.

Reading assignment: *US Constitution Amendments VI – VIII, Original Argument pgs 233-287*

Of the 26 rights mentioned in the first eight amendments, 15 of them have something to do with the criminal court procedure. This was obviously something very important to the Founding Fathers. They were very familiar with a long list of governmental abuses from English history in which people were accused of things and punished unfairly. The English monarchy had punished, tortured and killed people for everything from disagreeing with the King to choosing a different religious path from the government's approved denomination. ~ www.revolutionary-war-and-beyond.com

January Presidents Birthdays



Millard Fillmore
1/7/1800
13th President

Richard Nixon
1/9/13
37th President



William McKinley
1/29/1843
25th President

Franklin Roosevelt
1/30/1882
32nd President



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

Articles, feedback, add to distribution list: email sfsmllbiz@aol.com with 9-12 Newsletter in the Subject line.

See [9-12 Project Idaho website](#)
- Events (upcoming activities)
- Resources (newsletter archive)

Sixth Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

The Sixth Amendment doesn't get much press, but it is one of the backbones guaranteeing our freedom. In English history, the Founders knew that people were arrested, tortured and even executed in secret trials. That's why the Founders wanted trials "out in the light of day" where the accused and the public could see what was going on.

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Emergency Prep Tip: Making a Low Tech Fridge

Contributed by Patricia Gall, 9-12
Education Committee

Put a smaller pot within a larger pot, fill the gap with sand, wet the sand and when the water evaporates the food in the smaller pot will be kept cool.

Emergency Preparedness and Self
Reliant Living

<http://ogocaj2.blogspot.com/2010/11/staying-warm-in-cold-snap.html>

Moving Map of the US

Contributed by Patricia Gall, 9-12
Education Committee



What a great refresher course. Watch the evolution of growth from the 13 colonies up to the present, with dates, wars, purchases, etc.

A great site especially if you enjoy American history, but have forgotten a lot of what we learned in school. Turn on your sound as the narration is a significant portion of the presentation.

Click on the next line. (When it opens, don't click on Go at the bottom click on Play at the top.)

<http://www.animatedatlas.com/movie.html>

The most important clause to the Founders, however, is the “arraignment clause” where if one is ever charged with a crime, one must be fully informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. Most of the Founders’ ancestors had fled to America to avoid religious persecution. In England, it was common for people who did not agree with the Church of England to be pulled into court and sentenced, never even knowing what the charges were.

American citizens also have the right to know WHO is accusing them and to confront those witnesses in court and also to present witnesses on one’s behalf. Our Founders were familiar with the English and colonial brand of justice that forbid people from defending themselves. That created a scenario where someone could trump up charges against you, “buy” some witnesses and there wasn’t a thing you could do to defend yourself or your reputation. The prosecution could make up all sorts of false charges and the jury would never know whether or not it was true. Sir Walter Raleigh, an early American explorer, was even put to death based on such accusations.

Seventh Amendment

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

The tradition of trial by jury began in England around the 12th century. Originally, juries were a group of twelve local men who were brought in to tell what they knew of the facts of a case – they were essentially the witnesses. Often juries were brought together to accuse political opponents of the king of various crimes in order to do away with their opposition. During the years leading up to the Revolutionary War, American colonial juries became one of the leading places for American colonists to express their dissent against the British government, because of a series of laws England passed which became known as the **Navigation Acts**. These laws were designed primarily to strengthen England’s trading position against her enemies by requiring that goods produced in England or her colonies be shipped only on British ships and, in many cases, only to British colonies or to England. These Acts restricted the colonies from trading with other nations, so the colonists began to engage in smuggling to get better profits and to get goods at a cheaper price.

Rhode Island Fighters

Submitted by Gail Barlett,
9-12 Education Committee

The First Rhode Island was a regiment of 125 black patriots – both slave and free – commanded by Colonel Christopher Greene. That regiment, created during the infamous winter at Valley Forge, became noted for its bravery and courage, receiving its first baptism by fire during the Battle of Newport in 1778.

When reinforcements failed to arrive during that battle, the Americans were forced to retreat in the face of heavy British attacks, especially from the dreaded Hessian mercenaries. The First Rhode Island thrust themselves between the retreating Americans and the advancing Hessians and repulsed the British forces three separate times, inflicting heavy casualties on the mercenaries. (Following the battle, the Hessian commander asked to be transferred to a different location for fear that his remaining soldiers might shoot him because of the fearful losses which had been inflicted on them, and the deaths of so many of their comrades.) *(Continued on page 6)*

All tyranny needs to gain a foothold is for people of good conscience to remain silent.

~Thomas Jefferson

As the smuggling escalated, the Crown began to prosecute more and more colonists for violating the trade restrictions of the Act. As these cases went to trial, the juries often acquitted their fellow colonials of any wrongdoing, even though they had blatantly violated the law. This outraged the King, who set up new courts that didn't allow juries. Our Founders had all this in mind when they created the Seventh Amendment. Part of the purpose of the Seventh Amendment was to secure the line between judge and jury.

So now you know the REST of the story . . . Jury trials where citizens of peers are selected in an impartial manner was to prevent the abuse of power from judges or officials – or Kings - with an agenda, so that decisions are put into the hands of a group of average citizens who look over the evidence and render a verdict. This greatly reduces the possibility of corruption in the process, or of an American citizen being railroaded.

Eighth Amendment

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

This amendment protects Americans from excessive amounts of bail. If a citizen cannot afford the bail and has to stay in jail until his trial date, he cannot adequately prepare his own defense. It is also unfair to keep a person in jail for a long time on unproven accusations.

The Eighth Amendment is the one most often challenged legally because of the "cruel and unusual" aspect, most specifically, the death penalty.

These three amendments are the "innocent until proven guilty/right to an attorney/jury by peers" RIGHTS provided by the Constitution. Since there are several amendments out of ten in the Bill of Rights dealing with this issue, one can see how important the preservation of these rights was to the Founders.

"I am for doing good to the poor, but I differ in opinion of the means. I think the best way of doing good to the poor, is not making them easy in poverty, but leading or driving them out of it. In my youth I traveled much, and I observed in different countries, that the more public provisions were made for the poor, the less they provided for themselves, and of course became poorer. And, on the contrary, the less was done for them, the more they did for themselves, and became richer."
~Ben Franklin, 1766

History Trivia: Lessons from Silent Cal

Contributed by Sandra Cianci, 9-12 Education Committee

Frugal, laconic Calvin Coolidge instinctively applied his conservative principles. The result was just what we need today: low debt and rising prosperity.



... President Calvin Coolidge--the last Republican president to pay down the debt while simultaneously growing the economy. There's never been a better time than now for a return to the Coolidge perspective. Often wrongly dismissed as a "do-nothing" executive by New Deal activists, Coolidge showed what true conservatism could produce. He brought Washington's fiscal house into order. He balanced budgets, cut spending, slashed taxes, and helped expand the economy to produce prosperity. In other words, exactly what we need today.

"The wisest and soundest method of solving our tax problem is through economy [spending restraints]," Coolidge said in his inaugural address in 1925.

"The collection of any taxes which are not absolutely required," he argued, "which do not beyond reasonable doubt contribute to the public welfare, is only a species of legalized larceny. Under this Republic the rewards of industry belong to those who earn them. Americans, he reminded us, "are politically free people and must be an economically free people."

"We cannot finance the country, we cannot improve social conditions, through any system of injustice, even if we attempt to inflict it upon the rich. Those who suffer the most harm will be the poor."

Americans instinctively dislike class warfare, Coolidge argued, because they "believe in prosperity. It is absurd to suppose that [Americans are] envious of those who are already prosperous." Prudence and the lessons of history, Coolidge believed, told us "the wise and correct course" was "not to destroy those who have already secured success but to create conditions under which everyone will have a better chance to be successful."

COOLIDGE'S APPROACH really was one of seeking the proper balance. Government and business each "ought to be sovereign in its own sphere," he told the Chamber of Commerce of New York State in November 1925. "When government comes unduly under the-influence of business, the tendency is to develop an administration which closes the door of opportunity; becomes narrow and selfish in its outlook, and results in an oligarchy." On the other hand, "[w]hen government enters the field of business with its great resources, it has a tendency to extravagance and inefficiency, but, having the power to crush all competitors, likewise closes the door of opportunity and results in monopoly."

Coolidge however, knew that government could not "create jobs" directly. Job creation was the province of private enterprise. "If business can be let alone and assured of reasonable freedom from governmental interference and increased taxes," the retired Coolidge later wrote during the Depression as a columnist, "that will do more than all kinds of legislation to relieve depression....It will be the part of wisdom to give business a free hand to supply its own remedies."

Coolidge achieved as much as he did because he believed so deeply in "economy," meaning frugality. He ranked it third, after only "order and liberty," as "one of the highest essentials of a free government." He put it simply: "I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money, but because I wish to save people." A dollar saved was a dollar the people could spend themselves, on their own betterment.

Unlike other politicians who espoused a phony fiscal conservatism even then, Coolidge worked to make his principles policy. And he believed wholeheartedly in budgets, confessing a "sort of obsession" to make the numbers come out right. "I regard a good budget as among the noblest monuments of virtue," he proclaimed in 1924.

Coolidge, by contrast, once remarked that business capital is "the chief material minister to the general character of all mankind." He famously believed that "the chief business of America is business," but business and the wealth it produced were only a means, not an end.

By leaving business alone, Coolidge oversaw one of the lowest unemployment rates in American history. By keeping businesses free from excessive taxes, he protected consumers from having to pay for them with higher prices. "High taxes mean high prices," Coolidge maintained. But he also added a moral dimension: "I am opposed to extremely high rates, because they produce little or no revenue, because they are bad for the country, and finally, because they are wrong."

"Debt reduction is tax reduction," as he often put it. The corollary was also true. Tax reduction was debt reduction. "I want taxes to be less," he said, "that the people may have more." By lowering taxes, Coolidge actually produced humanitarian results. Here, even progressives might find something to admire. Those making less than \$5,000 a year paid 15.4 percent of total income taxes in 1920, but only .4 percent in 1929. Those who earned more than \$100,000 paid 65.2 percent, up from 29.9 percent over that same period. Coolidge got more revenue, too. The economic expansion led to a 28 percent increase in the proportion of the budget paid by federal income taxes. By 1927, 98 percent of Americans paid no income tax at all.

THESE SUCCESSES were possible not only because of Coolidge's grounding in common-sense economics and his belief in limited government, but because he surrounded himself with men of accomplishment, not agenda. There were major businessmen and real statesmen in his cabinet. Among them was Andrew Mellon, his (and Harding's and Hoover's) Treasury Secretary. A financial wizard, Mellon had such genius and force of personality that it was said "three Presidents served under him." Another of Coolidge's outstanding appointees was Vice President Charles Dawes, who had been the nation's first director of the Bureau of the Budget in the Harding administration. Dawes, who had devised a plan to restore post-World War I Germany and stabilize its economy, would go on to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1925.

Like many conservatives today, Coolidge was popular with the man in the street but unpopular in the Ivory Tower and in Washington. Then as now, the educated class harbored contempt for the philosophic underpinnings of our republic and for those who most seriously defended them. When attacks on Coolidge's philosophy failed, his critics simply got personal. Socialite Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the daughter of Teddy Roosevelt, scorned Coolidge as having been "weaned on a pickle." He was the butt of jokes and vicious rumors. Coolidge "slept more than any other President, whether by day or by night. Nero fiddled, but Coolidge only snored," wrote H. L. Mencken in 1933. When told of Coolidge's death, Dorothy Parker, the popular satirist, is said to have quipped, "How could they tell?"

Coolidge believed that sometimes the government can't do much at all to mend the people's woes. In fact, the trick often is to do nothing, which is what Coolidge did by vetoing a farm subsidy bill--the McNary-Haugen bill--in 1927 and again in 1928. "Farmers have never made much money. I don't believe we can do much about it," he explained. Coolidge's was a government of limits because he recognized there are limits to what government can do. "It is much more important to kill bad bills than to pass good ones," he rightly noted.

He believed in the "right of the individual to possess, enjoy, and control the dollar which he earns." Liberty "would be...a mockery unless it secured to the individual the rewards of his own effort and industry."

He was, in fact, a painfully shy man. When it came to his political thought, he was seeped in the classics--he translated Dante on his honeymoon--and the Founding Fathers. He genuinely believed in the Declaration of Independence's teaching that all men were created equal, and he fought for it not only by keeping government limited, but by working to criminalize lynching and by extending the promise of citizenship to every Native American.

The last president to write most of his own speeches, Coolidge spoke so eloquently on so many subjects that it is a shame that few people read him today. Indeed, "Silent Cal" authored three collections of speeches and an autobiography. He wrote a daily, post-presidential syndicated column that numbered more than 300 pieces. He gave well over 500 press conferences during his five and half years as president. All of these well-attended chats were on background; Coolidge would let the press quote a serious administration official, but never him directly. "The words of the President have an enormous weight and ought not to be used indiscriminately," he counseled in his *Autobiography*.

COOLIDGE KNEW WELL the danger of letting politics go to the head. "Nine-tenths of [the visitors to the White House] want something they ought not to have," he held. He had a simple solution for dealing with these visitors: "If you keep dead-still they will run down in three or four minutes."

He was also determined to avoid being taken in by flatterers. "It is difficult for men in high office to avoid the malady of self-delusion," he reflected. "They are surrounded by worshippers....They live in an artificial atmosphere of adulation and exaltation, which sooner or later impairs their judgment. They are in grave danger of becoming arrogant or careless."

As Coolidge wrote: "It is a great advantage to a President, and a major source of safety to the country, for him to know that he is not a great man. We draw our Presidents from the people. I came from them. I wish to be one of them again." In 1928 he announced "I do not choose to run," eschewed a likely election victory, and retired to Northampton, Massachusetts.

...*Compare Coolidge to our current situation.*

Excerpts from The American Spectator "Lessons For Obama from Silent Cal" <http://spectator.org/archives/2011/11/22/lessons-for-obama-from-silent/1>

Rhode Island Fighters (Cont'd)

In 1781 during the Battle of Croton River, Colonel Greene – commander of the regiment – was cut down by the British. William Nell, in his 1855 *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution*, described what next occurred: "Colonel Greene, the commander of the regiment, was cut down and mortally wounded: but the sabres of the enemy only reached him through the bodies of his faithful guard of blacks, who hovered over him, and every one of whom was killed."

While Colonel Greene's squad was killed, others of the Rhode Island First survived and served the remainder of the War. A battle-hardened and loyal unit, they were with George Washington when he accepted the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown to end the Revolution.

~www.wallbuilders.com

An Outline of The US Constitution

Contributed by Sandra Cianci, 9-12 Education Committee



<p>The Constitution</p> <p>Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Preamble● Article 1 – The Legislative Branch<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Section 1 – The Legislature ○ Section 2 – The House ○ Section 3 – The Senate○ Section 4 – Elections, Meetings ○ Section 5 – Membership, Rules, Journals, Adjournment○ Section 6 – Compensation○ Section 7 – Revenue Bills, Legislative Process, Presidential Veto○ Section 8 – Powers of Congress ○ Section 9 – Limits on Congress○ Section 10 – Powers Prohibited of States● Article 2 – The Executive Branch<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Section 1 – The President○ Section 2 – Civilian Power over Military, Cabinet, Pardon Power, Appointments ○ Section 3 – State of the Union, Convening Congress○ Section 4 – Disqualification● Article 3 – The Judicial Branch<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Section 1 – Judicial Powers ○ Section 2 – Trial by Jury, Original Jurisdiction, Jury Trials○ Section 3 – Treason● Article 4 – The States<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Section 1 – Each State to Honor All Others ○ Section 2 – State Citizens, Extradition○ Section 3 – New States ○ Section 4 – Republican Government● Article 5 – Amendment● Article 6 – Debts, Supremacy, Oaths● Article 7 – Ratification● Signatories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Amendments<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Amendment 1 – Freedom of Religion, Press, Expression○ Amendment 2 – Right to Bear Arms○ Amendment 3 – Quartering of Soldiers○ Amendment 4 – Search and Seizure○ Amendment 5 – Trial and Punishment, Compensation for Takings○ Amendment 6 – Right to Speedy Trial, Confrontation of Witnesses○ Amendment 7 – Trial by Jury in Civil Cases ○ Amendment 8 – Cruel and Unusual Punishment○ Amendment 9 – Construction of Constitution○ Amendment 10 – Powers of the States and People○ Amendment 11 – Judicial Limits○ Amendment 12 – Choosing the President, Vice President○ Amendment 13 – Slavery Abolished○ Amendment 14 – Citizenship Rights○ Amendment 15 – Race No Bar to Vote○ Amendment 16 – Status of Income Tax Clarified○ Amendment 17 – Senators Elected by Popular Vote○ Amendment 18 – Liquor Abolished○ Amendment 19 – Women’s Suffrage○ Amendment 20 – Presidential, Congressional Terms ○ Amendment 21 – Amendment 18 Repealed○ Amendment 22 – Presidential Term Limits○ Amendment 23 – Presidential Vote for District of Columbia○ Amendment 24 – Poll Taxes Barred○ Amendment 25 – Presidential Disability and Succession○ Amendment 26 – Voting Age Set to 18 Years○ Amendment 27 – Limiting Congressional Pay Increases
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Ode to the Welfare State (1949)

Contributed by Patricia Gall, 9-12 Education Committee

DEMOCRATIC DIALOG

Father, must I go to work?

No, my lucky son.

We're living now on Easy Street

On dough from Washington.

We've left it up to Uncle Sam,

So don't get exercised.

Nobody has to give a damn –

We've all be subsidized.

But if Sam treats us all so well

And feeds us milk and honey,

Please, daddy, tell me what the hell

He's going to use for money.

Don't worry, bub, there's not a hitch

In this here noble plan –

He simply soaks the filthy rich

And helps the common man.

But, father, won't there come a time

When they run out of cash

And we have left them not a dime

When things will go to smash?

My faith in you is shrinking son,

- You nosy little brat;

You do too damn much thinking, son,

To be a Democrat.

Daily News, Borough of Manhattan, NY, NY

Friday November 4, 1949



2012 Elections Will Be Here BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!!!!



Patriots Companion Reading Room

#1: The Constitution for the United States of America

NON-FICTON

- How Do You Kill 11 Million People, *Andy Andrews*
- Elementary Catechism on the Constitution, *Arthur Joseph Stansbury* (free download on Google)
- Be The People, *Carol M. Swain, PhD*
- Secret Weapon, *Kevin Freeman*
- It Can't Happen Here, *Sinclair Lewis*

FICTION

–None this month.
Any ideas from our readers?

YOUNG PATRIOTS

- Guardian of the Ga'hoole, *Kathryn Lasky*
- Failure in Philadelphia? (A Novel of the Constitutional Convention), *Catherine McGrew Jaime*

Got some favorites that are not on this list? Send your suggestions for next month to: pgallster@gmail.com

America is like a healthy body and its resistance is threefold: its patriotism, its morality and its spiritual life. If we can undermine these three areas, America will collapse from within. ~Joseph Stalin

History Lesson: The Former Slave Who Saved Agriculture

Contributed by Susan Frickey, 9-12 Education Committee



From the Slave Market to the Agricultural Revolution

Cotton was the commodity of the South. However, through the short-sightedness of the southern farmers who insisted on growing one crop only to the detriment of the soil, the agricultural community was in serious trouble. The numerous fields that once held acres and acres of cotton sat exhausted and worthless, the dirt eroding in areas that could no longer sustain crop production. Much as giant agri-business insists on doing nowadays, the soil of the southern farms was not allowed to rest or regenerate, and crop rotation was non-existent.

A 35-year old former slave arrived at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in the fall of 1896 to direct a new department of agriculture. This young man had spent his years struggling to obtain an education, supporting himself through various jobs such as cook, laundryman, farmhand, and homesteader. He finally managed to get a Master of Science degree from the Iowa State Agricultural College in Ames, Iowa in 1896, and soon thereafter moved to Alabama.

The Tuskegee Institute was headed by another notable black American, Booker T. Washington. Washington's mission was to improve the conditions of black Americans through education and trade skills, emphasizing economic development versus political agitation as the means for the black community to advance in American society.

In much the same spirit as the president he was named after, George Washington Carver, the former slave slated to direct this new department at the Tuskegee Institute, revolutionized the agricultural industry of the south, devoting the rest of his life to the land. His findings still benefit those farmers today who see their place on this earth not just in how much they can pull from the ground, but as working hand in hand with God in His creation, employing a stewardship-of-the-earth worldview.

A Contrast of Personalities

While in no way taking anything away from the accomplishments of Dr. King, when comparing the two men who played such a pivotal role in American history, one cannot but help notice the disparate life stories of these men. One was a preacher, who came from a long line of preachers, all college-educated. One was a former slave, who struggled to make his way in the world. Through sheer tenacity, strength of will, imagination, and the ability to gauge the needs of his countrymen, George Washington Carver was able to achieve unbelievable success throughout his tenure at Tuskegee.

However, even in all his accomplishments, his one thought was to lessen the plight of his community, to work together for the common good to raise the standard of living for all men. It wasn't through government programs or mandates that this was accomplished, but through the desire and will of one man with a vision, who saw his place in creation as God's ambassador to his people and the world at large.

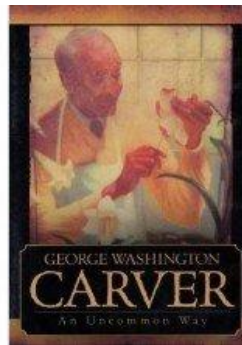
An Inspiring Story

If I wanted to use this holiday [*MLK Day*] to jumpstart a discussion with my children or my family on the contributions of black Americans to this nation's history, I'd have to utilize the story of George Washington Carver. He didn't look for a political savior or to the government's treasury as a means to solving the problems facing the post-Civil War South. And if we want our children emulating people of character who dug from within to come up with solutions to problems they faced, who relied on the hand of God to lead them, then the study of George Washington Carver's life and accomplishments is one way to do this.

Solutions From Science is pleased to showcase [George Washington Carver: An Uncommon Way](#), a wonderfully inspiring family film brought to you by Franklin Springs Films and narrated by the pastor of Spring, Texas's Grace Family Baptist Church, Dr. Voddie Baucham, Jr. Noted historians Peter Burchard, John Perry, George Grant and many others lend their perspectives to the documentary of this extraordinary man.

[George Washington Carver: An Uncommon Way](#) tells how Carver discovered more than 300 uses for the peanut; 175 uses for sweet potatoes; and 60 uses for pecans. In addition, he extracted over 500 different colors from the Alabama clay. Those products derived from the simple peanut included:

- cheese
- milk
- coffee
- flour
- ink
- dyes
- plastics
- wood stains
- soap
- linoleum
- medicinal oils
- cosmetics



[George Washington Carver: An Uncommon Way](#) highlights the life of a man who was so humble and possessed of a servant's heart that he turned down a \$100,000 a year salary from Thomas Edison because he felt the people of the South still needed him. He was consulted with by men like Henry Ford in developing alternative fuels, but his heart stayed with the land and the common man.

For those of you homeschooling your children, this DVD, [George Washington Carver: An Uncommon Way](#), would be a welcome addition to any homeschool library. Presented by people of faith, this film emphasizes the integration of hard work and trust in God to accomplish great and mighty things. In these uncertain times when our world seems upside down, it's comforting to be reminded that men and women of character have stood against the tide at different points in history, maintaining their humanity, bringing great innovations and inventions to life that ease the burdens of their fellow man, and still walked humbly with their God. [George Washington Carver: An Uncommon Way](#) is the journey of one such man that will not only inspire you and your family to continue to fight the good fight, but pays tribute to a man to whom so much is due.

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<http://www.solutionsfromscience.com/?s=George+Washington+Carver>

Emergency Prep:

4 Questions to Ask When Prioritizing Emergency Preparedness Goals



From 9-12 Project Preparedness Group (Banzai)

1. “Is this item/skill/etc. going to keep me or my family alive if the stuff hits the fan and all heck breaks loose?”

Focus on those things that will keep you and your family alive first. Having a supply of clean water, [short term food supply](#), medical training, and maybe firearms along with the training to use them should be on the list above things like “learn to can my own food”. Food preservation is absolutely a skill you want to have in your arsenal, however, if you can’t live through the first few days post disaster due to contaminated water, your food preservation skills will do you no good.

2. “Which items/skills on my list will be of most use to me?”

For example, you want an alternative way to cook food if the power is out. Before jumping in and purchasing a [Sun Oven](#), make sure you get enough days of sunshine without clouds and/or strong winds to make that option more useful than a [rocket stove](#) or some other means of off-grid cooking. Or maybe you have a special situation in your family like a baby, medical condition, or special needs family member that needs to be taken into consideration before making decisions. Just because something is a good choice for your neighbor, friend, or favorite blog author, doesn’t mean it’s a good choice for you.

3. “What is the most cost effective way?”

If you have tons of money, go ahead and spend whatever you want on preparedness. However, most of us have limited funds and budgets. As much as I love the [Country Living grain mill](#) and because of quality, flexibility, and warranty would recommend it if you have \$429 for a grain mill, if you *only have* \$429 total to spend on preparedness and you need a grain mill, you can purchase a less expensive, but still quality built, mill like the [Wonder Junior mill](#), and still have money left for a [little water filter](#), a [stove](#), a CPR class, an inexpensive rifle off your local classifieds, and/or some canned goods from the case lot sale.

4. “Do I need that?”

This kind of goes along with number 3, and can help manage your money and time as you work toward being more prepared. I’ve been wanting a gravity fed water filter like a [Big Berkey](#) filter system. Clean water is extremely important, but the filter is kind of pricey. It hasn’t made the “Buy Me” cut yet because I have a few smaller water filters (water bottle filters, hiking size pump filter, and [LifeStraw](#)), lots of water stored in jugs, and methods to purify water from iodine type tablets to heating water on a [stove](#)/fire or in my [Sun Oven](#). Same with training opportunities. If you are CPR certified and a CPR class comes available, you *could* take it again, but do you *need* to? Could you use that time to learn something in an area you don’t already have skills in?

Keep an open mind with your prioritizing. If a [pressure canner](#) is on your list after 5 other big ticket items and an opportunity presents itself to buy one at a yard sale for cheap, by all means take that baby home with you! But in general, asking these few questions will help you figure out where on your list of preparedness goals to begin and hopefully you’ll stay out of the panic shut-down and be on your way to becoming better prepared for whatever may come.

~ <http://foodstorageandsurvival.com/4-questions-to-ask-when-prioritizing-emergency-preparedness-goals/?mid=56>

Historic Events in January

American Revolution & Early Years of United States

- **January 1, 1776** - During the American Revolution, George Washington unveiled the Grand Union Flag, the first national flag in America.
- **January 1, 1782** – Loyalists begin leaving America, heading north to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- **January 3, 1777** - General George Washington defeated the British at Princeton and drove them back toward New Brunswick. Washington then established winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. During the long harsh winter, Washington's army shrank to about a thousand men as enlistments expired and deserters fled.
- **January 3, 1781** - Mutiny among Americans in New Jersey as troops from Pennsylvania set up camp near Princeton and choose their own representatives to negotiate with state officials back in Pennsylvania. The crisis is eventually resolved through negotiations, but over half of the mutineers abandon the army
- **January 4, 1790** - President George Washington delivered the first State of the Union address.
- **January 5, 1782** – The British withdraw from North Carolina
- **January 7, 1782** The first U.S. commercial bank opened as the Bank of North America in Philadelphia
- **January 8, 1798** - The 11th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, preventing lawsuits against a state by anyone from another state or foreign nation.
- **January 9, 1776** - *Common Sense*, a fifty page pamphlet by Thomas Paine, was published. It sold over 500,000 copies in America and Europe, influencing, among others, the authors of the Declaration of Independence.
- **January 17, 1781** – An American victory at Cowpens, South Carolina, as Gen. Daniel Morgan defeats British Gen. Tarleton.
- **January 20, 1781** – Mutiny among American troops at Pompton, New Jersey. The rebellion is put down seven days later by a 600-man force sent by Gen. Washington. Two of the leaders are then hanged.

U.S. History

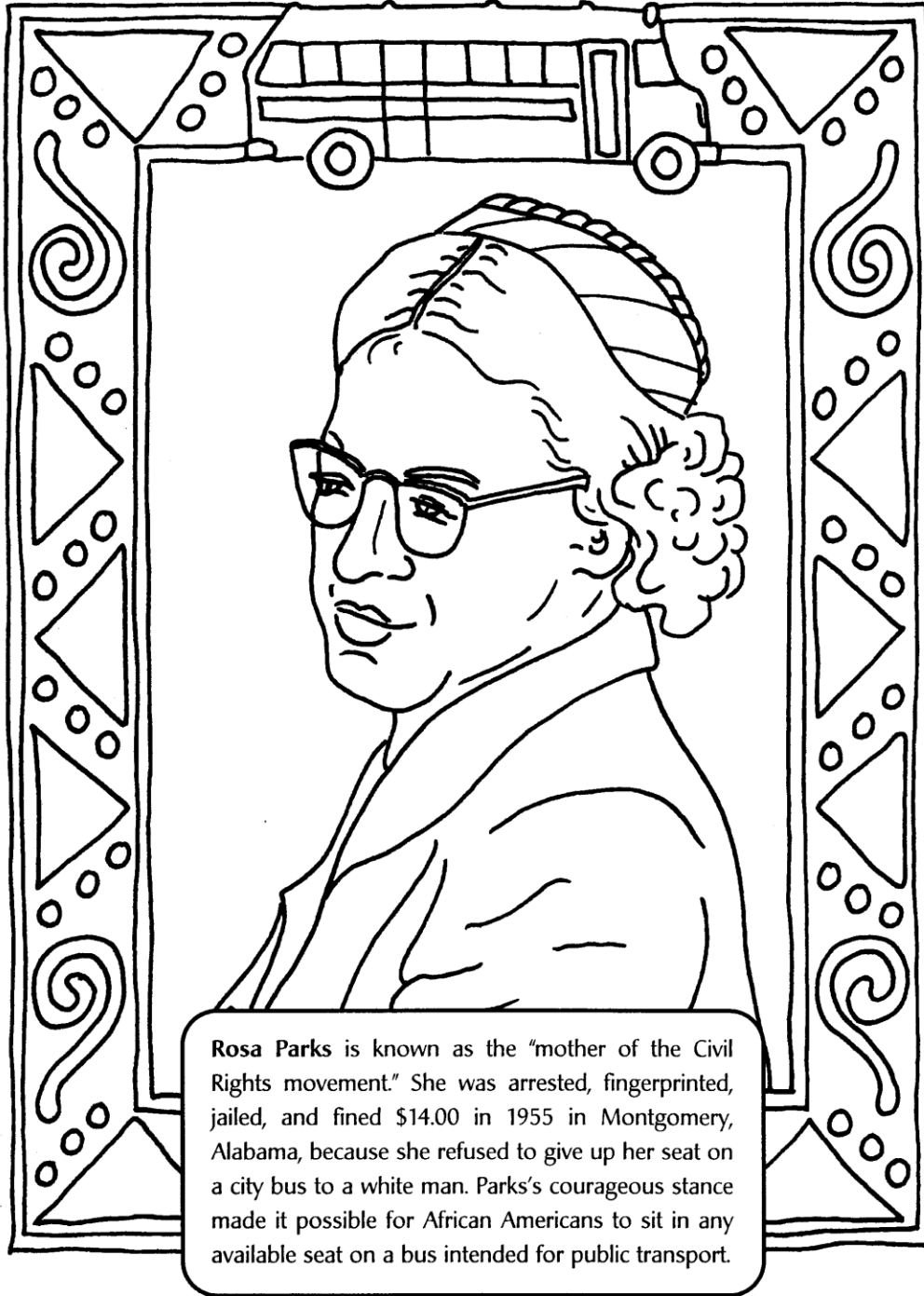
- **January 1, 1863** - - The Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves in the states rebelling against the Union.
- **January 3, 1959** – Alaska was admitted as the 49th US state with a land mass almost one-fifth the size of the lower 48 states together.
- **January 5, 1925** – Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming became the first female governor inaugurated in the US.
- **January 8, 1815** – The Battle of New Orleans occurred as General Andrew Jackson and American troops defended themselves against a British attack, inflicting over 2,000 casualties. Both sides in this battle were unaware that peace had been declared two weeks earlier with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812
- **January 20, 1945** – Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated to an unprecedented fourth term as president of the United States. He had served since 1933.
- **January 20, 1981** - Ronald Reagan became president of the United States at the age of 69, the oldest president to take office. During his inauguration celebrations, he announced that 52 American hostages that had been seized in the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran, were being released after 444 days in captivity.
- **January 27, 1973** – American involvement in the Vietnam War ended as North Vietnamese and American representatives signed an agreement in Paris.
- **January 29, 1919** – The 18th Amendment to the US Constitution (Prohibition Amendment) was ratified. For nearly 14 years, until December 5, 1933, the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages were illegal in the United States.

~ <http://www.historyplace.com/specials/calendar/index.html>

Young Patriot's Corner: Rosa Parks Coloring Page

Contributed by Gail Bartlett, 9-12 Education Committee

Name _____



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Rosa Parks

Young Patriot's Corner: Bedtime Story

Contributed by Gail Bartlett, 9-12 Education Committee

Take the Money and Run

April/May 1775 -- Rachel Revere to Paul Revere

Paul Revere was one of the original members of the Sons of Liberty rebel organization and played a large role in popularizing resistance to the Stamp Act and the Boston Massacre through his widely circulated engravings of the events. In addition to his silversmith and engraving skills, Revere was also an accomplished horse rider and frequently rode as a courier between rebel leaders.

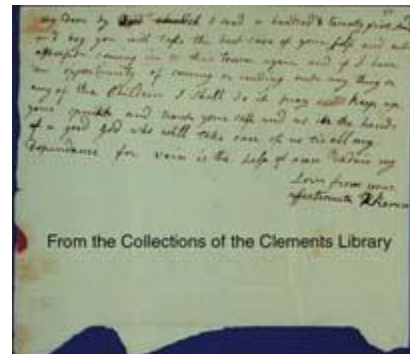


From the Collections of the Clements Library

On April 18, 1775, Revere learned of General Gage's plans for a midnight raid on the town of Concord to seize the rebel colonists' store of weapons. Revere immediately set out on horseback to warn patriot leaders John Hancock and Sam Adams in Lexington that the British were marching to seize rebel leaders and weapons. After delivering his message in Lexington, Revere continued on to Concord where he was captured and questioned by British troops. In their hurry to

return to Concord, the British officers decided to release Revere. However, they took his horse, forcing him to return to Lexington on foot.

Paul Revere's wife, [Rachel](#), sent this concerned letter to her husband as he tried to make his way home, horseless and without funds. Rachel entrusted the letter and 125 pounds to [Benjamin Church](#) to deliver to her husband. Church was a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and the surgeon general of Washington's troops. Rachel and the rebel leaders did not know that Church was also a spy for the British and reported to General Gage the movements and strategies of the rebel forces. Instead of giving the letter to Paul Revere, Church delivered this letter to General Gage. No mention was ever made of the money Rachel sent in Church's report to Gage and it is presumed that he kept the money. Church was eventually apprehended in October of 1775 when his mistress was captured secreting one of Church's [cipher](#) letters to General Gage. Church was imprisoned until 1777 when he was allowed to set sail to the West Indies. His ship was declared lost at sea.



From the Collections of the Clements Library

Spy Letters of the American Revolution – From the Collection of the Clements Library

www2.si.umich.edu/spies/index-stories.html