

# Camp Constitution Journal

Vol. 13 – No. 2

Monday, July 19, 2021

★★★★★

## Howard Zinn Lied About Christopher Columbus

### FOLDING ★ THE ★ FLAG

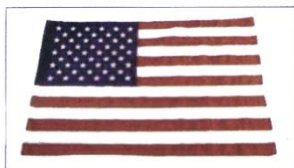
To properly fold the U.S. Flag, follow these steps:

1. Two people face each other, each holding one end of the flag. Stretch it horizontally at waist height and fold in half lengthwise.

2. Fold the flag in half lengthwise again; the union (blue field) should be on the outside with edges held together.

3. One person holds the flag by the union while the other starts at the opposite end by making a triangular fold.

4. Continue to fold in triangles until the flag resembles a cocked hat with only the blue field showing. ★



1a.



1b.



2.



3.



4.

Howard Zinn rode to fame and fortune on the “untold story” of Christopher Columbus—a shocking tale of severed hands, raped women, and gentle, enslaved people worked to death to slake the white Europeans’ lust for gold.

Today, that story is anything but untold. Zinn’s narrative about the genocidal discoverer of America has captured our education system and popular culture. The defacement of statues of Columbus with red paint had already become an annual ritual in many places.

Zinn is the inspiration behind the current campaign to abolish Columbus Day and replace it with “Indigenous Peoples’ Day.” High school teachers cite his book in making the case for the renaming to their local communities. In October 2018, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Rochester, New York, joined at least sixty other cities in replacing Columbus Day with Indigenous Peoples’ Day. Six states also do not recognize the holiday as Columbus Day.

Many articles reporting on this trend cited Howard Zinn’s role in the change in attitude.

Stanford anthropology Professor Carol Delaney, who was quoted in a *Courthouse News Service* article to provide a counter-narrative, informed reporters that Columbus acted on his Christian faith and instructed his crew to treat the native people with kindness. But such inconvenient facts are inevitably drowned out by the Columbus-hate that Howard Zinn has succeeded in spreading.

Presumably extrapolating from the “many volumes” he had read, Zinn found the inspiration for the dramatic opening sentences of “A People’s History of the United States”:

“Arawak men and women, naked, tawny, and full of wonder, emerged from their villages onto the island’s beaches and swam out to get a closer look at the strange big boat. When Columbus and his sailors came ashore, carrying swords, speaking oddly, the Arawaks ran to greet them, brought them food, water, gifts. He later wrote of this in his log: ‘They . . . brought us parrots and balls of cotton, and spears and many other things, which they exchanged for the glass beads and hawks’ bells. They willingly traded everything they owned. . . .’”

The quoted passage from Columbus’s log continues with Columbus’s description of the Arawaks. They are “well-built” and handsomely featured. Having never seen iron, they accidentally cut themselves on the Europeans’ swords when they touch them. The passage ends with Columbus’s now infamous words: “They have no iron. Their spears are made out of cane. . . . They would make fine servants. . . . With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want.”

The ellipses in this passage are Zinn’s, not mine. Those omissions are essential to Zinn’s dishonest retelling of the Columbus story. By leaving crucial words out of the quotation, Zinn makes Columbus say something very different from what he actually said.

It’s unlikely that he even read as much of “Columbus’s journals” or the works of “Las Casas, the great eyewitness” as he claimed. The truth is that Zinn’s description of Columbus’s first encounter with the American Indians is lifted from “Columbus: His Enterprise: Exploding the Myth,” a book for high school students that Zinn’s friend and fellow anti-Vietnam War activist, Hans Koning, first published in 1976.

Posthumous portrait of Christopher Columbus



by [Sebastiano del Piombo](#), 1519

### INSIDE THE JOURNAL TODAY

Christopher Columbus/ Fold Flag	1
Christopher Columbus (continued)	2
National Bank	3
National Bank (continued)	4
CABIN INSPECTIONS	5
Puzzle Page	6
TOMORROW’S SCHEDULE	7
Daily Events	8
Staff Bios / Daily Events	9
Junior Campers	10

**(COLUMBUS from page 1)**

Zinn perpetuates Koning's smears. In Koning's telling and in Zinn's, Columbus set out to enslave a uniformly gentle people for the sole purpose of enriching himself with gold. In fact, that is far from the truth. European efforts to find a sea route to Asia had been going on for hundreds of years. As William and Carla Phillips point out in "The Worlds of Christopher Columbus," Columbus's voyages of discovery were a continuation of Europeans' ventures of sailing to Asia—at first, around Africa—that had begun in 1291. For centuries before Columbus, Portuguese and Spanish explorers had also ventured farther and farther out into the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus, Columbus's mission was multi-faceted and inspired by several different motivations: "to reach the East Indies, so as to take Islam in the rear, and to effect an alliance with the Great Khan—a mythical personage who was believed to be the sovereign of all that region, and favorable to the Christian religion—and finally . . . to diffuse Christianity throughout that unknown continent and trade with the traditional sources of gold and spices."

Desires to find new lands for more resources and to escape enemies and persecution are not impulses unique to Europeans. The natives of North America "in prehistoric times" themselves came from Asia and "crossed the land bridge across the Bering Strait to the lands of the Western Hemisphere."

When he encountered naked natives instead of the Asian merchants he was expecting, Columbus did not jump to thoughts of working them to death for gold as Zinn, following Koning, suggests. For example, in his log entry for October 12, 1492, Columbus wrote, "I warned my men to take nothing from the people without giving something in exchange"—a passage left out by both Koning and Zinn.

But Zinn's most crucial omissions are in the passage from Columbus's log that he quotes in the very first paragraph of his *People's History*. There he uses ellipses to cover up the fact that he has left out enough of Columbus's words to deceive his readers about what the discoverer of America actually meant. The omission right before "They would make fine servants" is particularly dishonest. Here's the nub of what Zinn left out: "I saw some who bore marks of wounds on their bodies, and I made signs to them to ask how this came about, and they indicated to me that people came from other islands, which are near, and wished to capture them, and they defended themselves. And I believed and still believe that they come here from the mainland to take them for slaves."

In his translation of Columbus's log, Robert Fuson discusses the context that Zinn deliberately left out:

"The cultural unity of the Taino [the name for this particular tribe, which Zinn labels "Arawaks"] greatly impressed Columbus.... Those who see Columbus as the founder of slavery in the New World are grossly in error. This thought occurred to [Samuel Eliot] Morison (and many others), who misinterpreted a statement made by Columbus on the first day in America, when he said, 'They (the Indians) ought to be good servants.' In fact, Columbus offered this observation in explanation of an earlier comment he had made, theorizing that people from the mainland came to the islands to capture these Indians as slaves because they were so docile and obliging."

Zinn's next ellipsis between "They would make fine servants" and "With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want" covers for Zinn's dishonest pretense that the second statement has anything at all to do with the first. The sentences that Zinn joins here are not only not in the same paragraph—as he dishonestly pretends by

printing them that way on the very first page of *A People's History*—but they're not even in the same entry of Columbus's log. In fact, they're from two days apart.

Zinn's highly selective quotations from Columbus's log are designed to give the impression that Columbus had no concern for the Indians' spiritual or physical well-being—that the explorer was motivated only by a "frenzy for money."

But literally the explorer's first concern—the hope that he expressed in the initial comment about the natives in his log—was for the Indians' freedom and their eternal salvation: "I want the natives to develop a friendly attitude toward us because I know that they are a people who can be made free and converted to our Holy Faith more by love than by force."

Zinn just entirely omits the passage in which Columbus expresses his respect and concern for the Indians. Zinn also suppresses—and, where he doesn't suppress, downplays—the evidence from even the sympathetic Las Casas that the Indians could be violent and cruel. Zinn has to admit that they were "not completely peaceful, because they do battle from time to time with other tribes." But, like Koning, he is eager to explain their violent behavior away, arguing, "but their casualties seem small, and they fight when they are individually moved to do so because of some grievance, not on the orders of captains or kings."

In Zinn's telling, the Arawaks—or black slaves, or Cherokees, or New York Irish, or whoever—must always be persecuted innocents and the condemnation of their sufferings must be absolute. The officially oppressed cannot be blamed even for any crimes they themselves commit, which are inevitably the fault of their oppressors.

According to Zinn, there's no such thing as objective history, anyway: "the historian's distortion is more than technical, it is ideological; it is released into a world of contending interests, where any chosen emphasis supports (whether the historian means to or not) some kind of interest, whether economic or political or racial or national or sexual."

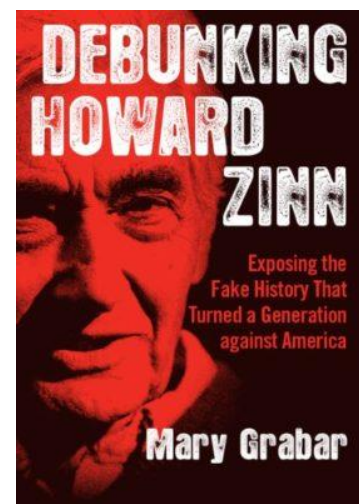
Once ideology has become a moral virtue, Zinn can discount standards of scholarship—such as those of the American Historical Association—as having to do with nothing more important than "technical problems of excellence"—standards of no importance compared to his kind of history, which consists in forging "tools for contending social classes, races, nations."

Thus it would seem that the noble political purpose behind Zinn's history justifies him in omitting facts that are inconvenient for his Columbus-bad-Indians-good narrative. ★

(This article is an excerpt from "Debunking Howard Zinn: Exposing the Fake History That Turned a Generation against America," by scholar **Mary Grabar**.)

It is reprinted from  
**The College Fix**

Purchase on Amazon  
Kindle and Audible Available



## ★ OPINION ★ ON ★ THE ★ CONSTITUTIONALITY ★ OF ★ A ★ NATIONAL ★ BANK ★

February 15, 1791.

TO: George Washington, President of the United States of America

The bill for establishing a National Bank undertakes among other things:—

1. To form the subscribers into a corporation.
2. To enable them in their corporate capacities to receive grants of land; and so far is against the laws of Mortmain.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Though the constitution controls the laws of Mortmain so far as to permit Congress itself to hold land for certain purposes, yet not so far as to permit them to communicate a similar right to other corporate bodies. — T. J.

3. To make alien subscribers capable of holding land; and so far is against the laws of *Alienage*.
4. To transmit these lands, on the death of a proprietor, to a certain line of successors; and so far, changes the course of *Descents*.
5. To put the lands out of the reach of forfeiture or escheat; and so far is against the laws of *Forfeiture* and *Escheat*.
6. To transmit personal chattels to successors in a certain line; and so far is against the laws of *Distribution*.
7. To give them the sole and exclusive right of banking under the national authority; and so far is against the laws of *Monopoly*.
8. To communicate to them a power to make laws paramount to the laws of the States: for so they must be construed, to protect the institution from the control of the State legislatures; and so, probably, they will be construed.

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That “all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.” [XII<sup>th</sup> amendment.] To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.

The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States, by the Constitution.

I. They are not among the powers specially enumerated: for these are: 1st. A power to lay taxes for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States; but no debt is paid by this bill, nor any tax laid. Were it a bill to raise money, its origination in the Senate would condemn it by the Constitution. 2d. “To borrow money.” But this bill neither borrows money nor ensures the borrowing it. The proprietors of the bank will be just as free as any other money holders, to lend or not to lend their money to the public. The operation proposed in the bill, first, to lend them two millions, and then to borrow them back again, cannot change the nature of the latter act, which will still be a payment, and not a loan, call it by what name you please. 3. To “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes.” To erect a bank, and to regulate commerce,

are very different acts. He who erects a bank, creates a subject of commerce in its bills; so does he who makes a bushel of wheat, or digs a dollar out of the mines; yet neither of these persons regulates commerce thereby. To make a thing which may be bought and sold, is not to prescribe regulations for buying and selling. Besides, if this was an exercise of the power of regulating commerce, it would be void, as extending as much to the internal commerce of every State, as to its external. For the power given to Congress by the Constitution does not extend to the internal regulation of the commerce of a State, (that is to say of the commerce between citizen and citizen,) which remain exclusively with its own legislature; but to its external commerce only, that is to say, its commerce with another State, or with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes. Accordingly the bill does not propose the measure as a regulation of trade, but as “productive of considerable advantages to trade.” Still less are these powers covered by any other of the special enumerations.

II. Nor are they within either of the general phrases, which are the two following:—

I. To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States, that is to say, “to lay taxes for the purpose of providing for the general welfare.” For the laying of taxes is the power, and the general welfare the purpose for which the power is to be exercised. They are not to lay taxes ad libitum for any purpose they please; but only to pay the debts or provide for the welfare of the Union. In like manner, they are not to do anything they please to provide for the general welfare, but only to lay taxes for that purpose. To consider the latter phrase, not as describing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please, which might be for the good of the Union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless.

It would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and, as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they please. It is an established rule of construction where a phrase will bear either of two meanings, to give it that which will allow some meaning to the other parts of the instrument, and not that which would render all the others useless. Certainly no such universal power was meant to be given them. It was intended to lace them up straitly within the enumerated powers, and those without which, as means, these powers could not be carried into effect. It is known that the very power now proposed as a means was rejected as an end by the Convention which formed the Constitution. A proposition was made to them to authorize Congress to open canals, and an amendatory one to empower them to incorporate. But the whole was rejected, and one of the reasons for rejection urged in debate was, that then they would have a power to erect a bank, which would render the great cities, where there were prejudices and jealousies on the subject, adverse to the



reception of the Constitution.

2. The second general phrase is, "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers." But they can all be carried into execution without a bank. A bank therefore is not necessary, and consequently not authorized by this phrase. It has been urged that a bank will give great facility or convenience in the collection of taxes. Suppose this were true: yet the Constitution allows only the means which are "necessary," not those which are merely "convenient" for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction be allowed to this phrase as to give any non-enumerated power, it will go to every one, for there is not one which ingenuity may not torture into a convenience in some instance or other, to some one of so long a list of enumerated powers. It would swallow up all the delegated powers, and reduce the whole to one power, as before observed. Therefore it was that the Constitution restrained them to the necessary means, that is to say, to those means without which the grant of power would be nugatory.

But let us examine this convenience and see what it is. The report on this subject, page 3, states the only general convenience to be, the preventing the transportation and re-transportation of money between the States and the treasury, (for I pass over the increase of circulating medium, ascribed to it as a want, and which, according to my ideas of paper money, is clearly a demerit.) Every State will have to pay a sum of tax money into the treasury; and the treasury will have to pay, in every State, a part of the interest on the public debt, and salaries to the officers of government resident in that State. In most of the States there will still be a surplus of tax money to come up to the seat of government for the officers residing there. The payments of interest and salary in each State may be made by treasury orders on the State collector. This will take up the greater part of the money he has collected in his State, and consequently prevent the great mass of it from being drawn out of the State. If there be a balance of commerce in favor of that State against the one in which the government resides, the surplus of taxes will be remitted by the bills of exchange drawn for that commercial balance. And so it must be if there was a bank. But if there be no balance of commerce, either direct or circuitous, all the banks in the world could not bring up the surplus of taxes but in the form of money. Treasury orders then, and bills of exchange may prevent the displacement of the main mass of the money collected, without the aid of any bank; and where these fail, it cannot be prevented even with that aid.

Perhaps, indeed, bank bills may be a more convenient vehicle than treasury orders. But a little difference in the degree of convenience, cannot constitute the necessity which the constitution makes the ground for assuming any non-enumerated power.

Besides; the existing banks will, without a doubt, enter into arrangements for lending their agency, and the more favorable, as there will be a competition among them for it; whereas the bill delivers us up bound to the national bank, who are free to refuse all arrangement, but on their own terms, and the public not free, on such refusal, to employ any other bank. That of Philadelphia, I believe, now does this business, by their post-notes, which, by an arrangement

with the treasury, are paid by any State collector to whom they are presented. This expedient alone suffices to prevent the existence of that necessity which may justify the assumption of a non-enumerated power as a means for carrying into effect an enumerated one. The thing may be done, and has been done, and well done, without this assumption; therefore, it does not stand on that degree of necessity which can honestly justify it.

It may be said that a bank whose bills would have a currency all over the States, would be more convenient than one whose currency is limited to a single State. So it would be still more convenient that there should be a bank, whose bills should have a currency all over the world. But it does not follow from this superior convenience, that there exists anywhere a power to establish such a bank; or that the world may not go on very well without it. Can it be thought that the Constitution intended that for a shade or two of convenience, more or less, Congress should be authorized to break down the most ancient and fundamental laws of the several States; such as those against Mortmain, the laws of alienage, the rules of descent, the acts of distribution, the laws of escheat and forfeiture, the laws of monopoly? Nothing but a necessity invincible by any other means, can justify such a prostitution of laws, which constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence. Will Congress be too straight-laced to carry the constitution into honest effect, unless they may pass over the foundation-laws of the State government for the slightest convenience of theirs?

The negative of the President is the shield provided by the constitution to protect against the invasions of the legislature: 1. The right of the Executive. 2. Of the Judiciary. 3. Of the States and State legislatures. The present is the case of a right remaining exclusively with the States, and consequently one of those intended by the Constitution to be placed under its protection. It must be added, however, that unless the President's mind on a view of everything which is urged for and against this bill, is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the Constitution; if the pro and the con hang so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly misled by error, ambition, or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President.

Thomas Jefferson



Secretary of State

**Letter of Thomas Jefferson to George Washington, February 15, 1791,  
Opinion on Bill for Establishing a National Bank,**  
The Works of Thomas Jefferson in Twelve Volumes. Federal Edition.  
Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford.  
[http://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.013\\_0984\\_0990](http://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj1.013_0984_0990)

## ★ CABIN ★ INSPECTIONS ★

**Boys Dorm A**

Name your Cabin. Dorm A is pacing itself. The beds were made. Thank you. All we saw in terms of decorations is one red, white and blue towel. We suspect the rest of your decorations are hiding behind the towel? Overall, a neat room. Even the shoes were in order. The showers were a bit disheveled. Watch for the balled up towels. The sink was a little messy. A respectable room. Good start. Bring some enthusiasm to move your scores higher. ★

Score: 6.5

**Boys Dorm B**

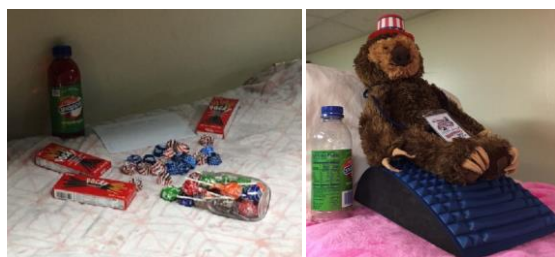
Name your cabin. The room was neat. All the beds were made. Shoes were in order and the bathroom was clean. We were happy to see the balloons on the ceiling. The beds were outfitted with patriotic streamers. In fact, one bed was wrapped in a shiny plastic foil-like cover. If you're going to bribe the inspectors with candy, might we suggest that the candy be manufactured prior to the last camp? While the attempt was admirable, the treats looked like Halloween rejects from 2019. We could have sworn we saw sneaker tracks across one of the packages. ★

Score: 7.25

**Girls Room 11**

Name your cabin. All the beds were made. All the shoes were in order. Everything was hung up and the bathroom was clean including the counters. There were lots of nice decorations. We were welcomed by a USA wreath on the door and a stuffed patriotic bear on the bed. We were graced by Romans 12. There were wreaths, flags, bandannas. Nice cabin. ★

Score: 7.5



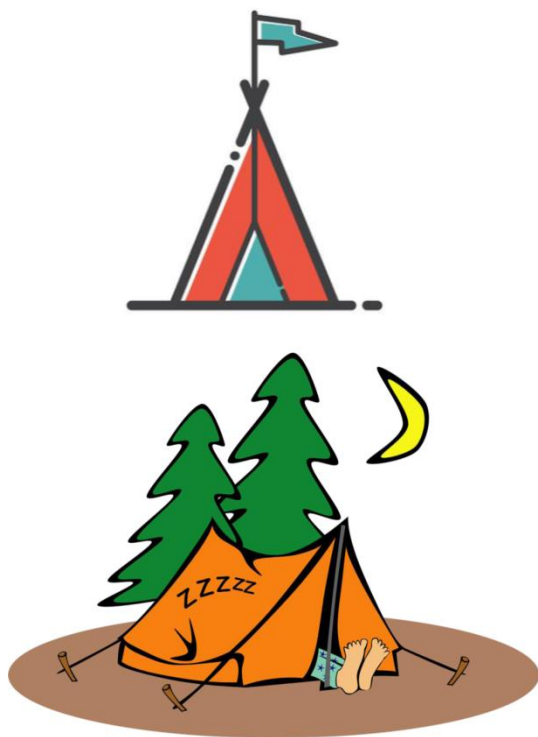
## ★ 2021 PIZZA PARTY RACE ★

Standings	M	T	W	Thu	News	Total
<b>Dorm A</b>	6.50	0	0	0	0	6.50
<b>Dorm B</b>	7.25	0	0	0	0	7.25
<b>Room 11</b>	7.50	0	0	0	0	7.50

## ★ PUZZLES ★ GAMES ★ QUOTES ★

## Summer Camp Word Search

| Not for Resale. Cannot be reposted Online. Feel free to copy on paper and share!



P S C R L L A B T E K S A B R  
 L M F O O D J B O O R L R T F  
 C A B I N S I T O A U O A W C  
 I E L N A T U R E Y U T P K I  
 S T N E V E E G S T S G I R E  
 W I B U N K S S I L I N O N W  
 I S C I A A C N T R I L U O G  
 M E M O R I E S L S E A O F B  
 A P E C H K T S S S G D R U A  
 B U D D C N J K N K S H S T P  
 N O S B E P L U H G A M E S S  
 O R L T Y A O G N I H S I F D  
 F G R V W C R S H C S M A E T

★ Basketball ★ Boys ★ Bunks ★ Bus ★ Cabins ★ Contests ★ Counselor ★ Events ★ Fishing ★ Food ★ Fun ★ Games ★ Gear ★ Girls ★ Group ★  
 ★ Lake ★ Memories ★ Nature ★ Outing ★ Routine ★ Site ★ Swim ★ Teams ★ Tents ★ Trails ★ Walks ★ Woods ★

## US Capitol Maze



## Bamboozable #26

29017	DIN <sup>chick</sup> NER	FACE
straw straw straw straw	SEIGH TINSE MISTETOE SNOWFAKE	CABINLAKE

The object is to try to figure out the well-known saying, person, place, or thing that each bamboozable is meant to represent.



## Tomorrow's Schedule

## ★ Camp Constitution Schedule ★

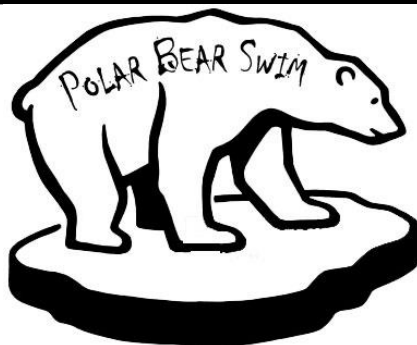
When	Required *	What	Where/Notes
6:30AM		Polar Bear Swim / Morning Run	Pond / Trail
7:00AM	×	Wake Up !!! <u>Optional</u> Prayer Walk - Mrs. Giminez	Outside Maple Ridge
7:50AM	×	Flag Raising: Devotions & Announcements	Flag Pole (Mtn View Lodge)
8:00AM	×	Breakfast	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
8:30AM		Staff Meeting (Students Cabin Prep)	Mtn View Lodge
9:00AM	×	The Deep State	Mr. Alex Newman
		<b>Short-Break</b>	
10:00AM	×	Flaws in the US Constitution	Mrs. Catherine White
		<b>Short-Break</b>	
11:00AM	×	1619 Project: An Exposé	Mary Grabar Phd
		<b>Short-Break</b>	
12:00PM	×	Lunch	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
1:00PM		<b>Optional Hike:</b> Climb Mount Greylock <b>Recreation Time - Mr. Kalis</b> <b>Swimming or Marksmanship Available at 2:30</b> <b>Optional Class</b>	<b>LAKEFRONT/POOL USE REQUIRES LIFEGUARD</b>
3:00PM		The Life of George Schuyler - Mary Grabar Phd	
4:00PM		Liberty Counsel - Attorney Jonathan Alexandre	
5:00PM	×	Dinner	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
6:30PM	×	Defending Your Worldview	Mr. Alex Newman
7:20PM	×	Flag Lowering	Flag Pole
7:45PM	×	US History: American Values on Our Coinage	Mr. Tom Moor
8:35PM		<b>Break (Long Sleeves, Mosquito Repellant, Song Book, Flashlight)</b>	
9:00PM	×	Campfire(Flashlight & Songbook)- Staff	Fire Pit( <b>Optional For Juniors</b> )
10:00PM		<b>Break: Snacks &amp; Camp Newspaper (hopefully)</b>	
10:30PM	×	Report to Cabin	Your Cabin
11:00PM	×	Lights Out	Good Night

★Tuesday, July 20, 2021★

## ★ Camp Constitution Jr. Patriot Schedule ★

Start	End	Program	Where/Notes
6:30 AM	7:00 AM	Polar Bear Swim / Morning Run	Pond / Trail
7:00 AM	7:50 AM	Wake Up !!! <u>Optional</u> Prayer Walk - Mrs. Giminez	(Outside Maple Ridge)
7:50 AM	8:00 AM	Flag Raising: Devotions & Announcements	Flag Pole (Mtn View Lodge)
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	Breakfast	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
9:00 AM	9:25 AM	Morning Prayer & Songs	Mrs. Edith Craft & Ms Isabella K.
9:25 AM	9:40 AM	<b>Break</b>	Mrs. Edith Craft
9:40 AM	10:15 AM	Amendments 1 & 2 (A)	Mrs. Bonnie Wilder
10:15 AM	10:30 AM	<b>Quick AM Snack</b>	Mrs. Edith Craft
10:30 PM	11:05 AM	A Visit from Paul Revere (Lesson B)	Edith Craft & Mr. Tom Moore
11:05 AM	11:45 AM	Craft Time / Lesson Tie-In	Mrs. Edith Craft & Staff
11:45 AM	11:55 AM	Cleanup & Announcements	Mrs. Edith Craft
11:55 AM	1:00 PM	Lunch	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
1:15 PM	2:45 PM	<b>Meet Spunky! Session 1: Balloons etc.!</b>	Mr. Alan Belanger
3:00 PM	3:45 PM	<b>Dancing With Donna</b>	Ms. Donna DeSantis
5:00 PM	6:00 PM	Dinner	Outside Cafeteria for Grace
6:30 PM	9:00 PM	Free Time (Flag Lowering @ 7:20)	
9:00 PM	10:00 PM	Campfire(Flashlight & Songbook)- Staff	Fire Pit( <b>Optional For Juniors</b> )

★Tuesday, July 20, 2021★



Today's Conditions: "RAIN: Ice Cold"

#### Bears

Tytus Valentine	Nick Affleck
-----------------	--------------

#### Runners

Mr. Nate Shurtleff	Josh Vileniskis
David Krutov	Joshua Hewes
Jonathan Larson	Stephen Detrow
Sarah Krutov	Emily Shurtleff
Gus Kalis	Adam Zhyzneuski
Mr. David Hartley	

Tuesday, July 20, 2021



#### Breakfast

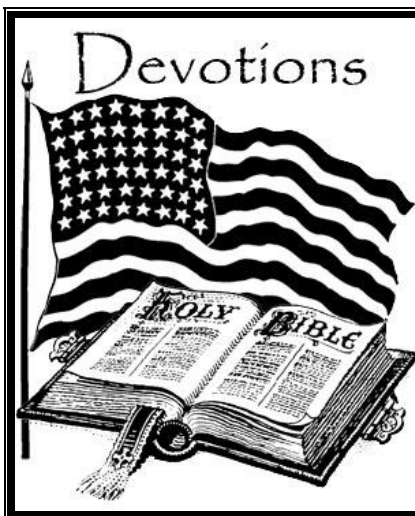
Fried eggs ★ Sausage gravy and biscuits  
 ★ Home fries ★ Waffles and toppings  
 ★ Breakfast pastry ★ Cereal and milk selection  
 ★ Fresh fruit ★ Yogurts

#### Lunch

BBQ pulled pork on brioche roll ★ Wild rice garden blend ★ Fresh vegetables ★ Broccoli penne alfredo ★ Salad and dressings  
 ★ Fresh fruit ★ Cole slaw

#### Dinner

Beef brisket ★ Cole slaw ★ Corn on the cob  
 ★ Roasted whole sweet potatoes ★ Brown bread ★ Baked beans ★ Chef choice dessert  
 ★ Salad and dressings ★ Fresh fruit



#### Morning Devotion

Scripture	Sophia Zhyzneuski
Flag Duty	Mr. Affleck & Mr. Kalis

#### Evening Devotion

Flag Duty	Gabriella Giminez
	Christina Carter

#### Grace Before Meals

Breakfast	Emma DeForest
Lunch	Rebecca Krutov
Dinner	Elijah Olden

#### Last Night's Campfire Devotion

Scripture	Megan Rockiki
-----------	---------------



The annual Tug of War pitted Wet Grass vs Mighty Sharks. In consecutive contests Mighty Sharks slaughtered Wet Grass. Sloppy conditions were blamed on the poor performance from Wet Grass but they were silent when reminded that the opponent was competing in the same conditions ★

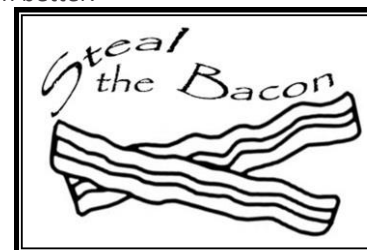
Shibastian Belanger welcomes all to Camp !!! Frederick Martel can't wait to



#### Sunday's Campfire

The first campfire of Camp Constitution 2021 was lead by Mrs. White. The week started off with a rendition of "Battle Hymn of the Republic". Mr. Joshua Vileniskis performed "I Want That Mountain" on the violin. "The Invisible Bench Skit" was performed again this year. Mr. Shurtleff managed a negative score on the Laugh-o-meter with his tired, time-worn, boomerific, Stalin jokes. Afterwards, he said he "only cared about the applause"; it was no matter to him that the applause was due to the fact that his performance was finally over. Mr. McManus managed genuine gratitude for his "Wednesday" joke. Other favorites: Working on the Railroad, Eidelweiss, Bear Song, Marine Hymn, Amazing Grace, and of course, Taps to close out the evening.

Now that everyone has a feel for the campfire experience, we expect the ensuing campfires will be even better. ★



On Monday, two teams lined up across from one another in preparation for the annual game of Steal The Bacon. The Mighty Sharks, headed by Gus Kalis and Wet Grass lead by Adam Zhyzneuski taunted each other as the rules were read aloud. When the first number was announced the brawl ensued. Each team took turns suffering losses in what seemed anyone's contest. The wet grass fought hard to redeem their earlier Tug of War loss but the Mighty Sharks had no intention of losing. Wet Grass losses started to pile up. The Sharks held an 18-10 lead at the half. The field was literally a slip n' slide and the players often found themselves lying in the slop. The contest began to tighten and each team has six remaining players.

Continued on Page 10



## The Adventures of Doctor Long

You might have noticed that Doctor Long arrived at Camp Constitution with a police escort. There's a nasty rumor going around that the good Doc got his vehicle stuck in a backwoods road while lost in route to the campground. This story is designed to correct those assumptions and set the record straight.

It's not commonly known that Dr. Long actually sharpened his survival skills in service of our nation as a deep undercover spy with the NSA. In fact, he was on a mission prior to his arrival and followed foreign nationals deep into the New Hampshire hills in an attempt to collar a group of the nation's top wanted espionage agents. In the process, he developed a clever ruse in which he feigned a disabled vehicle and attracted assistance from the most wanted. Simultaneously, he relied on the local police to assist in rounding up the criminals. The police accompanied Dr. Long to Singing Hills where he received decorations for service to the State and the Nation and received a handsome reward for information leading to the capture of these menacing figures.

It is not confirmed nor denied that Hal Shurtleff is attempting to acquire a percentage of the reward for use by Camp Constitution. ★

## The Great Poop Scoop

Last year a mystery camper decided to deposit a gift in the urinal in one of the boy's cabins. Unfortunately, the identity of the offender, while probable, could not be proven beyond a shadow of doubt. This year, a new attack has occurred. Authorities are now convinced that the offending party is part of an elaborate logging cartel. While the suspect's identity has been narrowed down to a very few possible individuals, I have decided not to print the candidates' names in order to avoid a defecation of character suit. Once we have eliminated all doubt, our criminal will be dealt with in a swift and appropriate manner. All in all, this case stinks to high heaven. ★

## Snack Bar News

Hours	Prices	
2PM – 3PM	Toblerone	\$2.00
6PM – 6 <sup>30</sup> PM	Drinks	\$1.00
8 <sup>40</sup> PM – 9PM	Ice Cream	\$1.00
10PM – 10 <sup>30</sup> PM	Candy Bars	\$1.00
	Lil Drums	\$0.50
Icicle Freeze Pops 4 for \$1.00	Gummies	\$0.50
	Chips	\$0.50

### Newspaper

New Editions should be out after campfire. Photos can be shared by bringing your camera to the newspaper room where I can copy your photo roll. You can email photos and stories to [fleck14@verizon.net](mailto:fleck14@verizon.net). Missing a copy? I can print one for you. ★

### NOTICE: GROUP PHOTOS

If you want a print of the group photo. Get your orders in ASAP. This is a short week and we need to arrange for printing, pickup and distribution. Counselors should have a count by the end of Tuesday. Family orders: See Miss Emily Shurtleff. ★

## Mrs. Sapphire Gimenez

Mrs. Gimenez is a mother of two and has been married for 27 years and is willing to serve the Lord. Her outlook:

"Sometimes projects I do work out well and I am happy.

Otherwise I rest in the peace that I've given it my best shot."

She has a master's degree in Curriculum Development and a Bachelor of Science in Technology Education. She is a Sunday School Superintendent and a Sunday School Teacher. ★

## Mrs. Jessica Whitworth

Mrs. Whitworth is a mother of two and has been married for 20 years. She is a self described concerned citizen advocating for our youth and working to fight for their freedom and ours by teaching an after school civics program. A resident of Appleton, Maine her prayer is that there will be more civics programs taught to our younger generation. ★

## Mrs. Larisa Krutov

Mrs Krutov is a mother of 6 kids who has been married for 20 years. She enjoys serving the Lord, spending time with family and helping anyone in need. She was born in Kazakhstan but as a teen she came to America, where her high school and college years were spent learning a new language and new culture. She has been a Sunday school teacher and homeschool educator for many years and she is currently involved in town politics and services on the Monson Board of Health. ★

## Mrs. Kathy Mickle

Jr Camp instructor and Camp nurse. Born in Pittsfield MA (a very long time ago) graduated from Cooley Dickinson Hospital School of Nursing in 1967. She worked in the hospital for many years as a staff charge nurse and respiratory care nurse. Her passion is camp nursing. She volunteered for over 15 years as camp nurse at New England Keswick Christian camp and now for three years at Camp Constitution. Her "other hat" is teaching the basics of the founding of our beloved United States. She and Roberta Stewart introduced the Jr camper program to Constitution Camp several years ago. They successfully produced a "patriot camp" for a full week long program in the Berkshires and saw a real opportunity at Camp Constitution to continue this mission of introducing our youngest to the basics. They have a curriculum that we use as the basis for Jr Camp. What started out as a small group has grown into two larger groups separated by age learning the same message at different skill levels.



#### Continued from page 8 Steal The Bacon

It appeared as though there was still hope for Wet Grass. Unfortunately, it was not to be. A second round was in order. More slipping and sliding ensued as each team tried to tire out the other. Alas, the Mighty Sharks did not disappoint. It was a fairly dominant and swift victory. "I expected my team to fail and leave me remaining", Gus exclaimed. "Then I would beat them by myself and ride on a great white stallion to Mexico while drinking a [non-alcoholic] martini." Adam, on the other hand, thought there was going to be actual "bacon". Stephen said the mud actually tasted good! ★

-- Stephen Detrow, Cabin B

## First Day of Junior Camp

This was a full day of learning about why we declared our Independence from Britain. We learned of how we worked then payed taxes to King George and about his tyranny. We learned about the writing of the Declaration and some of the battles in the Revolutionary War including General Washington's crossing of the Delaware to defeat the Hessians. We had a relay race to learn about the minute men (hysterical), and saw a demonstration of the "three headed Eagle" which explained the three branches of government. (quite the funny looking "eagle"). We will be individually designing a tee shirt. Today we drew our design on paper and got sized for our shirts. Watch for the shirts by Wednesday. Day two, we will talk about the Bill of Rights, reviewing the First Amendment and learning much more about the Second Amendment which will be our focus for the rest of the week.



#### News Report

On Monday afternoon a lot of kids and teens played Tug of War and Steal The Bacon. The Tug of War teams were Merica and the Strong Dolphins. Those team names changed to Wet Grass and Mighty Sharks. Gus Kalis captained the Mighty Sharks. Gabe and Valerie were heard debating team names. Some of the names mentioned were The Strong Wolves and The Strong Waffles ★

-- Collette Chu

## Junior Dance Class

