



# The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



Fort Lauderdale Chapter Organized November 26, 1966

July 2001

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## ROTC Report by Joseph Motes

As the 2001 academic year came to an end, our Chapter has made this another successful year. In my conversation with many of the unit CO's, they have expressed how grateful they are for our involvement in their Awards Recognition program. My personal Thanks go out to the following SAR members, **Michael Evans, Richard Jones, and George Dennis** who helped make all these presentations a success.

This year we had 17 recipients, but next year we will be looking at a new record, 20, as we welcome 3 new schools, Charles Flanagan High, Taravella High, and Pompano Beach High .

**Boyd Anderson High**  
**Coconut Creek High**  
**Coral Springs High**  
**Deerfield Beach High**  
**Dillard High**  
**Ely High**  
**Fort Lauderdale High**  
**Hallandale High**  
**McArthur High**  
**Miramar High**  
**Northeast High**  
**Piper High**  
**Plantation High**  
**South Broward High**  
**South Plantation High**  
**Stranahan High**  
**Western High**

Jerome Jones  
Jessie Diaz  
Hans Miranda  
Jhonnas Silva  
Charls'lyn Houston  
Steve Dumervil  
Jeff Womack  
Jean Valcin  
Joshua Kunz  
Maria Gonzalez  
Brandon Zamora  
Nicholas Figueroa  
Ray Hodge  
Jessica Ochs  
Nicholas Rows  
Elie Merzius  
Jacob Overdurff

## Our June Meeting Report by President Mike Evans

Thanks to Ed Sullivan for sending tape on Immigration. I was so informed and shocked by the information I called and purchased a tape. The main topic was that due to our leaders in Washington allowing 800,000 people into our country each year since 1973. Our population will reach almost 400,000,000 by 2035. If the numbers were reduced to pre-1973 numbers, the reduction would help but not fix the problem .

By the way, as of the 2000 census we have now around 270,000,000, you can do the numbers.

See you all in July Meeting

## Words from our President by Mike Evans

This week was the Fourth of July holiday, my sons age 4 and 7 do not understand the importance of this day. My oldest made a paper fire cracker in summer school. He said it was the birthday of the United States of America. I'm glad that his teacher took the time to help him create and teach about this day. I tried to explain to him that he had five ancestor grandfathers that helped make this holiday possible. I knew it was over his head but I wanted him to know anyway. In the local paper on Friday, the article said one in five Americans did not know who we had won our independence from. I would like to say I was SHOCKED, however I was not. I heard some who tried to blame this on Jeb Bush and the FCAT tests. This excuse will not hold water either. The sad fact seems to be students and their parents alike don't seem to care. Like Memorial Day, and Veterans Day , It's a day to get out of work, drink beer and cook outside. Nothing wrong with that Mike!!, Yes I agree, I hope all of us enjoyed this day with our families and friends. However, it doesn't change the facts that maybe 30 million fellow Americans don't know what this day really means.

Recently , the President went overseas, he was belittled by some of the residents and leaders of Europe. YOU Americans, should care more for the air we breath, for the water we drink and how dare you put any murderer to death. News commentator George Will, answered these people, "Since when do you Europeans have the right to judge us, when we have had 225 years of a Democratic Republic government, and YOU ( Europe) have in the past 50 years given the world, Hitler, Stalin, Tito, Lenin, Mussolini, Milosevich and other un-mentioned leaders."

*continued on Page 2 Column 1*

**NEXT MEETING - JULY 12th**

**TOWER CLUB !!!**

**\$18.00 INCL. TAX AND TIP**

**11:30 SOCIAL 12:00 LUNCH**

**28TH FLOOR BANK OF AMERICA**

**1 FINANCIAL TOWER**

**SE 3RD AVE & BROWARD BLVD**

**FORT LAUDERDALE**

**FOR RESERVATIONS CALL:**

**954-441-8735**

*Members living in North Broward need to dial the  
area code plus the phone number,  
or e-mail me at: joemotes@aol.com*

*continued from Page 1 column 2*

I have repeated his statement several times, just last week at Sister City Board meeting. One person said, "Did you know we the US, produces 1/4 the world's trash, oil, water, and natural resources of the planet, we should be ashamed to be Americans". Then he continued to tell me, "You can go to Costa Rica and drink from a stream of water and in parts of the world they have no air pollution problems. and so on and so on and so on ... " Finally I couldn't hold my tongue any longer, as some of you might be surprised to know?? I told him of George Will's statement and then told him that due to our young unashamed Country, and hundred of thousands of young men's blood that have been spilled over the past many wars. When countries such as Costa Rica, The Balkans, Japans and other nations are able to float their own aircrafts and carry troops around the world, then we Americans might be able to slow the usage of these natural resources.

Mike Evans, Chapter President



**ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Jacob P Overdurff from Western High School.**



**ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Jerome Jones from Boyd Anderson High School.**



**ROTC Chairman Joseph Motes present the ROTC Medal to Cadet Elie Merzius from Stranahan High School.**

## I AM THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I am the flag of the United States of America.  
My name is Old Glory.  
I fly atop the world's tallest buildings.  
I stand watch in America's halls of justice.  
I fly majestically over institutions of learning.  
I stand guard with power in the world.  
Look up and see me.

I stand for peace, honor, truth and justice.  
I stand for freedom.  
I am confident.  
I am arrogant.  
I am proud.

When I am flown with my fellow banners,  
my head is a little higher,  
my colors a little truer.

I bow to no one!  
I am recognized all over the world.  
I am worshipped - I am saluted.  
I am loved - I am revered.  
I am respected -- and I am feared.

I have fought in every battle of every war  
for more than 200 years.  
I was flown at Valley Forge, Gettysburg,  
Shiloh and Appomattox.  
I was there at San Juan Hill,  
the trenches of France,  
in the Argonne Forest, Anzio, Rome  
and the beaches of Normandy, Guam.  
Okinawa, Korea and KheSan, Saigon, Vietnam know me,  
I was there.  
I led my troops,  
I was dirty, battleworn and tired,  
but my soldiers cheered me  
And I was proud.  
I have been burned, torn and trampled  
on the streets of countries I have helped set free.  
It does not hurt, for I am invincible.

I have been soiled upon, burned, torn  
and trampled on the streets of my country.  
And when it's by those whom I've served in battle -- it  
hurts.  
But I shall overcome -- for I am strong.

I have slipped the bonds of Earth  
and stood watch over the uncharted frontiers of space  
from my vantage point on the moon.  
I have borne silent witness  
to all of America's finest hours.  
But my finest hours are yet to come.

*continued on page 3 column 1*

When I am torn into strips  
and used as bandages  
for my wounded comrades on the battlefield,  
When I am flown at half-mast to honor my soldier,  
Or when I lie in the trembling arms  
of a grieving parent  
at the grave of their fallen son or daughter,  
I am proud.

MY NAME IS OLD GLORY  
LONG MAY I WAVE.  
DEAR GOD IN HEAVEN  
LONG MAY I WAVE

### First Continental Congress - October 1774

Whereas, since the close of the last war, the British parliament, claiming a power of right to bind the people of America by statute in all cases whatsoever, hath, in some acts expressly imposed taxes on them, and in others, under various pretenses, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue, hath imposed rates and duties payable in these colonies, established a board of commissioners with unconstitutional powers, and extended the jurisdiction of courts of Admiralty not only for collecting the said duties, but for the trial of causes merely arising within the body of a county.

And whereas, in consequence of other statutes, judges who before held only estates at will in their offices, have been made dependent on the Crown alone for their salaries, and standing armies kept in times of peace. And it has lately been resolved in Parliament, that by force of a statute made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, colonists may be transported to England, and tried there upon accusations for treasons and misprisions, or concealments of treasons committed in the colonies; and by a late statute, such trials have been directed in cases therein mentioned.

And whereas, in the last session of Parliament, three statutes were made; one entitled "An act to discontinue, in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading, or shipping of goods, wares and merchandise, at the town, and within the harbor of Boston in the province of Massachusetts-bay, in North America;" another, entitled "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-bay in New England;" and another, entitled "An act for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-bay, in New England." And another statute was then made, "for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, etc. All which statutes are impolitic, unjust, and cruel, as well as unconstitutional, and most dangerous and destructive of American rights.

And whereas, Assemblies have been frequently dissolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances; and their dutiful, humble, loyal, & reasonable petitions to the crown for redress, have been repeatedly treated with contempt, by His Majesty's ministers of state:

The good people of the several Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, justly alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings of parliament and administration, have severally elected, constituted, and appointed deputies to meet, and sit in general Congress, in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain such establishment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties, may not be subverted:

Whereupon the deputies so appointed being now assembled, in a full and free representation of these Colonies, taking into their most serious consideration the best means of attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place, as Englishmen their ancestors in like cases have usually done, for asserting and vindicating their rights and liberties, declare,

That the inhabitants of the English Colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following Rights:

That our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural born subjects within the realm of England.

That by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them, as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.

That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council: and as the English colonists are not represented, and from their local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented in the British parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, subject only to the negative of their sovereign, in such manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed. But, from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interest of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament, as are bona fide restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

That the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the course of that law.

That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their colonization; and which they have, by experience, respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances.

That these, his majesty's colonies, are likewise entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or secured by their several codes of provincial laws.

That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the King; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal.

That the keeping a Standing army in these colonies, in times of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which such army is kept, is against law.

It is indispensably necessary to good government, and rendered essential by the English constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other; that, therefore, the exercise of legislative power in several colonies, by a council appointed during pleasure, by the crown, is unconstitutional, dangerous, and destructive to the freedom of American legislation.

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All and each of which the aforesaid deputies, in behalf of themselves, and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

In the course of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent desire that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present, and proceed to state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the last war, which demonstrate a system formed to enslave America.

Resolved, That the following acts of Parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists; and that the repeal of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great Britain and the American colonies, viz.:

The several Acts of 4 Geo. 3, ch. 15 & ch. 34; 5 Geo. 3, ch. 25; 6 Geo. 3, ch. 52; 7 Geo. 3, ch. 41 & 46; 8 Geo. 3, ch. 22; which impose duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the judges' certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages that he might otherwise be liable to, requiring oppressive security from a claimant of ships and goods seized before he shall be allowed to defend his property; and are subversive of American rights.

Also the 12 Geo. 3, ch. 24, entitled "An act for the better preserving his Majesty's dockyards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," which declares a new offense in America, and deprives the American subject of a constitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authorizing the trial of any person charged with the committing any offense described in the said act, out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm.

Also the three acts passed in the last session of parliament, for stopping the port and blocking up the harbor of Boston, for altering the charter & government of the Massachusetts bay, and that which is entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice," &c.

Also the act passed the same session for establishing the Roman Catholic Religion in the province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, from so great a dissimilarity of Religion, law, and government, of the neighboring British colonies by the assistance of whose blood and treasure the said country was conquered from France.

Also the act passed the same session for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North America.

Also, that the keeping a standing army in several of these colonies, in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which the army is kept, is against law.

To these grievous acts and measures Americans cannot submit, but in hopes that their fellow subjects in Great Britain will, on a revision of them, restore us to that state in which both countries found happiness and prosperity, we have for the present only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures: 1st. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association. 2. To prepare an address to the people of Great Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, & 3. To prepare a loyal address to his Majesty, agreeable to resolutions already entered into.