

The Marcoux's New Kittens



Christian's New Kittens



Verse of the Month

"Submit to God, Resist the Devil"

Likewise you younger people, submit yourselves to *your* elders. Yes, all of *you* be submissive to one another, and be clothed with humility, for God resists the proud, But gives grace to the humble.

1 Peter 5:5 KJV

BIRTHDAYS & SPECIAL EVENTS IN:



July

4th - Independence Day

6th - Taylor Corlde

8th - Stephanie Kirby

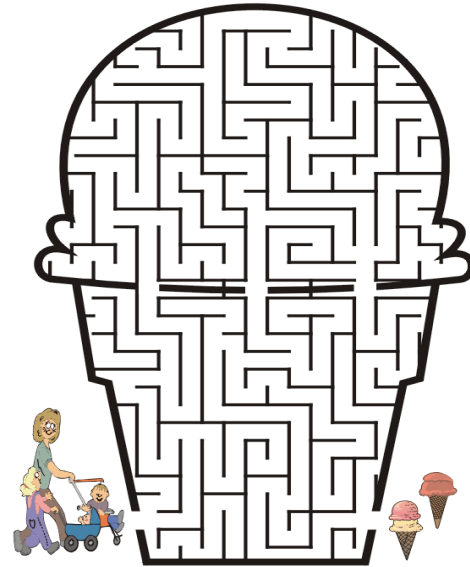
11th - A. Kirby Anniversary

13th - Maurice Batts

13th - Melissa Ives

24th - Joel Ives

28th - Jacob Kirby



Youth Camp

Coming Up....

July 13th – 16th 2009



United We Stand!

NCO Kids Monthly News



July 2009
Cover Story



Irena Sendler

15 February 1910 – 12 May 2008

Irena Sendler was a Polish Catholic Social Worker who served in the Polish Underground and the Zegota resistance (Council to Aid Jews) organization in German-occupied Warsaw, Poland during World War II. Assisted by some two dozen other Zegota members, Sendler saved 2,500 Jewish children by smuggling them out of the Warsaw Ghetto, providing them false documents, and sheltering them in homes outside



Ghetto. Irena sympathized with Jews from childhood. Her father physician had died of typhus contracted while treating Jewish patients. Irena began aiding Jews from the start of the invasion on Poland. She and her helpers created over 3,000 false documents to help Jewish families, all this took place even before she joined the Zegota. Helping Jews was very risky – in German occupied Poland, all household members risked death if they were found to be hiding Jews.

Irena organized the smuggling of Jewish children out of the Ghetto, which was guarded by German Police. She and her workers carried the children out in boxes, suitcases, and trolleys. As a Social Worker Irena would get into the Ghetto under the pretext of conducting inspections of sanitary conditions during a typhoid outbreak, Irena visited the Ghetto and smuggled out babies and small children in ambulances and trams, sometimes disguising them as packages. She also used old courthouses at the edge of the Warsaw Ghetto (still standing) as one of the main routes for smuggling out children.

The children were placed in Polish families, some children were smuggled to priests in parish rectories. She hid lists of their names in jars in order to keep track of their original and new identities. Zegota assured the children that, when the war was over, they would be returned to Jewish relatives.

In 1943 Irena was arrested by the Gestapo (secret police of Nazi German), she was severely tortured, and sentenced to death. Zegota saved her by bribing German guards on the way to her execution.

For the remainder of the war, she lived in hiding, but continued her work for the Jewish children. After the war, she dug up the jars containing the children's identities and attempted to find the children and return

them to their parents. However, almost all of the parents had been killed in extermination camp or had gone missing.

In 2007 Irena Sendler was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize (the Peace Prize should be awarded "to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for brotherhood between nations.").

Sendler's story was brought to light in the United States when students in Kansas found it described in a magazine and made her story popular by their original play called "*Life in a Jar*".

On April 19th, 2009, the film the "*Courageous Heart of Irena Sendler*", a Hallmark Hall of Fame was produced to tell her story once again.

The Star Spangled Banner

The Starr Spangled Banner is the national anthem of the United States of America. The lyrics come from a poem written in 1814 by the 35-yea-old amateur poet Francis Scott Key who wrote "Defense of Fort McHenry" after seeing the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore at Baltimore, Maryland, by the British Royal Navy ships in Chesapeake Bay during the War 1812. On September 3, 1814, Francis Scott Key set sail from Baltimore aboard the ship *Minden* flying a flag of truce on a mission approved by President James Madison. Their objective was to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes, the elderly and popular town physician of Marlboro, and a friend of Key's who had been captured in his home. Dr. Beanes was accused of aiding the arrest of British soldiers. Key boarded the British Flagship *Tonnant* on September 7 and spoke with Major General Robert Ross and Admiral Alexander Cochrane over dinner, while they discussed war plans. At first, Ross and Cochrane refused to release Beanes, but relented after Key showed them letters written by wounded British prisoners praising Beanes and other Americans for their

kind treatment. Because Key had heard details of the plans for the attack on Baltimore he was held captive until after the battle, first aboard the British ship the *Surprise* and later back on the *Minden*. After the bombardment, certain British gunboats attempted to slip past the fort and effect a landing in a cove to the west of it, but they were turned away by fire from nearby Fort Covington, the city's last line of defense. During the rainy night, Key had witnessed the bombardment and observed that the fort's smaller "storm flag" continued to fly, but once the shell and rocket barrage had stopped, he would not know how the battle had turned out until dawn. By then, the storm flag had been lowered, and the larger flag had been raised.

Key was inspired by the American victory and the sight of the large American flag flying triumphantly above the fort. This flag, with fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, came to be known as the Star Spangled Banner Flag and is today on display in the National Museum of American History a treasure of, the Smithsonian Institution. It was restored in 1914 by Amelia Fowler, and again in 1998 as part of an ongoing conservation program.

Aboard the ship the next day, Key wrote a poem on the back of a letter he had kept in his pocket. At twilight on 16 September, he was released in Baltimore. He completed the poem at the Indian Queen Hotel, where he was staying, and he entitled it "Defence of Fort McHenry".

The original Star-Spangled Banner



INDEPENDENCE DAY

In the United States, **Independence Day**, commonly known as the **Fourth of July**, is a federal holiday commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776, declaring independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain . Independence Day is commonly associated with fireworks, political speeches and ceremonies, and various other public and private events celebrating the history, government, and traditions of the United States.



How Were **Fireworks** Invented?

Fireworks originated in China some 2,000 years ago. The most prevalent legend has it that fireworks were discovered or invented by accident by a Chinese cook working in a field kitchen who happened to mix charcoal, sulfur and saltpeter (all commonly found in the kitchen in those days). The mixture burned and when compressed in an enclosure (a bamboo tube), the mixture exploded.