

The

# NSC FOGHORN

TM



Volume 10, Issue 9

Our Web Site is at <http://www.nevadaseniors.com>

September 8, 2011

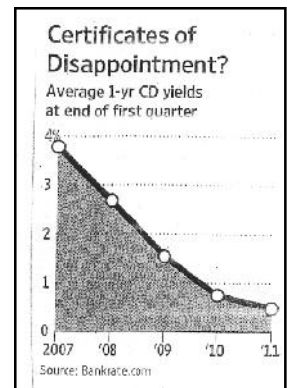


## Invest Everything, Save Nothing

By Knight Allen, NSC Director of Legislation

What do you do when your government despises you?

I know a lot of folks have been sold on the idea that capitalism is a code word for unlimited greed. Perhaps it is but before we can indict free market capitalism we'd have to experience it and we most assuredly have not. What we're stuck with is crony capitalism. It's a political/economic system that's been around forever. Adam Smith railed against it in "Wealth of Nations" in 1776 (he called it rent seeking).



Today it's been refined and elevated to levels never seen in human history. It is a sick and twisted conglomeration of great private wealth and control of society in the hands of an arrogant and elite minority.

Just as an example, I have no idea what interest rates would be in a free market but I'd be willing to bet a bundle they wouldn't be as low as the graph shows. Near zero interest rates are not the product of a free market. They are the product of Pennsylvania Avenue (both ends) and Wall Street manipulation designed to stick it to savers and serve speculators, spenders and debtors.

### Inside This Issue

Old Abe The War Eagle	2
Please Don't Quote Me	3
Remember 9/11/2001	4
The Civil War In Missouri 1861	5
The Civil War/September 1861	6
Members Page	8
Open Enrollment Date Change	9
From the Editor	9
Meeting Information	9
Today in History	10
About NSC	10

Have you looked at the 1 year CD rates published in Sunday's paper? They run from a "glorious" high of 1.05% at the Bank of Las Vegas (the only one at 1%) step laddering down to 0.74; 0.30; 0.15; 0.10 ending with 0.05 at Nevada State Bank. How is a saver supposed to generate any income from those kind of rates? Obviously you can't and that's just the way the Wall St./ Washington D.C. axis of power wants it.

Remember, these interest rates are not the result of a capitalistic free market economy. They represent a conscious decision on the part of the ruling elite to transfer wealth and economic independence away from the savers.

If you are a saver you know how this policy has affected you. But

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

what about the country? The American Institute for Economic Research estimates current interest rate policies have cost savers hundreds of billions of dollars in interest income. That loss has cost the economy as much as \$587 billion in consumption and as many as 4.6 million jobs. And it's not going to stop. In a Las Vega Review-Journal article on 8/10/11 "Super low interest rates offered for two more years" it was reported "The central bank left open the possibility of a third round of bond purchases designed to hold interest rates down and push stock prices up. (emphasis added).

I think we all understand that there are positives that flow from low interest rates and rising stock prices, The problem is there is no balance or moderation in the current governing mind-set. It's all about taking from the millions whose labor, productivity, entrepreneurship and savings created the wealth and transferring it to a small bunch of Wall St./Pennsylvania Ave. paper pushing, ivory tower nothings. They've produced nothing, earned nothing, deserve nothing but are ending up with everything.

So, where are we here in Nevada? We have a slew of people running for the House and Senate. So far , I have not heard even one of them speak on this subject. If you are a saver, right now you don't have a single candidate who will give you and the massive injustice you are suffering so much as a by-your-leave. But, Hey! They all love you, are filled with compassion for you and promise to work very hard to take care of you – after they've bankrupted you. #

## Old Abe the War Eagle

During the Civil War, Army units adopted nicknames or mascots to build the soldiers' spirits and unity.

Some Civil War units had live bears, dogs, or even goats as mascots. But by far the famous mascot in the Civil War was Old Abe, the War Eagle from Wisconsin.

Native Americans caught Old Abe near Park Falls, Wisconsin, when he was very young. Eventually, some soldiers from the Eau Claire area bought the young eagle and made him the mascot of their unit---the

8th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. They named him "Old Abe" in honor of President Abraham Lincoln.

Because Old Abe was such an impressive mascot, his unit earned the nickname---the "Eagle Regiment."

Like his fellow Wisconsin soldiers, Old Abe was in many battles. During the fighting, a soldier was in charge of protecting Old Abe, who was tied to his perch by a cord. When the battle was over, Old Abe was sometimes allowed to wander about the soldiers' camp.

After the Civil War, Old Abe lived in his own special room in the basement of the State Capitol in Madison. Because he was so famous as a Civil War mascot, he toured the country and thousands of tourists visited him at the Capitol.

In 1881, a small fire broke out near his room in the Capitol. Although he was not burned, Old Abe got sick from the smoke and died a few weeks later. He was more than 21-years-old when he died.

Civil War veterans from around the country were very sad when Old Abe died. As a final tribute, Old Abe's body was preserved and placed in a glass display case in the Capitol.

In 1904, the Capitol burned down, and the body of Old Abe was lost in the fire. However, copies or replicas of Old Abe were created so that people would al-

ways remember him and the soldiers who fought and died in the Civil War.

Since 1915, a replica of Old Abe has been on display in the room at the Capitol where the Wisconsin Assembly meets.

A replica of Old Abe also is on display at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum.



**The 101st Airborne Division patch is based on Old Abe. #**

## “Please Don’t Quote Me”

It was very much discussed whether the South would carry out its threat to secede and set up a separate government, the cornerstone of which should be, protection to the "Divine" institution of slavery. For there were people who believed in the "divinity" of human slavery, as there are now people who believe Mormonism and Polygamy to be ordained by the Most High. We forgive them for entertaining such notions, but forbid their practice. It was generally believed that there would be a flurry; that some of the extreme Southern States would go so far as to pass ordinances of secession. But the common impression was that this step was so plainly suicidal for the South, that the movement would not spread over much of the territory and would not last long.

Doubtless the founders of our government, the majority of them at least, regarded the confederation of the colonies as an experiment. Each colony considered itself a separate government; that the confederation was for mutual protection against a foreign foe, and the prevention of strife and war among themselves. If there had been a desire on the part of any single State to withdraw from the compact at any time while the number of States was limited to the original thirteen, I do not suppose there would have been any to contest the right, no matter how much the determination might have been regretted. The problem changed on the ratification of the Constitution by all the colonies; it changed still more when amendments were added; and if the right of any one State to withdraw continued to exist at all after the ratification of the Constitution, it certainly ceased on the formation of new States, at least so far as the new States themselves were concerned. It was never possessed at all by Florida or the States west of the Mississippi, all of which were purchased by the treasury of the entire nation. Texas and the territory brought into the Union in consequence of annexation, were purchased with both blood and treasure; and Texas, with a domain greater than that of any European state except Russia, was permitted to retain as state property all the public lands within its borders. It would have been ingratitude and injustice of the most flagrant sort for this State to withdraw from the Union after all that had been spent and done to introduce her; yet, if separation had actually occurred, Texas must necessarily have gone with the South, both on account of her institutions and her geographical position. Secession was illogical as well as impracticable; it was revolution.

Now, the right of revolution is an inherent one. When people are oppressed by their government, it is a natural right they enjoy to relieve themselves of the oppression, if they are strong enough, either by withdrawal from it, or by overthrowing it and substituting a government more acceptable. But any people or part of a people who resort to this remedy, stake their lives, their property, and every claim for protection given by citizenship on the issue. Victory, or the conditions imposed by the conqueror must be the result.

In the case of the war between the States it would have been the exact truth if the South had said, "We do not want to live with you Northern people any longer; we know our institution of slavery is obnoxious to you, and, as you are growing numerically stronger than we, it may at some time in the future be endangered. So long as you permitted us to control the government, and with the aid of a few friends at the North to enact laws constituting your section a guard against the escape of our property, we were willing to live with you. You have been submissive to our rule heretofore; but it looks now as if you did not intend to continue so, and we will remain in the Union no longer." Instead of this the seceding States cried lustily, "Let us alone; you have no constitutional power to interfere with us." Newspapers and people at the North reiterated the cry. Individuals might ignore the constitution; but the Nation itself must not only obey it, but must enforce the strictest construction of that instrument; the construction put upon it by the Southerners themselves. The fact is the constitution did not apply to any such contingency as the one existing from 1861 to 1865. Its framers never dreamed of such a contingency occurring. If they had foreseen it, the probabilities are they would have sanctioned the right of a State or States to withdraw rather than that there should be war between brothers. ...

The fathers themselves would have been the first to declare that their prerogatives were not irrevocable. They would surely have resisted secession could they have lived to see the shape it assumed."

**Ulysses S. Grant, Chapter 16: Discussing Secession, *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant***





## The Civil War In Missouri – 1861

**This is for Belle Earl Chohanin, our Director of Finances who was born in Missouri – Vern** (Under the Missouri Compromise, Maine joined the Union as a free state in 1820, Missouri as a slave state in 1821. In 1860 there were 144,930 slaves, 9.75% of the population, in Missouri.

January 11, 1861 Federal soldiers seize buildings in St. Louis to prevent them from falling into Rebel hands

March 21, 1861 Missouri secessionist convention adjourns having voted 98-1 against secession

April 25, 1861 In a daring nighttime operation Illinois troops steam from Alton to St. Louis and remove 10,000 muskets with the help of federal troops in the armory (The Union had a lot of these—inaccurate)

May 10, 1861 Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyons [US] takes control of St. Louis to end rioting, seizing Camp Jackson (Confederate militia) and 1200 1855 Springfield Rifles (The Union had few of these yet.)

May 15, 1861 Nathaniel Lyons [USA] occupies Jefferson City, capital of Missouri

May 21, 1861 Missouri declares its neutrality in the Civil War

May 21, 1861 Sterling Price\* signs an agreement with William Harney, essentially handing Missouri over to federal forces.

May 24, 1861 Sterling Price refuses to disband his troops

June 17, 1861 Nathaniel Lyons captures Boonville

July 11, 1861 Sterling Price, Confederate governor Claiborne Jackson, Nathaniel Lyon, and Francis Blair meet at Planters' House in St. Louis to discuss a truce. Lyon was quoted as saying "This means war" after the talks end abruptly

August 10, 1861 Battle of Wilson's Creek [US], Battle of Springfield [CS] Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon [USA] is killed (the first Union General to be killed in the Civil War) in the Confederate victory

August 28, 1861 Ulysses S. Grant is given command of federal forces in Southern Illinois and Southeastern Missouri. (Grant was not an important General yet and neither was R.E. Lee.)

August 30, 1861 John C. Fremont [USA] declares martial law in Missouri and frees slaves of Missouri Confederates.

September 11, 1861 President Lincoln orders John C. Fremont to rescind his order freeing some slaves in Missouri and issue a new order conforming to the Confiscation Act passed by Congress

September 12, 1861 – September 20, 1861 Battle of Lexington – Sterling Price, with 18,000 men, lays siege to Lexington, Missouri, garrisoned with a federal force of 3,600 under Colonel James Mulligan. After fighting intensified on September 19, Mulligan surrendered on the 20th.

November 2, 1861 President Lincoln relieves John C. Fremont from duty.

November 7, 1861 Battle of Belmont – U. S. Grant [USA] defeats Gideon Pillow [CSA]. Grant's men are then routed by B. F. Cheatham [CSA]. Losses: U. S. 607 C. S. 641

November 19, 1861 Henry W. Halleck assumes command of Union forces in Missouri...

**And much later** – January 11, 1864 – The 13th Amendment (ending slavery) to the Constitution is proposed by **Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri.**

\* Sterling Price, the 11th Governor of Missouri (1853 to 1857), was a CSA Major General most noted for his losses at the Battles of Pea Ridge and Westport during the Civil War—the latter being the culmination of his ill-fated Missouri Campaign of 1864. Following the war, Price took his remaining troops to Mexico rather than surrender, unsuccessfully seeking service with the Emperor Maximilian there. He ultimately returned to Missouri, where he died in poverty and was buried in St. Louis.

## The Civil War – September 1861

September 1861 saw further political pressure put on General McClellan to attack Confederate forces near to Washington. McClellan presented his plan of attack to Lincoln on September 27th 1861. McClellan continued to resent the political pressure that was being put on him as he knew that if his plan failed he would be blamed for possibly losing the American Civil War for the North. McClellan was the same all through the war. He never thought he had enough men or supplies to attack. President Lincoln eventually removed him from command, first as general-in-chief, then from the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln offered this famous evaluation of McClellan: "If he can't fight himself, he excels in making others ready to fight." Indeed, McClellan was the most popular of that army's commanders with its soldiers, who felt that he had their morale and well-being as paramount concerns. McClellan ran for president against Lincoln, as a Democrat, in 1864 and was soundly defeated.

September 1st: Union forces commanded by General Rosecrans tightened their hold on western Virginia. (West Virginia is one of two American states formed during the American Civil War (1861–1865), along with Nevada, and is the only state to form by seceding from a Confederate state. West Virginia became the 35th state on June 20, 1863)

September 2nd: President Lincoln voiced his concerns with regards to the declaration of martial law in Missouri. He believed that it would turn away those in the state who were sympathetic to the Union.

September 3rd: General Polk ordered Confederate troops into Kentucky (a border state, Kentucky had 19.5% of the population as slaves and the Unionist Kentuckians saw nothing wrong with this.). When war started, Polk was a bishop in the Episcopal Church but resigned from the Church because of its support of the Union. (Kentucky was the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary Todd, and his southern counterpart, Confederate President Jefferson Davis.)

September 4th: Troops commanded by Polk seized Columbus, thus ending Kentucky's attempt to stay neutral in the war. (The Kentucky legislature petitioned the Union for help.) (Lincoln had previously said, "I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky and now he did." In a September 1861 letter to Orville Browning, Lincoln wrote "I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game. ... We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of the capital.)

September 5th: Union troops commanded by Ulysses Grant prepared to move into Kentucky in response to the move made by Polk.

September 6th: Union forces captured Paducah without bloodshed. This town gave the Union a large measure of control over the river systems that were vital to the region.

September 9th: Lincoln was advised by numerous senior military figures to relieve General Frémont of his command in Missouri. Lincoln did not take this advice but appointed General David Hunter to assist Frémont.

September 10th: The Confederacy appointed General Albert Sidney Johnston as commander of the Confederate Armies of the West.

September 11th: Lincoln ordered Frémont to withdraw his order regarding property and slave confiscation in Missouri for anyone who voiced their support for the Confederacy. Lincoln ordered Frémont to come into line with the Confiscation Act passed by Congress. To emphasize his order, Lincoln sent Judge Joseph Holt to St. Louis to push Frémont towards moderating his stance.

September 12th: Lee, with 30,000 men under his command, expected to fight a force led by the Unionist General Rosecrans at Meadow Bridge, western Virginia. However, at the last moment Rosecrans changed his direction of movement and engaged a Confederate force at Cheat Mountain, comprehensively defeating them. Union losses

*(Continued on page 7)*



*(Continued from page 6)*

were 9 dead and 12 wounded while the Confederates lost nearly 100 men.

September 14th: 'USS Colorado' sank the 'Judah', which was attempting to break the Federal blockade on Southern ports.

September 15th: Confederate forces continued their efforts to capture Lexington. 3,600 Union defenders faced 18,000 Confederate troops. Colonel Mulligan, the Union commander of Lexington, waited for reinforcements unaware that all his messages to General Frémont were being read by the Confederates.

September 16th: Union reinforcements sent to Lexington were captured en route by the Confederates who knew their movements beforehand.

September 18th: Having received supplies, including ammunition, the Confederates launched a major assault on Lexington. The Union defenders were cut off from their fresh water supplies by Confederate snipers.

September 19th: Confederate forces captured the hills around Lexington thus making the city even more open to artillery attacks. An attempt to get supplies to the Union defenders via the river system failed when the Confederates captured the supply boats along with their supplies.

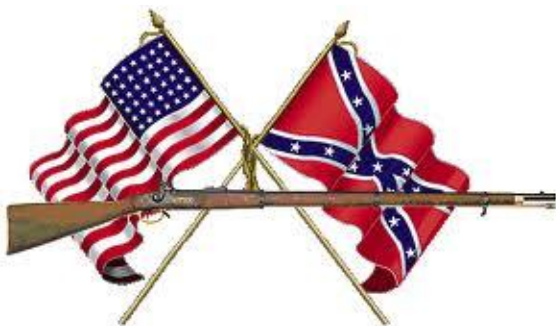
September 20th: Lexington finally fell to Confederate forces. Along with 1,600 prisoners, the Confederates also found \$1 million – the Union forces payroll. Frémont's perceived failure to help the Union defenders at Lexington badly counted against him in Washington DC.

September 21st: All the evidence pointed to the situation in Missouri descending into chaos. Law and order had broken down with murder a common offence, as was the destruction of property.

September 24th: Frémont shut down a newspaper printed in St Louis that questioned his leadership during the siege of Lexington. The editor of the 'St. Louis Evening News' was also arrested.

September 27th: McClellan responded to the public's overwhelming desire for him to launch an offensive against Confederate forces near Washington. McClellan discussed his strategy with President Lincoln. McClellan based his future strategy on highly inflated figures regarding the strength of Confederate forces near the capital. He told Lincoln that there were 150,000 Confederate troops near Washington DC. In fact, there were probably no more than 50,000. The president was told that 35,000 men were needed to guard the city with a further 23,000 needed to guard the Potomac River. This left him with about 75,000 men to launch his campaign against Confederate forces. McClellan demanded a force of 150,000 men to give him parity with the perceived strength of the Confederates.

September 30th: Great public pressure was put on Lincoln to give his backing to an attack on Richmond led by McClellan. The president had to balance public desires with what McClellan had told him about the size of the Confederate force near the capital.



### At the August Meeting



Vice President Vern Perry with Patty Gurney, State of Nevada, Aging and Disability services Division Elder Rights Advocate. Patty told us of many senior services available from the Nevada Aging and Disability Services Division.

**Thank you Patty!**



Thanks to all members who have contributed time and money to NSC especially Ted Mendalski.



### September 11, 2011

During the First World War, in May 1918, President Woodrow Wilson approved the suggestion of the Women's Committee of National Defenses recommending that American women should wear a black band on the upper left arm adorned with a gold star. Each star representing a family member who had given his or her life for their country. President Woodrow Wilson first used the term "Gold Star Mother" in his Letter to the Women's Committee. Grace D. Seibold, who lost her son, 1st Lieutenant George Seibold, in France, is recognized as the first "Gold Star" mother.

The blue and gold star banner tradition began in WW I when white Service Flags bordered in red were displayed from homes, business, schools and churches to indicate, by the use of a blue star, each active service member in the U.S. Military. A gold star indicated those who had given their lives for their country.

This tradition has continued through World War II, the Korean War and up through the present day.

The last Sunday of September has officially been declared Gold Star Mothers Day.



Grace D. Seibold

- ✔ Your membership anniversary date is on the Foghorn Mailing label. If the label is RED, please renew your membership, either by mail, or at the next meeting you attend. Your name is removed from the membership list 90 days after expiration.
- ✔ Membership dues are \$10.00 per person.



# Medicare.gov

The Official U.S. Government Site for Medicare

**In 2011 you can join, switch, or drop a Medicare Advantage or Part D plan between OCTOBER 15 AND DECEMBER 7. Your coverage will begin on January 1, 2012.**

**You can leave your Medicare Advantage plan and switch to original Medicare between JANUARY 1 AND FEBRUARY 14. If you lose your drug coverage due to making this switch you have until February 14 to join a Part D plan. Changes will be effective on the first day of the following month.**

**During this period you are not allowed to:**

- Switch from original Medicare to a Medicare Advantage plan
- Switch from one Medicare Advantage plan to another
- Switch from on Medicare prescription plan to another

**Confused? Call SHIP on 486-3478 for help.**

**Pay attention to any documents you get from your insurance company in October. Remember October 15 to December 7.**

## From the Editor

"If you put the federal government in charge of the Sahara Desert, in five years there'd be a shortage of sand." - Milton Friedman

**Florence Petris**, the NSC Director of Records celebrated her (should I tell?) birthday on August 16, 2011.

**Belle Earl Chohanin**, the NSC Director of Finance celebrated her (should I tell?) birthday on September the second.

**Happy Birthday Florence & Belle and have many more.**

**Ken Mahal**, the NSC President celebrated his 90th birthday on April 6th.

**Vern Perry**, the NSC Vice President celebrated his 79th birthday on May the fourth.

**Hundreds of years of experience,  
-at no cost to you!**



**Vern**

### Next Meeting

The next meeting will be Thursday, October 13 starting at 10 a.m. at >>>>>



**After the meeting why don't you eat and play, and stay all day?**

**Our October Speaker will be:**

***Announced Later***

# NEVADA SENIORS COALITION, INC.

11925 Las Vegas Blvd. S.  
Las Vegas, NV 89183-5432

**Ken Mahal**                      **President**

Phone: 702.737.1377

Fax: 702 .446.5534

e-mail: kentajmahal@cox.com

**Vernon Perry**                **Vice President/Newsletter**

## **Directors:**

**Belle Chohanin**              Finance

**Florence Petris**             Records

**Vernon Perry**                Membership

**Knight Allen**                Legislation

**Richard Thomas**          Communications

**Vernon Perry**                Issues

**Tina Rowe**                    Liaison

**September 8, 1915**

## **First Zeppelin Raid on England**

On September 8, 1915, a German Zeppelin commanded by Heinrich Mathy, one of the great airship commanders of World War I, hits Aldersgate in central London, killing 22 people and causing £500,000 worth of damage.

The Germans enjoyed great success with the Zeppelin over the course of 1915 and 1916, terrorizing the skies over the British Isles. The first Zeppelin attack on London came on May 31, 1915; it killed 28 people and wounded 60 more.

By May 1916, the Germans had killed a total of 550 Britons with aerial bombing.

The following summer, Mathy piloted a new Zeppelin, the L31 in more attacks on London on the night of August 24-25, 1916. His ship was damaged upon landing; while he was waiting for repairs to be made, Mathy received word that the British had managed for the first time to shoot down a Zeppelin, using incendiary bullets.

Shortly after that, Mathy wrote pessimistically: "It is only a question of time before we join the rest. Everyone admits that they feel it. Our nerves are ruined by mistreatment. If anyone should say that he was not haunted by visions of burning airships, then he would be a braggart."

True to his prediction, Mathy's L31 was shot down during a raid on London on the night of October 1-2, 1916. He is buried in Staffordshire,

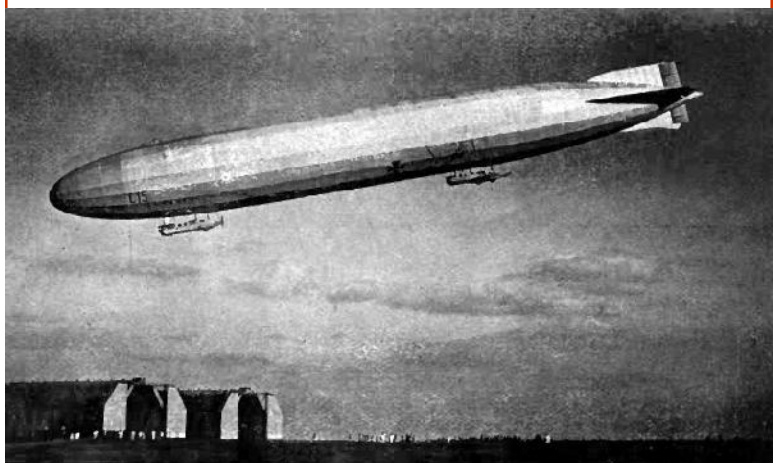
The Nevada Seniors Coalition, Inc (NSC) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. No person is excluded on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin.

**The organization's purpose is to promote the physical and social welfare of senior citizens, their children and grandchildren.**

The organizations' goals and objectives are:

- Improvement of political and governmental institutions and processes on local, state and federal levels.
- Identify legislative trends at all levels and set NSC priorities.
- Support domestic policies responsive to the needs and will of the Nevada senior population.
- Work to involve more seniors in government. to assure government is open, responsive and accountable.
- Keep members and the general public informed on current issues affecting them. Encourage them to make their voices heard at all government levels.
- Work with other organizations in a common endeavor when their issues and programs coincide with those of NSC.

in a cemetery constructed for the burial of Germans killed on British soil during both World Wars.



**A WWI German Zeppelin Airship**