

June 2012

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“Do not puff up the cheeks”

“...To the distinguished character of a Patriot, it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of a Christian.” --General George Washington, July 4, 1775

It has been the practice of President Obama to address public school students each *Fourth of July*, challenging them to emulate America’s founders by fighting for change. Our studies of events culminating in The Declaration of Independence, however, lead us to conclude that the colonies were in large measure, resisting onerous new regulations (change) imposed by King George III.

Earlier this week, Mr. Obama got a jump on his annual message to our nation’s youth during a campaign stop with high school seniors in Durham, New Hampshire. The President told students that this fall, they would help decide “whether or not we go back to the days when you could be kicked out of the United States military just because of who you are and who you love.”¹

For a glimpse at how moral deportment became an essential component of America’s fighting forces, we draw from our newsletter “*Duty, Honor, Country*,” April 2003:

“The United States Military is, foremost, an institution that holds firmly to a proud tradition. At the core of that tradition is a commitment to honor, duty, and country—arguably best exemplified in the life of America’s first commander-in-chief, George Washington.

After accepting command of the Continental Army, Washington headed north from Philadelphia on horseback—riding at express speeds for seven days in torrential rains—arriving at command central in Cambridge, Massachusetts on July 2, 1775. But, while he may have been prepared to lead, his army was ill-prepared to follow.

In a letter to Joseph Reed, Washington described the newly formed Continental Army as ‘men without arms, without ammunition, without anything fit for accommodation of a soldier.’ He added, ‘Could I have foreseen what I have, and am likely to experience, no consideration upon

Although most of the recruits were excellent marksmen, they brought varied and disgusting habits from the backwoods that were, in Washington’s mind, a detriment to order and discipline. He forthwith posted his *110 Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation*.² Among some of the “social graces” addressed were:

‘2. When in company, put not your hand to any part of the body not usually discovered. 11. Shift not yourself in the sight of others, nor gnaw your nails. 12. Shake not the head, feet or legs, roll not the eyes, lift not one eyebrow higher than the other...and bedew no man’s face with your spittle by [approaching too near] him [when] you speak. 16. Do not puff up the cheeks, loll not out the tongue with the hands, or beard, [or] thrust out the lips...’

Most of the rules, however, dealt with issues of character and morality such as:

‘22. Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another though he were your enemy. 50. Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any. 56. Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation; for ‘tis better to be alone than in bad company.’

‘109. Let your recreations be manful not sinful. 110. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.’

Washington was even more concerned with some of the serious deficiencies he observed among the officers. Historian George Pappas writes, ‘The Articles of War and General Orders were frequently transgressed, and...some of his officers, instead of suppressing disorderly behavior, encouraged soldiers by their examples to plunder and commit other offenses...’³

On his second day in command, Washington issued a general order forbidding profane cursing, swearing and drunkenness, and requiring church attendance for all officers and soldiers not on duty. Several days later, he appointed chaplains to every regiment and issued another general order calling for every officer and man ‘to live and act, as becomes a Christian Soldier...’⁴

Washington also understood that officers can never act with confidence until they are masters of their profession. Therefore, he and senior staff members drafted a proposal for the establishment of a military academy. Cadets would be instructed in ‘natural and experimental philosophy (physics and mechanics), eloquence and ‘belle letters,’ civil law, the law of nations, history and geography, mathematics, civil architecture, drawing, French, horsemanship, fencing, dancing, and music.’ Officers were to be well prepared for infantry, cavalry, artillery, or engineer service.⁵

Though Washington died three years before the first cadets were officially admitted to West Point in 1802, his imprint is remarkably still evident at all four U.S. military academies. Emphasizing the same core values as the Naval, Air Force, and Coast Guard academies, the mission of USMA West Point is:

‘To educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, Country; professional growth throughout a career as an officer in the United States Army; and a lifetime of selfless service to the nation.’

Valley Forge was unquestionably a demonstration of selfless service to the nation. Washington was proud of his men and wrote in his journal, “To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without shoes...and submitting without a murmur, is a proof of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled.”⁶ Yet, at the same time, a soldier at Valley Forge wrote, “...the enemy grows weaker every day, and we are growing stronger. Our work is almost done, and with the blessing of heaven, and the valor of our worthy General, we shall soon drive these plunderers out of our country.” (Ibid., pg.325)

Arguably, the fruit of General Washington’s inviolable moral character was manifest in 1777 and continues to bear witness even to this day. Although Mr. Obama believes it necessary to fundamentally transform the United States military, surveys show he is bucking the tide of public opinion. Americans highly regard their soldiers and sailors, and polls reflect that U.S. military officers are more esteemed than any other occupational group—including the clergy. This has been true for as long as anyone can remember. Also, according to the Center for Study of Social and Political Change, 67 percent of military officers attend church once or more a month, placing them far above all other vocational groups—except clergy.

But to address Mr. Obama’s appeal to high school students concerning gays in the military; it was America’s first commander-in-chief who said, “...*the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained...*”

Onward, Christian Soldiers!

Rick Forcier

¹ Gilbert, Kathleen, “Obama preaches Planned Parenthood, gays in the military to high school students,” *LifeSiteNews.com*, 6/26/2012

² Higbee, Mathew K., *Historic Documents on Disk*

³ Pappas, George S., *Ibid.*, pg. 5

⁴ Feder, William J., *America’s God And Country*, 1994, FAME Publishing, Coppell, TX., pg. 638

⁵ Pappas, George S., *Ibid.*, pg. 5

⁶ Marshall, Peter, *The Light and the Glory*, 1977, Fleming & Revell, Grand Rapids, MI., pg. 322