

Carroll R. Reinert, Acting-Secretary, Harry S. Truman Chapter, Sons Of The American Revolution, 813 North Spring St., Independence, MO, 64050-2443 My e-mail address is: cr05447@att.net, that is cr zero 5447

The next meeting of the Harry S. Truman Chapter is on May 9th, 2009 at 9:15 AM at the M&I Bank. The web address of the Harry S. Truman Chapter is <http://www.hstchapter.com>. Please visit this site for a lot of good information.

Minutes of the Harry S. Truman Chapter, Missouri Society  
Sons of the American Revolution  
287th Meeting,  
April 11, 2009  
9:15 AM.

Call to Order: Vice-President James Nail, on Saturday, April 11th, 2009, called the Regular Monthly Meeting to order at 9:15AM at the Mitchell and Ilsley Bank, 18811 Valley View Parkway, Independence, MO.

Invocation: The invocation was given by Chaplain Romie Carr.

Presentation of Colors: Compatriots David McCann and Robert L. Grover presented the colors.

Pledge of Allegiance: Compatriot Courtney Sloan led the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SAR Pledge: The SAR Pledge was given by David McCann

Introductions: SAR Compatriots present were James Nail, David Propst, James Walden, David McCann, Courtney Sloan, Romie Carr, Robert Grover and Carroll R. Reinert. Guests: Lois Walden and James Nail, Sr. Total present 10 people, 8 members and 2 guests.

Roll Call of Officers: Present were: Vice President James Nail; Registrar-Genealogist David McCann; Acting-Secretary Carroll R. Reinert, Chaplain Romie Carr, Treasurer Courtney Sloan, and Sergeant at Arms, James G. Walden. Absent were President; Dirk A. Stapleton, Historian Brian Smarker, Surgeon, Chester I. Bare, Honorary Vice President, William W. Hartman, and Chancellor George DeLapp.

Program: Guest speaker was James Nail, the father of Vice-President James Nail. He was a high school teacher and a minister. He has since retired to Warsaw, MO. His topic was "The Intolerable Acts, the causes of the Revolution." Mr. Nail said that Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton were the only presidents impeached. Neither was removed from office.

A number of acts were passed by the British Parliament called The Intolerable or Coercive Acts. Passage of the Acts In Boston, Massachusetts, the Sons of Liberty protested Parliament's passage of the Tea Act in 1773 by throwing tons of taxed tea into Boston Harbor, an act that came to be known as the Boston Tea Party. News of the event reached England in January 1774. Parliament responded with a series of acts that were intended to punish Boston for this illegal destruction of private property, restore British authority in Massachusetts, and otherwise reform colonial government in America.

On April 22, 1774, Prime Minister Lord North defended the program in the House of Commons, saying: "The Americans have tarred and feathered your subjects, plundered your merchants, burnt your ships, denied all obedience to your laws and authority; yet so clement and so long forbearing has our conduct been that it is incumbent on us now to take a different course.

Whatever may be the consequences, we must risk something; if we do not, all is over."

The Boston Port Act, the first of the acts passed in response to the Boston Tea Party, closed the port of Boston until the East India Company had been repaid for the destroyed tea and until the king was satisfied that order had been restored. Colonists objected that the Port Act punished all of Boston rather than just the individuals who had destroyed the tea, and that they were being punished without having been given an opportunity to testify in their own defense. [The colonies finally did pay for the tea.] The Massachusetts Government Act created even more outrage than the Port Act because it unilaterally altered the government of Massachusetts to bring it under control of the British government. Under the terms of the Government Act, almost all positions in the colonial government were to be appointed by the governor or the king. The act also severely

limited the activities of town meetings in Massachusetts. Colonists outside Massachusetts feared that their governments could now also be changed by the legislative fiat of Parliament. The Administration of Justice Act or Transportation Act allowed the governor to move trials of accused royal officials to another colony or even to Great Britain if he believed the official could not get a fair trial in Massachusetts. Although the act stipulated that witnesses would be paid for their travel expenses, in practice few colonists could afford to leave their work and cross the ocean to testify in a trial. George Washington called this the "Murder Act" because he believed that it allowed British officials to harass Americans and then escape justice. Some colonists believed the act was unnecessary because British soldiers had been given a fair trial following the Boston Massacre in 1770. The Quartering Act applied to all of the colonies, and sought to create a more effective method of housing British troops in America. In a previous act, the colonies had been required to provide housing for soldiers, but colonial legislatures had been uncooperative in doing so. The new Quartering Act allowed a governor to house soldiers in other buildings if suitable quarters were not provided. While many sources claim that the Quartering Act allowed troops to be billeted in occupied private homes, historian David Ammerman's 1974 study claimed that this is a myth, and that the act only permitted troops to be quartered in unoccupied buildings. Although many colonists found the Quartering Act objectionable, it generated the least protest of the Coercive Acts.

The Quebec Act was a piece of legislation unrelated to the events in Boston, but the timing of its passage led colonists to believe that it was part of the program to punish them. The act enlarged the boundaries of the Province of Quebec and instituted reforms generally favorable to the French Catholic inhabitants of the region, although denying them an elected legislative assembly. The Quebec Act offended a variety of interest groups in the British colonies. Land speculators and settlers objected to the transfer of western lands previously claimed by the colonies to a non-representative government. Many feared the establishment of Catholicism in Quebec, and that the French Canadians were being courted to help oppress British Americans. Areas north of Ohio and east of the Mississippi River were to be given to Quebec.

Effects: Many colonists saw the Coercive Acts as a violation of their constitutional rights, their natural rights, and their colonial charters. They therefore viewed the acts as a threat to the liberties of all of British America, not just Massachusetts. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, for example, described the acts as "a most wicked System for destroying the liberty of America". Great Britain hoped that the Coercive Acts would isolate radicals in Massachusetts and cause American colonists to concede the authority of Parliament over their elected assemblies. It was a calculated risk that backfired, however, because the harshness of some of the acts made it difficult for moderates in the colonies to speak in favor of Parliament. The acts unintentionally promoted sympathy for Massachusetts and encouraged colonists from the otherwise diverse colonies to form the First Continental Congress. The Continental Congress created the Continental Association, an agreement to boycott British goods and, if that did not get the Coercive Acts reversed after a year, to stop exporting goods to Great Britain as well. The Congress also pledged to support Massachusetts in case of attack, which meant that all of the colonies would become involved when the American Revolutionary War began at Lexington and Concord.

Secretary's Report: Motion by Robert Grover, second by James Walden that the minutes be approved. The motion carried.

Treasurer' Report: Courtney closed the convention account and put it in the regular account. The report was approved as given. Motion by James Walden, second by David McCann. The money is in the Bank of the West. There is \$304.60 in the badge account. The net checking account amount is \$3,045.93.

Officer's Reports:

Unfinished Business:

New Business:

1. We discussed the raise in fees for the SAR.
  2. The Color Guard committee presented the flag certificate on March 17th, St. Patrick's Day to Woodlake Village Apartments - Independence, MO 64055
  3. Robert Grover asked permission to print 1,000 copies of the "Pride in Ancestry" SAR application and 500 copies of another sheet. It was moved by James Walden and seconded by Romie Carr. The motion carried.
  4. Romie Carr said the the MOSSAR group is selling DVDs for \$10.00 on SAR history compiled by his brother, Will Carr.
  5. James Nail was awarded the War Service Medal by Past President Romie Carr.
  6. Romie Carr has SAR applications for Boy Scouts if anyone wants one.
  7. May 23rd the National Archives will be at Union Station.
  8. There will be NO Color Guards at the April 15th tea parties. NSSAR President Appleby said.
  9. The June [July] program will be May Bernard Harris on the supply system during the Revolution. We will get a free tour of the Wornal House. It opens at 10 AM. This is our July meeting. [We will have two meetings in June. One on the 13th, our regular meeting, and one on the 27th, our July meeting.
  10. Beverly Griffiths had surgery. We should pray for her.
- Motion to Adjourn: It was moved by James Walden and seconded by David McCann that the meeting be adjourned. The motion carried.
- The Benediction: Chaplain Romie Carr gave the benediction.
- The SAR Recessional: The recessional was given.
- Retirement of Colors: The Colors were retired by Compatriots Robert L. Grover and David McCann.
- The meeting was adjourned.

#### NEWSLETTER

2009 Harry S Truman Color Guard events

#### 1st Qtr

- 1 -10 HST Mtg. Grover, Stapleton
- 1 -23 Lone Jack, MO school 1st grade x Grover
- 1 -26 KSSSAR Roseland School, OP, KS Grover
- 1 -31 MOSSAR BOD Mtg., Columbia Grover, Stapleton
- 2 – 7 KSSSAR BOG Mtg., Emporia Grover
- 2 -13 DAR Independence Pioneers, Tea Grover
- 2 -14 HST Mtg. Grover, Stapleton
- 2 -16 Geo. Washington Sq. KC – DAR Grover, Stapleton
- 2 -12 IP Mtg. Grover
- 2 -21 GWBC 23rd, KC, MO Grover, Stapleton
- 3 – 1 Independence Patriot Council Banquet Grover
- 3 – 6 NSSAR Trustee/Leadership, Louisville Grover
- 3 -14 HST Mtg. Grover, Stapleton
- 3 -14 Midwest Genealogy Center, Indep Grover
- 3 -14 DAR Little Blue River Mtg., Grandview Grover, Stapleton
- 3 -17 St. Patrick's parade, Blue Springs x Grover
- 3-17 KSHB TV #41 – 5:04 pm – 2x on Youtube.com
- 3 -17 Flag Cert. Woodlake Village Apartment, Indep x Grover

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