

Washington County, PA 9.12 Project

Volume 2, Issue 7

June 2011

Make Mine Freedom (1948)

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Notes from the Librarian's Desk

wpa912library@hotmail.com



"Information is the currency of democracy." - Thomas Jefferson

Matti Gruzs, Group Librarian

Greetings All,

Last month I heard a gentleman from JBS speak on the Constitution, our forefathers and most interesting of all, nullification.

Now I had heard of this before but I have to admit that it did not mean anything to me at the time. In truth, I wasn't following what it even meant in reference to the Constitution and our current administration.

*Well, now that I have looked at it a little more closely I think I can say with certainty, that I need to know a lot more...think **Obamacare**. www.jbs.org*

I found some sites and some books, one written by Thomas Woods Jr. which looks to be very helpful. I listed a few on pg 14 along with some of the relevant documents.

Sigh...I guess it's time to rewrite my summer reading list, again :o)



MAKE MINE FREEDOM (1948)

This is one of a series of films produced by the Extension Department of Harding Collage to create a deeper understanding of what has made America the finest place in the world to live.

You can view it here on YouTube

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mVh75yIAUXY>

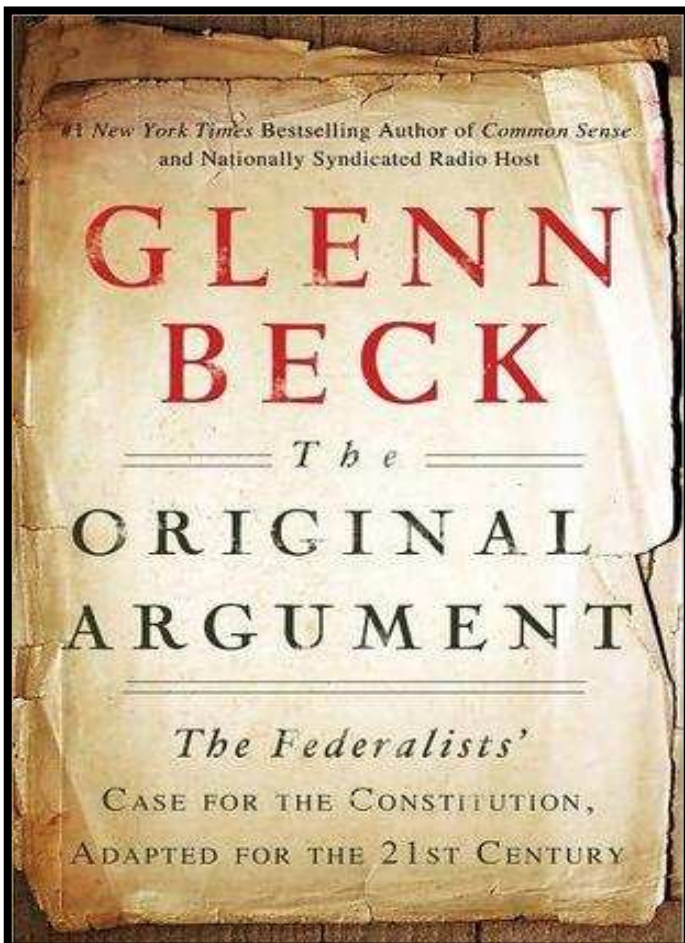
ism

noun

*a distinctive doctrine,
theory,
system,
or practice*

absolutism absurdism academicism accidentalism
acosmism adamitism adeivism adiaphorism adoptionism
aestheticism agapism agathism agnosticism anarchism
animism annihilationism anthropomorphism
anthropotheism antidisestablishmentarianism
antilapsarianism antinomianism antipedobaptism
apocalypticism asceticism aspheterism atheism atomism
autosoterism autotheism bitheism bonism bullionism
capitalism casualism catabaptism catastrophism
collectivism collegialism conceptualism conservatism
constructivism cosmism cosmotheism deism determinism
diphysitism dualism egalitarianism egoism egotheism
eidolism emotivism empiricism entryism
epiphenomenalism eternalism eudaemonism euhemerism
existentialism experientialism fallibilism finalism
fortuitism functionalis geocentris gnosticism gradualism
gymnoblism hedonism henism henotheism historicism
holism holobaptism humanism humanitarianism hylicism
hylomorphism hylopathism hylotheism hylozoism
idealism identism ignorantism illuminism illusionism
illusionism imagism immanentism immaterialism
immoralism indifferentism individualism instrumentalism
intellectualism interactionism introspectionism
intuitionism irreligionism kathenotheism kenotism laicism
latitudinarianism laxism legalism liberalism libertarianism
malism materialism mechanism meliorism mentalism
messianism millenarianism modalism monadism
monergism monism monophysitism monopsychism
monotheism monotheletism mortalism mutualism
nativism naturalism necessarianism neonomianism
neovitalism nihilism nominalism nomism noumenalism
nullibilism numenism objectivism omnism optimism
organicism paedobaptism panaesthetism pancosmism
panegoism panentheism panpsychism pansexualism
panspermatism pantheism panzoism parallelism pejorism
perfectibilism perfectionism personalism pessimism
phenomenalism physicalism physitheism pluralism
pluralism positivism pragmatism predestinarianism
prescriptivism primitivism privatism probabiliorism
probabilism psilanthropism psychism psychomorphism
psychopannychism psychotheism pyrrhonism quietism
racism rationalism realism reductionism regalism
representationalism republicanism resistentism
romanticism sacerdotalism sacramentarianism scientism
self-determinism sensationalism siderism skepticism
skepticism socialism solarism solifidianism solipsism
somatism spatialism spiritualism stercoranism stoicism
subjectivism substantialism syndicalism synergism
terminism thanatism theism theocentrism theopantism
theopsychism thnetopsychism titanism tolerationism
totemism transcendentalism transmigratonism trialism
tritheism triumphalism tuism tutorism tychism
ubiquitarianism undulationism universalism utilitarianism
vitalism voluntarism zoism zoomorphism zootheism

<http://phrontistery.info/isms.html>



Glenn Beck revisited Thomas Paine's famous pre-Revolutionary War call to action in his #1 *New York Times* bestseller *Glenn Beck's Common Sense*. Now he brings his historical acumen and political savvy to this fresh, new interpretation of *The Federalist Papers*, the 18th-century collection of political essays that defined and shaped our Constitution and laid bare the "original argument" between states' rights and big federal government—a debate as relevant and urgent today as it was at the birth of our nation.

Adapting a selection of these essential essays—pseudonymously authored by the now well-documented triumvirate of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay—for a contemporary audience, Glenn Beck has had them reworked into "modern" English so as to be thoroughly accessible to anyone seeking a better understanding of the Founding Fathers' intent and meaning when laying the groundwork of our government. Beck provides his own illuminating commentary and annotations and, for a number of the essays, has brought together the viewpoints of both liberal and conservative historians and scholars, making this a fair and insightful perspective on the historical works that remain the primary source for interpreting Constitutional law and the rights of American citizens.

www.amazon.com

The Federalist Papers

The Federalist Papers were written and published during the years 1787 and 1788 in several New York State newspapers to persuade New York voters to ratify the proposed constitution.

In total, the Federalist Papers consist of 85 essays outlining how this new government would operate and why this type of government was the best choice for the United States of America. All of the essays were signed "**PUBLIUS**" and the actual authors of some are under dispute, but the general consensus is that Alexander Hamilton wrote fifty-two, James Madison wrote twenty-eight, and John Jay contributed the remaining five.



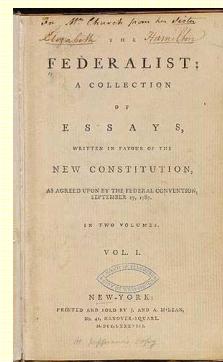
Hamilton

Madison

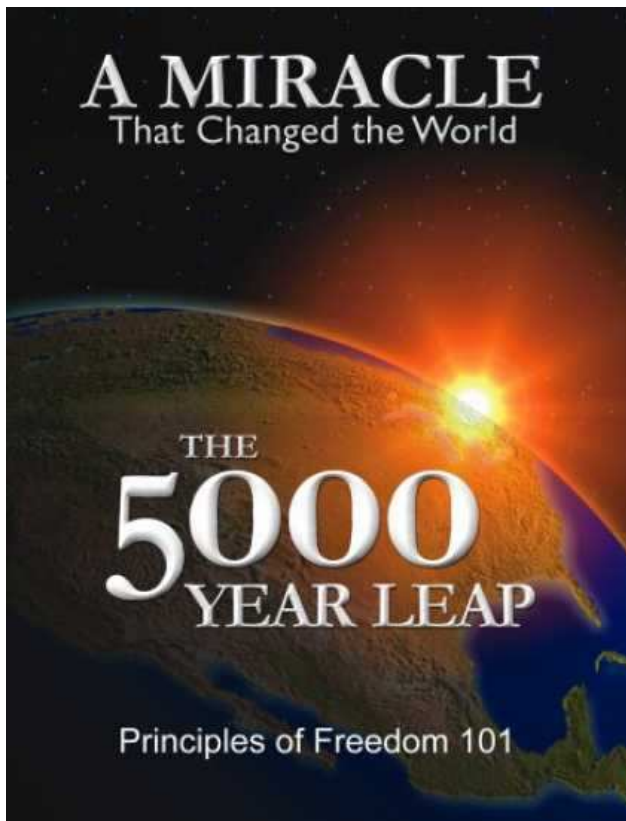
John Jay

The Federalist Papers remain today as an excellent reference for anyone who wants to understand the U.S. Constitution.

Here you will find three ways to browse the **Federalist Papers** in their entirety:



<http://www.foundingfathers.info/federalistpapers/>



Principles of Liberty

Matt R. has written a summary of each of the 28 principles outlined in the *5000 Year Leap*. I am pleased that he has agreed to let me use them in this and future newsletters. Thank you, Matt.

Principle 13: A Constitution should protect the people from the frailties of their rulers.

The thirteenth principle is about how a Constitution should be structured to permanently protect the people from the human frailties of their rulers.

The thirteenth principle is about how a Constitution should be structured to permanently protect the people from the human frailties of their rulers.

"If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary.... [But lacking these] you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself." - James Madison

The Founders were concerned about one problem: "How can you have an efficient government but still protect the freedom and unalienable rights of the people?"

The 5000 Year Leap study guide:

http://www.the912project.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/TFM_StudyGuide-f.pdf

They felt that that was in most danger of happening when the people trusted their leader or leaders so much that they felt no need to pay attention.

Despite popular belief, our leaders aren't sacred human beings that know all. They are normal human beings, and therefore fragile, prone to greed and hate.

These days, people are taught that the government will solve all their problems. Since these people believe that, the government has been allowed to run rampant.



Cow-isms

Fascism

You have two cows. The government takes both, hires you to take care of them, and sells you the milk.

Communism

The Government takes both your cows and gives you some of the milk.

Socialism

You have two cows and give one to your neighbor.

Capitalism

You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull.

New Dealism

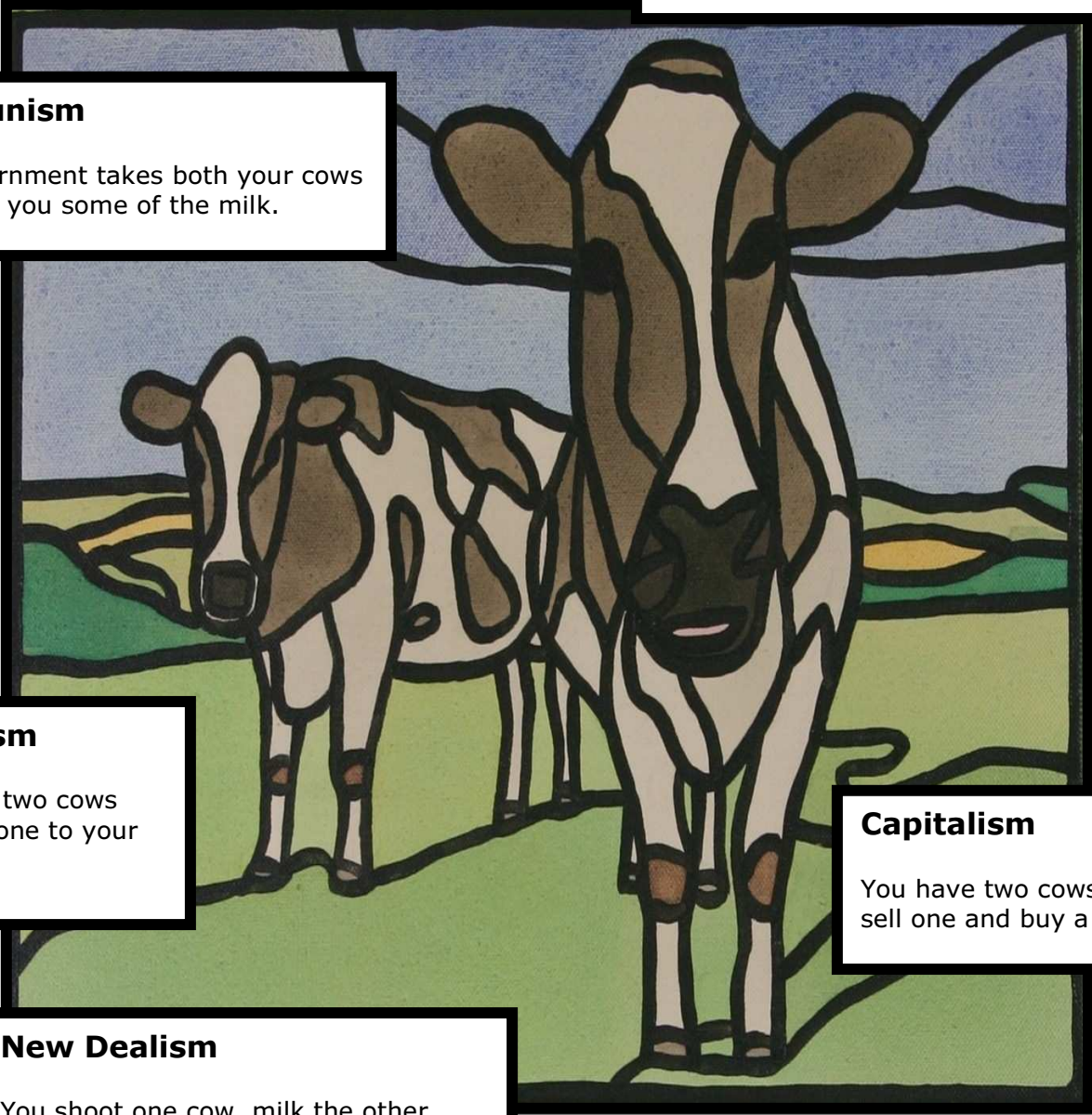
You shoot one cow, milk the other, and pour the milk down the sink.

Anarchism

You keep both cows, shoot the Government and steal another cow!

Hitlerism

The Government shoots you and takes both cows.



Calendar of

Young Marines will march in the Canonsburg Parade July 4th @ 10 AM



Please see following flyers for more special events

Events

July 2011



Independence Day
July 4th



By learning you will teach, by teaching you will learn.
-Latin Proverb

National HOT DOG DAY
JULY 23rd

GROUP MEETINGS
JULY 7th @ 7PM
JULY 21st @ 7PM

WCRP
Beer & BBQ Picnic
Saturday, July 17th
1:00-7:00 PM
Mingo Park Pavilion #2
Please bring a salad, covered dish or dessert.
FOOD, BEER & MUSIC
FUN AND GAMES for ALL
RSVP:
Mary.Taufer@comcast.net

Washington County PA 9.12 Project
Contact information.
Organizer
Jeff Foutz
jeff15301-912@hotmail.com
send stories or letters to the Librarian
Matti Gruz
wpa912library@hotmail.com
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PO Box 325
Meadow Lands, PA 15347



Harry Potter's Birthday July 31st



Help Watchdog Radio
support our fellow,
hardworking Americans
who were devastaed by
the tornados in Joplin,
MO



Come to Mingo Creek Park Pavillion #3
On

July 22nd, 2011

3:00 PM til Dark

Given by Watchdog Radio and Sponsors
Suggested Donation of \$5 at Entrance



Enjoy food, beverages, games,
music, and fun with friends and
family! Bring the kids along
there will be an inflatable
Jumping Castle and Bubbles the
Clown!

**Special Events begin at
6:00 PM**



-Performance By the South Canonsburg Church Youth
Group

-Host of Watchdog Radio, Todd Marley

-Author and Watchdog Radio guest, Bill Bean

-Free Self Defense Class from Romans XIII

-Raffle Ticket Drawing

And many more...!

Call 724-884-1496 or see Watchdogradio Facebook Page for
further info.!

All proceeds from the event will be donated to
the Joplin Missouri tornado victims



The 'Taking Back of America Starting on America's Birthday' Rally

proudly announces our rally will be held at **JOHN MARSHALL PARK** in the heart of Judiciary Square in Washington DC, located between the Embassy of Canada and the E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse, Pennsylvania Ave. between 4th and 5th Streets.

Rally time is 10am to 3pm. This is NOT a 'by invite only' event. All are welcome to attend. We hope to see you all there.

MISSION STATEMENT

This Rally was organized because the Obama administration does NOT care about '**We the People**' nor about securing and defending the principals, beliefs, values, and ideals our Judeo-Christian nation was founded upon. We watch daily as our great country is being dismantled from within, and we hope that by coming together as a united group, standing behind our Constitution and flag, the message will be heard loud and clear that '**We the People**' have had enough!

What greater gift can we give to America on her birthday then to give her back the voice of '**We the People**'!

THIS PRO-AMERICA RALLY IS THE THE HOPED FOR START OF RETURNING OUR COUNTRY TO GOD, THE CONSTITUTION AND 'WE THE PEOPLE'!

Please visit our Rally web site: www.thetakingbackamericaonamericasbirthdayrally.com/ for further information not only on the Rally itself but also how to contact the rally organizers Diane Sori, Ken Doran and Jim Hoffman if you have any questions.

LETTER to the EDITOR

The following letter to the editor was written because of the fines and threats of fines to residents of East Washington that had political signs on their private property. Some of them were issued a deadline to have the signs removed up to 3 days BEFORE the primary election. I have received word that E. Washington borough is currently discussing changing the ordinance as a result of this letter. The Observer Reporter has a distribution of 32 thousand daily plus the online posting of the letters. This letter currently has over 1,100 views online. Letters to the editor can be a very powerful thing. Please consider using this tool to further the principles and values that we believe in as well as protecting our freedoms. Tip: keep the letters to 300 words or less or they will edit them for space.

Our rights are being trampled.

I have been aware of many ordinances across the county that are in direct conflict with our constitutional rights. It seems that it has become common for these cities, townships and boroughs to react to a complaint or two by immediately stepping on our freedoms without consideration. These ordinances should be corrected immediately across the board. We need to hold these elected officials accountable. They are our representatives and are supposed to protect us from this type of assault on our freedoms regardless of party affiliation.

One example that has recently been a topic in the local news that would fall into this category are the political sign ordinances. The political signs are a form of freedom of speech that cannot be regulated on anyone's private property. These local governing bodies have the right to regulate political signs on public property only. I understand that some people find it annoying when the signs start appearing and are everywhere. I do not blame those that are annoyed by them. This, however, does not give any government entity the right to regulate them on private property. Once you begin to support stepping on someone's rights because you find something annoying, you start down that slippery slope.

The ACLU of Pittsburgh has stepped into a case dealing with this very issue in Blawnox as recently as March 17. Blawnox officials amended the ordinance to remove regulations for political signs on private property, and the case against the private property owner was dismissed as a result. Fewer than 5 percent of all people who have ever lived on the Earth have lived under conditions that we could consider free. If we expect our children and grandchildren to know freedom in this country, we must step up and get involved.

Jeff Foutz

Washington

<http://www.observer-reporter.com/or/lettereditor/06-14-2011-Foutz-letter>

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

What Happened to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?

Five signers were captured by the British and brutally tortured as traitors. Nine fought in the War for Independence and died from wounds or from hardships they suffered. Two lost their sons in the Continental Army. Another two had sons captured. At least a dozen of the fifty-six had their homes pillaged and burned.

What kind of men were they? Twenty-five were lawyers or jurists. Eleven were merchants. Nine were farmers or large plantation owners. One was a teacher, one a musician, and one a printer. These were men of means and education, yet they signed the Declaration of Independence, knowing full well that the penalty could be death if they were captured.

In the face of the advancing British Army, the Continental Congress fled from Philadelphia to Baltimore on December 12, 1776. It was an especially anxious time for John Hancock, the President, as his wife had just given birth to a baby girl. Due to the complications stemming from the trip to Baltimore, the child lived only a few months.

William Ellery's signing at the risk of his fortune proved only too realistic. In December 1776, during three days of British occupation of Newport, Rhode Island, Ellery's house was burned, and all his property destroyed.

Richard Stockton, a New Jersey State Supreme Court Justice, had rushed back to his estate near Princeton after signing the Declaration of Independence to find that his wife and children were living like refugees with friends. They had been betrayed by a Tory sympathizer who also revealed Stockton's own whereabouts. British troops pulled him from his bed one night, beat him and threw him in jail where he almost starved to death. When he was finally released, he went home to find his estate had been looted, his possessions burned, and his horses stolen. Judge Stockton had been so badly treated in prison that his health was ruined and he died before the war's end. His surviving family had to live the remainder of their lives off charity.

Carter Braxton was a wealthy planter and trader. One by one his ships were captured by the British navy. He loaned a large sum of money to the American cause; it was never paid back. He was forced to sell his plantations and mortgage his other properties to pay his debts.

Thomas McKean was so hounded by the British that he had to move his family almost constantly. He served in the Continental Congress without pay, and kept his family in hiding.

Vandals or soldiers or both looted the properties of Clymer, Hall, Harrison, Hopkinson and Livingston. Seventeen lost everything they owned.

Thomas Heyward, Jr., Edward Rutledge and Arthur Middleton, all of South Carolina, were captured by the British during the Charleston Campaign in 1780. They were kept in dungeons at the St. Augustine Prison until exchanged a year later.

At the Battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Jr. noted that the British General Cornwallis had taken over the family home for his headquarters. Nelson urged General George Washington to open fire on his own home. This was done, and the home was destroyed. Nelson later died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis also had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy jailed his wife for two months, and that and other hardships from the war so affected her health that she died only two years later.

"Honest John" Hart, a New Jersey farmer, was driven from his wife's bedside when she was near death. Their thirteen children fled for their lives. Hart's fields and his grist mill were laid waste. For over a year he eluded capture by hiding in nearby forests. He never knew where his bed would be the next night and often slept in caves.

When he finally returned home, he found that his wife had died, his children disappeared, and his farm and stock were completely destroyed. Hart himself died in 1779 without ever seeing any of his family again.

Such were the stories and sacrifices typical of those who risked everything to sign the Declaration of Independence. These men were not wild-eyed, rabble-rousing ruffians. They were soft-spoken men of means and education. They had security, but they valued liberty more. Standing tall, straight, and unwavering, they pledged:

"For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Are there any among us who would do likewise?

Author Unknown

Snopes.com does not completely agree with this ...
<http://www.snopes.com/history/american/pricepaid.asp>

Sprite of 1776



1891 Version
Painted by
Archibald Willard (1836-1918)

Liberty Bell Timeline

<http://www.ushistory.org/libertybell/timeline.html>

Feb. 1757 It tolled for the meeting of the Assembly which would send Benjamin Franklin to England to address Colonial grievances.

Feb. 1761 It tolled in honor of King George III ascending the throne.

Sep. 1764 It tolled upon the repeal of the Sugar Act. The Bell was rung to call the Assembly in which Benjamin Franklin was to be sent to England to address Colonial grievances.

Oct. 1765 The Bell was "muffled" and rung when ships carrying tax stamps sailed up the Delaware River. The Bell was rung to summon citizens to a public meeting to discuss the Stamp Act.

April 1768 After the ringing of the Bell, merchants of Philadelphia held a gripe session condemning regressive Parliamentary measures which included a prohibition on the manufacture of steel in the Province of Pennsylvania as well as a ban on hat making.

Sep. 1770 It tolled after a resolution claiming that Parliament's latest taxation schemes were subversive of Pennsylvanian's constitutional rights.

Feb. 1771 It was rung to call the Assembly together to petition the King for a repeal of tea duties.

1772 People living in the vicinity of State House petitioned the Assembly to stop ringing the bell so often, complaining that they were "incommoded and distressed" by the constant "ringing of the great Bell in the Steeple."

Dec. 25, 1773 Shortly after the Boston Tea Party (12/16/1773), the Bell rung the news that the ship *Polly* was bringing "monopoly" tea into Philadelphia. At this time the Assembly resolved that Captain Ayres of the *Polly* would neither be allowed to land nor bring his tea to the custom house.

June 1774 A muffled tolling announced the Intolerable Acts which included the closure of the Port of Boston. It tolled for a town meeting wherein the citizens of Philadelphia pledged over 4,000 pounds in aid for the suffering residents of Boston.

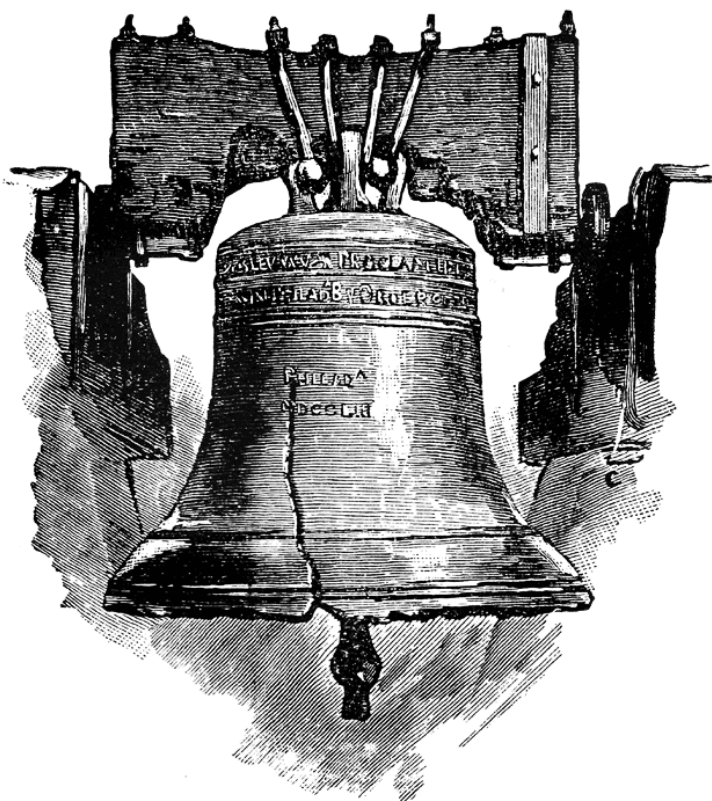
April 1775 It pealed to announce the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

July 4 1776 The Liberty Bell **did not** ring on July 4, 1776 for the Declaration of Independence. The reason? The Declaration is dated July 4, 1776, but on that day, the Declaration was sent to the printer. See next.

July 8 1776 The first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. Bells tolled throughout the city on that day.

Tradition holds that the Liberty Bell rang out this day. However, the steeple was in bad condition and historians today doubt the likelihood of the story.

Sep. 1777 War came to the Philadelphia region. The British had won the Battle of Brandywine on September 11 and were poised to move into Philadelphia. Philadelphians tried to remove anything the British could make use of, including bells. Bells could be melted down and recast into cannon. On September 23, the State House Bell was taken down and shipped inland. A member of the Carpenters' Company was put in charge of the physical removal. The bell was hidden in the basement of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown (where you can visit today). On its journey, the Bell was guarded by Colonel Thomas Polk of North Carolina who



was in command of 200 North Carolina and Virginia militiaman.

June 27 1778 The Bell was brought back to Philadelphia but not rehung

1781 The State House steeple was torn down.

1785 The Bell was rehung in the rebuilt State House steeple

1787 The Bell was rung upon ratification of the Constitution.

1790 Tolloed at death of Franklin

March 1797 Rung during the inauguration of John Adams.

Dec. 1799 Tolloed at the death of Washington

1799 Pennsylvania's state capital moved to Lancaster. The Bell remained in Philadelphia and was used to call voters, to celebrate patriotic occasions, and to toll on the deaths of famous Americans.

July 1804 Tolloed at the death of Hamilton.

1816 The state of Pennsylvania announced its intention of selling the State House and yard. When it was learned that the yard was going to be subdivided for building lots, the city of Philadelphia was scandalized. It responded by purchasing the building and yard from the state for \$70,000.

1821 Philadelphia City Councils (there were two at the time) bought a new bell to be used for the clocks on the State House. The Liberty Bell would remain on the fourth floor of the brick part of the tower.

Sep. 1824 Bell rung for Lafayette's triumphant return to Philadelphia.

July 1826 Tolloed at the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (both of whom died on July 4).

1831 City Councils agree to let the youths of the city ring "the old State House Bell" on July 4th.

Feb. 1832 Rang for the Centennial birthday celebration for George Washington.

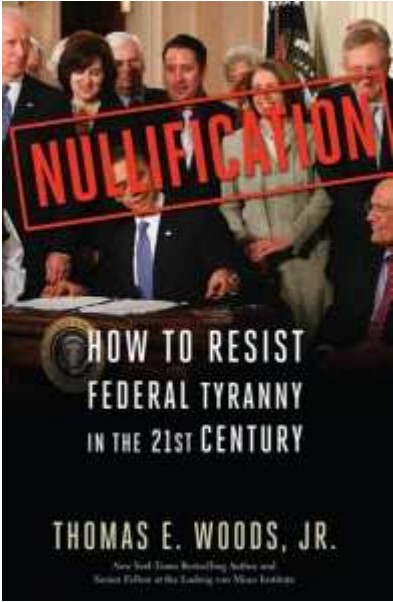
July 1834 Tolloed at the death of Lafayette

July 8, 1835 Long-believed to have cracked while tolling for John Marshall, who had died while in Philadelphia.



However, this is historically questionable.

In January 2011 *Nullification* became notorious when it was linked to a bill that declared Barack Obama's health care law unconstitutional and therefore void and of no effect in the state of Idaho.



“Nullification” dates back to 1798, when James Madison and Thomas Jefferson drafted the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, respectively. There we read that the states, which created the federal government in the first place, by the very logic of what they had done must possess some kind of defense mechanism should their creation break free of the restraints they had imposed on it. Jefferson himself introduced the word “nullification” into the American political lexicon, by which he meant the indispensable power of a state to refuse to allow an unconstitutional federal law to be enforced within its borders.
<http://www.tenthamentcenter.com/the-10th-amendment-movement/>

From the Inside Flap

Unconstitutional laws are pouring out of Washington...but we can stop them.

Just ask Thomas Jefferson. There is a “rightful remedy” to federal power grabs—it’s called Nullification.

In *Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century*, historian and *New York Times* bestselling author Thomas E. Woods, Jr. explains not only why nullification is the constitutional tool the Founders

envisioned, but how it works—and has already been employed in cases ranging from upholding the First Amendment to knocking down slave laws before the Civil War. In *Nullification*, Woods shows:

- * How the states were meant to be checks against federal tyranny—and how a growing roster of governors and state attorneys general are recognizing they need to become that again
- * Why the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution reinforces the rights of states to nullify unconstitutional laws
- * Why it was left to the states to uphold the simple principle that an unconstitutional law is no law at all
- * Why, without nullification, ordinary Americans will continue to suffer the oppression of unjust, unconstitutional laws
- * PLUS thorough documentation of how the Founding Fathers believed nullification could be applied

Nullification is not just a book—it could become a movement to restore the proper constitutional limits of the federal government. Powerful, provocative, and timely, *Nullification* is sure to stir debate and become a constitutional handbook for all liberty-loving Americans.

amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Nullification-Resist-Federal-Tyranny-Century/dp/1596981490/ref=sr_1_4?ie=UTF8&qid=1309178825&sr=8-4

more links:

<http://www.thenewamerican.com/usnews/constitution/2957-state-vs-federal-the-nullification-movement>

<http://amconmag.com/article/2010/jul/01/00032/>

<http://www.tenthamentcenter.com/the-10th-amendment-movement/>

Tenth Amendment-

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The following resolution was adopted by the Virginia Senate on December 24, 1798, as a protest against the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by Congress. It was authored by James Madison, in collaboration with Thomas Jefferson, who authored a set of resolutions for Kentucky. <http://www.constitution.org/cons/virg1798.htm>

Virginia Resolution of 1798

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly of Virginia, doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers; and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them, can alone secure it's existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact, to which the states are parties; as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact; as no further valid that they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the states who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has in sundry instances, been manifested by the federal government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and that implications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which having been copied from the very limited grant of power, in the former articles of confederation were the less liable to be misconstrued) so as to destroy the meaning and effect, of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases; and so as to consolidate the states by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable consequence of which would be, to transform the present republican system of the United States, into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts" passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the federal government, and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of free government; as well as the particular organization, and positive provisions of the federal constitution; and the other of which acts, exercises in like manner, a power not delegated by the constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power, which more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed, the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this state having by its Convention, which ratified the federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the Liberty of Conscience and of the Press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry or ambition, having with other states, recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the Constitution; it would mark a reproachable inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shewn, to the most palpable violation of one of the Rights, thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the other.

That the good people of this commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel, the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other states; the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions of the other states, in confidence that they will concur with this commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid, are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for co-operating with this state, in maintaining the Authorities, Rights, and Liberties, referred to the States respectively, or to the people.

That the Governor be desired, to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the executive authority of each of the other states, with a request that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof; and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives representing this state in the Congress of the United States.

Agreed to by the Senate, December 24, 1798.

The following resolutions were proposed to the Kentucky Legislature, and this version was adopted on November 10, 1798, as a protest against the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by Congress. They were authored by Thomas Jefferson, but he did not make public the fact until years later. This represents one of the clearest expressions of his views on how the Constitution was supposed to be interpreted.

The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798

<http://www.constitution.org/cons/kent1798.htm>

1. *Resolved*, That the several States composing, the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes — delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force: that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral part, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party: that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States, having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations, and no other crimes, whatsoever; and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that “the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people,” therefore the act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and intituled “An Act in addition to the act intituled An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,” as also the act passed by them on the — day of June, 1798, intituled “An Act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States,” (and all their other acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes, other than those so enumerated in the Constitution,) are altogether void, and of no force; and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and, of right, appertains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

3. *Resolved*, That it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitutions, that “the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, our prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people”; and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or the people: that thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated, rather than the use be destroyed. And thus also they guarded against all abridgment by the United States of the freedom of religious opinions and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this State, by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraint or interference. And that in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares, that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press”: thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press: insomuch, that whatever violated either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others, and that libels, falsehood, and defamation, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of federal tribunals. That, therefore, the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, intituled “An Act in addition to the act intituled An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,” which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void, and of no force.

4. *Resolved*, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are: that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual States, distinct from their power over citizens. And it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that “the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people,” the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the — day of July, 1798, intituled “An Act concerning aliens,” which assumes powers over alien friends, not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void, and of no force.

5. *Resolved*. That in addition to the general principle, as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision, inserted in the Constitution from abundant caution, has declared that “the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808” that this commonwealth does admit the migration of alien friends, described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens: that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory: that to remove them when migrated, is equivalent to a prohibition of their migration, and is, therefore, contrary to the said provision of the Constitution, and void.

6. *Resolved*, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this commonwealth, on his failure to obey the simple order of the President to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by said act intituled “An Act concerning aliens” is contrary to the Constitution, one amendment to which has provided that “no person shall be deprived of liberty without due progress of law”; and that another having provided that “in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to public trial by an impartial jury, 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 defense;” the same act, undertaking to authorize the President to remove a person out of the United States, who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without accusation, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without hearing witnesses in his favor, without defense, without counsel, is contrary to the provision also of the Constitution, is therefore not law, but utterly void, and of no force: that transferring the power of judging any person, who is under the protection of the laws from the courts, to the President of the United States, as is undertaken by the same act concerning aliens, is against the article of the Constitution which provides that “the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in courts, the judges of which shall hold their offices during good behavior”; and that the said act is void for that reason also. And it is further to be noted, that this transfer of judiciary power is to that magistrate of the general government who already possesses all the Executive, and a negative on all Legislative powers.

7. *Resolved*, That the construction applied by the General Government (as is evidenced by sundry of their proceedings) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegate to Congress a power “to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States,” and “to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution, the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof,” goes to the destruction of all limits prescribed to their powers by the Constitution: that words meant by the instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part to be so taken as to destroy the whole residue of that instrument: that the proceedings of the General Government under color of these articles, will be a fit and necessary subject of revisal and correction, at a time of greater tranquillity, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

8th. *Resolved*, That a committee of conference and correspondence be appointed, who shall have in charge to communicate the preceding resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States: to assure them that this commonwealth continues in the same esteem of their friendship and union which it has manifested from that moment at which a common danger first suggested a common union: that it considers union, for specified national purposes, and particularly to those specified in their late federal compact, to be friendly, to the peace, happiness and prosperity of all the States: that faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation: that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the powers of self-government and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that compact, is not for the peace, happiness or prosperity of these States; and that therefore this commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, to submit to undelegated, and consequently unlimited powers in no man, or body of men on earth: that in cases of an abuse of the delegated powers, the members of the general government, being chosen by the people, a change by the people would be the constitutional remedy; but, where powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy: that every State has a natural right in cases not within the compact, (*casus non fœderis*) to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits: that without this right, they would be under the dominion, absolute and unlimited, of whosoever might exercise this right of judgment for them: that nevertheless, this commonwealth, from motives of regard and respect for its co States, has wished to communicate with them on the subject: that with them alone it is proper to communicate, they alone being parties to the compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the powers exercised under it, Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact, and subject as to its assumptions of power to the final judgment of those by whom, and for whose use itself and its powers were all created and modified: that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them; that the general government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes and punish it themselves whether enumerated or not enumerated by the constitution as cognizable by them: that they may transfer its cognizance to the President, or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction: that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States being, by this precedent,

reduced, as outlaws, to the absolute dominion of one man, and the barrier of the Constitution thus swept away from us all, no ramparts now remains against the passions and the powers of a majority in Congress to protect from a like exportation, or other more grievous punishment, the minority of the same body, the legislatures, judges, governors and counsellors of the States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants, who may venture to reclaim the constitutional rights and liberties of the States and people, or who for other causes, good or bad, may be obnoxious to the views, or marked by the suspicions of the President, or be thought dangerous to his or their election, or other interests, public or personal; that the friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather, has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey: that these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested at the threshold, necessarily drive these States into revolution and blood and will furnish new calumnies against republican government, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod of iron: that it would be a dangerous delusion were a confidence in the men of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights: that confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism — free government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions, to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power: that our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence may go; and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Sedition acts, and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits, Let him say what the government is, if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have con erred on our President, and the President of our choice has assented to, and accepted over the friendly stranger to whom the mild spirit of our country and its law have pledged hospitality and protection: that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicion of the President, than the solid right of innocence, the claims of justification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms and substance of law and justice. In questions of powers, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution. That this commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the acts concerning aliens and for the punishment of certain crimes herein before specified, plainly declaring whether these acts are or are not authorized by the federal compact. And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced as to prove their attachment unaltered to limited government, weather general or particular. And that the rights and liberties of their co-States will be exposed to no dangers by remaining embarked in a common bottom with their own. That they will concur with this commonwealth in considering the said acts as so palpably against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration that that compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States, of all powers whatsoever: that they will view this as seizing the rights of the States, and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States (not merely as the cases made federal, casus foederis but), in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent: that this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States, recurring to their natural right in cases not made federal, will concur in declaring these acts void, and of no force, and will each take measures of its own for providing that neither these acts, nor any others of the General Government not plainly and intentionally authorized by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective territories.

9th. *Resolved*, That the said committee be authorized to communicate by writing or personal conference, at any times or places whatever, with any person or persons who may be appointed by any one or more co-States to correspond or confer with them; and that they lay their proceedings before the next session of Assembly.

Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)

In 1798 the United States stood on the brink of war with France. The Federalists believed that Democratic-Republican criticism of Federalist policies was disloyal and feared that aliens living in the United States would sympathize with the French during a war. As a result, a Federalist-controlled Congress passed four laws, known collectively as the Alien and Sedition Acts. These laws raised the residency requirements for citizenship from 5 to 14 years, authorized the President to deport aliens, and permitted their arrest, imprisonment, and deportation during wartime. The Sedition Act made it a crime for American citizens to "print, utter, or publish . . . any false, scandalous, and malicious writing" about the Government.

The laws were directed against Democratic-Republicans, the party typically favored by new citizens, and the only journalists prosecuted under the Sedition Act were editors of Democratic-Republican newspapers. Sedition Act trials, along with the Senate's use of its contempt powers to suppress dissent, set off a firestorm of criticism against the Federalists and contributed to their defeat in the election of 1800, after which the acts were repealed or allowed to expire. The controversies surrounding them, however, provided for some of the first testings of the limits of freedom of speech and press. <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=16>

Kentucky Resolution of 1799

RESOLUTIONS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<http://www.constitution.org/cons/kent1799.htm>

THE representatives of the good people of this commonwealth in general assembly convened, having maturely considered the answers of sundry states in the Union, to their resolutions passed at the last session, respecting certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, commonly called the alien and sedition laws, would be faithless indeed to themselves, and to those they represent, were they silently to acquiesce in principles and doctrines attempted to be maintained in all those answers, that of Virginia only excepted. To again enter the field of argument, and attempt more fully or forcibly to expose the unconstitutionality of those obnoxious laws, would, it is apprehended be as unnecessary as unavailing.

We cannot however but lament, that in the discussion of those interesting subjects, by sundry of the legislatures of our sister states, unfounded suggestions, and uncandid insinuations, derogatory of the true character and principles of the good people of this commonwealth, have been substituted in place of fair reasoning and sound argument. Our opinions of those alarming measures of the general government, together with our reasons for those opinions, were detailed with decency and with temper, and submitted to the discussion and judgment of our fellow citizens throughout the Union. Whether the decency and temper have been observed in the answers of most of those states who have denied or attempted to obviate the great truths contained in those resolutions, we have now only to submit to a candid world. Faithful to the true principles of the federal union, unconscious of any designs to disturb the harmony of that Union, and anxious only to escape the fangs of despotism, the good people of this commonwealth are regardless of censure or calumnation.

Least however the silence of this commonwealth should be construed into an acquiescence in the doctrines and principles advanced and attempted to be maintained by the said answers, or least those of our fellow citizens throughout the Union, who so widely differ from us on those important subjects, should be deluded by the expectation, that we shall be deterred from what we conceive our duty; or shrink from the principles contained in those resolutions: therefore.

RESOLVED, That this commonwealth considers the federal union, upon the terms and for the purposes specified in the late compact, as conducive to the liberty and happiness of the several states: That it does now unequivocally declare its attachment to the Union, and to that compact, agreeable to its obvious and real intention, and will be among the last to seek its dissolution: That if those who administer the general government be permitted to transgress the limits fixed by that compact, by a total disregard to the special delegations of power therein contained, annihilation of the state governments, and the erection upon their ruins, of a general consolidated government, will be the inevitable consequence: That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the state legislatures, that the general government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism; since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers: That the several states who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and that a nullification, by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under colour of that instrument, is the rightful remedy: That this commonwealth does upon the most deliberate reconsideration declare, that the said alien and sedition laws, are in their opinion, palpable violations of the said constitution; and however cheerfully it may be disposed to surrender its opinion to a majority of its sister states in matters of ordinary or doubtful policy; yet, in momentous regulations like the present, which so vitally wound the best rights of the citizen, it would consider a silent acquiescence as highly criminal: That although this commonwealth as a party to the federal compact; will bow to the laws of the Union, yet it does at the same time declare, that it will not now, nor ever hereafter, cease to oppose in a constitutional manner, every attempt from what quarter soever offered, to violate that compact:

AND FINALLY, in order that no pretexts or arguments may be drawn from a supposed acquiescence on the part of this commonwealth in the constitutionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of federal compact; this commonwealth does now enter against them, its SOLEMN PROTEST. Approved December 3rd, 1799.

America The Beautiful

Katharine Lee Bates

www.sheetmusicdigital.com

Samuel A. Ward

The musical score is presented in a grand staff format, with a treble clef for the vocal line and a bass clef for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is C major, and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 6, 10, 14) at the beginning. Chord symbols are placed above the vocal line to indicate the harmonic structure. The lyrics are written below the vocal line, with some words split across lines. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady bass line and chords that support the vocal melody.

System 1 (Measures 1-5): Chords: C, G7, C, G. Lyrics: O beau - ti - ful for spa - cious skies, For am - ber waves of grain, For O beau - ti - ful for pil - grim feet, Whose stern, im - pas - sioned stress A O beau - ti - ful for he - roes proved In leb - er - at - ing strife, Who O beau - ti - ful for pa - triot dream That sees be - yond the years, Thine

System 2 (Measures 6-9): Chords: C, Cm6, G, Edim7, G, D7, G7. Lyrics: par - ple moun - tain maj - es - ties A - bove the fruit - ed plain! A - thor - ough - fare for free - dom beat A - cross the wil - der - ness! A - more than self thier coun - try loved, And mer - cy more than life! A - al - a - bas - ter cit - ies gleam, Un - dimmed by hu - man tears! A -

System 3 (Measures 10-13): Chords: C, G7, C, C7. Lyrics: mer - i - ca! A - mer - i - ca! God shed His grace on thee, And mer - i - ca! A - mer - i - ca! God mend thine ev - ery flaw, Con - mer - i - ca! A - mer - i - ca! May God thy gold re - fine, 'Til mer - i - ca! A - mer - i - ca! God shed His grace on thee, And

System 4 (Measures 14-17): Chords: F, C, F, C, G7, C. Lyrics: crown thy good with broth - er - hood, From sea to shin - ing sea. firm thy soul in self con - trol, Thy lib - er - ty in law. all suc - cess be no - ble - ness, And ev - ery gain di - vine. crown thy good with broth - er - hood, From sea to shin - ing sea.

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Be Prepared: WATER

compiled by Frank Chanko

The number one concern after a loss of the power grid whether caused by EMP effects, internet attack, or monetary collapse, is potable water.



Be Prepared,
the motto of the Boy Scouts.

"Be prepared for what?"
someone once asked Baden-
Powell, the founder of Scouting,
"Why, for any old thing."
said Baden-Powell.

-All knowledge is useful.

- Under ideal conditions, man can survive without water for only three to five days. Elevated or low temperature along with high physical activity makes that time frame even shorter.
- The Mayo Clinic recommends eight (8) cups or ½

gallon of water per person per day, so figure on at least one gallon of water per person per day for drinking, cooking and washing, increasing that amount based on temperature and activity level.

STORAGE

The safest and most reliable emergency supply of water is commercially bottled water. Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. **Observe the expiration or "use by" date.**

If you are preparing your own containers of water. It is recommended you purchase food-grade water storage containers from surplus or camping supplies stores to use for water storage. Before filling with water, thoroughly clean the containers with dishwashing soap and water, and rinse completely so there is no residual soap.

If you choose to use your own storage containers, choose two-liter plastic soft drink bottles – not plastic jugs that have had milk or fruit juice in them. Milk protein and fruit sugars cannot be adequately removed from these containers and provide an environment for bacterial growth when water is stored in them. Cardboard containers also leak easily and are not designed for long-term storage of liquids. Also, do not use glass containers, because they can break and are heavy.

If storing water in plastic soda bottles, follow these steps:

1. Thoroughly clean the bottles with dishwashing soap and water, and rinse completely so there is no residual soap.
2. Sanitize the bottles by adding a solution of 1 teaspoon of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach to a quart of water. Swish the sanitizing solution in the bottle so that it touches all surfaces.
3. Thoroughly rinse out the sanitizing solution with clean water

Filling Water Containers

Fill the bottle to the top with regular tap water. **If the tap water has been commercially treated from a water utility with chlorine, you do not need to add anything else to the water to keep it clean.** If the water you are using comes from a well or water source that is not treated with chlorine, add two drops of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach to the water. Tightly close the container using the original cap. Be careful not to contaminate the cap by touching the inside of it with your finger. Place the date on the outside of the container so that you know when you filled it. Store in a cool, dark place. Replace the water every six months if not using commercially bottled water. (Compliments of the Federal Emergency Management Agency)

Don't forget the 30 or 40 gallons of water stored in your hot water tank or the gallons of water held in your toilet tanks, not the bowls. If you have warning, don't forget to fill your bathtub(s) and make storage containers by lining any container with a plastic garbage bag, then filling with water.

WHEN THE STORED WATER RUNS OUT...

YOU MUST CONSIDER ALL WATER SOURCES AS CONTAMINATED!!!

WAYS TO PURIFY WATER

- THE BEST WAY IS TO BOIL.

The current wisdom is you don't have to boil the water for 10, 5 or even 1 minute. All you have to do is have the water reach a temperature of 185 degrees F for several minutes. Chances are you are not going to have a thermometer handy and since water boils a 212 degrees F if you bring the water up to a boil you will have satisfied the 185 degree requirement.

- THE NEXT BEST WAY IS CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Chlorine, ie Clorox at a 5.25% hypochlorite level used in the following concentrations:

1. Eight (8) drops per gallon or ½ teaspoon per 5 gallons of clear water
2. Sixteen (16) drops per gallon or one (1) teaspoon per 5 gallons of cloudy water.

Let sit for ½ hour or if temperature is below 40 degrees or the water is cloudy, let sit for one (1) hour.

Caution...chlorine bleach has a short shelf life of three months.

A better alternative to Clorox is CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE better known as **pool shocker**. It comes in granular form and has a longer shelf life. To disinfect water make a

disinfectant solution of one (1) heaping teaspoon of high-test 78% granular calcium hypochlorate for each two (2) gallons of water (**this solution is not to drink**). Add one part of this chlorine solution to 100 parts of water to be treated and let sit for at least ½ hour. This solution will begin to degrade as soon as it's made so make it in small batches, enough to last several weeks.

Iodine...liquid 2% tincture of iodine.

Use five (5) drops per quart of clear water---Ten (10) drops for cloudy and let stand ½ hour for clear and one (1) hour for cloudy.

Iodine has the advantage of being better than chlorine at eliminating *Giardia*, however it must be stored in light-proof containers and is not safe for everyone to use. People who are allergic to iodine, have thyroid problems, on lithium, women over 50, and pregnant or nursing women should practice caution when using iodine and should consult their doctor before doing so. Iodine works best when water temperature is 68 degrees F or above.

Adding vitamin C (about 50 milligrams) to iodized water completely eliminates any taste or color of iodine. You must wait until the iodine has purified the water before adding the vitamin C. The vitamin C in drink mixes like "Tang" has the same effect.

FILTRATION – The least effective

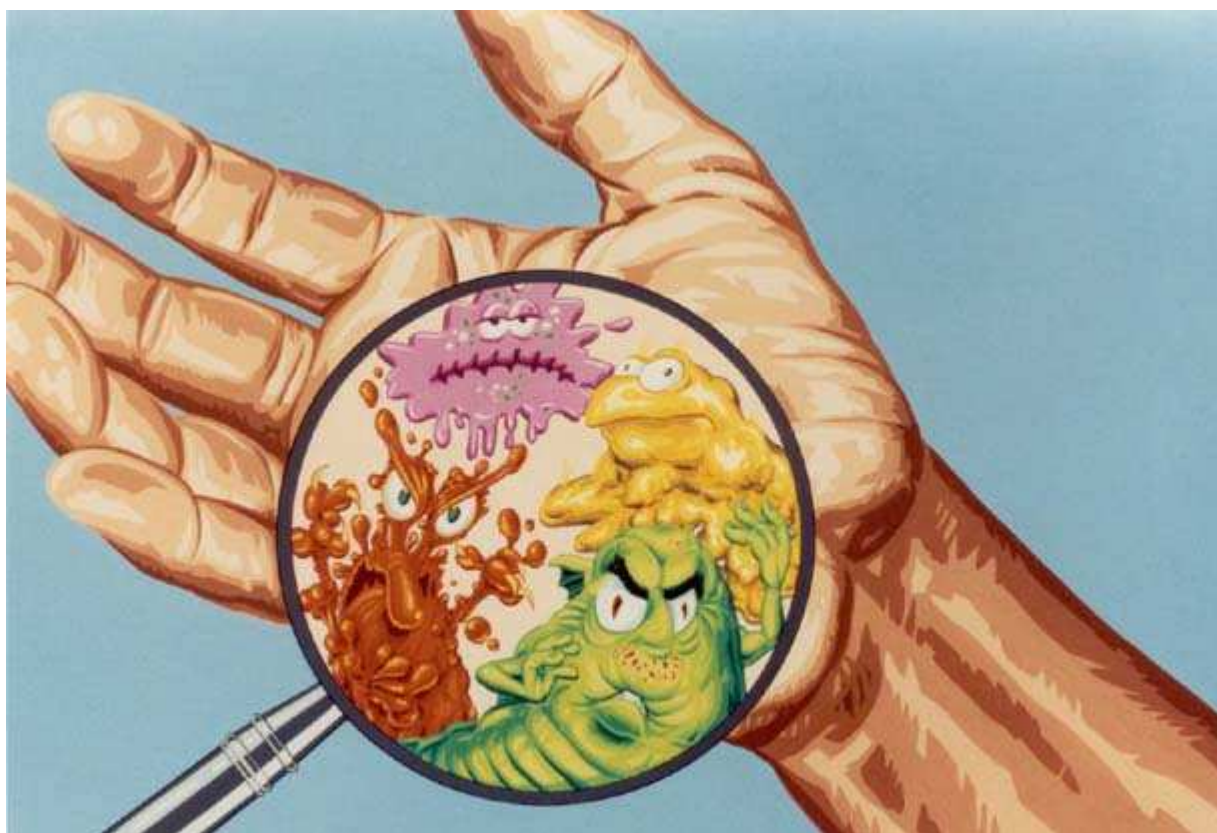
A water filter pumps water through a microscopic filter that is rated for a certain size organism. The chart below shows the particle size rating of the filter and what it will stop.

Organism	Example	Size	Filter type	Size Rating
Protozoa	<i>Giardia</i>	5 microns	Water filter	1.0—4.0 microns
Bacteria	<i>Cholera, E. coli</i>	0.2--0.5 microns	Micro filter	0.2—1. microns
Viruses	<i>Hepatitis A</i>	0.004 microns	Water Purifier	To 0.004 microns

As can be seen from the above chart, water filters **will not stop viruses**. A water purifier is needed. Water purifiers pass water through both a filter and an iodine compound that kills any smaller organisms that have passed through the filter. These purifiers kill all micro-organisms down to the 0.004 micron size but these purifiers use iodine and are subject to the same limitations as iodine.

Always use the cleanest water you can find. Dirty water will clog your filter more quickly. Prefilter your water or strain it through a bandanna. If you must filter dirty water, let it stand overnight to let the larger particles settle out. If you are using a water filter, treat your filtered water with chlorine or iodine to be safe from viruses.

For more information see: www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/water.shtm
www.survivaltopics.com/survival/water-purification-101/



and always remember to WASH YOUR HANDS!

Put on your thinking caps...

Ban Dihydrogen Monoxide!

The Invisible Killer

Dihydrogen monoxide is colorless, odorless, tasteless, and **kills** uncounted thousands of people every year. Most of these deaths are caused by accidental inhalation of DHMO, but the dangers of dihydrogen monoxide do not end there. Prolonged exposure to its solid form causes severe tissue damage. Symptoms of DHMO ingestion can include excessive sweating and urination, and possibly a bloated feeling, nausea, vomiting and body electrolyte imbalance. For those who have become dependent, DHMO withdrawal means certain death.

Dihydrogen monoxide:

- is also known as hydroxyl acid, and is the major component of acid rain.
- contributes to the "greenhouse effect."
- may cause severe burns.
- contributes to the erosion of our natural landscape.
- accelerates corrosion and rusting of many metals.
- may cause electrical failures and decreased effectiveness of automobile brakes.
- has been found in excised tumors of terminal cancer patients.

For more info visit:

http://www.netreach.net/~rjones/no_dhmo.html