

# Camp Constitution Journal

Vol. 16 – No. 2

Monday, July 15, 2024

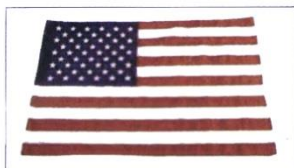
★★★★★

## THE 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Part I

### 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.

### The Dan Smoot Report (Broadcast 386) 7-Jan-1963

The Fourteenth Amendment<sup>1</sup> to the Constitution of the United States (proclaimed ratified in 1868) was never legally adopted. Yet, this illegal appendage to our organic law is the basis for contemporary court decisions and governmental practices which are shattering the foundations of our free society.

Congress should resubmit the Fourteenth Amendment for legal ratification, or rejection. I do not think we can restore the American constitutional Republic until the people compel their Congress to take such action. Hence, in this Report, I offer a brief review of the incredible history of the Fourteenth Amendment, with examples of dangerous doctrines and practices which have resulted.

But first, one needs to understand the legal methods of amending the Constitution. These methods are clearly specified in Article V of our original Constitution, as adopted in 1789.<sup>1</sup> The President and the federal courts have no role in the amendment process. Congress has only a ministerial role. Congress may propose an Amendment on its own initiative (two-thirds of both houses desiring). Congress must call a convention for proposing Amendments if two-thirds of all states demand such action. And Congress may select one of two constitutionally prescribed methods by which the people in the individual states can act on a proposed constitutional Amendment: Congress can require that the people act through their state legislatures; or Congress can require that the people act through constitutional conventions. But Congress has no other authority in the Amendment process.

The power to amend the Constitution resides, exclusively, in the people of states in the union - who have an absolute right to reject, or accept, a proposed amendment, without any kind of coercion from any branch or agency of the federal government.

It is important to keep these facts in mind while reviewing the history of the Fourteenth Amendment.

### History of the 14th

Throughout the War Between the States (1861-1865), President Lincoln maintained that the American union was indivisible; that the war was being fought, not to abolish slavery, but to suppress rebellion which threatened to dismember the union; and that, once the rebellion was suppressed, the union of all states would exist exactly as before the hostilities.

On December 8, 1863, Lincoln formally emphasized this doctrine by issuing a proclamation, promising amnesty (forgiveness) to people in the confederate states who would swear an oath of allegiance to the

Continued Page 3

### INSIDE THE JOURNAL TODAY

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Fold Flag / The 14th Amendment Part I | 1 |
| Bang! / B                             | 2 |
| ee Sides Themseleves/ Fearless        |   |
| The 14th Amendment Part I continued   | 3 |
| The 14th Amendment Part I continued   | 4 |
| CABIN INSPECTIONS                     | 5 |
| Daily Events                          | 6 |
| Puzzle Page                           | 7 |
| 70140000W/C60150115                   | 8 |

## Rev. Craft Starts The Week With A BANG!

The Craft owned RV carrying Mrs. Edith Craft, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (visitors from South Africa) and The Reverend Steve Craft, himself, was totaled in a single car accident Sunday afternoon. The crash was caused when debris was seen by Mr. Craft approaching the vehicle he was driving. In order to avoid contact with the air-borne debris, the driver swerved. Unfortunately, this vehicle is much bigger than your standard passenger vehicle and when gravity takes over due to shifting weight there's not much a man can do but ride it out and pray for the best.

The vehicle did not strike any obstacles; however, it did leave the shoulder and head down an embankment towards a ditch. Mrs. Olive Thomas suffered a foot/ankle injury and was seen in a walking boot. Miraculously, the RV did not roll or flip. Some minor bumps, bruises, soreness etc., is being felt. Mrs. Thomas's injury was the worst of it.



Much of the Junior Camp supplies and other essentials to the two couples were in the RV. Mr. Craft had no choice but to pay a fairly pricey bill to have the RV towed to camp. It is scheduled to be scrapped after camp is over and the hunt for a replacement vehicle will commence. ★

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Quote of the Day by Eve Wallace

"Preachers don't make political statements now days because they are afraid, not of God, but of their congregation rendering them useless" Pastor David Whitney

"Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous. Do not be frightened and do not be dismayed, for the Lord your God is with you wherever you go". Joshua 1:9

## "Bee" side Themselves

Around 7PM on Sunday evening, one and a half year-old twins Christian and Theodore Wood were playing on a gravel path near the volleyball court when Jennifer "nana" Wiencek noticed her grandsons swatting at their faces and screaming in agony. "Ground Bees!" Jennifer exclaimed in horror as she recognized the situation. She scooped up the twins and made the trek back up to the cabin room.

Later details confirmed the following events: The pair had obtained a basketball and wondered down to the volleyball court. Sister Beatrix Wood explained how she took the ball from Theodore and tossed it into the volleyball basket. This triggered the bees. The boys were curious and walked over to the bin and received the brunt of the attack. A bath and some Benadryl restored order. The twins are okay. ★ Charlotte K. Wood

## FEARLESS LEADER

Today all my fellow campers and I unpacked and my counselor, who I was stand-offish at-first (probably because I felt inferior) greeted us. I come to find out that he is probably the most handsome, the most courageous man I've ever met. Now it's my sole mission in life to try and be just like him. The way he speaks and talks just explodes with confidence. I built up enough courage to ask (more like plead) with him if I could be just like him. His chiseled face giggled so softly as he said "to me? Heh, you can try." Once his deep masculine voice hit my ears it was as if he had lit a fire in my heart and that fire was not a weak fleeting flame, but rather a well kindled roaring dumpster fire. I say dumpster fire because I still have so much dark pent up trash in me, but my Fearless Leader will go inside and pull/rip that trash out of me. ★ E. Owen Clements

Editor's note: mine is not to question why. Mine is just to do and die. I assume this is to be read in jest. If not, is there a doctor in the house?

14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Continued from Page 1

Constitution and to the union, and promise to obey laws and proclamations abolishing slavery. At that time, Charles Sumner of Massachusetts (radical leader in the Senate) and Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania (radical leader in the House) wanted Lincoln to consider the southern states as territories or alien lands outside the union, so that they could be treated as conquered provinces if the north won the war.<sup>1</sup>

Lincoln carefully refused to do this. Inasmuch as the north won the war, Lincoln's point was proven: the southern states never did secede from the union: they merely tried to.

The day hostilities ended, therefore, the southern states were constitutionally entitled to their full representations and rights in the national Congress. The federal government could not legally lay down conditions for "readmitting" the southern states, because, according to the doctrine of Lincoln and the decision of war, they had never left the union.

On January 31, 1865, Congress submitted, for approval of the states, a resolution proposing the 13th Amendment to abolish slavery. The proposal was submitted to four confederate states which already had post-war governments recognized by Lincoln: Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

On March 4, 1865, Congress adjourned without having recognized the Lincoln approved government of Louisiana.

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox. President Lincoln expressed gratitude that the "rebellion" had come to an end at a time when Congress was not in session to cause trouble, and said:

"If we are wise and discreet, we shall reanimate the states and get their governments in successful operation with order prevailing and the Union reestablished before Congress comes together in December." Error! Bookmark not defined.

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated; but, on May 29, his successor Andrew Johnson - issued a proclamation of amnesty patterned on Lincoln's proclamation of December, 1863. On the same day, Johnson also issued a proclamation to carry out Lincoln's plan of reconstruction. Johnson's proclamation set up a provisional government for North Carolina, appointing a governor to call a convention chosen by the people of the state for the purpose of establishing a permanent state government. The persons qualified to vote for delegates to this convention were those who had been qualified to vote prior to the Civil War - and who had taken the required

oath of amnesty. Error! Bookmark not defined.

By July 13, 1865, President Johnson had applied this "Lincoln formula" for reconstruction to all remaining states in the confederacy. Before Congress convened in December, 1865, all confederate states (except Texas, which delayed until the spring of 1866) had thus established legitimate governments. And, as states, all (except Mississippi and Texas) had ratified the 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery.<sup>1</sup>

When Congress convened in December, 1865, the radicals in control refused, however, to seat Representatives and Senators from the confederate states.

Thus, the Congress which convened in December, 1865, was an illegal Congress, because it denied representation from states constitutionally entitled to representation.

On April 9, 1866, the illegal Congress enacted the Civil Rights Bill (over President Johnson's veto). To place this measure beyond the danger of overthrow by the courts, or by a subsequent, legal Congress, the radical Congress incorporated the essential provisions of the Civil Rights Bill in a Resolution proposing the Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>1</sup>

The Resolution proposing the Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate on June 8, 1866, by a vote of 33 to 11, with 5 Senators not voting. On June 13, 1866, the House took a final vote on the Resolution: 120 representatives for the proposal, 32 opposed, and 32 not voting.

This vote in the House did not meet the constitutional requirement that a Resolution proposing a constitutional amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both Houses. There were 184 Representatives in the illegal Congress on June 13, 1866.<sup>1</sup> Two-thirds of that number would have been 123. Only 120 voted for the Resolution proposing the Fourteenth Amendment.

Nonetheless, the leadership of Congress arbitrarily declared the Resolution enacted.

Congress submitted the Fourteenth Amendment proposal to all states for ratification including the confederate states which had been denied representation.

Tennessee was the only confederate state which voluntarily ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. The other ten confederate states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia) rejected it. Four states outside the old confederacy also rejected the Amendment: California, Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland. Iowa did not ratify the Fourteenth Amendment until April 3, 1868; and Massachusetts did not ratify until March 20, 1867. (Next)

**14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Continued from page 3**

Thus, by the first of March, 1867, only 21 of the then 37 states said to be in the union had ratified the proposed Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>1</sup> At least 28 states had to ratify, to meet the constitutional requirement that amendments must be approved by three-fourths of all states.

So, on March 2, 1867, Congress passed the Reconstruction Act, abolishing the governments in the ten confederate states which had rejected the Fourteenth Amendment. The Act placed these ten states under military dictatorship, requiring the commanding generals to prepare the rolls of voters for conventions to formulate governments acceptable to Congress.

Everyone who had served in the confederate armed forces was denied the right to vote or hold office - despite the presidential proclamation of amnesty. Virtually the only persons permitted to vote or to hold office were Negroes, southern scalawags, and carpetbaggers from the north and from foreign countries. (3,4,6) The Reconstruction Act provided that when the legislatures of these "reconstruction" governments ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, the states would be admitted to the union although the Constitution clearly provides that only states already in the union can act on Amendments, and gives Congress no authority to coerce action on Amendments.

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Congress denied the southern states any judicial relief, by intimidating the Supreme Court into silence - threatening to abolish the Court's appellate jurisdiction, or to abolish the Court itself, by constitutional amendment.

When Mississippi attempted to secure a court injunction to prevent the President from enforcing the unconstitutional Reconstruction Act (and when Georgia asked for an injunction to keep Army officers from enforcing the Act) the Supreme Court refused to hear the cases. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase said that even if the Court heard the cases and granted the injunctions, it could not enforce its decrees.<sup>1</sup>

President Johnson called the Reconstruction Act a "bill of attainder against nine million people at once."<sup>2</sup>

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During debates in the Senate, over passage of the Act, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, condemning the radicals for what they were doing, said:

"The people of the South have rejected the constitutional amendment [the 14th], and therefore we will march upon them and force them to adopt it at the point of the bayonet, and establish military power over them until they

That is precisely what happened: Army bayonets escorted illiterate Negroes and white carpetbaggers to the polls, keeping most southern whites away. In Louisiana, an Army general even presided over the state legislature which "ratified" the Fourteenth Amendment.

By July 20, 1868, Iowa and Massachusetts had completed their ratifications of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the legislatures of 6 "reconstructed" confederate states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina) had ratified. These 8 new ratifications, plus the 21 which had been completed before March, 1867, made a total of 29 state ratifications by July 20, 1868. But legislators of 2 northern states had changed their minds.

Their sense of decency outraged by the whole monstrous procedure, the legislators of New Jersey (on March 24, 1868) and of Ohio (on January 15, 1868) withdrew their former ratifications, and rejected the Fourteenth Amendment.

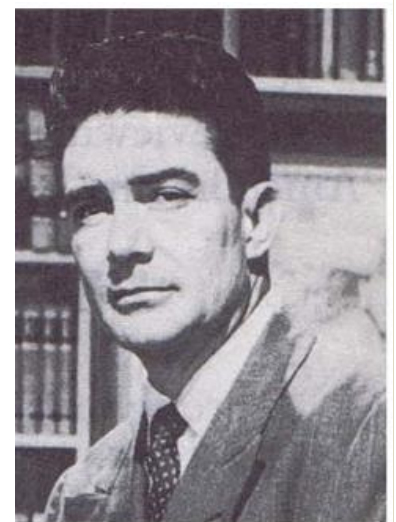
Hence, there were still not enough ratifications to adopt the Amendment. There had to be 28. There were only 27.

On July 20, 1868, Secretary of State William H. Seward proclaimed that three-fourths of the states had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment - if the legislatures which ratified in the six confederate states were authentically organized, and if New Jersey and Ohio were not allowed to reject the Amendment. The radical Congress did not like Secretary Seward's equivocation about legality.

On July 21, 1868, Congress passed a joint resolution declaring the Fourteenth Amendment a valid part of the Constitution and directing Seward to proclaim it as such. On July 28, 1868, Secretary Seward certified, without reservation, that the Amendment was a part of the Constitution. ★

Dan Smoot was a Constitutional Scholar. He broadcast weekly via radio and television. This report was broadcast Jan 7, 1963 and a published transcript appeared in Volume 9 No. 1 of the Dan Smoot Annuals.

Part II to appear in a future paper deals with the ramifications of the 14th Amendment. The report was split to accommodate this journal, not split in the original.



**DAN SMOOT**

## ★ CABIN ★ INSPECTIONS ★

**Boys Dorm A**

Very neat beds. Bathroom was clean. The floors were tidy except for a misplaced schedule. There was a toothbrush on the shelf, bristles down! Yuck! The showers were so clean we wondered if you all even took showers? ★

Score: 6.5

**Boys Dorm B**

Immaculately clean. Tight and tidy. The candy bribe may have put you over the top today. Your shower mat was dirty, but at least we know you showered. Check under your beds. We found a cup, a phone and a travel sized shampoo. Your bible display was very tasteful. Keep your bags closed. Our inspections do not extend to your underwear. What's up with the broken cup? No decorations, unless we are supposed to consider the cup as your decoration? Glue it or toss it because it could be a cause of injury. ★

Score: 7.50

**Girls Room 11**

You greeted us with a trip hazard! Please tuck those shoes under your bunks. We found a little piece of paper on the floor and a little tissue paper in the bathroom. However, the room was really clean and the decorations were spirit-filled. Bribes are welcome. The GW pillow, boots and Bible display along with the lights were awesome. ★

Score: 7.0

**Hillside 13**

The diffuser made the room smell wonderful. Patriotic flags bring you points. The beds could have been a bit tighter and the damp bathroom towel looked to be haphazardly tossed next to the paper towels. The purse display was cute. We liked the welcome message. Thank you. ★

Score: 7.0

**Hillside 15**

You excited us with the entry way and smiling slippers, but let us down with disheveled beds, wrapper on the floor, cafeteria cup and a name tag that should have been on a camper. The patriotic hats and mobile were inspiring. ★

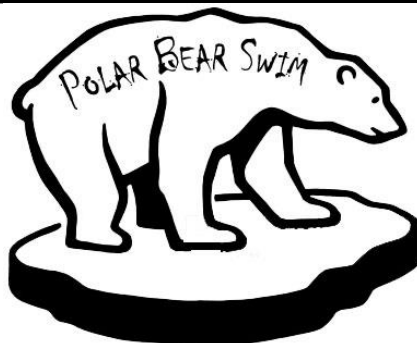
Score: 6.0



## ★ 2024 PIZZA PARTY RACE ★

| Standings          | M   | T | W | Thu | News | Total |
|--------------------|-----|---|---|-----|------|-------|
| <b>Dorm A</b>      | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0    | 6.5   |
| <b>Dorm B</b>      | 7.5 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0    | 7.5   |
| <b>Room 11</b>     | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0    | 7.0   |
| <b>Hillside 13</b> | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0    | 7.0   |
| <b>Hillside 15</b> | 6.0 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0    | 6.0   |

NAME YOUR CABINS! YOU CAN'T WIN WITHOUT A NAME !!!!



Today's Conditions: "Beautiful"

#### Bears

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Laura Andrews     | Jonathan Cochran  |
| Ezra Hector       | Jonathan Larson   |
| Sophia Zhyzneuski | Rebecca Krutov    |
| Max Chen          | Owen Clements     |
| Dr Willie Soon    | Mr Robert Alvarez |
| Elizabeth Krutov  |                   |

#### Bears

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Alina Carleton    | Charlotte Wood   |
| Kayla Johnson     | Willow Whitworth |
| Jessica Whitworth | Lincoln Weaver   |
| David Tyuvin      | Elizabeth Krutov |

Tuesday, July 18, 2023



#### Breakfast

Sausage Gravy & Biscuits ★ Fried Eggs  
 ★ Corned Beef Hash ★ Potato Pancakes  
 ★ Breakfast pastry ★ Hot/Cold Cereal  
 ★ Fresh Fruit ★ Yogurt & Granola ★ Boiled Eggs ★ Toast

#### Lunch

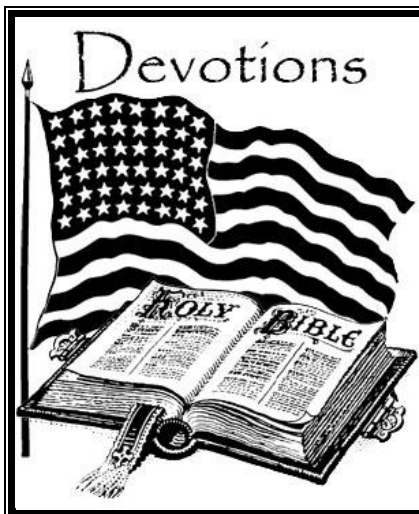
Manwich ★ Grilled Cheese ★ Fries ★ Chips  
 ★ Pickle Spears ★ Salad Bar  
 ★ Fresh Fruit ★ Tomato Soup ★

#### Dinner

Chicken Picatta ★ Wild Rice Pilaf  
 ★ Mushroom Spinach Ravioli  
 ★ Fresh Vegetable ★ Ciabatta Rolls  
 ★ Dinner Salad Bar ★ Black Forest Cake

#### Seamus World News Report

The French Navy lost 70% of their mediteranian fleet to the Italian 1st fleet. The French lost 67% of their air force to the German airforce. The French lost 15% of their army in Lyon to the 2nd and 3rd Italian Infantry. The French lost 30% of their military to the German 1st tank division in the Arden frest & Belgium.



#### Morning Devotion

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| Scripture | Alise Uhl      |
| Flag Duty | Alina Carleton |

#### Evening Devotion

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Flag Duty | Ezra Hector     |
|           | Jonathan Larson |

#### Grace Before Meals

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| Breakfast | Elizabeth Krutov |
| Lunch     | Ezra Hector      |
| Dinner    | Gus Kalis        |

#### Last Night's Flag Devotion

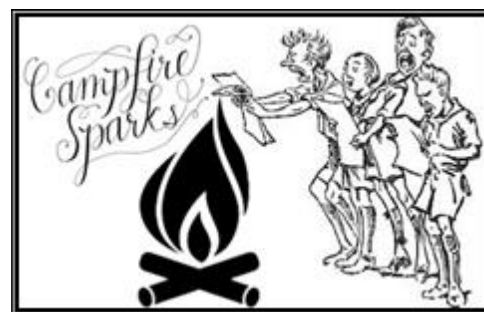
|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Owen Clements | Adam Zhyzneuski |
|---------------|-----------------|

## Joke of the Day

Why don't people in Greece like to get up in the morning?

... Beacause Dawn cuts Grease.

Samuel Johnson



#### Sunday's Campfire

The first campfire of Camp Constitution 20243 was a step up from most years. Mrs Heath managed to fill the slate with a ton of talent even though there was quite a time crunch in preparation. Mrs. Catherine White performed a Canadian Folk Song and Josh graced us with a violin solo. Cabin B, led by Gus Kalis sung an unusual version of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot". The Uhl sisters performed "Nearer My God To Thee". The very forgettable Duck Skit made an appearance, AGAIN. Professional musician, Jonathan Cohler performed on the Clarinet. Search him on youtube for more info. "Bind Us Together" was performed by most of the camp. Once again, Franklin Soon played taps as 10pm approached.

#### Proverbs 3:5-6

Trust in the Lord with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding. In all your ways, acknowledge him and he will direct your path.★

See Samuel Johnson's Joke from last night, below.

## 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 Hal Shurtleff. ★

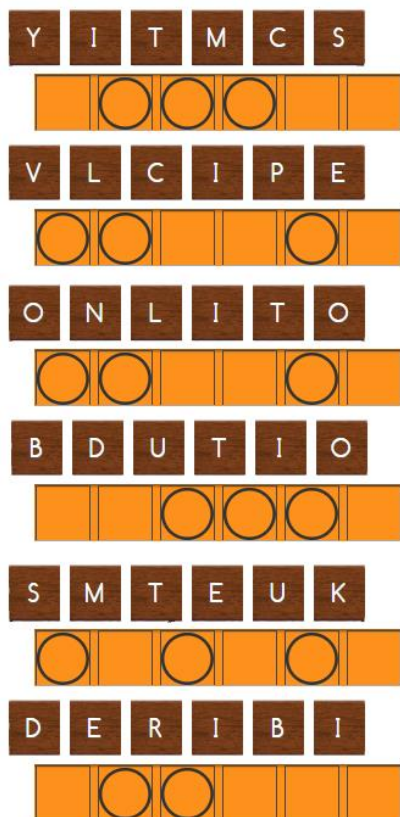
## NOTICE: CONTENT NEEDED

Newspaper 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. Photos will be added to the Archives. You can email stories, artwork etc. to [fleck14@verizon.net](mailto:fleck14@verizon.net). Missing a copy? I can print one for you. ★

## Snack Bar News

| Hours                      | Prices    | Prices | Prices         |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| 2 <sup>30</sup> PM – 3PM   | \$0.50    | \$0.50 | \$0.50         |
| 4PM – 4 <sup>30</sup> PM   | Pringles  | \$0.75 | Crackers       |
| 10PM – 10 <sup>30</sup> PM | Trail Mix | \$1.00 | Fruit Snacks   |
|                            | Popsicles | \$0.50 | Rice Crispies  |
|                            | Ice Cream | \$1.00 | Pop Corn       |
|                            | Candy Bar | \$1.00 |                |
|                            |           |        | Granola Bars   |
|                            |           |        | Ice            |
|                            |           |        | Pop Tarts      |
|                            |           |        | Gatorade       |
|                            |           |        | Soda           |
|                            |           |        | King Candy Bar |

## ★ PUZZLES ★ GAMES ★ QUOTES ★



## Lighthouse



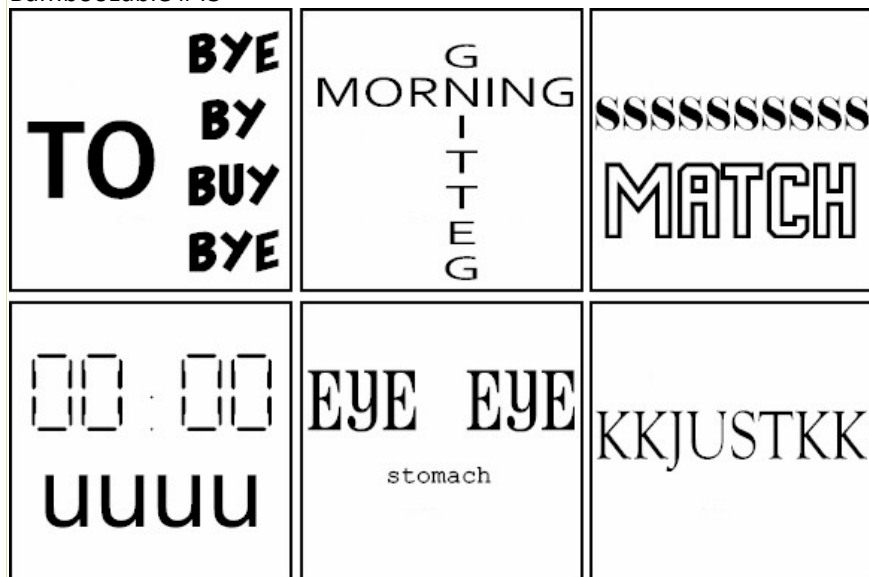
## The WordSearch

## The American Revolution

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

|              |                 |           |               |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Independence | Valley Forge    | Lexington | French        |
| Defeat       | Seven Years War | Locke     | United States |
| Bunker Hill  | Freedom         | British   | Law           |
| Peace        | Grievances      | Concord   |               |
| Preamble     | Colonies        | Saratoga  |               |

## Bamboozable #45



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<br>* | What   | Where/Notes  |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 6:30AM                   |               | Polar Bear Swim / Morning Run (Nathaniel Shurtleff)  | 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                   | *             | From Light to Darkness   | Mrs. Julie Wilkinson   |
| Short-Break              |               |  |  |
| 10:00AM                  | *             | Home of the Free or Land of the Slave  | Reverend Steve Craft   |
| Short-Break              |               |  |  |
| 11:00AM                  | *             | The Right To Keep and Bear Arms  | Mr. Keith Hanson   |
| Short-Break              |               |  |  |
| 12:00PM                  | *             | Lunch (See Optional Field Trip)  | Outside Cafeteria for Grace  |
| 1:00PM                   |               | <b>Recreation Time - Mr. Kalis</b><br>Optional Marksmanship: Mr. Keith Hanson<br>Optional: Quest To Save The Republic: Kim Boobyer<br>Optional Movie: "Unplanned" with Julie Wilkinson | <b>LAKEFRONT/POOL USE REQUIRES LIFEGUARD</b><br><b>Swimming Available 2:30pm</b> |
| 3:00PM                   |               |  |  |
| 5:00PM                   | *             | Dinner   | Outside Cafeteria for Grace  |
| 6:30PM                   | *             | Red Pill Politics: Panel Interviews  | Mr. Dave Kopaz   |
| 7:20PM                   | *             | Flag Lowering  | Flag Pole  |
| 7:45PM                   | *             | Case Studies in Applying Principles & Tools (9th, 10th & 12th Amendments): Mrs. Catherine White  |  |
| 8:00PM                   |               | <b>Break: (Long Sleeves, Bug Repellant, Songbooks, Flashlight)</b>   |  |
| 9:00PM                   | *             | Campfire(Flashlight & Songbook)- Staff   | Fire Pit( <b>Optional For Juniors</b> )  |
| 10:00PM                  |               | <b>Break: Snack &amp; Newspapers (hopefully)</b>   |  |
| 10:30PM                  | *             | Report to Cabin  | Assigned Cabins  |
| 11:00PM                  | *             | Lights Out   | Good Night   |
| ★Tuesday, July 16, 2024★ |               |  |  |

## ★Camp Constitution Jr. Patriot Schedule★

| Start                    | Program   | Where/Notes                               |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 6:30 AM                  | Polar Bear Swim / Morning Run   | Pond / Trail                              |
| 7:00 AM                  | Wake Up !!!   |   |
| 7:50 AM                  | Flag Raising: Devotions & Announcements                                       | Flag Pole                                 |
| 8:00 AM                  | Breakfast   | Outside Cafeteria for Grace               |
| 9:00 AM                  | Opening Welcome Morning Prayer & Songs  | Mrs. Edith Craft / Mrs. Jessica Whitworth |
|                          | <b>Ages 5-8 Mrs. Edith Craft</b>  | <b>Ages 9-12 Mrs Jessica Whitworth</b>    |
| 9:25 AM                  | Prayer! Songs!  | 9:30 AM Declaration of Independence       |
|                          | Quick Break   | Timeline & Events                         |
| 9:40 AM                  | Lesson A: Constitution & Bill Rights  |   |
|                          | Morning Snack   |   |
| 10:30 AM                 | Lesson B: Amendments 1 & 2  | 10:30 AM Root Beer & Apple Pie in A Cup   |
| 11:05 AM                 | Craft Time: 5 1st Amendment Rights  |   |
| 11:45 AM                 | Clean-Up  | 11:30 AM Clean-Up                         |
| 12:00 AM                 | Lunch   | Outside Cafeteria for Grace               |
| 1:00 PM                  | <b>Recreation Time - Mr. Kalis (Spunky The Clown Session 1: Balloons etc)</b> |   |
| 5:00 PM                  | Dinner  | Outside Cafeteria for Grace               |
| 7:20 PM                  | Flag Lowering   | Flag Pole (Mtn View Lodge)                |
| 9:00 PM                  | Campfire(Flashlight & Songbook)- Staff  | Fire Pit ( <b>Optional For Juniors</b> )  |
| ★Tuesday, July 16, 2024★ |   |   |