

The

NSC FOGHORN

TM



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

July 14, 2016

Special Points of Interest

The Ohio Burgee is the official flag of Ohio and is known as being the only non-rectangular U.S. state flag. The swallowtail flag uses the colors red, white and blue in its design, which represents the state's natural features. Reference to Ohio's admission into the union is also represented in the flag. The design was created in 1901 and was adopted in 1902.



A burgee shape is usually seen on sail powered ships. A similarly shaped flag was used by Ohio and other cavalry units during the Civil War

VWP

Mid-Year Report from the Legislature

By Vice President Knight Allen

Whoa! Wait a minute. This is an even numbered year and the legislature isn't in session. How can there be a "report"?

I realize a lot of people have an inkling that there are things going on during the time between sessions but I don't think too many have a clear understanding of how much is happening and how it all flows into the regular session. For example, there are already over 100 Bill Draft Requests on file for the 2017 session.

Without going into great detail which would probably bore you here's a quick rundown:

There are 2 Interim Committees - Finance and the Legislative Commission

There are 17 Statutory Committees

There are 2 Interim Studies

There are 38 non-legislative committees. The Nevada Silver Haired Legislative Forum is in this group

That's a total of 59 Committees and probably 200 or more people all working diligently to get what they want from the 2017 legislative session.

If you'd like to delve into this deeper it's very easy. Just Google: nevada state legislature. Click on to the home page. Click on to "Interim" and start scrolling down. If you find something you'd like to know more about just click on to it and see what's going on. I warn you though. It can be addictive.

For many years my addiction has been the Legislative Commission. This is the group of legislators charged with reviewing and approving the Administrative Regulations among other duties.

On the surface the process is simple: the legislature passes laws and the bureaucracy implements them by regulations.

However, the difference between legislative intent and bureau-

(Continued on page 2)

Inside This Issue

Please Don't Quote Me	3
Declaration of Independence	4
Nevada ADRC	5
Members Page	6
Pasteur & Stevens	7
Today in History	8
About NSC	8

(Continued from page 1)

cratic interpretation can sometimes make for really interesting discussions. It's particularly fun to watch legislators who usually can't agree on what day of the week it is come together to tell the representatives from some Department that they worked very hard to craft a compromise on a (whatever) bill and the proposed regulation doesn't even come close to what the legislature intended. The message is usually clear - go back and fix it.

Here are a couple of bits of information that came out of the last Legislative Commission meeting on 6/28/16:

Special license plates: 31 groups getting money from their sales have never received an in depth audit by the state.

- Health Exchange: The Exchange paid their various vendors for 17,000 hours of work but the State Auditor could only find 3,000 hours that were accounted for.
- State Dental Board: was created in 1951 and has never received an in depth audit by the state. Auditors discovered over \$200 thousand dollars in overpayment of legal fees not a penny of which appeared anywhere on its balance sheet. Also, the Board was overcharging dentists and their assistants for license fees and when this was discovered the Board refused to reimburse the money.

And the beat goes on.

Read a blurb in the RJ that our new NHL team may be named after me. Some wag suggested it should be called the NEON KNIGHTS.

Isn't that a perfect description of me? All sparkly, bright and shimmering with neon excitement?

No? Hell no!

Awwww....

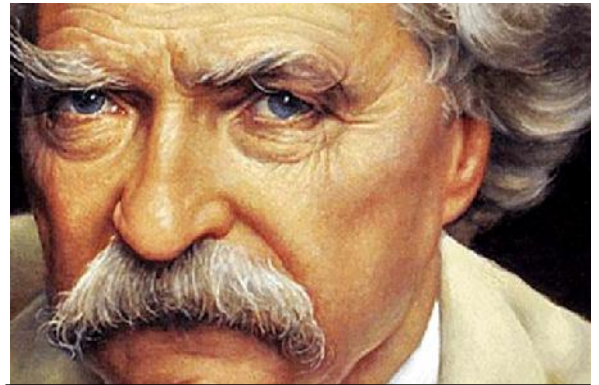
Oh well. It'll still be fun to see my name is the paper almost every day rather than just in the letters to the editor every once in a while.

Knight can be reached at: knightallen702@yahoo.com

**One Dollar Bill
1917 Series
Value circulated
– \$75 to \$150
Depending on
condition
Value uncircu-
lated
– \$350
Picture of Pil-
grims on left
side.
Then
7.375" x 3.125"
Now**



“Please Don’t Quote Me”

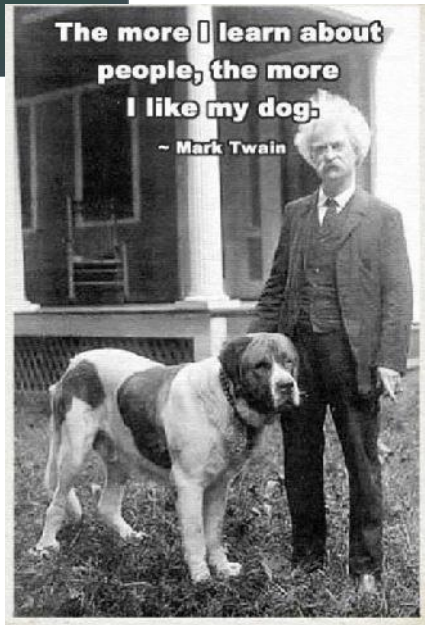
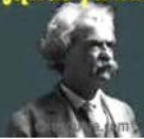


Mark my words by Mark Twain.

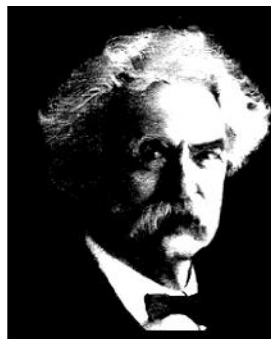
Samuel Clemens, who wrote under the pen name "Mark Twain", was born two weeks after Halley's Comet reached perihelion on November 30, 1835. In his 1909 autobiography, Clemens wrote: "I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next year, and I expect to go out with it. It will be the greatest disappointment of my life if I don't go out with Halley's Comet. The Almighty has said, no doubt: 'Now here are these two unaccountable freaks; they came in together, they must go out together.'" Clemens died on 21 April 1910, the day after Halley's Comet reached perihelion. Age 75. (Halley's comet comes near the Earth every 75 years and has forever it seems.

GO TO
HEAVEN FOR
THE CLIMATE
HELL FOR
THE COMPANY

Mark Twain



Why is it that we rejoice at a birth and grieve at a funeral? It is because we are not the person involved.



"Sometimes I wonder whether the world is being run by smart people who are putting us on or by imbeciles who really mean it."

-- Mark Twain

Mark Twain

American Author and Humorist
(1835-1910)

QuoteHD.com

Declaration of Independence

On **July 2, 1776**, The Second Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, formally adopted a resolution for independence from Great Britain. The vote was unanimous, with New York abstaining. The 13 colonies had been complaining for over a year because of steep taxes, the Stamp Act of 1765, and the fact that they were being ruled by a king across the ocean, and had no voice in Parliament. Though many colonists wished to remain under British rule, many did not. Thomas Paine published the pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776), in which he asserted that King George III was a brute, among other things, had gradually turned the tide in favor of independence: it was a sensation among colonists, selling a large number of copies. Paine signed his royalties over to Congress.

The resolution had first been presented to Congress on June 7 by Richard Henry Lee, but New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina were not sure they wanted to declare independence. The Congress agreed to meet at a later date, in the meantime, assembling a committee of five to draft a document explaining and declaring independence.

The committee consisted of a red-haired lawyer from Virginia named Thomas Jefferson; a Connecticut lawyer named Roger Sherman; Benjamin Franklin; John Adams; and Robert Livingston. Adams suggested that Jefferson should be the chief writer, since "I am obnoxious, suspect, and unpopular. You are very much otherwise." As they discussed the wording, arguments broke out. Sherman picked his teeth and Franklin threatened to play his harmonica if Sherman didn't stop.

The document was carefully penned in 17 days by Jefferson on a portable desk that he'd designed. Congress, on **July 2**, formally **adopted** the resolution to break with Great Britain and declare independence, becoming the United States of America. This is the day John Adams thought would be celebrated. Why? Because it was on July 2, 1776, that delegates at the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia officially separated the 13 American colonies from Britain by approving a motion for independence advanced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. Twelve of the 13 colonies approved it (New York abstained, as its representatives did not have permission to vote for it at that time).

The next day, on July 3, Adams wrote a letter to his wife Abigail with this prediction:

"The Second Day of July 1776, will be the most memorable Epocha, in the History of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated, by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the Day of Deliverance by solemn Acts of Devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with Pomp and Parade, with Shews, Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other from this Time forward forever more."

The Declaration of Independence was **formally adopted on July 4**, though, which is the day we now mark as Independence Day. Nearly a month would go by, however, before the actual signing of the document took place. First, New York's delegates didn't officially give their support until **July 9** because their home assembly hadn't yet authorized them to vote in favor of independence. Next, it took two weeks for the Declaration to be "engrossed"—written on parchment in a clear hand. Most of the delegates signed on **August 2**, but several—Elbridge Gerry, Oliver Wolcott, Lewis Morris, Thomas McKean and Matthew Thornton—signed on a later date. (Two others, John Dickinson and Robert R. Livingston, never signed at all.) The signed parchment copy now resides at the National Archives in the Rotunda for the Charters of Freedom, alongside the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. At 26, Edward Rutledge was the youngest signer of the Declaration. At 70, Benjamin Franklin was the oldest. Two future presidents signed the document: Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Benjamin Harrison, the father and great-grandfather of two future presidents, also signed the document.

Since John Hancock was president of the Congress, he got to sign the Declaration of Independence first, and his large, flamboyant signature became an informal synonym for "signature," as in, "Put your John Hancock right here." On signing the Declaration of Independence John Hancock commented, "The British ministry can read that name without spectacles; let them double their reward." The reward was £500 for his capture.

NEVADA ADRC

ONE STOP ACCESS



To Information and Resources

AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER (ADRC)

Nevada's Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) are friendly, welcoming organizations that individuals can contact for information and assistance regarding public benefits, programs and services.

Services include :

- Information and Referral
- Assistance and Advocacy
- Eligibility and Access to Services

What Services are Available?

- Benefits Counseling
- Caregiver Support
- Consumer Advocacy
- Housing Assistance
- Personal Care Assistance
- Respite Care
- Utility Rebates and Discounts
- Nutritional Needs/SNAP
- Home & Vehicle Modifications

Who Can Access ADRC Services?

- Senior Adults
- Individuals with Disabilities
- Caregivers



702-364-2273 or email: adrc@nevadaseniorservices.org
 Nevada Senior Services 901 N. Jones Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89108

Funded by: Nevada Aging & Disability Services Division

At the June Meeting



Members

Renewing Members

- ♥Dr. Herbert E. Randall♥
- ♥Michelle Shafe♥
- ♥Dorothy Sundquist♥

Thank you for your continued support

Our speaker at the June 9th meeting was Sharon Goldstrohm from the State of Nevada, Aging and Disability Services Division. Sharon is the Community Development Specialist of the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Programs and the Medicare “Extra Help” Program. She explained these important programs and provided much literature for the members to take home with them. Another great speaker. Good job Sharon!



*Thanks to all NSC members who contributed time, gifts and money to us
It is very much appreciated.*

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.





Louis Pasteur successfully tested his rabies vaccine on July 5, 1885. Pasteur had begun work on a vaccine in 1882, using a weakened form of the virus taken from the spinal cords of infected animals. The research was time-consuming, because it took several weeks for the virus to

reach his test animals' brains after they were infected, but Pasteur soon realized that people didn't need to have the vaccine on board before they were bitten, as with other diseases. The delay between the rabid animal's bite and the outbreak of the disease meant the vaccine could be given only when needed, and it would have plenty of time to work.

In 1885, a nine-year-old boy named Joseph Meister was bitten by a rabid dog. He was brought to Pasteur, and though Pasteur didn't feel his vaccine was sufficiently tested yet, he knew the boy would certainly die otherwise, so he took a chance. It was a tense few weeks waiting to see if Meister would come down with the disease, but the boy recovered, and three months later was pronounced in good health. Pasteur's fame spread quickly, and the era of preventative medicine had begun.



American genetics pioneer Nettie Stevens, was born in Cavendish, Vermont on July 7, 1861. Her early life was a repeating cycle of working as a teacher or a librarian, saving up her money, and then going back to school to further her education. She finally finished her master's degree and began work on her Ph.D. in biology when she was 39 years old; she worked as a researcher at the same

time. While studying mealworms, she discovered that male sex cells could have either an X or a Y chromosome, while female sex cells could only carry X chromosomes. Based on this observation, she concluded that the sex of an organism was determined based on what chromosome it had inherited from its male parent.

The theory of chromosomes as a basis for inheritance was still pretty new, and Stevens didn't get any support for her theory from other scientists, who believed that the sex of the offspring was either determined by the mother or by environmental factors. Another researcher, Edmund Beecher Wilson, came up with a similar theory to Stevens', but hers proved to be more accurate, because he had only looked at the male sex cells.

Stevens was only able to devote 11 years of her life to the study of biology; she died of breast cancer at the age of 50. She was one of the first American women to be recognized for her contribution to the field of biology.

Next Meeting

The next meeting will be on
Thursday August 11, 2016
Starting at 10 a.m. at



Whitney Recreation Center
5712 E. Missouri Ave., Las Vegas, NV
702-455-7576

Our August 11 Speaker will be:

**Quality Assurance Specialist
Office of Consumer Health Assistance (govCHA)**

Sherlene Simpson

NEVADA SENIORS COALITION, INC.

3001 Cabana Drive Unit 71
Las Vegas, NV 89122-4064

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Vernon Perry	Membership
Knight Allen	Legislation
Vernon Perry	Issues

July 14, 1789 The Fall of the Bastille

The storming of the Bastille, a fortress-prison in Paris, was one of the key events and iconic moments of the early years of the French Revolution. When King Louis XVI ascended the throne of France in 1774, the government was deeply in debt as a result of colonial wars, and this debt worsened as France threw its support - and money - behind the American rebels in their war against the British crown. Famine was widespread, as was a general malaise, leading to the summoning of the Estates General to discuss the status of the nation. Disgruntled members of the Third Estate (98% of the population) formed the National Assembly in June of 1789 and signed the Tennis Court Oath on June 20. When Jacques Necker, the king's finance minister with some desire to appease the commoners with reform, was dismissed, mobs in Paris began to riot, believing that the king and royal forces meant to shut down the newly-formed National Constituent Assembly.

They soon directed their anger at the relatively lightly guarded medieval fortress of Bastille, both a symbol of monarchical despotism and power in addition to a storage place for tens of thousands of pounds of gunpowder, which the revolutionaries intended to seize for use in the muskets and cannon they had previously stolen. By the early hours of July 14, a large armed mob had gathered outside the prison and prepared to storm the building. By the early afternoon, the Bastille's military governor had surrendered the building, arms, and ammunition; he, along with other defenders of the prison, were beaten and killed by the mob, their heads raised above the crowd and paraded through

The Nevada Seniors Coalition, Inc. (NSC) is a nonprofit, non-partisan 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.

the streets.

Ninety-nine people died during the attack itself. The King, meanwhile, had been away at hunt; when he exclaimed that there had been a revolt upon learning of the fall of the Bastille, he was met with a reply from one member of the Estates-General and a social reformer: "Non, sire, c'est une révolution"*. On August 26, 1789, the National Constituent Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

(* "No, sire, it is a revolution!")

July 19th is a national holiday in France.

From <http://unhistorical.tumblr.com> (modified)