



Keystone Kapers

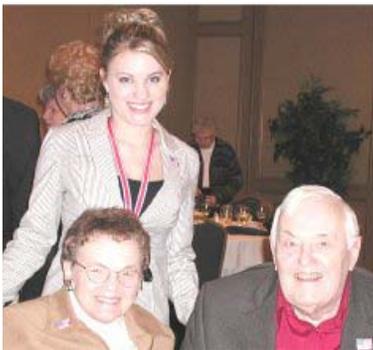
Volume LX, Issue 3

Pennsylvania State Society Children of the American Revolution

Winter 2005

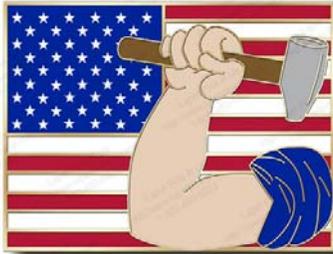
BRITTANY'S BATTLE CRY!

GREETINGS TROOPS AND VETERANS!



Brittany McCamley, State President pictured with her grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. McCamley at the DAR-SAR Constitution Week Luncheon.

**Restore The Home Front
With PA C.A.R.**



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Already the summer is behind us, with fall trailing closely behind and it still seems like we should be able to wake up everyday and go swimming! However, school is well on its way, as well as the Christmas season and this brings us a time of peace and happiness.

This fall brought many fun and exciting events for me as State President. I was delighted to bring greetings on behalf of our State Society at the annual *Constitution Week Luncheon* in September. The luncheon was held in the Philadelphia area where I can happily say many pins and t-shirts were sold. After Constitution Week it was off to a Veterans Day Luncheon in my home town of State College. The luncheon was a joint meeting of

the DAR and SAR and I was able to share my state project with my local DAR and SAR chapters. Pins and t-shirts were yet again a smash hit!

I would like to remind everyone to do their part in promoting C.A.R., from conversations with friends at school, to attending local C.A.R., DAR and SAR meetings. We must all do our part to help this organization prosper. I would like to once again send out a reminder to work on contests in your local societies, and don't forget to enter them! Please be aware of entry deadlines, and please make PA C.A.R. proud!

Before I close, I would like to take some time to remind everyone that



Christmas is a season of giving and caring. I encourage all of you to become active in your local communities and help those less fortunate than yourselves. There are plenty of opportunities, such as Toys for Tots, donating to your local Outreach and Women's Resource Centers, and of course the Holiday Help Trees at your local mall. The Children of the American Revolution is an organization of strong character and good citizenship, show your local communities how wonderful PA C.A.R. members truly are.

And remember....

RESTORE THE HOME FRONT WITH P C.A.R.!

Brittany McCamley
State President

HOGAN'S HEROES

Greeting members, seniors and friends of PA C.A.R.,

By now Pennsylvania C.A.R. Societies are well into the new year with three or four meetings already held. This year's programs give lots of great ideas for interesting meetings with a military theme. You can learn about D-Day (National President), our Founders of Freedom (National Second Vice President), Army Chaplains (National Chaplain), military history (National Librarian), Native Americans in the military (Museum Advisory), honor veterans (National Corresponding Secretary and Patriotic Education) or study the home front (American History and Pennsylvania State Project).

At this time of year in 1917, World War I had been raging throughout the world for four years. The U.S. had just entered World War I and American troops landed in France on June 25, 1917. On December 2, fighting ended on the Eastern Front and on December 7, the U.S. declared war on Austria-Hungary. The upcoming Christmas would be the last one of the war but a curious event had taken place during the Christmas of 1914, before the U.S. had entered the war. Christmas 1914 saw a brief, unofficial truce between British and German soldiers in No Man's Land. Enemy met enemy between the trenches. Some thousands of the fighting men on both sides met and shook hands between their trenches. British troops were astounded that they were out talking and shaking hands with the very men they had been trying to kill a few hours before. "It was a day of peace in war," commented a German participant, "It is only a pity that it was not decisive peace." French and Belgians took part as well. The truce was publicized from the moment news of it reached home in numerous newspapers in Britain and in Germany. It is perhaps the best and most heartening Christmas story of modern times. Remember this spontaneous joyous act of human nature during this holiday season when other less generous acts of human nature come to mind.

Pennsylvania C.A.R. has an extra supply of theme pins this year. After the State Project is covered, the extra funds will be used to support needy children in the world. Some ideas suggested are the victims of the earthquake in Pakistan, the victims of hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the children in Afghanistan and Iraq. These



ideas will be discussed at State Conference. In the meantime, you can do your part by selling the pins for \$10. There are two styles so designate the thin arm or the thick arm when ordering.

Now is the time to plan for State Conference and National Convention. State Conference is March 24-25, 2006 in State College, Pennsylvania. The tour will be the Pennsylvania Military Museum, the site of the 2005-2006 State Project. We will also elect our new State officers for 2006-2007. At State Conference last year, we had many Societies attending for the first time in a long time. It was great to meet new friends. Let's try to make this year another year with many Societies attending.

National Convention is April 21-23, 2006 in Washington, DC. It is a time to learn about other State projects and how other Societies across the country conduct their meetings. Pennsylvania makes it easy for you to attend. We host a luncheon in the State suite for attendees including friends from other States. Luncheon is free for Pennsylvania members and Seniors. The Pennsylvania State Society also pays the Registration Fee for all Pennsylvania members. We double up on rooms so if you are interested in coming, please contact me to make arrangements. Voting takes place for National officers. Watch for information in the C.A.R. Magazine and make plans to come to Convention and support Pennsylvania candidates.

Enthusiastically at the Home Front,

Miss Hogan
Senior State President
PA C.A.R.



New MEMBERS

Isaac Tripp Society

- 152532 Alexandra Noelle Evans
- 152533 Blake Patrick Evans
- 152534 Mitchell Xavier Evans
- 152535 James Richard Hankee
- 152536 Sarah Lyndal Hankee
- 152537 Kenneth Christian Moller
- 152538 Victoria Elizabeth Moller
- 152539 Alexander Frances Sparks
- 152540 Roger Lee Sparks, III

Presque Isle Society

- 152489 Hunter Marie Andrzejewski



Brittany McCamley, State President and Marguerite Fritsch, Senior National Registrar at the DAR – SAR Constitution Week Luncheon



DAR-SAR Constitution Week Luncheon. DAR SAR and C.A.R. representatives.



MEMBERSHIP

Members—You need Members for C.A.R. to exist

Educate—If you don't educate the kids, they will not understand that we need new members

Mention—Every once in awhile to your friends about C.A.R.

Become— Get your friends to become members of C.A.R.

Everyone—Tell everyone you know about C.A.R.

Remember—Remember to be as enthusiastic as you can about PA C.A.R.

Jake Hogan
State Chairman, Membership



***National Theme:
2005-2006 National Project***

Mr. John Sullivan was born and raised in Corona, Queens. Both of his parents were immigrants from Ireland. When World War II began, Mr. Sullivan was classified as 2B. To be classified as 2B meant that he was not necessary for the war effort because he was going to join the police force. As he watched all of his friends enlist and be shipped off, he remembers them telling him that he was fortunate. They told him they weren't sure what they were fighting for and that they were being sent over seas with no experience and World War I helmets. When Pearl Harbor was attacked in 1941, Mr. Sullivan tried to change his classification to 1A, which classified him as a healthy individual who was eligible for the armed forces. Although Mr. Sullivan had a background in the ROTC, the Draft Board denied him a changed classification twice. He finally accepted the fact that he would not enter the war and joined the Police Department where he patrolled around his neighborhood in Queens. Then his friend told him that the navy was offering anyone a naval intelligence duty. Originally Mr. Sullivan had not wanted to enter the navy, but he filled out an application and was accepted. Before he could report, Mr. Sullivan had to give the Police Department notice because any man who enlisted without informing the department would receive a complaint. He informed the department but was still given a complaint that the Naval Intelligence eventually nullified. On November 1, 1942 Mr. Sullivan reported to the Naval Intelligence. He was there for about a month when a Lieutenant Commander named Herman McCarthy approached him about a job. This job would be Mr. Sullivan's first experience in World War II.

In the interview Mr. Sullivan recalls Herman McCarthy calling him into his office and proceeding to tell him where he lived in Queens and information about his family. McCarthy was part of a secret unit that investigated Russia, Germany, and Italy during the war. He asked Mr. Sullivan to be his bodyguard and driver when he was investigating Italy. Mr. Sullivan accepted the job. McCarthy interviewed New York mobsters about the ports in Sicily. The mobster agreed to cooperate with the investigations because Roosevelt had asked Governor Dewey to send a representative to see Lucky Luciano, head of the Italian mafia, who was in jail in Sicily. They representative made a deal with Luciano that if his family cooperated in the investigations the United States would treat him and his family as political prisoners. Mr. Sullivan remembered the most dangerous interview as the time he was offended by a mobster and said something to him. The mobster became defensive and angry because he thought he was being set up by the secret service and the police department. The information he attained was later used when Eisenhower invaded Sicily from Africa. Eisenhower invaded Sicily in 1943 because the allies were not ready for a cross channel invasion. He was assisted by the British General Alexander and Patton. The target of the invasion was Messina, a gateway of shallow water between Sicily and Italy. The British landed on the southeastern side, while the Americans landed in the west. Unfavorable weather masked the invasion and aided the allies. The attack began before dawn on July 10. As the Italians put up a weak fight, Patton moved his army to the east coast to help the British against German blockades. Eventually the Germans withdrew to the mainland and were able to evacuate their troops. Eisenhower's invasion played a major role in the dismemberment of the fascist Italian regime.

After being McCarthy's bodyguard for six months, Mr. Sullivan was assigned to another unit. On May 5, 1943 he reported to Chicago, Illinois to attend mid-shipmen school. After his schooling he was asked to report to Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Sullivan had 20/20 vision and had been selected to receive recognition training. He attended a six-week course where he learned to identify Allie and Axis ships and aircraft in .75 seconds. In January 1944 Mr. Sullivan reported to Baltimore Maryland where a cargo ship had been transformed into a transport ship. The ship was commissioned and underwent a "shake down" or test drive in the Chesapeake Bay. Finally Mr. Sullivan and the ship left on its first trip to deliver troops to the western front. The ship would carry 5,000 troops across the Atlantic Ocean and return with a few officers. The ship zig-zaged across the Atlantic to avoid being attacked by German U-boats. The German's had been torpedoing American ships before they entered the war because they had been participating in trade with the Allies. Mr. Sullivan's first memory of the port at Casablanca in Africa was the smell of camel dung that reached the ship. When the ship was docked there was no shore patrol. Mr. Sullivan's experience in the police department earned him the job of shore patrol and he was allowed to select the marines who would accompany them. On one patrol Mr. Sullivan returned early because there was not much

area to patrol. All of a sudden he heard gun shots and saw two marines who had stayed behind running towards the ship. They had disturbed the local Muslim leader by peeking in at his harem. On the second trip to Casablanca the members of the crew tried to stay out of trouble. On the ship's third trip the captain followed a faster route and arrived in Cape Town South Africa earlier than expected. The ship left Cape Town and reached Bombay on May 24. It was in Bombay that the ship dropped off 5,000 troops. The ship had to pay \$500 to dock in the port. This was part of the Lend-Lease Policy Churchill had made with Roosevelt. This policy allowed the United States to "lend" England money for troops. Mr. Sullivan's final trip was from the east, through the Panama Canal, and out into the Pacific, where the ship dropped off troops on western islands preparing for the invasion of Japan. However, the atomic bombs were dropped and the war was over.

The first lesson to be learned from Mr. Sullivan's war experience is that war changes everything. Mr. Sullivan's first experience in World War II was not in combat or troop shipment. His first experience was with the investigations. The mafia is known as a powerful and dangerous crime family. However, when Roosevelt needed crucial information during the War he was able to overlook the mob's laundry list of crimes and make a deal with it. If a president had made a deal with the mob at any other point in American history he would have been accused of being involved with shady business. But, since the country was at war it was acceptable for the president to offer Luciano a better prison sentence. This experience makes you wonder, how far would a country go to win a war. There is a saying, "all's fair in love and war", but is bribing criminals really fair? In a peacetime society these actions would be unacceptable, so why are they tolerable during war? Wars, like World War II, that were being fought because of nationalism and imperialism instill extra amounts of pride in countries. Mr. Sullivan's story shows how the pride of the United States can compromise our nation's values to the point where we make questionable agreements with unfavorable characters.

Another lesson learned about war is that it changes people. Mr. Sullivan recalled his friends questioning their entrance into the army. When young people are confused and forced to do something that they know little about, they may rearrange their personalities to fit the situation. Boys that go off to war are scared. Mr. Sullivan had a very patriotic attitude because he tried to enter the army on numerous occasions. However, many did not share his enthusiasm. The World Wars were different from the American wars that followed. They happened at a time when people trusted the government and were proud to fight for their country. Although some people entering the war did not understand it they still went. There were not protests like Vietnam. The attitude of soldiers is affected by the time. At the time of World War II, the country trusted Roosevelt completely because he was working to fix the economy. At the time of Vietnam Nixon had lost the country's trust and the people no longer wanted to enter a war they did not understand. If the United States is to enter a questionable war where the public is divided, the president must have the public's trust. If the people do not trust the president the country has already failed. War is not just a political commitment or a commitment made by the soldiers. It is a commitment made by the entire country. The public must supply the soldiers. The economy must supply the funds. The government has to agree on the war and the people who stay behind must maintain the country. A war cannot be won with only half the country's support.

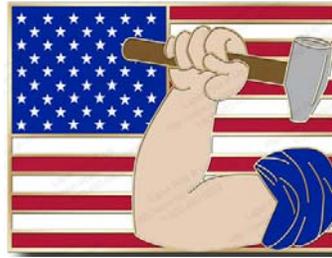
Oral history is not the history we learn about in our textbooks. Textbooks and lesson plans teach us the skeletal facts of history. Students can look at a death toll chart and read the numbers, but they cannot comprehend the loss. Oral history is the emotion of history. It's the history of the people and how they were affected by the events of their time. Oral history teaches us about pride and fear, success and hardships. Unless a student has been to war, they cannot understand what it feels like to sail half way around the world to deliver troops to exotic countries. There is something about listening to another human being discuss their near death war experiences that makes the stories more tangible than an article in a textbook. Oral history comes from real people that survived real experiences. However, oral history has its limits. For example, during my pre-interview with Mr. Sullivan I told him I would be recording his stories. He was delighted, but he told me that he would have to be careful with his facts. After many years, memories fade and the correct information is sometimes altered. Oral history cannot always be trusted to give the exact date and time of an attack, but it can be trusted to demonstrate the fear and anger that was present in a soldier's soul during the attack.

By: Caitlin Hogan
State First Vice President



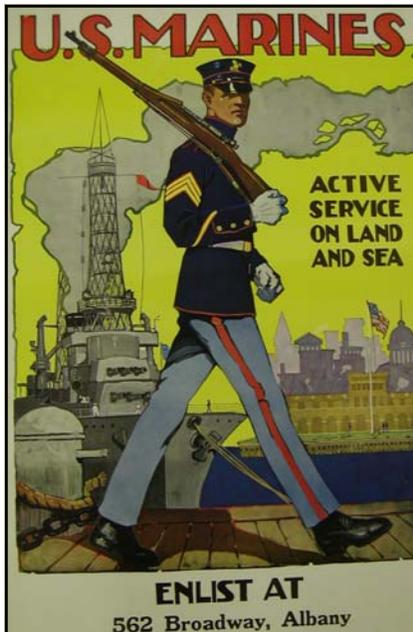


**Restore The Home Front
With PA C.A.R.**



World War One was brewing in Europe for a long time. The spark that ignited the war in Europe was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. The United States would not enter the war until 1917.

Untrained U.S. National Army men
on Fifth Avenue,
September 5, 1917 (CNP)

Posters were used extensively in World War I to encourage a positive public support of the war. These three were used to recruit for the Armed Forces. Copies of these are owned by the Pennsylvania Military Museum, in State College. PA C.A.R. is raising funds to restore these posters for display in the museum.

Timeline of World War I From WWW.World War I.com Website

June 28, 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austro-Hungarian empire, in Sarajevo, Bosnia
August 1, 1914	Outbreak of war Germany declares war on Russia
August 4, 1914	US President Woodrow Wilson declares policy of US neutrality
January 10, 1917	Allies state peace objectives in response to US President Woodrow Wilson's December 1916 peace note
January 31	Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare
February 3	US severs diplomatic ties with Germany
February 23 - April 5	German forces begin withdrawal to strong positions on the Hindenburg Line
February 24	Zimmermann Telegram is passed to the US by Britain, detailing alleged German proposal of an alliance with Mexico against the US
February 26	US President Woodrow Wilson requests permission from Congress to arm US merchantmen
March 1	Zimmermann Telegram published in US press
March 12	US President Woodrow Wilson announces arming of US merchantmen by executive order after failing to win approval from Congress
March 20	US President Woodrow Wilson's war cabinet votes unanimously in favor of declaring war on Germany
April 2	US President Woodrow Wilson delivers war address to Congress
April 6	US declares war on Germany
May 28	Pershing leaves New York for France
June 15	US Espionage Act passed
June 26	First US troops arrive in France, 1st Division
July 2	Pershing makes first request for army of 1,000,000 men
July 11	Pershing revises army request figures upwards to 3,000,000
December 7	US declares war on Austria-Hungary
January 8, 1918	US President Woodrow Wilson makes "Fourteen Points" speech to Congress
February 11	US President Woodrow Wilson makes "Four Principles" speech to Congress
May 25	German U-boats appear in US waters for first time
May 28	US forces victorious in first major action, Battle of Cantigny
June 6	US 3rd Division captures Bovesches and southern part of Belleau Wood
July 6	US President Woodrow Wilson agrees to US intervention in Siberia
September 12	US forces launch the greatest air assault of the war
September 26	Meuse-Argonne offensive opens; the final Franco-American offensive of the war
October 3-4	Germany and Austria request peace of US President Woodrow Wilson
November 11	Armistice day; fighting ceases at 11am
January 18, 1919	Start of peace negotiations in Paris
February 14	Draft covenant of League of Nations completed
May 7 - June 28	Treaty of Versailles drafted and signed

C.A.R. Program Committees on the Move!

Mountain Schools– Can you Help?

Do you enjoy eating Campbell's soup? Well, if you do, do you save the labels? Campbell soup labels are very productive for the Mountain Schools. If you did not know, the Mountain Schools are schools that help the less fortunate children get a good education. It is extremely important to donate to these schools because without our help, they would not be able to buy supplies that are much needed. To find where to donate your supplies, contact a local C.A.R. or DAR member. Also, the addresses of the schools can be found on Page 34 of the National Program Packet. Please help these schools, and eat your Campbell soup.

Jessica Segeleon
Parkinson's Ferry Society



What does Freedom of Speech mean?

Freedom of speech entitles Americans the freedom to speak in public areas without having the fear of breaking the law. Today, we might take this freedom for granted. We don't think about the past and how our forefathers had to fight for the freedoms we have today. It was through their insight, their determination and courage that our freedom of speech has become an important part of the way we live and the governmental process. Freedom of speech promotes Democracy. We thank our ancestors for the freedoms we have today.

Hannah Edmiston
Recording Secretary
PA C.A.R.



Kids Helping Kids-

The Kids Helping Kids Program is an important way to help kids in your own area. There are many different ways to help children in the community. You can help by providing supplies or sponsoring a classroom, and by volunteering locally to better the community. You can volunteer at local food banks, participate in "Adopt a Family programs, and by participating in outreach programs. Some examples of outreach program are "Toy for Tots", "Angel Tree", and "Habitat for Humanity" Each of these program helps, and every little bit helps ! Many times you can only volunteer during summer or holiday vacations. Becoming involved in your community will improve the community for all. These things also help the under privileged children. So continue to Restore the Home Front, by volunteering your time!

Elizabeth Killian
State Registrar
PAC.A.R.

Where Did the Snowshoes Come From?

Many inventions were made by the Native American Indians. The Native American Indians that lived in the Subartic used snowshoes. Snowshoes were made from long pieces of birch that had been softened and bent with steam. They were then dried and seasoned. The snowshoes (also called babiche) were cut in continuous strips of rawhide. There were several varieties of snowshoes depending on the types of snow. Snowshoes came in handy when Native American Indians needed to hunt animals.

There are many other great inventions that we still use today, that have their origins with the Native American Indians. Everyone should try to learn more about the Native American Indian tribes in your area. We would not have some wondrous items today, if it was not for the Native American Indians.

Leanne McConnell
State Chairman
American Indian Committee





*Miss Brittany McCamley, State President
and*

Miss Rosemary T. Hogan, Senior State President

*Coridally invite you to attend the Sixty-second State Conference
of the Pennsylvania State Society Children of the American
Revolution*

March 24-25, 2006

*The Atherton Hotel
125 S. Atherton Street
State College, PA 16801*

Hosted by the Indian Paths Society, Philipsburg, Pa

Friday, March 24, 2006

<i>Registration</i>	<i>4:00p.m. - 7:45p.m.</i>
<i>State Officers & Chairman meeting</i>	<i>5:00p.m.</i>
<i>Senior Executive Board Meeting</i>	<i>5:00p.m.</i>
<i>All member Chorus Rehearsal</i>	<i>6:00p.m.</i>
<i>Pages, Aides and Color Bearers Rehearsal</i>	<i>7:00p.m.</i>
<i>Procession</i>	<i>7:45p.m.</i>
<i>Evening Session</i>	<i>8:00p.m.</i>
<i>Campaign/Movie night</i>	<i>Following Evening Session</i>
<i>Adult Social</i>	<i>Following Evening Session</i>

Saturday, March, 25, 2006

<i>Registration/Breakfast</i>	<i>7:00a.m.-8:15a.m.</i>
<i>Pages, Aides, Color Bearers Rehearsal</i>	<i>8:15 a.m.</i>
<i>Procession</i>	<i>8:45 a.m.</i>
<i>Morning Session</i>	<i>9:00 a.m.</i>
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Immediately following a.m. session</i>
<i>Memorial Service/Tour</i>	<i>12:45 p.m.</i>
<i>Official Photographs</i>	<i>5:30 p.m.</i>
<i>Procession</i>	<i>6:45 p.m.</i>
<i>Banquet</i>	<i>7:00 p.m.</i>
<i>Dance</i>	<i>Following Banquet</i>
<i>Senior Social</i>	<i>Following Grand March</i>

THE ATHERTON HOTEL



*Reservations are to be made directly with the hotel.
 Room Rates: \$75.00/night plus 8.5% occupancy tax for double occupancy.
 \$10.00 for each additional person.
 Please mention you are with the Children of the American Revolution to get the preferred rate.*

RESERVATION METHOD

We understand that your guests will be making their own reservations directly with our Reservation Department by calling (814) 231-2100 or (800) 832-0132. These reservations must be received no later than 02-23-2006. Please advise your guests to mention when they make reservations that they are with your group so that they will receive the preferred group rate. Reservations received after this date will be accepted on a space and rate availability basis.

GUARANTEE POLICY

In order to guarantee reservations, a deposit for one night's room and tax, payable by credit card will be required at the time the request is made, otherwise the room will be held until 6:00 PM on the date of arrival and subject to cancellation at that time.

Individual reservations must be changed or cancelled 72 hours prior to arrival or the reservation is subject to full charge of all nights' room and tax revenue. Early departure will result in an Early Departure Fee of \$50.00. Please inform your participants of this policy.

GUEST ROOM CHECK-IN TIME

Check-in time is 3:00 p.m. If your schedule requires an early check-in time, please advise us. We will make every effort to honor your request; however, we cannot guarantee an early check-in. We will be happy to provide luggage storage.

GUEST ROOM CHECK-OUT TIME

Checkout is 12:00 Noon. Arrangements can be made for baggage storage after this time

METHOD OF PAYMENT

All room, tax and incidental charges will be the responsibility of the individual. Meeting-related charges will be posted to the master account.

Payment in full must be received at the front desk at the conclusion of all room accommodations and meeting-related events, unless direct billing is approved at least 2 weeks in advance. Adjustments to billing can only be made through the Sales Office. To avoid final adjustments, advance payment is suggested. Service provided without immediate payment is subject to penalties and/or legal action.



2006 State Conference Registration Form								
Name _____	Registration Members \$5.00	Friday Bag-it for Books Dinner \$11.00	Friday Make your Own Sundaes At the Movies 7- 8:30a.m. \$8.00	Sat. AM Continent Breakfast 7- 8:30a.m. \$7.00	Sat Bag lunch Roast beef \$13.00	Banquet Chicken fingers & fries 12 & \$15.00	Patron \$ 500	Total
Address _____	Others \$10.00	Turkey _____	Tuna _____		Ham/cheese \$11.00	\$25.00	\$ 25	
phone _____						Lasagna	\$ 10	
Office/Title _____						Beef stir fry	\$ 5	
State & Society _____						Stuff	Other	
e-mail _____						Chicken	\$	
I will page _____, aid _____								
Color bearer _____, chorus _____								
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I will page _____, aid _____								
Color bearer _____, chorus _____								

Make check to: PSSCAR-2006 State Conference
 Send to: Mrs. Edward Walls, 9160 Douglas Road, Olanta, PA 16863

Pennsylvania State Society
Children of the American Revolution
Permission Form/ Medical Release

SOCIETY _____ YEAR: _____

Dear Parent/ Guardian,

We are looking forward to having your child with us, as a member of the extended family of PA C.A.R. In order to give him/her the best possible care while with us, we need the following information on file. Please return this form to Miss Rosemary T Hogan, Senior State President, when making reservations for the C.A.R. event.

Name: _____ Date of last tetanus booster: _____

List of medications currently on: _____

Any Allergies or special medical conditions: _____

In case of any serious illness or injury arising while in our care, you will be notified, as soon as possible. However, until you can be reached, the following information/ permission will enable us to obtain proper medical attention.

I hereby give permission for Rosemary T. Hogan or other official chaperone to obtain emergency hospitalization or health care for my child by a licensed physician, as well as injections or administration of medications in conjunction with such medical treatment.

Signature: _____ Date of Function: _____

Home Phone: _____ Parent's Name _____

Family Physician: _____ Phone: _____

Emergency Contact (Other than parent): _____ Phone: _____

Insurance: (Please list company, Policy number, and name of policy holder) _____

I give my permission for _____ to participate in activities and trips with the PA C.A.R. With this permission, we/I also release Rosemary T. Hogan and PA C.A.R. from any and all legal liability from this activity and trip.

For Child Attending the C.A.R. event:

I promise to abide by the C.A.R. code of behavior, and to obey the senior chaperone in whose care I am entrusted:

Name: _____ Society: _____

Full Address: _____ Phone: _____

Senior Chaperone with whom you are traveling, or if alone, Sr. State President.

Member Signature: _____ Parent Signature: _____

DRESS CODE

Appropriate dress is required for all members, adults, and guests. The Dress Code is in effect from 5:00 p.m. on the first day of the State Conference until 6:00 a.m. following the last event.

Banquet and Dance

Ladies/Girls: Formal, party dress, or military uniform. An evening wrap is suggested due air conditioning.

Gentlemen/Boys: Tuxedo, coat and tie, or military uniform. Coats may not be removed during the Banquet.

Business Sessions and ALL PUBLIC AREAS of the Hotel

Ladies/Girls: Dresses or skirts and blouses or military uniform

Gentlemen/Boys: Suits/sport jackets, slacks, shirts and ties, or military uniform

Tour and Party/Parties

Girls and Boys: Appropriate casual attire.

FOOTWEAR MUST BE WORN AT ALL TIMES.

CODE OF BEHAVIOR

RULES FOR N.S.C.A.R. FUNCTIONS

National Convention, Regional Meetings, any nationally sponsored event
(Amended February 8, 1999)

Appropriate dress is required at all C.A.R. functions. The Dress Code shall be printed annually in the National Convention Brochure, in the invitations to all Regional Meetings and in the notice to any nationally sponsored event.

All persons shall respect the comfort of other guests in the function hotel by refraining from being noisy in the corridors or rooms after 11:00 p.m. while others are trying to sleep.

All persons shall obey the laws of the jurisdiction in which the function is being held and the laws of the United States of America, specifically laws concerning alcohol, drugs and tobacco.

Laws governing the drinking of alcoholic beverages vary from state to state; however, all Members, Seniors, and guests are expected to refrain from drinking any alcoholic beverages in individual rooms of the hotel and in public. Those found violating the Code of Behavior in relation to alcoholic beverages, drugs and/or tobacco will not be allowed to participate in the C.A.R. function.

It is illegal to stay in the function hotel without being registered with the hotel.

All persons shall be prompt in attending all sessions of the function and shall occupy the seat or area designated for them.

A member/guest may not leave the function hotel during the duration of the function for any reason that is not part of the official function without the permission of his/her senior chaperone.

All persons attending the C.A.R. function are expected to comply with the Code of Behavior. This includes ALL Members, ALL Adults, ALL guests from the beginning of the function until the conclusion of all activities of the function.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The Administrative Committee serves as a disciplinary board to review all cases of violation of the Code of Behavior and to take appropriate action.

The National President and the Senior National President shall appoint an Administrative Committee of five (5) consisting of a Senior Chairman, one (1) C.A.R. Senior leader (one male and one female) and three C.A.R. Members (at least one male and female). Notifications of violations of the Code of Behavior shall be given in writing to the Senior Chairman. This notification may be made by either Members or Seniors. Persons shall be apprised of the charges made against them and given an opportunity to reply before action is taken.

The Administrative Committee shall report to the National President and the Senior National President all considerations, proceedings and decision. In all cases of violation of the Code of Behavior, the National President and Senior National President after consultation with the Administrative Committee shall be empowered to declare any violator excused from further participation in the function, to send the violator home, or to determine other appropriate action.

Member & Senior Spotlight

Donald P. van Krieken Jr. , John Morton Society took part recently on UN Day at Shanghai Community International Schools, Pudong Campus. **Benjamin van Krieken**, a proud C.A.R. member of John Morton Society, showing his colors on U. N. Day at the school. Benjamin is in kindergarten, English is the 2nd language. Benjamin's tee shirt says "Made in the USA" .



Robert Fritsch, National First Vice President was honored to be part of the C.A.R. delegation at the Yorktown Day Celebration in October. Robert joined Rebecca Grawl, National President, Furman Lovett, National Chaplin, and Mrs. Smith, Senior National President for the two day celebration of the American Victory at Yorktown that ended the American Revolution.



Great Christmas Gift Ideas for the C.A.R. Member or Supporter!



State Theme Pins and Tee shirts

Available From State President, Brittany McCamley, 1581 West Branch Road, State College, PA 16801-8005
 814-237-2798
 Angelbabi87@aol.com
 \$ 10.00 each
 Call or email your order for Christmas arrival.

National C.A.R. Pins Available



Apple Slice Pin Benefit the C.A.R. Museum
 \$ 50.00

Archival Spoon Limited edition
 \$ 200.00

Centennial Pin \$ 100.00

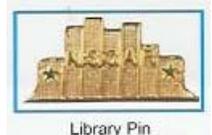


Endowment Fund Pin \$ 100.00

Harriet M. Lothrop Medallion \$ 300.00

Life Promoter \$ 100.00

Library Fund Pin \$ 100.00



Magazine Fund Pin \$ 100.00



Benjamin Franklin Medallion \$ 1000.00



Museum Major Benefactor \$ 1000.00

Order All pins through National Headquarters
 1776 D Street, N,W,

Washington DC 20006-5303

Society Spotlight

Victory at Yorktown: Honoring the Defenders of Freedom

On October 22, the **Elizabeth McKinney Society** participated in a joint meeting with the General Richard Butler Chapter, DAR and the Christopher Gist Chapter, SAR. Shannon Gallagher, Society President, brought greetings on behalf of the society and led the program on Yorktown. Those in attendance were given a refresher quiz on the Victory at Yorktown. This was an opportunity for our society to Honor many Defenders of Freedom: American Generals Washington, Greene, and Lincoln as well as their French comrades Lafayette, de Grasse, and Rochambeau. Also Honored in the program were all those who served or are serving in the United States Armed Forces. They are true Defenders of Freedom. Society members provided the printed programs, favors, and centerpieces. Shannon presented Yorktown Commemorative pins to two new prospective members and the leaders of our parent organizations. A basket raffle was held that generated funds for our society.

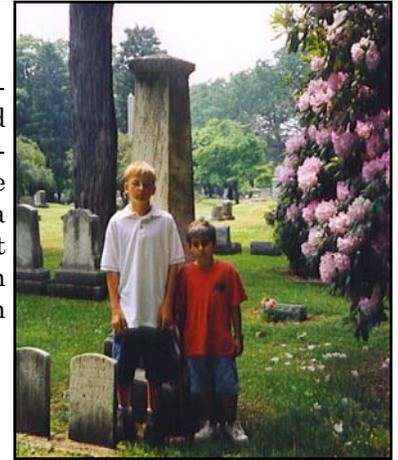
Pictured are: the presidents (Mrs. Craig, Shannon, and Mrs. Gallagher) of our three organizations with the high school Chanticleer singers who provided entertainment. Sean Gallagher, society member is one of the singers.

Presque Isle Society

Presque Isle Society has an on-going project of placing flag markers and flags at the graves of veterans who previously did not have a flag marker.

This year we placed markers and flags at the graves of five War of 1812 veterans and eight Civil War veterans. Several of them were placed in time for Flag Day, and the rest were placed before the 4th of July.

Pictured are Jonathan Steadman and Justin Andrzejewski at the Erie Cemetery placing a marker and flag at the grave of John Norcross, a veteran of the War of 1812.



Elizabeth McKinney Society

Our latest Society meeting was the annual joint meeting with General Richard Butler Chapter DAR and Christopher Gist Chapter SAR. The DAR ladies hosted this get-together at Conley's Resort Inn. The theme was the Victory Celebration of the Battle of Yorktown. The Elizabeth McKinney Society had a raffle for four baskets. C.A.R. raised \$133 for future C.A.R. projects. Thanks to those SAR and DAR members who donated so generously. C.A.R. was part of the entertainment that night, and we quizzed the others about the Battle of Yorktown. That went very well. After our presentation, the Chanticleers from the Butler Senior High performed many multi-cultural songs that were very beautiful and ended with "God Bless America." The DAR Regent adjourned the meeting, but we had a short meeting of our own after the dinner. We welcomed two potential members to our Society. Thanks to the SAR and DAR members. Below is a picture of the singers with the three organizational leaders. *Shannon Gallagher*

Isaac Tripp Society Organizing Meeting

All nine new members of the Isaac Tripp Society were approved. Kassie Sparks has been transferred from Frances Slocum to Isaac Tripp Jr. Society. Our Organizational meeting was held with a full agenda, ending with an ice cream social. On December 3rd at 10:30 the children are putting together a Memorial Service and Pearl Harbor remembrance at the Valley Community Library in Peckville. The event will end with a tour of the Gino Merli "Metal of Honor" Room tour. Local Vets will be their to teach the children of this great man. Isaac Tripp Society is up and running as the newest Society in PA C.A.R.!

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Children of the American Revolution
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Fall 2005

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Editor's Corner

*Dear PA C.A.R. Members,
Seniors, and Friends,*

*Please use this news-
letter to publicize the won-
derful programs and pro-
jects that C.A.R. is promot-
ing this year. Continue to
send me pictures and arti-
cles about your society ac-
tivities.*

*May this Holiday Sea-
son find all of you Healthy
and Happy!*

Merry Christmas!

Mrs. Fritsch

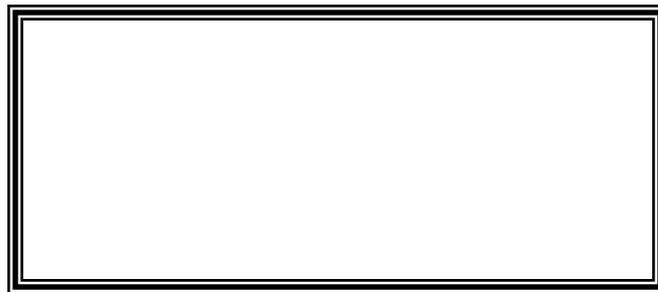
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*Merry Christmas & Happy New Year
From PA C.A.R.*