

Journal #6019 from sdc 7.4.25

An Idea, A Goal....Ways to go before we Sleep

The Great Law of Peace, known as Gayanashagowa in Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal

Interesting read: <https://www.legendsofamerica.com/iroquois-confederacy/delanceyplace.com>: from John Hancock by Willard Sterne Randall

U.S. Constitution – Article 1 –U.S. Constitution – Article 1 Section 8

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A to-be-drained lake, a PG&E plan, promise & peril of CA's next big dam removal*

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Historic anti-slavery scroll, missing for more than a century, found in American Baptist archive
Harvard hired a researcher to uncover its ties to slavery*

See each state's expected Medicaid cuts under Trump's bill

Some education grants in limbo were used for 'leftwing agenda,' Trump administration says

The Conversation about asbestos

Some education grants in limbo were used for 'leftwing agenda,' Trump administration says

Financial Advice from America's Founding Fathers

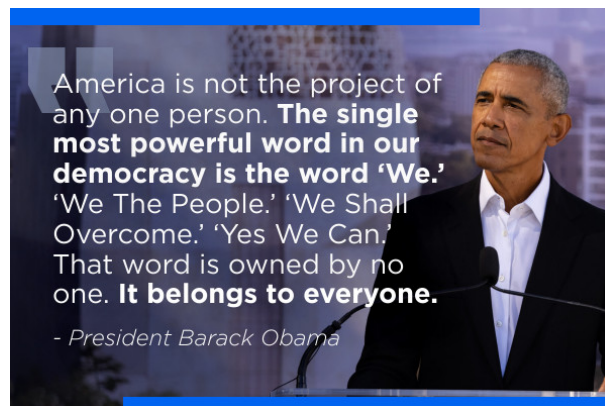
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



The Great Law of Peace, known as *Gayanashagowa* in the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) language, is the foundational constitution of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Established over a thousand years ago, this ancient and profound document laid the groundwork for one of the earliest known forms of democracy in the world. It served not only as a framework for governance but also as a guide for social harmony, justice, and the peaceful coexistence of nations.

<https://www.inkg.org/our-history/great-law-of-peace/>

“We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.



Interesting read: <https://www.legendsofamerica.com/iroquois-confederacy/>

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**Today's selection-- from *John Hancock* by Willard Sterne Randall.** As the American colonies moved toward declaring independence from Britain in the summer of 1776, bold acts of leadership and defiance—both political and military—began to define the revolution's early course.

“John Hancock is primarily remembered for his large, flamboyant signature on the Declaration of Independence. According to a story that originated years later, he said that he signed his name large and clear so that King George III could read it without his spectacles. Contrary to legend, there was no ceremonial signing on July 4, 1776. After Congress approved the text on July 4, Hancock signed the approved copy as president of Congress before sending it to the printer John Dunlap, who produced the first published version to be widely distributed as a broadside. Hancock was the only delegate whose name appeared on it. His iconic signature appears on a sheet of parchment carefully printed two weeks later and signed by Hancock and all the delegates present on August 2, although the location of this version was originally kept a secret. (Now this document is on display at the National Archives.)

“Until a second broadside with all the signers' names listed was issued six months later, Hancock was the only delegate whose name was publicly attached to the treasonous document as it was disseminated to governors, troop commanders and newspapers that took it to England and the capitals of Europe. His signing alone, affixing his name to the document that would become his death warrant if he were captured by the British, can be described only as heroic. After signing the Declaration on July 4, President Hancock ordered it read aloud to a crowd in the Pennsylvania State House yard as dispatch riders hurried printed copies throughout the new states. In New York City, General Washington welcomed its rhetoric as a badly needed tonic for his troops.

“Since driving the British out of Boston at cannon point three months earlier, Washington had been amassing Connecticut and New York militia in anticipation of an imminent counterattack. A British armada composed of a hundred fifty troop transports and thirty men-of-war had dropped anchor in New York harbor; thirty-two thousand Regulars, including nine thousand German mercenaries, had ditched their tents on Staten Island.

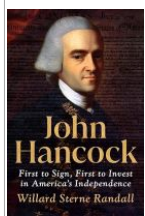
By the time the Declaration arrived on July 9, Washington's inexperienced militia faced the largest fleet and biggest army Great Britain had ever sent from its shores. Washington had the document read aloud to his troops and then ordered them back to their billets. Some joined the mob surging through the streets and breaking the windows of prominent Loyalists. Reaching Bowling Green at the tip of Manhattan, they vaulted the fence surrounding the equestrian statue of King George III. The largest statue in America, it had been dedicated only six years earlier to celebrate the British victory over France. Looping ropes around the horse and its royal rider, they pulled the fifteen-foot statue to the ground. One man sawed off the king's head; the rest was carted off to Litch field, Connecticut, where women converted it into 42,088 bullets.

“On August 27, after being outmaneuvered and soundly defeated at the Battle of Brooklyn, Washington managed to evacuate most of his army under cover of a storm. His troops were rowed to Manhattan Island by fishermen from Gloucester, Massachusetts. Retreating first north, then across New Jersey, and surviving a series of rearguard actions, Washington led his army, made up of twenty percent of the force he had assembled in New York, across the Delaware River. On Christmas Day 1776, he counterattacked, surprising a groggy garrison of German mercenaries in Trenton. Ten days later, he routed the British at Princeton. As a steady drumbeat of Washington's dispatches reached President Hancock to be read aloud to Congress, delegates found little time to debate a new form of government.

“Months earlier, on the day that Congress created the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, they also created a second panel made up of a delegate from each colony and chaired by John Dickinson to prepare a written constitution for a confederation of states. When Benjamin Franklin had returned to America a year earlier, he proposed a government similar to his 1754 Albany Plan of Union, but Congress never debated it.

“One week after Congress promulgated the Declaration, the Dickinson committee presented a draft Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union to the full Congress. But it would take fully five years and two defeats in Congress before the nation's first constitution was finally ratified. No state or combination of speculative investors was willing to relinquish its claim to a bonanza in western lands. All that could be settled immediately was a name for the new entity: the United States of America. A fourth draft of the Articles, not debated until November 1777, would finally be presented for congressional approval and submission to the states for ratification.”

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <b>author:</b> Willard Sterne Randall                                                       |  |
| <b>title:</b> <i>John Hancock: First to Sign, First to Invest in America's Independence</i> |  |
| <b>publisher:</b> Dutton                                                                    |  |
| <b>page(s):</b> 116-119                                                                     |  |



*Ed note: It would be 1789 until the Constitution as we know it was adopted.*

## U.S. Constitution – Article 1 Section 8

### Article 1 – The Legislative Branch

#### Section 8 – Powers of Congress

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, [Imposts](#) and [Excises](#), to pay the Debts and provide for the common [Defence](#) and general [Welfare](#) of the United States; but all Duties, [Imposts](#) and [Excises](#) shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

**To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;**

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and [Post Roads](#);

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant [Letters of Marque](#) and [Reprisal](#), and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

**Commentary: Hear that, world? Arizona found a bipartisan way to save a lot of water** “You can be forgiven if, in the political chaos of the last week, you missed the most consequential bill to pass all year. Maybe in a few years. Its final provisions weren’t even introduced until June 19. Yet Senate Bill 1611 — the so-called ag-to-urban

bill — cruised through the Arizona Senate on that day with wide bipartisan support. It passed the House a few days later, albeit by a narrower margin, with Democratic Gov. Katie Hobbs in support. And somehow, all of this happened while Hobbs and legislative leaders were trading jabs over the budget and careening toward a state government shutdown. This is not how Arizona politics works. But maybe it should be. ... ” [Read more from Arizona Central](#).

#### **A to-be-drained lake, a PG&E plan, and the promise and peril of California’s next big dam**



**removal** **Scott Dam, photo by EcoFlight**

“A cool May breeze lapped across the surface of this reservoir in remote Lake County, where a couple made their way out in a boat across otherwise serene waters, taking advantage of the brightest bit of afternoon sun. This man-made retreat, four square miles of water impounded by a dam across the upper Eel River, feels durable. It’s filled with hungry trout and black bullhead, prey for the sharp-eyed bald eagles, egrets and herons that hunt these waters. To many of its visitors, and the several hundred people who live along its 31-mile shoreline deep within the sprawling Mendocino National Forest, Lake Pillsbury is the region’s heartbeat. But Scott Dam, at the foot of Lake Pillsbury, and another, smaller dam on the river 12 miles downstream, have also become a headache for Pacific Gas & Electric Co., which owns both dams. ... ” [Read more from the Santa Rosa Press Democrat](#).

**Commentary: Copper mine or future homes? In the battle for Arizona water, the mine wins**  
**Joel T. Helfrich, opinion contributor, writes, “Arizona is running out of water, yet we’re** preparing to hand over hundreds of billions of gallons to a single foreign-owned copper mine. The proposed Resolution Copper project, a joint venture of foreign mining giants Rio Tinto and BHP, threatens the viability of Superstition Vistas, 175,000 acres earmarked for master-planned development southeast of Phoenix that could attract nearly a million residents over the coming decades. Whether or not one supports this scale of development, the math is unavoidable: both Superstition Vistas and the Resolution Copper mine depend on the same diminishing groundwater supply. And under current Arizona law, the mine would win that competition. ... ” [Read more from Arizona Central](#).

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Reno is the fastest-warming city in the U.S., preparation and awareness are vital for protecting young ones. (various news outlets)

Why the World Needs More People, According to These Experts

https://time.com/7299524/birth-rate-after-the-spike-depopulation-interview/?utm_source=firefox-newtab-en-us

Scholarships with August 29-31 Deadlines

Albert Baker Fund Scholarships	\$5,500	August 29, 2025
Castagra Roofing Scholarship	\$1,500	August 29, 2025
Christ the Teacher Institute Catholic Scholar's Program	\$4,000	August 29, 2025
Shifters Global Innovation Challenge	\$15,000	August 29, 2025
ESP Rock Guitar Scholarship	\$10,000	August 30, 2025
Omics Discovery Grant	\$4,000	August 30, 2025
San Diego State University Advantage Scholarship Program	Varies	August 30, 2025
San Diego State University Presidential Scholars Program	\$40,000	August 30, 2025
Simon Scholar Physician Assistant Program	\$175,224	August 30, 2025
VPMA Statewide Scholarship	\$1,500	August 30, 2025
VPMA Virginia Tech Entomology Scholarship	\$1,500	August 30, 2025
Apprentice Ecologist Scholarship	\$583	August 31, 2025
Balanced Man Scholarship - Indiana University	\$2,500	August 31, 2025
Betty Hansen Continuing Education/Cultural-Heritage Grant	\$500	August 31, 2025
CalendarBridge Future Innovators Scholarship	\$2,000	August 31, 2025
Colonel Nate Smith Scholarship	\$2,000	August 31, 2025
Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program	Full-Tuition	August 31, 2025
FMAA Scholarship Program	\$3,500	August 31, 2025
Gertrude E. Hasbrouck Memorial Scholarship	\$5,000	August 31, 2025
Lucille Stoeppler Baker Scholarship	\$1,500	August 31, 2025
NACIS Student Scholarship in Cartography	\$1,000	August 31, 2025
PATCH Scholarship Program	\$750	August 31, 2025
Paw Prosper Student of Veterinary Medicine Scholarship	\$1,000	August 31, 2025
Rolando Jimenez Scholarship Fund	\$6,000	August 31, 2025
SBB Research Group STEM Scholarship	\$2,500	August 31, 2025
Scholars Fund for Education Scholarship	\$500	August 31, 2025
The 431 Exchange Scholarship	\$1,431	August 31, 2025
White Coat Investor Scholarship	\$5,920	August 31, 2025
William A. Crawford Minority Teacher Scholarship	\$4,000	August 31, 2025
Zale Parry Scholarship	\$6,000	August 31, 2025

Scientists launch innovative project to address drinking water issue that impacts billions: 'Technology should address real-world needs' (thecooldown.com) — A \$6 million NSF-funded project aims to bring clean water and energy to rural areas, involving researchers from the University of Nevada, Reno. The initiative focuses on mobile systems that treat water and operate off-grid.

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**Historic anti-slavery scroll, missing for more than a century, found in American Baptist archive**  
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Harvard hired a researcher to uncover its ties to slavery. He says the results cost him his job: 'We found too many slaves' | Harvard University | The Guardian <https://share.google/iGpb7VKmXqxV18xtg>  
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See each state's expected Medicaid cuts under Trump's bill
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**Some education grants in limbo were used for 'leftwing agenda,' Trump administration says**  
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Source: The Conversation about asbestos <https://search.app/Ljo82>
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**Some education grants in limbo were used for 'leftwing agenda,' Trump administration says**  
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Financial Advice from America's Founding Fathers

This Independence Day, work toward financial independence by following these timeless money management tips from America's founding fathers.

<https://www.kiplinger.com/slideshow/credit/t065-s001-financial-advice-from-the-founding-fathers/index.html>

John Adams – On the importance of a financial education

"All the perplexities, confusion and distress in America arise not from the defects of the Constitution, not from want of honor or virtue, so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit and circulation." – From a letter to Thomas Jefferson in 1787

With this declaration, Adams summons the importance of [financial literacy](#). Of course, we at Kiplinger very much support the idea that an informed public is one that understands the basics of the economy, especially as monetary policy influences so much of our lives.

Thomas Jefferson - On the recipe for debt

***"Never spend your money before you have earned it."**– From a letter Jefferson wrote to his granddaughter outlining 12 "Canons of Conduct in Life," 1811*

Jefferson's words of wisdom, which he shared in letters to his children and grandchildren, are still applicable more than two centuries later. Failing to [live within your means](#) leads to debt and financial insecurity, as Jefferson himself proved.

Alexander Hamilton – On sin taxes

***"It is a singular advantage of taxes on articles of consumption that they contain in their own nature a security against excess. They prescribe their own limit, which cannot be exceeded without defeating the end purposed - that is, an extension of the revenue."** – From the Federalist Papers, "Federalist No. 21"*

Hamilton knew that consumers would pay extra for their indulgences. Imagine if he were alive today to see modern day "sin" [taxes](#) covering everything from electronic cigarettes to champagne.

Abigail Adams – On the importance of education

***"Learning is not attained by chance, it must be sought for with ardor and attended to with diligence."** – Letter to John Quincy Adams, 1780*

John Adams' 1787 letter to Jefferson would echo this point from this Founding Mother. If you really want to know about finances, you have to actively seek information and take the time to understand it. And, as Abigail Adams wrote, it's not a one-and-done process – education happens continually, and it's important to stay up to date and informed.

George Washington – On tracking your expenses

George Washington was a man of few words, but his actions — and old Library of Congress records — speak for themselves. Washington was a stickler about keeping track of his money. When he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in 1775, he did not accept a salary. Instead, he agreed to reimbursement of his expenses after the war.

Congress readily agreed to his request — and, naturally, he proceeded to record just about everything. From brooms to mutton to payment to his soldiers, Washington was a meticulous record keeper. Although some of his founding fellows died in debt, Washington went down in history as one of the richest men of his time. Today, you can trade the ink and quill for a [budgeting app](#) on your phone that makes keeping track of your spending easier than ever.

Ben Franklin – On certainties

***"In this world nothing can be said to be certain, except death and taxes."** – From a 1789 letter to French scientist Jean-Baptiste Leroy*

Yikes, two inevitable horrors – [death and taxes](#). What could be worse? Death taxes, otherwise known as estate taxes, which can be levied by both the federal government and your state, depending on the size of your estate.

Alexander Hamilton (the Musical) – On building your career early in life

In the opening song of the Broadway musical *Hamilton*, John Laurens, a famous Revolutionary War soldier, exclaims of Alexander Hamilton, “The ten-dollar founding father without a father got a lot farther by working a lot harder, by being a lot smarter, by being a self-starter. By fourteen, they placed him in charge of a trading charter.”

There is lyrical truth to Laurens’ words. Hamilton was born to his single mother in the West Indies and was orphaned in childhood. At the age of 14, he began working as a clerk at a local import-export firm, Beekman and Cruger. When the owner was at sea, he was placed in charge of the firm for five months before he moved to New Jersey.

His work ethic and early managerial experience put him on career path to greatness.

Marquis de Lafayette – On careful deliberation

“I read, I study, I examine, I listen, I think, and out of all that I try to form an idea into which I put as much common sense as I can.” – From a letter to his father, 1776

The French aristocrat and military officer probably isn't the first person that comes to mind as a “Founding Father,” but Lafayette played a pivotal role in securing American independence. A trusted confidant of Washington, he provided a critical channel of French support for the colonists. Lafayette was hailed as a “Hero of Two Worlds” when he returned to his home across the Atlantic.

Throughout his life, he showed the value of carefully studying any situation and determining all possible outcomes to arrive at the best possible decision – whether that be military strategy in 1777 or investing in 2024.

John Hancock – On having (and not having) money

“I find money some way or other goes very fast. But I think I can reflect it has been spent with satisfaction and to my own honour.”⁶¹ – From letter to his uncle, 1761

John Hancock might be remembered for his iconic signature today, but he also knew a thing or two about money. He inherited a hugely successful mercantile business from his uncle, making him one of the wealthiest men in the American Colonies. In 2007, Forbes magazine estimated his net worth (in today's dollars) was around \$19.3 billion. Yet, he still understood how quickly a fortune could disappear without wise budgeting and planning.

Jefferson – On living within your means

“But I know nothing more important to inculcate into the minds of young people than the wisdom, the honor, and the blessed comfort of living within their income, to calculate in good time how much less pain will cost them the plainest stile of living which keeps them out of debt, than after a few years of splendor above their income, to have their property taken away for debt when they have a family growing up to maintain and provide for.” – From a letter to his daughter Martha Jefferson Randolph in 1808.

Jefferson knew what he was talking about. He not only inherited debt from his father-in-law; he

also lived way beyond his means. When he died, it's estimated he still owed about \$107,000 – estimated to be about \$2.6 million in today's dollars.

Franklin – On enjoying the wealth you earn

“Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.”

From Franklin's book, Poor Richard's Almanack, 1736

Franklin published *Poor Richard's Almanack* under a pseudonym as a book of instructions and advice for commoners. The book included life tips, as well as recipes, a calendar, and other tools.

In it, he brings up a good argument: What's the point of working hard if you don't use what you've earned to [splurge on yourself](#) now and then?

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*There is another July 4 event that impacts many of the readers:*

### ***PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT (TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO)***

*Treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo February 2, 1848*

*Senate advice and consent to ratification, with amendments, March 10, 1848*

*Ratified by the President of the United States, with amendments, March 16, 1848 1*

*Ratified by Mexico May 30, 1848*

*Ratifications exchanged at Querétaro May 30, 1848*

*Entered into force May 30, 1848*

*Proclaimed by the President of the United States July 4, 1848*

*Articles V, VI, and VII amended and article XI abrogated by treaty of December 30, 1853*

*Article XXI continued in effect by convention of March 24, 1908*

*Articles II—IV, XII—XV, and XVII—XX terminated upon fulfillment of terms*

*9 Stat. 922; Treaty Series -207 4*

*In the name of Almighty God:*

*The United States of America, and the United Mexican States, animated by asincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily*

*For United States amendments to arts. III, IX—XII, and XXIII, see footnotes to those articles. An additional and secret article was stricken out pursuant to the Senate resolution.*

<https://www.archives.gov > education > lessons > guadalupe-hidalgo>

### **The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo - National Archives**

Learn

about the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War and ceded half of Mexico's territory to the United States. Find primary sources, teaching activities, and background information on the treaty and its impact.

<https://www.americanhistorycentral.com > entries > treaty-guadalupe-hidalgo>

### **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Facts, Mexican Cession**

Learn about the treaty that ended the Mexican-American War and transferred 55% of Mexico's territory to the U.S. in 1848. Find out how it fulfilled Manifest Destiny, sparked westward expansion, and affected Texas, California, and other states.