

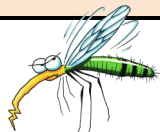
LOFTON LAGNIAPPE

MONTHLY EMPLOYEE NEWS



Outdoor Bug Protection

By: Jeremy Olivier, Lofton Safety Services



As the temperatures hit their peak and we work or play outside more, safety from biting and stinging insects is a topic that deserves discussion. Besides the annoyance of insect bites and stings, it's important to remember that many diseases can be transmitted by them. One bite from an infected mosquito could cause a range of viruses, including Zika, Dengue Fever, and the West Nile virus. Of course, ticks are carriers of Lyme Disease.

Whether working or enjoying leisure time, you can protect yourself by:

- Checking your destination and activities to determine what steps you need to take to protect yourself from bug bites. Check CDC destinations pages to see what vaccines or medicines you may need and what diseases or health risks are a concern at your destination.
- Using clothing that covers hands, arms, legs, and other exposed areas.
- Checking sources of standing water (and getting rid of them) as mosquitos can lay eggs there.
- Using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents with one of the active ingredients below. When used as directed, EPA-registered insect repellents are proven safe and effective. If also using sunscreen, always apply insect repellent after sunscreen.

Sons of Liberty

By: Julie East, Corp. Marketing & Recruiting

You may not recognize the name, but you know what they are famous for.

The Sons of Liberty were a group of colonial merchants and tradesmen founded to protest the unfair taxes by British Parliament. Their motto "*No taxation without representation*" became their rally cry. Some famous members included Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry, and Benedict Arnold.

Before the start of the Revolutionary War, Parliament imposed a series of taxes on the colonists to help pay British debts. **The Stamp Act of 1765** taxed colonists on all printed material, from playing cards and newspa-

- * DEET
- * Picaridin
- * IR3535
- * Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE)
- * Para-menthane-diol (PMD)
- * 2-undecanone

- Avoiding the use of perfumes and scented soaps. The sweet scents attract some insects.
- Washing any skin that has insect repellent on it when going back indoors.
- Investigating any outdoor areas which you plan to occupy. It is better to discover and address any stinging or biting insects in the area before it is occupied.
- Exercising caution when using insecticide sprays. Ensure there is adequate ventilation in the area of use and remain upwind of the area being sprayed to avoid being doused.
- Carrying an adrenaline injector such as EpiPen® or Anapen® if you are at risk of a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis). Always have a means of calling for medical assistance such as a mobile telephone.
- Remembering your pets, too. Your four-legged family members can be carriers for these biting insects, introducing them into areas they may not normally be. Pets can also get diseases from insects. Make sure to bring and use your pet's flea and tick repellants.

pers to legal documents. **The Townshend Acts of 1767** taxed essentials such as paint, paper, glass, lead and tea. In 1773, they passed **The Tea Act** which allowed the British East India Company to sell tea exclusively to the colonies and still tax the tea when it reached colonial ports.

On December 16, 1773, in direct response to The Tea Act, the Boston Sons of Liberty members disguised themselves as Mohawk warriors, boarded three British ships docked in Boston Harbor, and dumped 342 chests of tea overboard. Known famously as **The Boston Tea Party**.

Parliament aimed to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party protest and passed the Intolerable Acts in 1774.

JULY 2023

JULY 4

Independence Day



Lofton offices will be **CLOSED** on Tues, 4th in observance of Independence Day.

Fireworks Safety



OBEY THE LAW
Obey all the local laws regarding the use of fireworks.



SUPERVISE CHILDREN
A responsible adult should supervise all firework activities.



NO ALCOHOL
Alcohol and fireworks do not mix. Save your beverage for after the show.



USE SAFETY GLASSES
Wear safety glasses when shooting off fireworks.



KEEP PETS AT HOME
Don't bring your pets to a firework display, even a small one.



LAUNCH OUTDOORS
Use fireworks outdoors in a clear area away from trees or buildings.



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God Bless America Again!

By: Glenda Lofton, Ph.D.

As we approach the birthday of our country on July 4, for me it is a time for remembering, reflecting, and renewing my commitment to God and country. In light of current events in our world—the economy, unemployment, illegal immigration, the national debt, the war in the Ukraine, and the return of many Jewish people to Israel—the day takes on increased meaning.

Thankfully, prayer for our country has a strong foundation. The first day of Prayer was declared at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 based on a motion by Benjamin Franklin: “I therefore beg leave to move that henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business; and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.” Years later our 40th president, Ronald Reagan, would say, “America was founded by people who believed that God was their rock of safety. I recognize we must be cautious in claiming that God is on our side, but I think it’s all right to keep asking if we’re on His side.” In 1988, he signed a bill marking the first Thursday of May a National Day of Prayer.

Throughout history, the faith of the American people has been captured so beautifully in our music. One etched in my memory is God Bless

America composed by Irving Berlin and first sung by Kate Smith, America’s #1 Songstress back in 1938. Irving Berlin who immigrated to America as a small boy with his family, gives credit for the title to his mother who often stated, “God Bless America for giving me a home when we fled Russia.” The song was first written in 1918 for an army camp show on Long Island where Irving Berlin was stationed during World War I. It had lain in a

trunk for 20 years until



Ted Collins, Kate Smith’s manager, asked him for a song for Kate to sing marking the 20th Anniversary of the Armistice ending World War I. With a few revisions, the song “electrified the nation,” capturing the heart of the American people prior to, during, and after World War II. In 1943 the song’s original introduction with Kate Smith was recreated for the movie, “This is the Army” starring ironically our future president, Ronald

Reagan. (The scene from the movie for a long time could be seen on You Tube.)

The song earned Irving Berlin the Army’s Medal of Merit from President Truman, the Congressional Medal from President Eisenhower, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Gerald Ford. The lyrics have been inserted into the Congressional Record and are still relevant for the world today:

*While the storm clouds gather far across the sea,
Let us swear allegiance to a land that’s free.
Let us all be grateful for a land so fair,
As we raise our voices in a solemn prayer.
God bless America,
Land that I love.
Stand beside her, and guide her
Thru the night with a light from above.
From the mountains to the prairies
To the oceans, white with foam
God bless America, my home sweet home.*

A more recent song by Garrett and Harland challenges us to pray that “God bless America Again.” Reinforcing the call for prayer by our leaders, it concludes...

*So let us join together—for this land we love
and make our cry to God on high,
God bless America again.
Long may our land be bright with freedom’s
holy light.
Protect us by thy might...
God bless America again.*

The Intolerable Acts The Catalyst For Revolution

By: Julie East, Corp. Marketing & Recruiting

After the Boston Tea Party, British Parliament issued a series of acts aimed to punish the colonists which set the catalyst for revolution.

BOSTON PORT ACT

This was a direct punishment for the Boston Tea Party. The act basically closed the port of Boston. It prevented the landing or shipping of any goods, wares, and merchandise, from the Port of Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT ACT

Basically took away Massachusetts’ charter and brought it under the control of the British Government. All colonial positions were to be appointed by the Royal governor, Parliament, or the king. The act also limited town meetings to one per year unless called by the Royal governor.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT

Allowed the Royal governor to order trials of accused colonists to take place in Great Britain

or elsewhere within the Empire if he decided that the defendant could not get a fair trial in Massachusetts. As you can imagine, this did not go over well with the colonists.

QUARTERING ACT

There were two Quartering Acts. The Act of 1765 required the colonies to provide British soldiers with housing and food, but this was during the French and Indian War. From that time, Britain continued to send soldiers to the colonies, and soon they outnumbered the housing available. The Act of 1774, part of the Intolerable Acts, allowed a Royal governor to house British soldiers in other buildings if suitable quarters were not provided throughout the colonies, not just Massachusetts.

If this sounds familiar, it is The Third Amendment to the United States Constitution, which expressly prohibits the military from peacetime quartering of troops without consent of the owner of the house.

As a result of the Intolerable Acts, even more colonists turned against British rule and cre-

ated sympathy for Massachusetts. The message was clear: what could happen in Massachusetts could happen anywhere. This encouraged the other colonies to send delegates to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774 to discuss America’s future under growing British aggression. The colonies had always, up to this time, acted as independent entities.

The Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, known as “shot heard ‘round the world,” marked the start of the Revolutionary War. In May 1775, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia and George Washington was named as Commander of the Continental Army.

As hostilities and battles ensued, cries for independence grew stronger throughout the colonies. The summer of 1776 brought the delegates to the point of no return — a formal Declaration of Independence. The 56 men in Philadelphia were now wanted for treason against the crown.