



FRIENDS OF THE MIDDLE NEWSLETTER #176 — JULY 6, 2012

Welcome to always lively political discussion and whatever else comes up.
<http://www.FriendsOfTheMiddle.org> FriendsOfTheMiddle@hotmail.com

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The Little Place Where Together We Live

(posted by MarthaH and Steven W. Baker / SteveB, July 6, 2012)

Harbinger?

"Searing Sun and Drought Shrivels Corn in Midwest" by Monica Davey, *The New York Times*

July 4, 2012, (<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/05/us/for-midwest-corn-crop-the-pressure-rises-like-the-heat.html>)



Stunted corn plants in Hartford City, Ind., struggling to grow out of dry soil. (Aaron P. Bernstein for *NYT*)

(Fears of new Dust Bowl as heat, drought shrivel corn in Midwest.)

(HARTFORD CITY, Ind.) Across a wide stretch of the Midwest, sweltering temperatures and a lack of rain are threatening what had been expected to be the nation's largest corn crop in generations.

Already, some farmers in Illinois and Missouri have given up on parched and stunted fields, mowing them over. National experts say parts of five corn-growing states, including Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio, are experiencing severe or extreme drought conditions. And in at least nine states, conditions in one-fifth to one-half of cornfields have been deemed poor or very poor, federal authorities reported this week, a notable shift from the high expectations of just a month ago.

Crop insurance agents and agricultural economists are watching closely, a few comparing the situation with the devastating drought of 1988, when corn yields shriveled significantly, while some farmers have begun alluding, unhappily, to the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. Far more is at stake in the coming pivotal days: with the brief, delicate phase of pollination imminent in many states, miles and miles of corn will rise or fall on whether rain soon appears and temperatures moderate.

"It all quickly went from ideal to tragic," said Don Duvall, a farmer in Illinois who, in what was a virtually rainless June, has watched two of his cornfields dry up and die as others remain in some uncertain in-between.

"Every day that passes, more corn will be abandoned," Mr. Duvall said. "But even if it starts raining now, there will not be that bumper crop of corn everyone talked about."

For farmers, especially those without insurance, the pressure mounts, they say, with each check on the morning weather forecast, with every stifling walk through a cloudless field. But the worries have quickly spread: corn prices have risen on the Chicago Board of Trade in recent days on the likelihood of a smaller crop, as analysts weigh the broader prospect of rising prices for food and effects on ethanol production.

"You wake up every morning with that churning in your stomach," said Eric Aulbach, a farmer here in central Indiana, who gazed out across a field of corn he ought not to be able to gaze across by now.

The plants are short, leaves curling unhappily and with a telltale pale yellow hue rising from stems. Down the road, another farmer's cornfield is still more shrunken, looking like rows of house plants better suited for a kitchen window.

Some experts are less pessimistic, saying the fate of the nation's corn crop, the largest in the world, cannot be known until later in the summer, after pollination, when it is clear whether kernels or empty spaces fill the ears of corn and whether enough ears appear at all. They note that the driest, hottest conditions have steered clear of some crucial Corn Belt states, including Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and western Iowa, the nation's most prolific corn producer. In those states, the crop appears healthy and strong — not to mention increasingly valuable. And while much of the nation's corn is not protected by irrigation, some of it, especially in Nebraska and Kansas, is, though those areas have felt the effects of drought, too, requiring more water and, potentially, driving up costs.

"This is a moving target," said Darrel L. Good, a professor emeritus of agricultural and consumer economics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "But what we know is this: There's been some permanent and substantive yield reduction already, and we're on the cusp, depending on the weather, of taking that down quite a bit more." In its most recent assessment, released on Monday, the Department of Agriculture reported that 48 percent of corn crops nationally were in good or excellent condition, a drop from 56 percent of crops a week earlier. In some states, though, the circumstances were far worse. In Indiana, half of corn crops were designated poor or very poor, and in Illinois, another state among the nation's top corn producers, only 26 percent of crops were considered good or excellent.

John Hawkins, a spokesman for the Illinois Farm Bureau, said those in the southernmost sections of his state "are close to or past that point of no return," while elsewhere, "there's a lot of praying; it's hanging on by a thread."

"These 100-degree temperatures are just sucking the life out of everything," he said.

American farmers had high expectations for corn this year, planting 96.4 million acres of it — a number 5 percent more than the previous year. High prices and an expectation of strong returns made this year's planting the largest corn acreage in 75 years. Those were heady times in farm country, with farmland prices rising on and on, even as the recovery moved sluggishly in other realms. An uncharacteristically warm March in the Midwest sent hopes still higher, allowing farmers to plant corn weeks earlier than usual. For some crops, including some cherries in Michigan and apples in Indiana, unexpected April frosts then caused damage, but the corn, said Randy Anderson, a farmer in Southern Illinois, went right along beautifully.

And then very little rain fell, and temperatures soared. By last week around corn country, scores of triple-digit heat records were being broken: Jefferson County, Mo., 111 degrees; Evansville, Ind., 107 degrees. That left corn, including Mr. Anderson's crop, shriveling.

"We're talking five-foot-tall corn with no ears, no shoots and no tassels," he said. "It wears on your nerves to even look."

For much of the region, the next few weeks — as the plants' tassels shed pollen to fertilize the silks and create kernels — are crucial. The endless fields of soybeans are at risk in the Midwestern heat, too, though they are seen as more resilient and able to pollinate later.

But a stressed, withered corn plant may not pollinate at all. "This is a very narrow window for corn, and there's little room for error," said Brad Rippey, an agricultural meteorologist for the United States Department of Agriculture. "Whatever happens in that window, it is what it is — that cob is made or broken."

By midday Wednesday, temperatures hovered in the 100s in St. Louis and Indianapolis. While some forecasts suggested relief in the form of lower temperatures in parts of the Midwest next week, some rain, but not the deluge many here say they need, was predicted.

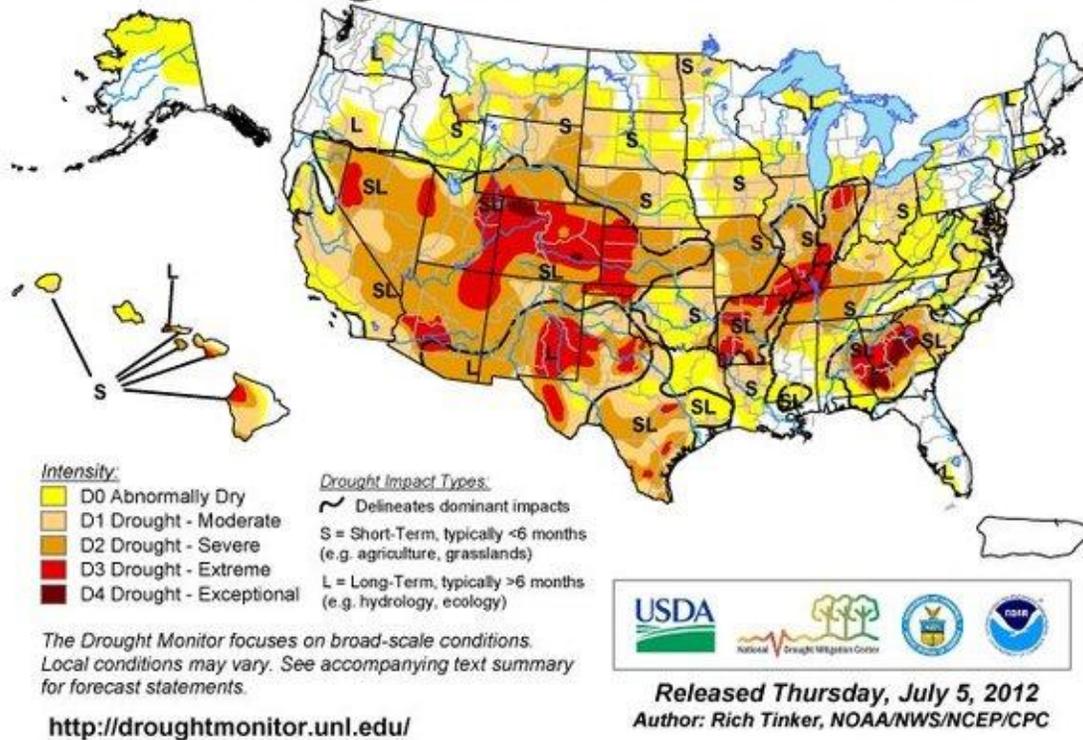
"All we can do is hope and wait," Mr. Aulbach said, lifting a handful of Indiana soil and trying to shape it in his fingers, only to watch it slip away, a dusty powder.

"Drought Hits 56 Percent of Continental U.S.; 'Significant Toll' on Crops" by Miguel Llanos, MSNBC

July 5, 2012, (<http://usnews.msnbc.msn.com/news/2012/07/05/12579687-drought-hits-56-percent-of-continental-us-significant-toll-on-crops?lite>)

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 3, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



The prolonged heat across the Midwest has not only set temperature records, it is also expanding and intensifying drought conditions -- and relief isn't on the horizon for most areas, the National Weather Service reported Thursday.

Drought conditions are present in 56 percent of the continental U.S., according to the weekly *Drought Monitor*.

That's the most in the 12 years that the data have been compiled, topping the previous record of 55 percent set on Aug. 26, 2003. It's also up five percentage points from the previous week.

An Arkansas auction house has seen a jump in the number of cattle put up for sale as many ranchers are unable to afford to feed the animals due to an ongoing drought.

The drought hasn't been long enough to rank up there with the 1930s Dust Bowl or a bad stretch in the 1950s, David Miskus, a meteorologist at the weather service's Climate Prediction Center, told msnbc.com.

"We don't have that here yet," he said. "This has really only started this year."

But for a single year it's still pretty significant, not far behind an extremely dry 1988.

While 1988 saw much drier conditions and an earlier start to the drought than this year, said Brad Rippey, a meteorologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012 has its own interesting qualities.

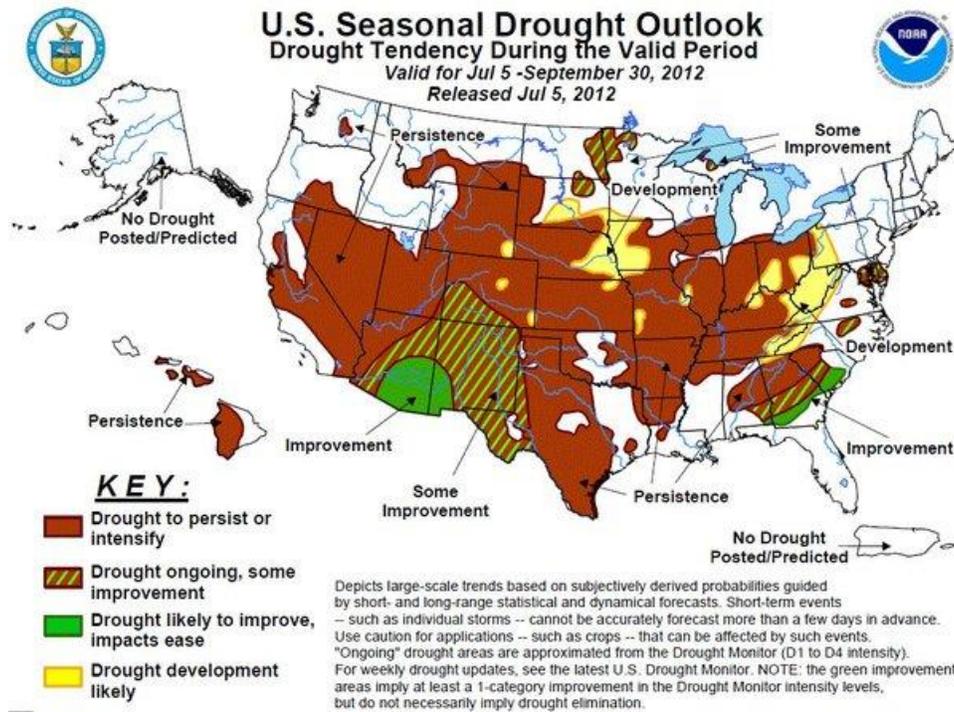
"This year the high temperatures have certainly played into this drought," he told msnbc.com. "There's a lot more evaporation ... and crop demands for water."

The *Drought Monitor* noted that the drought is starting to "take a significant toll" on food supplies. "In the primary growing states for corn and soybeans, 22 percent of the crop is in poor or very poor condition, as are 43 percent of the nation's pastures and rangelands and 24 percent of the sorghum crop."

More than half the nation is caught in an intensifying drought, with record-high temperatures and thousands still without power. The deadly heat has taken an especially big toll on corn crops, sending prices skyward. NBC's John Yang reports.

"July 4–8, 2012, doesn't look promising in terms of relief," it added. "Modest improvement is forecast for most areas that have endured the recent heat wave, but most locations from the Plains eastward are still expected to be warmer than normal."

Rain and cooler temps are forecast for many areas in mid-July but over the summer "drought is likely to develop, persist or intensify" across much of the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, the Corn Belt region, the Mississippi Valley and much of the Great Plains, the weather service said Thursday in its latest Seasonal Drought Outlook.



In Tennessee, the severity of the drought has been reported by county farm agents sending comments to the National Agricultural Statistics Service office in Nashville, the Associated Press reported.

"Crops have really begun to suffer and go backwards this week. Rain is needed yesterday," wrote agent Richard Buntin in Crockett County.

Crops and pastureland are "burnt to a crispy crunch," wrote Kim Frady of Bradley County.

"Need rain," in Loudon County, added John Goddard. "Saw a farmer digging a waterline about 4-5' deep. Nothing but powder!"

The weather service on Thursday did say there's a better chance that the El Nino weather system would return by winter.

If it's a typical El Nino, that would mean better than average rainfall for the southern tier of the U.S., Miskus noted. "Maybe there's some hope," said Rippey, "but that's way on out in the future. That's not a short term relief."

"Borderline Crazy" by Conor Mihell, *Canoe & Kayak*

June 28, 2012, (<http://www.canoekayak.com/touring-kayak/borderline-crazy/>)

(Border security land grab threatens paddling's sacred ground.)



Canada? The U.S.? Morning in canoe country. (by Brett Hochmuth)

The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to support an omnibus bill that would waive environmental legislation like the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act and the Clean Water Act and transfer full control of a 100-mile-wide strip of land along the United States' northern and southern boundaries to U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

The so-called National Security and Federal Land Protection Act (HR 1505) was rolled into the larger Republican-backed Conservation and Economic Growth Act (HR 2578), which passed by a margin of 232 to 188 on June 19. As reported in Canoe & Kayak magazine's March issue (see article below), the "border bill" threatens paddling hotspots like the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, Olympic National Park, the Adirondacks and Northern Forest Canoe Trail, and Texas' Big Bend National Park, among countless other wilderness areas, by facilitating fence- and road-building and other developments. The Pew Environmental Trust has mapped out all of the lands included in this sweeping legislation.

Now it's the Democrat-controlled senate's turn to review legislation that has already been denounced by the Department of Homeland Security and labeled a "conservation low point" by environmental groups like the Pew Trust and the Sierra Club. The proposal affects a whopping 600 million acres of national parks, monuments, Indian reservations, wilderness, wildlife refuges, and other lands managed by U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture. Speaking out against the bill, representative Ed Markey (D-Mass) called it a Republican ploy to cater to big polluters. Indeed, the General Accounting Office report recently concluded that existing federal laws do not impede border protection.

The Sierra Club's Scott Nicol describes border security as a "convenient Trojan horse" to eliminate environmental impediments to development. "The irony is that the Border Patrol has not asked for the power to ignore environmental laws but instead has sent officials to testify against the bill in Congress," says Nicol. "Environmental laws have nothing to do with our economic crisis, but the bad economy provides cover for efforts to repeal or rewrite them...Waiving environmental laws would not make our nation any safer."



Border Patrol on the Rio Grande. (by Alan Pogue)

The canoe route from Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior is as familiar to Dave and Amy Freeman as it was to the Voyageurs who used it to explore the heart of the continent more than 200 years ago. For 15 years, the Minnesotan wilderness guides have traversed the border country, a labyrinthine network of lakes, rivers and portages encompassing Voyageurs National Park, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCA), and Ontario's Quetico Provincial Park. Traveling by canoe in the summer and dogsled in winter, they follow a border-hopping tradition that began with the continent's early explorers and continues today.

Now, that free-rambling tradition faces a stark challenge. This summer, the Freemans caught a glimpse of what may come. "It seemed like there was a push to have a bigger presence along the border," says Dave, who spotted dozens of new survey markers driven into bedrock along the international boundary.

At home in Ely, Minn., the Freemans heard about a bill introduced in Congress last April that, if passed, would allow the Department of Homeland Security to ignore environmental laws anywhere in the United States within 100 miles of an international border or coastline—including the Boundary Waters, as well as Big Bend, Olympic, Glacier and hundreds of other wilderness areas. HR 1505, dubbed the National Security and Federal Lands Protection Act, would waive 36 environmental protection statutes to make way for roads, walls, surveillance stations and any other infrastructure the federal government deems necessary.

Introduced by Utah Rep. Rob Bishop, who chairs the House Committee on Natural Resources, the bill would "prohibit the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture from taking action on public lands which impede border security"—broad language designed to punch enormous loopholes in the National Environmental Policy Act., the Wilderness Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and dozens of other landmark environmental laws. Congress has been down this road before. The 2005 Real ID Act waived dozens of environmental laws to clear the way for 650 miles of border walls in south Texas. The barriers carve up endangered ocelot habitat in the Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge and threaten paddlers' access to the river.

Bishop says environmental protection laws hamper security efforts, but many of those charged with securing the border don't agree. According to a 2010 report from the nonpartisan U.S. Government Accountability Office, "22 of 26 Border Patrol stations reported that land management laws had no effect on Border Patrol's overall measure of border security."

In contrast, the Department of the Interior—which includes the National Park Service—told lawmakers that HR 1505 would likely have a “significant impact” on its core mission of protecting natural and cultural resources on federally managed lands.

To groups like the Sierra Club, the bill looks suspiciously like a backhanded effort to undercut environmental laws.

Boundary Waters outfitter Mike Prom says Bishop’s bill is laughable to anyone who’s familiar with the rugged wilderness along much of the U.S.-Canada border. “What’s ridiculous is that it’s a three-day paddle for strong canoeists to get from Atikokan [the nearest road on the Canadian side] to the border,” says Prom, whose Voyageur Canoe Outfitters is on Saganaga Lake, five miles from the border. “The wilderness in itself is a fence.”

U.S. Customs and Border Protection statistics confirm Prom’s view. A mere 78 people were apprehended crossing illegally from Canada into Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota—an 860-mile stretch of border—during 2008, the last year for which records are available. In the BWCA, Prom says, park staff, outfitters and canoe-trippers play key roles in border enforcement. “We’re the guys who are living here and we know when something’s fishy,” Prom says. “We want to build a relationship with [Border Patrol] like we have with game wardens and other law enforcement officials. We can go to them if we see or hear something. That’s the best solution.”

Canoeing across the border is still fairly simple—Americans use a mail-in permit from Canada Customs and report to the nearest U.S. Customs and Immigration office in Grand Marais, Minn., on their return. Prom says that about 40 percent of his clients cross the border to paddle in Quetico Park. If crossing the border legally became more difficult, his business would likely suffer. That’s no small thing: The Boundary Waters attracts over 200,000 wilderness-seeking visitors each year, contributing a whopping \$1.6 billion to the economy of northeastern Minnesota, according to the nonprofit Friends of the Boundary Waters.

As a canoeist who has experienced the joy of roaming the seamless wilderness utopia of the BWCA and Quetico, Bishop’s bill strikes close to home. The House Natural Resources Committee, which Bishop chairs, reported HR 1505 to the floor of the House. Given the strong Republican majority and plenty of strong-on-security Blue Dogs on the Democratic side of the aisle, there’s a good chance the House will pass it. Calmer heads prevail in the Senate, but that’s scant solace. This bill is much more than political posturing. “It’s scary,” Prom says. “I give it a 50-50 chance of going through.”

Whether HR 1505 ever becomes law or not, the wilderness along the border has already changed. That was clear last summer, when Dave and Amy Freeman finally crossed home into the United States near the end of a 2,700-mile canoe expedition from Canada’s Northwest Territories to Lake Superior. They were met by a Coast Guard patrol boat manned by officers “all decked out” with firearms and combat vests. “It felt really weird, like we’d done something wrong,” Dave says. “It was like we were suspects just because we were in a canoe.”

FotM NEWSLETTER #176 (July 6, 2012)—HYPERTEXT INDEX

<u>DATE-ID</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>SUBJECT/TITLE</u>
20120706-00		MarthaH & SteveB	The Little Place Where Together We Live by Steven W. Baker / SteveB ("Searing Sun & Drought Shrivels Corn in Midwest" & "Drought Hits 56 Percent of Continental U.S.; 'Significant Toll' on Crops" & "Borderline Crazy")
20120705-01	07:55	Pam	Re: The Little Place Where Together We Live (reply to MarthaH, above)
20120705-02	09:08	Art	Re: The Little Place Where Together We Live (reply to MarthaH, above)
20120705-03	09:48	SteveB	Fw: Florida MoveOn Petition: Make Rick Scott Implement Obamacare!
20120705-04	15:36	SteveG	Medicaid
20120705-05	16:14	Dennis	Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above) & Cartoon: Rick Scott
20120705-06	16:47	Pam	Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above)
20120705-08	16:58	SteveG	Re: Medicaid (reply to Pam, above)
20120705-10	18:06	Art	Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above)
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20120705-09	17:07	SteveG	Fw: Working America Action: Tell Your Senator to Stop Destroying American Jobs!
20120705-12	20:46	SteveG	From the Right: Exposing & Combating Liberal Media Bias
20120705-14	23:57	SteveG	Quote: Samuel Tilden on Congressmen
20120705-15	23:58	Marci	Cartoon: How Ecological! Go Hire the Cow Whisperer!
20120705-16	23:59	SteveB	Photo: Seeds of Today Sown in the Wilderness

20120705-01	07:55	Pam	Re: The Little Place Where Together We Live (reply to MarthaH, above)
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I was hoping all the devastation would begin after I'm long gone, like in a hundred years or so. Maybe the mid-west will be the next Sahara desert. Very scary. We should be preparing for the worst--building underground shelters, indoor fields with circulating irrigation, wind farms, etc etc. Life is changing, whether we admit it or not. Too bad our money is going to the banks and not to the farmers

20120705-02	09:08	Art	Re: The Little Place Where Together We Live (reply to MarthaH, above)
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I say it's all Obama's fault.

20120705-03	09:48	SteveB	Fw: Florida MoveOn Petition: Make Rick Scott Implement Obamacare!
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from Florida MoveOn:

Governor Rick Scott has refused to implement the Affordable Care Act.

He turned down millions of dollars and refuses to set up insurance exchanges. The result: thousands in Florida will be deprived of medical care and the costs of providing care to people without insurance will keep getting moved onto you and me. This is illegal and immoral. We need to tell Gov. Scott to put politics aside and implement the law as he is sworn to do.

That's why I created a petition on SignOn.org to Gov. Scott, which says:

Implement the Affordable Care Act. It is the law.

Click here to add your name to this petition, and then pass it along to your friends:

<http://signon.org/sign/governor-scott-accept?source=mo&id=45412-20195165-Yqjt25x>.

Thanks! –Ellen Levett

20120705-04 15:36 SteveG Medicaid

Question:

When I was working in Indiana Medicaid was about \$.32 state money and \$.68 federal money. Medicaid was used to provide medical services for the poor, elderly, and people with disabilities – that meant agencies/hospitals/MD's/etc. provided services and were paid by Medicaid through the state. The providers of the services paid staff, bought the necessary supplies, etc. to provide the services.

The Affordable Healthcare Act was to increase Medicaid to provide more services – the first three years entirely funded by federal money and then 90% federal and 10% state money.

Medicaid money into a state, increased Medicaid money would therefore increase purchasing within a state, increase employment within a state, and have a positive impact on the economy.

Besides politically, why would anyone or any state be against increased employment and having a positive impact on the economy?

20120705-05 16:14 Dennis Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above) & Cartoon: Rick Scott

Ask the guy below politically posturing with the sign:



20120705-06 16:47 Pam Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above)

Isn't Bobby Jindal (sp?) returning all the fed. money that came to his state, LA, I believe? Good move, Bobby. Throw your people under a bus while you stick to your principles.

20120705-08 16:58 SteveG Re: Medicaid (reply to Pam, above)

There are several states besides Florida and Louisiana are stating they will not take or will return the money. Scott said that he wouldn't take the money for Medicaid because it would take money away from education. I really did not follow his thinking.

20120705-10 18:06 Art Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above)

from SteveG:

Why would anyone or any state be against increased employment and having a positive impact on the economy?

Republicans?

20120705-11 18:34 SteveG Re: Medicaid (reply to Art, above)

If increased Medicaid would increase services and increase jobs there would be increased taxes going back to the state, federal gov't, and to Medicaid – the initial investment then of the Medicaid dollars would actually be lower given the returns.

Seems like a win to me.

20120705-13 23:10 Art Re: Medicaid (reply to SteveG, above)

But not under President Obama.

20120705-07 16:53 SteveG "Alabama Pastor Holds 'Whites Only' Conference"

"Alabama Pastor Holds 'Whites Only' Conference" by Ron Recinto, Yahoo! News

July 5, 2012, (<http://news.yahoo.com/blogs/lookout/alabama-pastor-hold-whites-only-conference-162845760.html>)

A controversial pastor's conference welcoming only "white Christians" is underway in Lamar County, Ala., upsetting residents of the nearby town of Winfield in the western part of the state.

Christian Identity Ministries is holding a three-day conference for so-called "white Christians" who contend they have been treated unfairly, the Rev. Mel Lewis told local TV station WSFA. Lewis, the organizer and keynote speaker, says they have the right, like any other Americans, to worship how they wish.

Ku Klux Klan flags and white supremacy slogans surround the conference, which will conclude with a cross being set on fire Friday night. Organizers say it's not a cross-burning, but rather sacred Christian cross lighting.

"We are not breaking any laws. We're not violating any ordinances. We're bringing the Word of God to people who want it, obviously, or they wouldn't be here," Lewis told the TV station.

Lewis said of the conference-goers: "They are part of the chosen race."

The mayor of nearby Winfield said residents are upset, and the event does not represent their town in any way.

"Business people are upset. The city is upset. The city of Winfield does not condone this," Winfield Mayor Wayne Silas told another local TV station, WECT.

"It's surprising to see something like that in our town," said Tyler Cantrell. "I know it's been here in the past."

Organizers say their ministry is not a hate group and that although there is a strong KKK presence, the Klan did not sponsor the event.

20120705-09	17:07	SteveG	Fw: Working America Action: Tell Your Senator to Stop Destroying American Jobs!
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from Working America:

Are you outraged that American small businesses that pay their fair share of taxes are subsidizing large corporations that ship jobs overseas to dodge taxes?

Small businesses create many new jobs, so if we care about seeing "Made in the USA" again, we need your help to level the playing field.

Now you can help stop big corporations from being rewarded for shipping jobs overseas and bring jobs back to America.

Please urge your two U.S. senators to vote for the Bring Jobs Home Act, which the Senate is scheduled to consider soon. Tell your senators: Stop rewarding big corporations for shipping jobs overseas:

http://action.workingamerica.org/c/575/p/dia/action3/common/public/?action_KEY=4653.

The Bring Jobs Home Act would:

- Eliminate tax loopholes that encourage them to ship manufacturing jobs and profits overseas.
- Give businesses a tax credit for bringing jobs back to America.

No more loopholes. No more coddling. No more rewarding rich corporations for shipping jobs overseas while working families who play by the rules suffer.

But make no mistake: Big corporations and their lobbyists don't want to lose their special treatment.

So it's critical that your senators hear from as many regular Americans like you as soon as possible before this all-important vote on the Bring Jobs Home Act.

Our tax code needs to reflect the interests of the middle class, not the special interests of corporate CEOs and their lobbyists.

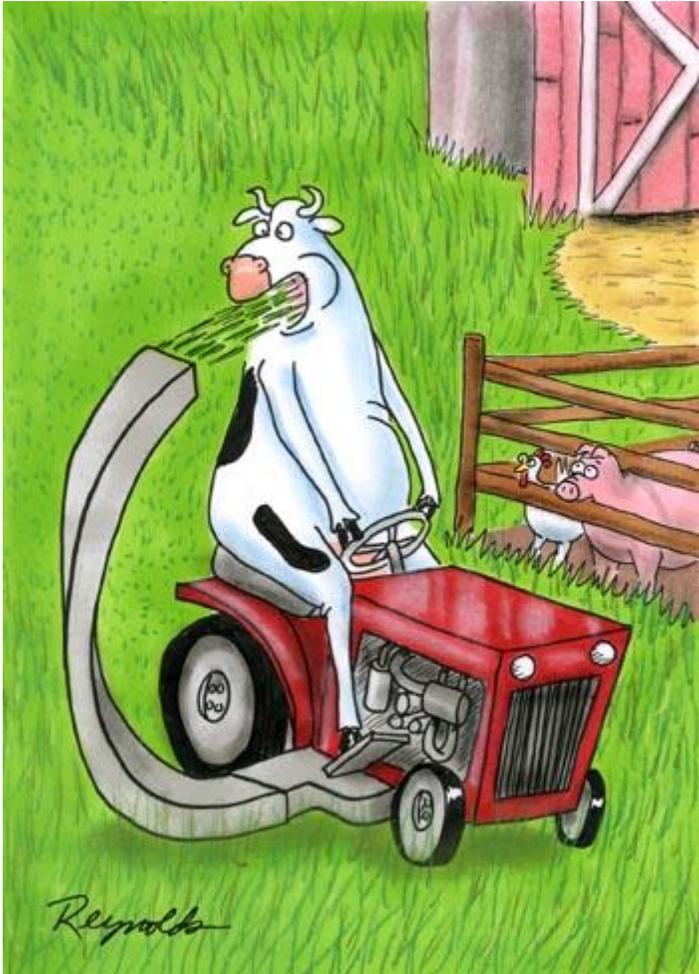
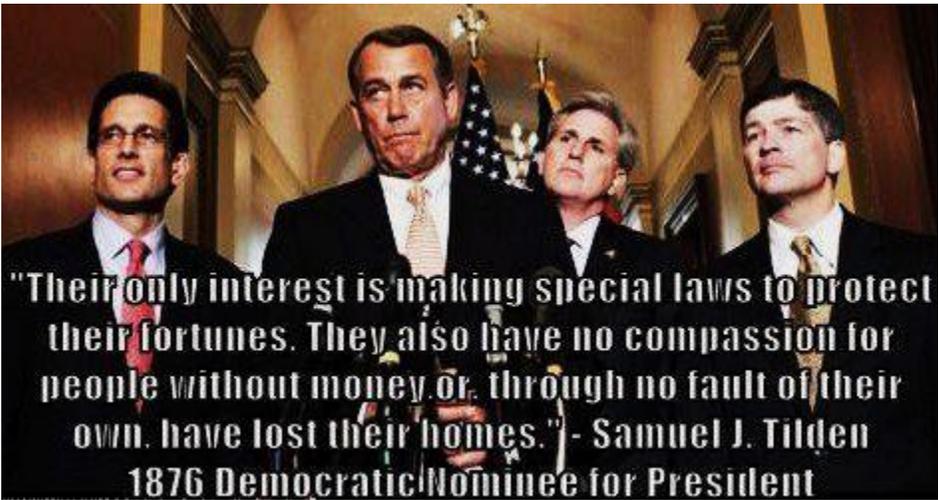
It's not right that the rich and big corporations get special breaks and loopholes the rest of us don't, and it's about time they started living by the same rules as the rest of us.

Thanks for speaking out, Christian Norton, Communications Director

20120705-12	20:46	SteveG	From the Right: Exposing & Combating Liberal Media Bias
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<http://newsbusters.org/>

Times don't change much do they?????????????



[http://www.artchive.com/web_gallery/F/Frances-Flora-Bond-\(Fanny\)-Palmer/Pioneers-home-in-the-American-wilderness,-1867.html](http://www.artchive.com/web_gallery/F/Frances-Flora-Bond-(Fanny)-Palmer/Pioneers-home-in-the-American-wilderness,-1867.html)

Pioneers' Home in the American Wilderness, 1867 (painting by Frances "Fanny" Flora Bond Palmer)



—Friends of the Middle,
Steven W. Baker (SteveB), Editor/Moderator

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