



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Our President wants to inform you of the following items:

At our upcoming SARW meeting on March 5, 2022, our Speaker will be Helen Stone, Chatham County Commissioner, District 1 and long time SARW member. She will be speaking about T-splost and E-splost.

We will discuss the Permanent Reservation List restart at the March Meeting. Your name will be added by the April luncheon if you sign the agreement at the March luncheon. You will remain on the permanent list through the end of 2022. You must sign a new agreement each year so our records will stay up to date. More explanation will be given at the SARW March luncheon.

I would like to wish all of our members a **Happy St Patrick's Day!**

President, Marcia Smith

DUES, DUES, DUES!!!:

Many of you have not paid dues for 2022! You can pay dues at the meeting, or you can mail a check to Carol St. Arnaud (Membership Chair) at 4101 Amsterdam Circle, Sav, 31405. We have some important work to do this year and we need your help and support!!! **This will be your last newsletter if you are not listed as a 2022 member** . Dues are \$50.

(Please write separate checks for lunch/dues!)

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Susan Carol	12350 Mercy Blvd.,	Savannah, 31419	(912)596-6617	susancarol0520@gmail.com
MaryAnn Gephart	207 Hampshire Rd.	Savannah, 31410	(912)675-6756	maryanngephart@yahoo.com
Barbara Grainger	1201 Bloomingdale Rd,	Bloomingdale, 31405	(912)748-7916	barbargrainger@gmail.com
Allison Marani	214 E 44th St.,	Savannah, 31405	(912)480-7070	allison.murani@gmail.com
Puttie Potts	108 Schooner Dr.,	Savannah, 31419	(912)661-3088	puttieg@bellsouth.net
Francine Wright	234 Lyman Hall	Savannah, 31410		
Jennifer Johnson				jjohns822@comcast.net

EVENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Our 2022 Fundraising Event will be in May at the Forest City Gun Club. Cameron Spencer has agreed to Chair this event.

Ladies on the Right (LOTR) invites you March 24th HERstory at the Palmetto Club 12 Noon. Contact them at www.ladiesontheright.org.

LUNCHEON RESERVATIONS AND COSTS:

EVERYONE MUST MAKE RESERVATIONS FOR EACH LUNCHEON! Due to **COVID** distancing regulations, seating is limited to 60 people. **RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED!**

Luncheon: Wednesday, March 2, 2022

11:30 Social Noon Meeting / Program

Carey Hilliard's Banquet Hall 11111 Abercorn \$25.00 per Person PLEASE RSVP!

You must cancel by the Monday before the luncheon

Reservations to: Rebecca Rhinehart (398-0111) or SARWreservations@gmail.com

RESERVATIONS BY NOON, MONDAY, February 28, 2022.

Legend of St. Patrick:

Before the end of the 7th century, Patrick had become a legendary figure, and the legends have continued to grow. One of these would have it that he drove the snakes of Ireland into the sea to their destruction. Patrick himself wrote that he raised people from the dead, and a 12th-century hagiography places this number at 33 men, some of whom are said to have been deceased for many years. He also reportedly prayed for the provision of food for hungry sailors traveling by land through a desolate area, and a herd of swine miraculously appeared.

The most popular legend of Patrick is about the Shamrock:

The Irish Legend Of The Shamrock

Long ago, when Ireland was the land of Druids, there was a great Bishop, Patrick by name, who came to teach the word of God throughout the country. This saint, for he was indeed a saint, was well loved everywhere he went. One day, however, a group of his followers came to him and admitted that it was difficult for them to believe in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Saint Patrick reflected a moment and then, stooping down, he plucked a leaf from the shamrock and held it before them, bidding them to behold the living example of the "Three-in-One." The simple beauty of this explanation convinced these skeptics, and from that day, the shamrock has been revered throughout Ireland.

It has been said that St. Patrick also used the shamrock to demonstrate the mystery of the Holy Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit) to the Ancient High Kings of Ireland. The word shamrock is derived from the Irish "seamrog," meaning "summer plant." The symbol of the shamrock is found on Irish medieval tombs and on old copper coins, known as St. Patrick's money. The plant was reputed to have mystic powers --- the leaves standing upright to warn of an approaching storm.

Green is associated with St. Patrick's Day because it is the color of the shamrock, the color of Spring and new life, and the color of Ireland. The Irish landscape is green all year round. The shamrock is worn by millions of people all over the world on St. Patrick's Day, not only by the Irish and those of Irish descent, but by all who relate to the indomitable spirit of Ireland.

So there is no confusion, the **national symbol of Ireland is the Irish Harp**, not the shamrock.

The Shamrock is the national flower of Ireland.

Shamrock = 3 leaves. Four leaf clover = 4 leaves. Means Luck

Now for a few historical events that took place in March. Some are just historical reminders and some remind me of events happening now:

March 15, 44 B.C. - Julius Caesar was assassinated in the Senate chamber in Rome by Brutus and fellow conspirators. After first trying to defend himself against the murderous onslaught, Caesar saw Brutus with a knife and asked "Et tu, Brute?" (You too, Brutus?) Caesar then gave up the struggle and was stabbed to death.

March 4, 1681 - King Charles II of England granted a huge tract of land in the New World to William Penn to settle an outstanding debt. The area later became Pennsylvania.

March 5, 1770 - The [Boston Massacre](#) occurred as a group of rowdy Americans harassed British soldiers who then opened fire, killing five and injuring six. The first man killed was Crispus Attucks, an African American. British Captain Thomas Preston and eight of his men were arrested and charged with murder. Their trial took place in October, with colonial lawyer John Adams defending the British. Captain Preston and six of his men were acquitted. Two others were found guilty of manslaughter, branded, then released.

March 23, 1775 - [Patrick Henry](#) ignited the American Revolution with a [speech](#) before the Virginia convention in Richmond, stating, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

March 17, 1776 - Early in the [American Revolutionary War](#) the British completed their evacuation of Boston following a successful siege conducted by Patriots. The event is still commemorated in Boston as Evacuation Day.

March 25, 1807 - The British Parliament abolished the slave trade following a long campaign against it by Quakers and others.

March 4, 1830 - Former President [John Quincy Adams](#) returned to Congress as a representative from Massachusetts. He was the first ex-president ever to return to the House and served eight consecutive terms.

March 10, 1862 - The first issue of U.S. government paper money occurred as \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills began circulation.

March 5, 1868 - The U.S. Senate convened as a court to hear charges against President Andrew Johnson during [impeachment proceedings](#). The House of Representatives had already voted to impeach the President. The vote followed bitter opposition by the Radical Republicans in Congress to Johnson's reconstruction policies in the South. However, the effort to remove him failed in the Senate by just one vote and he remained in office.

March 10, 1880 - The Salvation Army was founded in the United States. The social service organization was first founded in England by William Booth and operates today in 90 countries.

March 25, 1911 - A raging fire erupted inside a garment factory in New York City killing 123 young women employed as low-paid seamstresses, along with 23 men. The fast-spreading flames engulfed the 8th and 9th floors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in lower Manhattan in just a few minutes. About 50 of the victims had jumped to their deaths rather than [perish](#) from the flames. The sensational tragedy spurred national interest concerning the rights of mostly-immigrant women workers of the New York garment industry who labored long hours six or seven days a week in cramped, dangerous conditions for about \$5 weekly pay.

March 3, 1913 - A [women's suffrage march](#) in Washington D.C. was attacked by angry onlookers while police stood by. The march occurred the day before Woodrow Wilson's inauguration. Many of the 5,000 women participating were spat upon and struck in the face as a near riot ensued. Secretary of War Henry Stimson then ordered soldiers from Fort Myer to restore order.

March 11, 1918 - The 'Spanish' influenza first reached America as 107 soldiers become sick at Fort Riley, Kansas. One quarter of the U.S. population eventually became ill from the deadly virus, resulting in 500,000 deaths. The death toll worldwide approached 22 million by the end of 1920.

March 21, 1918 - During [World War I](#), the Second Battle of the Somme began as German General Erich von Ludendorff launched an all-out drive to win the war. The battle began with a five-hour artillery barrage followed by a rush of German troops. The offensive lasted until April 6th and resulted in the Germans gaining about 35 miles of territory. Allied and German casualty figures for both battles approached 500,000.

March 5, 1933 - Amid a steadily worsening economic situation, newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed a four-day "Bank Holiday" to stop panic withdrawals by the public and the possible collapse of the American banking system.

March 31, 1933 - The Civilian Conservation Corps, the CCC, was founded. Unemployed men and youths were organized into quasi-military formations and worked outdoors in national parks and forests.

March 24, 1934 - The Philippine Islands in the South Pacific were granted independence by President Franklin D. Roosevelt after nearly 50 years of American control.

March 12, 1938 - Nazis invaded Austria, then absorbed the country into Hitler's Reich.

March 13, 1943 - A plot to kill Hitler by German army officers failed as a bomb planted aboard his plane failed to explode due to a faulty detonator.

March 21, 1943 - A suicide/assassination plot by German Army officers against Hitler failed as the conspirators were unable to locate a short fuse for the bomb which was to be carried in the coat pocket of General von Gersdorff to ceremonies Hitler was attending.

March 5, 1946 - The ["Iron Curtain" speech](#) was delivered by Winston Churchill at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. Churchill used the term to describe the boundary in Europe between free countries of the West and nations of Eastern Europe under Soviet Russia's control.

March 1, 1961 - President [John F. Kennedy](#) established the Peace Corps, an organization sending young American volunteers to developing countries to assist with health care, education and other basic human needs.

March 16, 1968 - During the [Vietnam War](#), the My Lai Massacre occurred as American soldiers of Charlie Company murdered 504 Vietnamese men, women, and children. Twenty-five U.S. Army officers were later charged with complicity in the massacre and subsequent cover-up, but only one was convicted, and later pardoned by President Richard Nixon.

March 22, 1972 - The Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed by the U.S. Senate and then sent to the states for ratification. The ERA, as it became known, prohibited discrimination on the basis of gender, stating, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex," and that "the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Although 22 of the required 38 states quickly ratified the Amendment, opposition arose over concerns that women would be subject to the draft and combat duty, along with other legal concerns. The ERA eventually failed (by 3 states) to achieve ratification despite an extension of the deadline to June 1982.

March 1, 1974 - Seven former high-ranking officials of the Nixon White House were indicted for conspiring to obstruct the investigation into the Watergate break-in. Among those indicted; former chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former top aide John Ehrlichman, and former attorney general John Mitchell.

March 18, 1974 - The five-month-old Arab oil embargo against the U.S. was lifted. The embargo was in retaliation for American support of Israel during the Yom Kippur War of 1973 in which Egypt and Syria suffered a crushing defeat. In the U.S., the resulting embargo had caused long lines at gas stations as prices soared 300 percent amid shortages and a government ban on Sunday gas sales.

March 30, 1981 - Newly elected President [Ronald Reagan](#) was shot in the chest while walking toward his limousine in Washington, D.C., following a speech inside a hotel. The president was then rushed into surgery to remove a 22-caliber bullet from his left lung. "I should have ducked," Reagan joked. Three others were also hit including Reagan's Press Secretary, James Brady, who was shot in the forehead but survived. The president soon recovered from the surgery and returned to his duties.

March 31, 1991 - The Soviet Republic of Georgia, birthplace of [Josef Stalin](#), voted to declare its independence from Soviet Russia, after similar votes by Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. Following the vote in Georgia, Russian troops were dispatched from Moscow under a state of emergency.

March 26, 1992 - Soviet Cosmonaut Serge Krikalev returned to a new country (Russia) after spending 313 days on board the Mir Space Station. During his stay in space, the Soviet Union (USSR) collapsed and became the Commonwealth of Independent States.

March 12, 1994 - The Church of England ordained 32 women as its first female priests. In protest, 700 male clergy members and thousands of church members left the church and joined the Roman Catholic Church which does not allow women priests.

March 12, 1999 - Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic became full-fledged members of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) less than ten years after exchanging communist rule for democracy and ending their Cold War military alliances with Soviet Russia.

March 19, 2003 - The United States launched an attack against Iraq to topple dictator Saddam Hussein from power. The attack commenced with aerial strikes against military sites, followed the next day by an invasion of southern Iraq by U.S. and British ground troops. The troops made rapid progress northward and conquered the country's capital, Baghdad, just 21 days later, ending the rule of Saddam.