

Perspectives

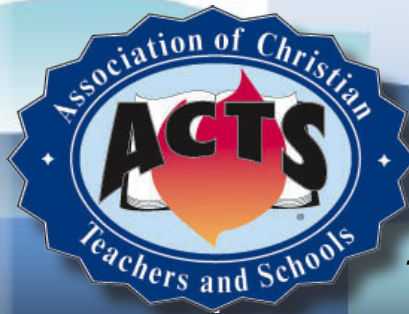
“Setting a **NEW STANDARD** for Christ-Centered Academic Excellence”

September 2011



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Lead Article

AGCU Credit Card Services



It is often said it is not what you know but who you know. I have had a very long friendship with Paul Ebisch, the new president of the Assemblies of God Credit Union. Paul has served as Executive Vice-president/CFO at AGCU for the past six years. He has chosen to bless ACTS with an opportunity to help its member schools who would like to collect payments, donations, or tuition fees through debit and credit cards (Visa, MasterCard, or Discover) at a special rate. Any schools who notify AGCU that they are an ACTS member will have the application set up fee waived.

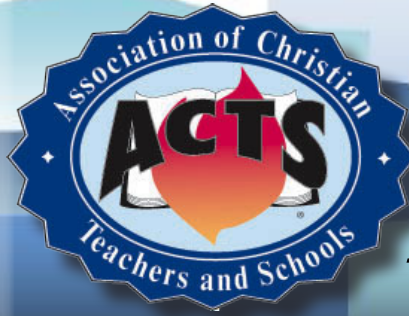
Please read the letter below that was sent to me for further information. Email easygiving@agcu.org to talk about getting

started, and do not forget to mention you are an ACTS member!

In His Service Together,
Dr. R. Jay Nelson
ACTS Executive Director

Dr. Nelson,

I wanted to let you know that we have direct cost on Visa and MasterCard pricing at AGCU. We have selected price points to use our system as a service and not a core income generator. This strategy leverages our relationships to help serve our members. All of your member schools are eligible for our services.



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We would like to offer ACTS a special discount for any schools who would like to take payments, donations, or tuition fees through debit and credit cards. Our pricing eliminates a lot of the marketing techniques other processors use to show rates like fixed 2.5% and .26 per transactions or “Let us see if we can save you money on your pricing.” PayPal lowers the fixed rate based on processing but charges a higher per transaction rate. The higher per transaction helps to create a healthy margin in the fees.

We have experts who have analyzed this marketing data, and we strive to offer a service that will be complete and comprehensive. Our pricing is based on the amount processed. The highest pricing we have is 40 basis points over direct cost from Visa, MasterCard and Discover. We educate your member to know how to read and understand their processing rates.

Any schools who notify us that they are an ACTS member institution will have the application set up fee waived. Please forward this information on to your schools for any who might be interested in processing.

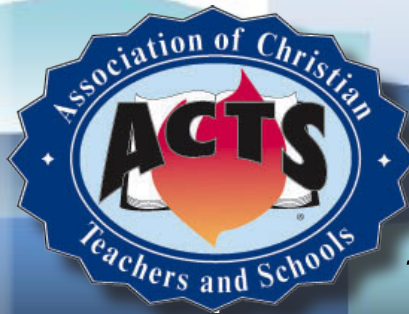
We also understand this may not be for all schools. We are equipped to do an analysis for any school who would be interested in the viability of receiving payments through

debit and credit cards. We can download our system to most hardware that schools currently use, and we have direct cost to provide it new if that is required. Please have them email easygiving@agcu.org to talk about getting started, and do not forget to have them mention ACTS membership.

Best Regards,

Jay Welton
Business Account Consultant
Assemblies of God Credit Union
PO Box 2328
Springfield, MO 65801
Telephone: 417.708.9577
Fax: 417.887.8271





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Current Events

Don't Carry School Lunchs Into the Danger Zone

Whether they are in backpacks, cubbies or desks, lunches packed for schoolchildren often sit around for three to four hours in various states of refrigeration before the lunch bell ever rings. This simple observation inspired some researchers from the University of Texas-Austin to ask the question: Do preschoolers' packed lunches meet recommendations for safe food temperatures?

As anyone who has ever acquired a food handler's permit likely recalls, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advises against letting perishable foods linger in the "danger zone" of 40 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit for more than two hours. People with underdeveloped or weak immune systems, such as young children, are especially vulnerable to pathogens that grow most rapidly at comfortable temperatures in the danger zone.

The study, published in the journal *Pediatrics* on August 8, examined 1,361 meat, dairy and vegetable items in 705 packed lunches from 235 preschool children (ages 3 to 5) on three separate days at random. After measuring the temperatures of the foods approximately 90 minutes before lunchtime, they found only 22 items below the CDC's recommended 40 degree baseline.

In total, 97.4 percent of meat, 99 percent of dairy and 98.5 percent of vegetables measured above 40 degrees. Nearly half (49 percent) of the lunches contained at least one ice pack, while 12 percent sat in school refrigerators, and yet the vast majority of these cooled lunches did not meet the recommended temperature. The remaining 39 percent had no devices to keep the food chilled.

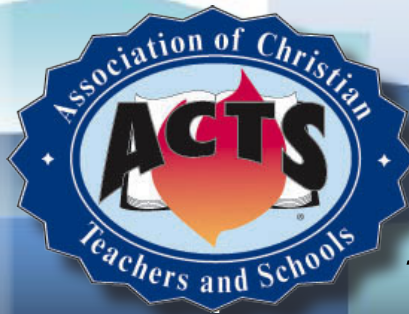


“When we looked at this data we were really, really surprised,” said Sara Sweitzer, Ph.D., co-author of the study, dietician and postdoctoral researcher at the University of Texas-Austin.

Sweitzer's team first gathered its data as part of a study on nutrition in packed lunches. The intention was to better educate parents on healthy eating, but when they started

measuring temperatures, they uncovered this entirely different issue, and decided that parents needed some pointers.

To start, the authors recommend freezing lunchboxes along with ice packs, as ice packs in warmer containers expend extra energy cooling them. Sweitzer also suggested parents store non-refrigerated items separately and take greater care in regularly washing out lunch containers just as they would wash any other dishes that touch food, because bacteria



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can grow on small amounts of food that stow away.

Their most important advice, however, is for parents to wash their hands before preparing food, as most pathogens that could potentially grow to illness-inducing quantities will likely come from contact contamination, such as wiping a nose and then touching food. Still, the easiest way to ensure lunches stay safe is to make sure they are sufficiently cooled when they leave the house.

“These perishable foods can sit in the danger zone for up to two hours before they really start to become a risk,” Sweitzer said. “You want to pack that lunch so that it’s in the safe zone for at least the first few hours, and then they can eat it within the next two hours. The goal doesn’t have to be to keep it in the safe zone the entire time.”

But what risk do children really run if they eat a turkey sandwich that sits in the danger zone for three or four hours? As Sweitzer explained, it is difficult to say. She went through her entire school career carrying sandwiches in a brown paper bag, though her use of mayonnaise -- an acidic preservative -- might have helped her avoid getting sick.

“This is not a major outbreak of foodborne illness that the CDC can trace; it’s potential, minor illnesses,” she said. “It’s a matter of being aware of it. Parents today are more aware of it than, say, my parents were, and that’s a good thing. We’re not jumping to conclusions about children getting sick.”

Microbiologist and Food Alert author Phyllis Entis agrees that the potential exists for children to get sick from food that sits at room temperature for as little as three or four hours. But if parents handle the food safely, use fresh ingredients and maybe lather on a little

mayonnaise, the likelihood of an illness drops significantly.

The most likely source of an illness, Entis said, would be from improper handling followed by poor temperature control. If parents wipe their nose, for example, and continue preparing a lunch, they run the risk of contaminating food with *Staphylococcus aureus*, the most common bug associated with poorly cooled food.

“That can cause nausea, vomiting for 24 hours” Entis said. “Staph is a natural, totally innocuous resident of the nasal passages that doesn’t do harm to the individual unless it contaminates food like that. It’s been with us as long as we’ve had noses.”

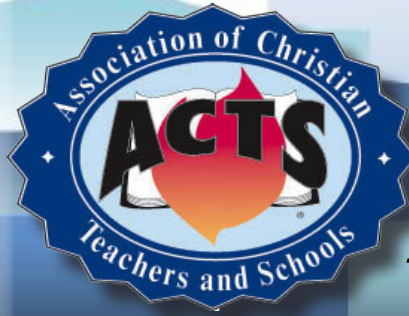
Entis reiterated that the colder the food is, the slower the microbes will grow and the safer the food will stay. The more accurate information and recommendations made to parents, she said, the better.

And that is exactly what Sweitzer said her team hoped to provide.

“This is all something for parents to think about as we get ready to start the new school year,” she said. “It just comes down to careful, easy practices.”

The full study, “Temperature of Foods Sent by Parents of Preschool-aged Children,” can be read online at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/08/04/peds.2010-2885.abstract>.

Article written by James Andrews on Aug 17, 2011. Published at <http://www.foodsafetynews.com>.



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Member Benefits

MARS HILL Christian School, selects QuickSchools.com school management system

We're delighted to welcome Mars Hill Christian School in Fairfield, CA to QuickSchools. Mars Hill CS has selected QuickSchools.com as its new school management system starting August 2011.

About Mars Hill Christian School

Mars Hill CS provides a Bible-based education that's financially affordable. At Mars Hill, every student receives an individualized education plan that takes into consideration the child's interests and skill levels.

Feel the love at QuickSchools.com

Managing your student data does not have to be a chore. Make it fun, make it simple, with QuickSchools.com. You can take attendance, track grades, print out report cards and much more within minutes. And, you'll love our Live Chat support to help you along all day everyday.

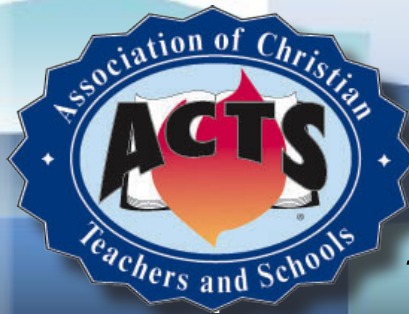
Try Quickschools today - www.quickschools.com. Enter referral code 772287 for ACTS.

Watch Pastor Jason Yarbrough share the Mars Hill's QuickSchools experience below.

<http://www.youtube.com/quickschools#p/a/u/0/AcsUHPZpIRA>



QuickSchools.com
Powerfully simple school management



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ACTS Accreditation Program Status

Congratulations to these schools that have recently achieved a new status in the ACTS accreditation program:

Accredited

Next Generation Christian Academy Preschool
Director: Angie Erby
1012 S. Washington St.
Perry, FL 32348
Effective: August 30, 2011

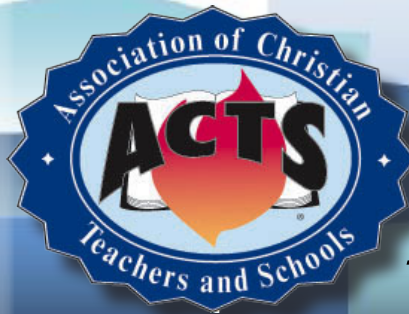
Candidate

Christ Chapel Academy Preschool
Administrator: Shelia Nelson
13909 Smoketown Road
Woodbridge, VA 22192
Effective: August 12, 2011

Applicant

Calvary Chapel Green Valley Christian Academy
Administrator: Bill Adams
2615 W. Horizon Ridge Parkway
Henderson, NV 89052

Mars Hill Christian School
Administrator: Jason Yarbrough
2075 Dover Ave.
Fairfield, CA 94533
Effective: August 15, 2011



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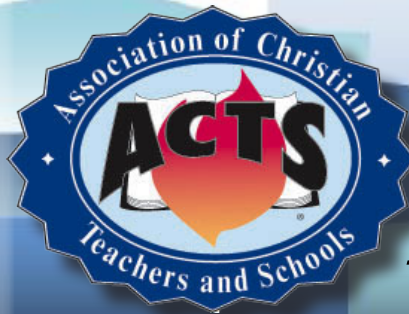
Math Puzzler

$$\text{CAT} = (\text{C} + \text{A} + \text{T}) \times \text{C} \times \text{A} \times \text{T}$$



August Solution

$$285714 \times 3 = 857142 \text{ or } 142857 \times 3 = 428571$$



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Weekly Devotion

September 1–3, 2011

Topic: Salvation

Reference: 2 Cor 5:17; 1 Tim 2:3-4; 1 John 2:1-2; Titus 3:4-6

September 4–10, 2011

Topic: Work

Reference: 2 Chron 15:7; 1 Cor 15:58; Col 1:10; Prov 14:23

September 11–17, 2011

Topic: Children

Reference: Is 54:13; Mark 10:14-16; Prov 17:6; Col 3:20

September 18–24, 2011

Topic: Fear

Reference: 2 Tim 1:7; Prov 3:24; Matt 10:28; Is 41:13

September 25–30, 2011

Topic: Guilt

Reference: 1 John 1:9; Ps 103:12; Heb 8:12; Is 43:25

Word of the Week

September 1–3, 2011

Somniloquy: (som-NIL-uh-kwee) Noun

1. The act or habit of talking while asleep.

September 4–10, 2011

Diurnation: (dy-uh-NAY-shuhn) Noun

1. The habit of sleeping or being dormant during the day.

September 11–17, 2011

Soporose: (SOP-uh-ros) Adjective

1. Sleepy; in an unusually deep sleep.

September 18–24, 2011

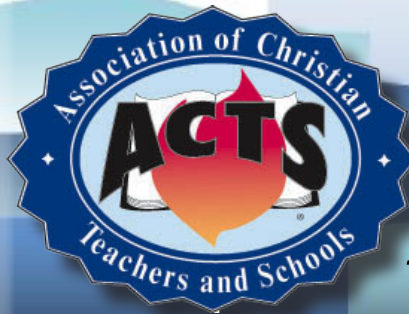
Hypnopompic: (hip-no-POM-pik) Adjective

1. Pertaining to the semiconscious state before waking.

September 25–30, 2011

Lychnobite: (LIK-nuh-byt) Noun

1. One who works at night and sleeps during the day.



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Activity Corner

Popsicle Stick Puzzle

Here's what you'll need...

- Picture (4X6 size)
- 12 popsicle sticks
- Glue
- Scissors

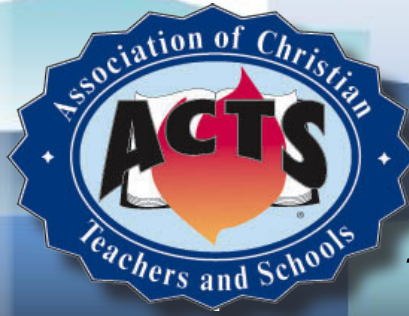


Here's how you make it...

1. Turn your picture over and glue the popsicle sticks on the back. They should be flush with the top of the picture and leave some stick hanging out at the bottom (that way you'll know what is the 'bottom' of your puzzle). Make sure you leave enough room in between the sticks to allow a pair of scissors through (at least 1/8").
2. With your scissors, cut inbetween each stick. You've just created a great personalized puzzle, to give or keep.

If you want a container to keep your puzzle pieces in, decorate an old box (necklace size) or make a fancy jar like a stained glass jar, a great Grandparents Day gift idea!



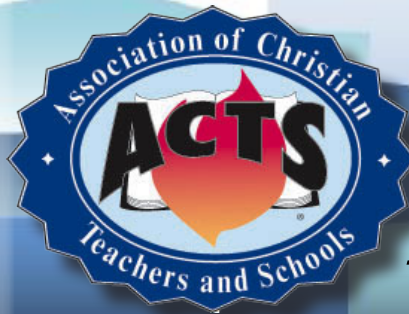


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This Month in History...

- September 1, 1969** - Military officers overthrew the Libyan government. The Libyan Arab Republic was then proclaimed under Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.
- September 3, 1838** - Anti-slavery leader Frederick Douglass began his escape from slavery by boarding a train in Baltimore dressed as a sailor.
- September 5, 1774** - The First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia with 56 delegates.
- September 7, 1986** - Bishop Desmond Tutu became Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa, the first black head of South Africa's Anglicans.
- September 9, 1776** - The United States came into existence as the Continental Congress changed the name of the new American nation from the United Colonies.
- September 10, 1943** - Hitler's troops occupied Rome and took over the protection of Vatican City.
- September 11, 2001** - The worst terrorist attack in U.S. history occurred as four large passenger jets were hijacked then crashed, killing nearly 3,000 persons.
- September 13, 1814** - The Battle of Fort Henry in Baltimore Harbor occurred, observed by Francis Scott Key aboard a ship.
- September 14, 1960** - The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was formed by representatives of oil-producing countries meeting in Baghdad.
- September 15, 1916** - Tanks were first used in combat, during the Allied offensive at the Battle of the Somme, in WWI.
- September 16, 1620** - The Mayflower ship departed from England, bound for America with 102 passengers and a small crew.
- September 18, 1810** - Chile declared its independence from Spain after 269 years as a colony.
- September 19, 1994** - U.S. troops invaded Haiti, with the stated goal of restoring democracy.
- September 22, 1776** - During the American Revolution, Nathan Hale was executed without a trial after he was caught spying on British troops on Long Island, his last words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
- September 23, 1991** - Armenia declared its independence from the Soviet Union.
- September 25, 1513** - Spanish explorer Vasco Nunez de Balboa first sighted the Pacific Ocean after crossing the Isthmus of Panama.
- September 26, 1984** - Britain agreed to allow Hong Kong to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.
- September 28, 1066** - The Norman conquest of England began as Duke William of Normandy landed at Pevensey, Sussex.
- September 29, 1789** - Congress created the United States Army, consisting of 1,000 enlisted men and officers.
- September 30, 1938** - British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to England declaring there would be "peace in our time," after signing the Munich Pact with Adolf Hitler.



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Famous Person

Michael Faraday

Michael Faraday was born on September 22, 1791. He was an English chemist and physicist who contributed to the fields of electromagnetism and electrochemistry.

Faraday studied the magnetic field around a conductor carrying a DC electric current. While conducting these studies, Faraday established the basis for the electromagnetic field concept in physics, subsequently enlarged upon by James Maxwell. He similarly discovered electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism, and laws of electrolysis. He established that magnetism could affect rays of light and that there was an underlying relationship between the two phenomena. His inventions of electromagnetic rotary devices formed the foundation of electric motor technology, and it was largely due to his efforts that electricity became viable for use in technology.

As a chemist, Faraday discovered benzene, investigated the clathrate hydrate of chlorine, invented an early form of the Bunsen burner and the system of oxidation numbers, and popularised terminology such as anode, cathode, electrode, and ion.

Although Faraday received little formal education and knew little of higher mathematics, such as calculus, he was one

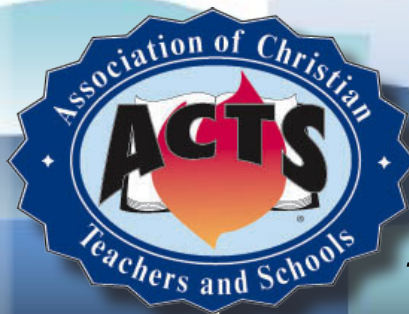
of the most influential scientists in history. Historians of science refer to him as the best experimentalist in the history of science. The unit of capacitance, the farad, is named after him, as is the Faraday constant, the charge on a molecule of electrons. Faraday's law of induction states that magnetic flux changing in time creates a proportional electromotive force. Faraday was the first and foremost

Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, a life-time position. Albert Einstein kept a photograph of Faraday on his study wall alongside pictures of Isaac Newton and James Clerk Maxwell.



Faraday was highly religious; he was a member of the Sandemanian Church, a Christian sect founded in 1730 that demanded total faith and commitment. Biographers have noted that “a strong sense of the unity of God and nature pervaded Faraday's life and work.”

Faraday was born in Newington Butts, now part of the London Borough of Southwark; but then a suburban part of Surrey, one mile south of London Bridge. His family was not well off. His father, James, was a member of the Glassite sect of Christianity. James Faraday moved his wife and two children to London during the winter of 1790-1 from Outhgill in Westmorland, where he



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had been an apprentice to the village blacksmith. Michael was born the autumn of that year. The young Michael Faraday, the third of four children, having only the most basic of school educations, had to largely educate himself.

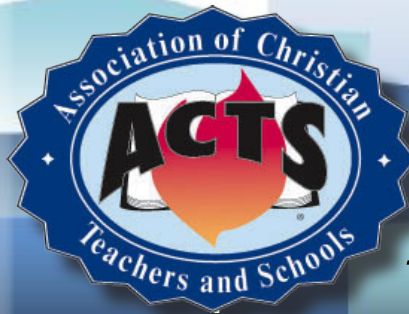
At the age of twenty, in 1812, at the end of his apprenticeship, Faraday attended lectures by the eminent English chemist Humphry Davy of the Royal Institution and Royal Society, and John Tatum, founder of the City Philosophical Society. Many tickets for these lectures were given to Faraday by William Dance. Afterwards, Faraday sent Davy a three hundred page book based on notes taken during the lectures. Davy's reply was immediate, kind, and favourable. When Davy damaged his eyesight in an accident with nitrogen trichloride, he decided to employ Faraday as a secretary. When John Payne, one of the Royal Institution's assistants left, Sir Humphry Davy was asked to find a replacement. He appointed Faraday as Chemical Assistant at the Royal Institution on 1 March 1813.

In the class-based English society of the time, Faraday was not considered a gentleman. When Davy went on a long tour to the continent in 1813–15, his valet did not wish to go. Faraday was going as Davy's scientific assistant, and was asked to act as Davy's valet until a replacement could be found in Paris. Faraday was forced to fill the role of valet as well as assistant throughout the trip. Davy's wife, Jane Apreece, refused to treat Faraday as an equal and generally made Faraday so miserable that he contemplated returning to England alone and giving up science altogether. The trip did, however, give him access to the European scientific elite and a host of stimulating ideas.

Faraday was a devout Christian. His Sandemanian denomination was an offshoot of the Church of Scotland. Well after his marriage, he served as Deacon and two terms as an Elder in the meeting house of his youth. His church was located at Paul's Alley in the Barbican. This meeting house relocated in 1862 to Barnsbury Grove, Islington. This North London location is where Faraday served the final two years of his second term as Elder prior to his resignation from that post.

Faraday married Sarah Barnard on 12 June 1821. They had no children. They met through their families at the Sandemanian church. He confessed his faith to the Sandemanian congregation the month after he married.

Faraday's earliest chemical work was as an assistant to Humphry Davy. Faraday specifically studied chlorine, discovering two new chlorides of carbon. He also made the first rough experiments on the diffusion of gases, a phenomenon first pointed out by John Dalton, the physical importance of which was more fully brought to light by Thomas Graham and Joseph Loschmidt. He succeeded in liquefying several gases; he investigated the alloys of steel, and produced several new kinds of glass intended for optical purposes. A specimen of one of these heavy glasses afterwards became historically important as the substance in which Faraday detected the rotation of the plane of polarization of light when the glass was placed in a magnetic field, and also as the substance that was first repelled by the poles of the magnet. He also endeavoured, with some success, to make the general methods of chemistry, as distinguished from its results, the subject of special study and of popular exposition.



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Faraday is best known for his work with electricity and magnetism. His first recorded experiment was the construction of a voltaic pile with seven halfpence pieces, stacked together with seven disks of sheet zinc, and six pieces of paper moistened with salt water. With this pile he decomposed sulphate of magnesia.

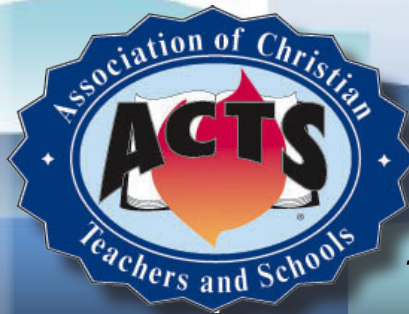
In 1821, soon after the Danish physicist and chemist, Hans Christian Orsted discovered the phenomenon of electromagnetism, Davy and British scientist William Hyde Wollaston tried but failed to design an electric motor. Faraday, having discussed the problem with the two men, went on to build two devices to produce what he called electromagnetic rotation: a continuous circular motion from the circular magnetic force around a wire and a wire extending into a pool of mercury with a magnet placed inside that would rotate around the magnet if supplied with current from a chemical battery. The latter device is known as a homopolar motor. These experiments and inventions form the foundation of modern electromagnetic technology. In his excitement, Faraday published results without acknowledging his work with either Wollaston or Davy. The resulting controversy within the Royal Society strained his mentor relationship with Davy and may well have contributed to Faraday's assignment to other activities, thereby removing him from electromagnetic research for several years.

From his initial electromagnetic discovery in 1821, Faraday continued his laboratory work exploring properties of materials and developing the requisite experience. In 1824, Faraday briefly set up a circuit to study whether a magnetic field could regulate the flow of a current in an

adjacent wire, but could find no such relationship. This lab followed similar work with light and magnets three years earlier with identical results. During the next seven years, Faraday spent much of his time perfecting his recipe for optical quality glass, boro-silicate of lead, which he used in his future studies connecting light with magnetism.

Faraday's breakthrough came when he wrapped two insulated coils of wire around an iron ring, and found that, upon passing a current through one coil, a momentary current was induced in the other coil. This phenomenon is known as mutual induction. The iron ring-coil apparatus is still on display at the Royal Institution. In subsequent experiments, he found that, if he moved a magnet through a loop of wire, an electric current flowed in the wire. The current also flowed if the loop was moved over a stationary magnet. His demonstrations established that a changing magnetic field produces an electric field. This relation was modelled mathematically by James Clerk Maxwell as Faraday's law, which subsequently became one of the four Maxwell equations. These in turn have evolved into the generalization known today as field theory. Faraday later used the principle to construct the electric dynamo, the ancestor of modern power generators.

In 1839, he completed a series of experiments aimed at investigating the fundamental nature of electricity. Faraday used "static", batteries, and "animal electricity" to produce the phenomena of electrostatic attraction, electrolysis, magnetism, etc. He concluded that, contrary to scientific opinion of the time, the divisions between the various "kinds"



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of electricity were illusory. Faraday instead proposed that only a single “electricity” exists, and the changing values of quantity and intensity would produce different groups of phenomena.

Faraday also found that the plane of polarization of linearly polarised light can be rotated by the application of an external magnetic field aligned in the direction the light is moving. This is now termed the Faraday effect. He wrote in his notebook, “I have at last succeeded in illuminating a magnetic curve or line of force and in magnetizing a ray of light”.

Late in life (1862), Faraday used a spectroscope to search for a different alteration of light, the change of spectral lines by an applied magnetic field. However, the equipment available to him was insufficient for a definite determination of a spectral change. Pieter Zeeman later used an improved apparatus to study the same phenomenon, publishing his results in 1897 and receiving the 1902 Nobel Prize in Physics for his success. In both his 1897 paper and his Nobel acceptance speech, Zeeman referred to Faraday’s work.

In his work on static electricity, Faraday’s ice pail experiment demonstrated that the charge resided only on the exterior of a charged conductor, and exterior charge had no influence on anything enclosed within a conductor. This is because the exterior charges redistribute such that the interior fields due to them cancel. This shielding effect is used in what is now known as a Faraday cage.

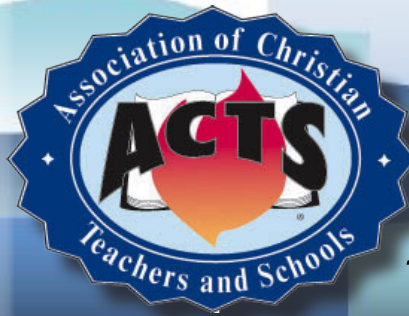
Faraday was the first Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, a position to which he was appointed for life. His sponsor and mentor

was John ‘Mad Jack’ Fuller, who created the position at the Royal Institution. Faraday was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1824, appointed director of the laboratory in 1825; and in 1833 he was appointed Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the institution for life, without the obligation to deliver lectures.

Beyond his scientific research into areas such as chemistry, electricity, and magnetism at the Royal Institution, Faraday undertook numerous, and often time-consuming, service projects for private enterprise and the British government. This work included investigations of explosions in coal mines, being an expert witness in court, and the preparation of high-quality optical glass. In 1846, together with Charles Lyell, he produced a lengthy and detailed report on a serious explosion in the colliery at Haswell County Durham, which killed 95 miners. Their report was a meticulous forensic investigation and indicated that coal dust contributed to the severity of the explosion. The report should have warned coal owners of the hazard of coal dust explosions, but the risk was ignored for over 60 years until the Senghenydd Colliery Disaster of 1913.

Faraday gave a successful series of lectures on the chemistry and physics of flames at the Royal Institution, entitled *The Chemical History of a Candle*. This was one of the earliest Christmas lectures for young people, which are still given each year. Between 1827 and 1860, Faraday gave the Christmas lectures a record nineteen times.

Faraday died at his house at Hampton Court on August 25, 1867.



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ACTS Featured School Lighthouse Christian Academy, Cumberland Maryland



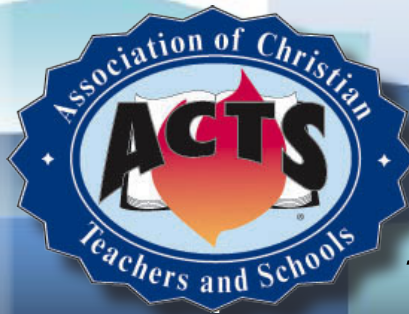
Lighthouse Christian Academy began in 1998 with a Kindergarten, and, essentially added one grade per year over the past thirteen years. We gained accreditation through Association of Christian Teachers and Schools (ACTS) in 2002.

On June 5, 2011 LCA had its first graduation commencement service for seven students. Two of these students have spent their entire education at LCA and the others have spent the majority of their education here.

The top three graduates had a 3.78 or higher GPA (on a 4.0 scale); while being challenged with curriculum including higher level math, science labs, and foreign language classes, and such.

For the last three years the State of Maryland has led the nation in Education and, as a registered school with the Maryland State Department of Education, we have endeavored to keep pace with their requirements for graduation.

The diligence and dedication of our



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administration, staff and faculty was realized this past year by the achievement of accreditation by two additional organizations, the National Council for Private School Accreditation (NCPSA); and Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, Commissions on Elementary and Secondary Schools (MSA-CESS).

The current administrator, Dr. Ray James, who has served in this capacity since 2009 stated, “I see our school as a mission field. This past year we had 124 students enrolled in K-12, with an additional 70 enrolled in our PreK3 and PreK4.”

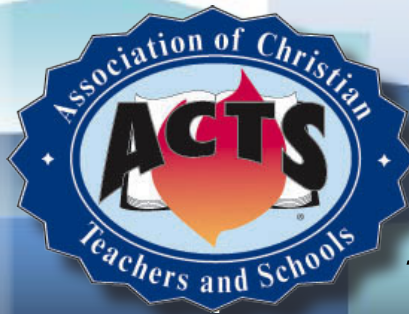
Dr. James went on to say, “Some of our

students come from fragmented homes and horrific backgrounds, and, without exception these children have adapted well with our school, teachers, and other students, and are on their way to greater futures.”

At Lighthouse Christian Academy our students know their future is as bright as the promises of God.

Lighthouse Christian Academy is located on the beautiful campus of Central Assembly of God.





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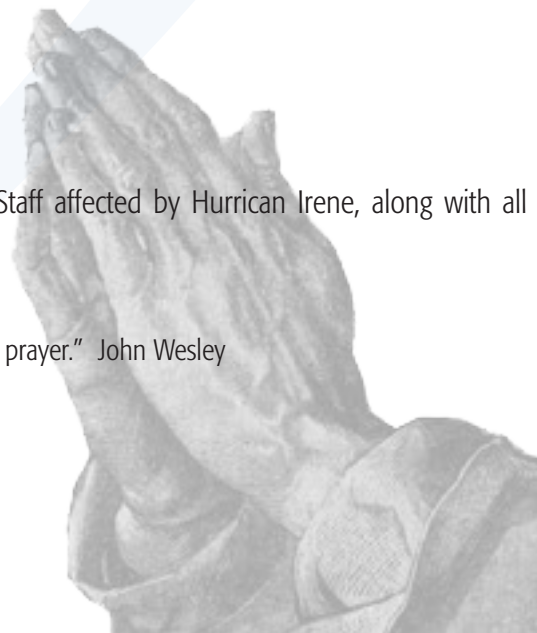
Prayer Corner

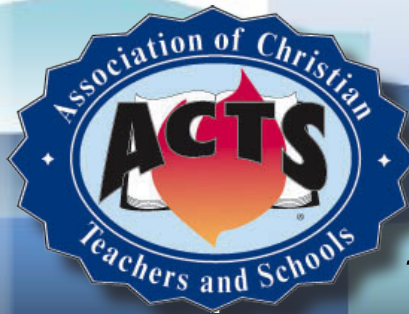
“This is the confidence we have in approaching God: that if we ask anything according to His will, He hears us. And if we know that He hears us - whatever we ask - we know that we have what we asked of Him” (1 John 5:14-15).

Please pray for:

1. Deana—Heart Condition
2. David—Heart Operation
3. Hannah—Arm Operation
4. Audrey—Aneurism
5. Tim—Illness
6. Jenifer—High Risk Pregnancy
7. Susan—Broken Pelvis
8. Dave—Medical Issues
9. Michelle—Cancer
10. Sam—Medical Issues
11. Nathan—Tumor
12. Velma—Cancer
13. Karen—Kidney Transplant
14. Steph—Breast Cancer
15. Paul—Injuries from Traffic Accident
16. Families of deployed military personnel
17. Calvary Christian School, Old Bridge, NJ—Staff affected by Hurrigan Irene, along with all others in it's path.

“God does nothing except in response to believing prayer.” John Wesley





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Mark Your Calendar!

September

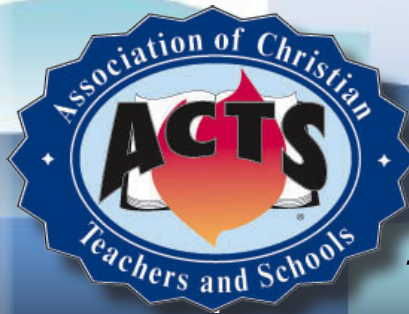
Labor Day	September 5
Grand Parent’s Day	September 12
First Day of Autumn	September 23
See You At The Pole	September 28

October

World Teacher’s Day	October 5
National Children’s Day	October 9
Columbus Day Observed	October 10
Make a Difference Day.....	October 23
ACTS Midwest Regional Christian School Conference.....	October 27-28

November

Election Day.....	November 8
Daylight Savings Time Ends.....	November 6
Veteran’s Day.....	November 11
ACTS South Central Regional Conference.....	November 10-11
America Recycle Day.....	November 15
Thanksgiving Day.....	November 24



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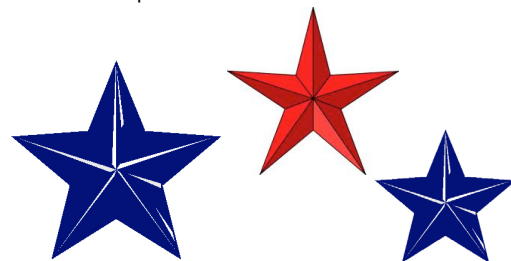
Holiday History Labor Day

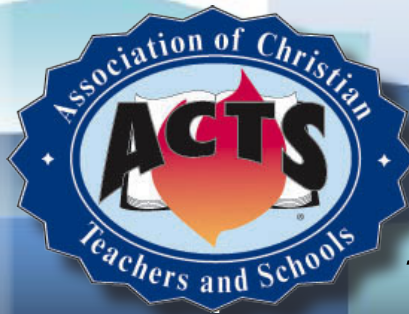
Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country. More than 100 years after the first Labor Day observance, there is still some doubt as to who first proposed the holiday for workers. Some records show that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a cofounder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those “who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold.” But, Peter McGuire’s place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. Many believe that Matthew Maguire, a machinist, not Peter McGuire, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Matthew Maguire, later the secretary of Local 344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the Central Labor Union in New York. What is clear is that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and appointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic.

The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5, 1883. In 1884, the first Monday in September was selected as the holiday, as originally proposed, and the Central Labor Union urged similar organizations in other cities to follow the example of New York and celebrate a “workingmen’s holiday” on that date. The idea spread with the growth of labor organizations, and in 1885 Labor Day was celebrated in many industrial centers of the country. Through the years the nation gave increasing emphasis to Labor Day. The first governmental recognition came through municipal ordinances passed during 1885 and 1886. From them developed the movement to secure state legislation. The first state bill was introduced into the New York legislature, but the first to become law was passed by Oregon on February 21, 1887. During the year four more states – Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York – created the Labor Day holiday by legislative enactment. By the end of the decade

Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania had followed suit. By 1894, 23 other states had adopted the holiday in honor of workers, and on June 28 of that year, Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were outlined in the first proposal of the holiday – a street parade to exhibit to the public “the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations” of the community, followed by a festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families. This became the pattern for the celebrations of Labor Day. Speeches by prominent men and women were introduced later, as more emphasis was placed upon the economic and civic significance of the holiday. Still later, by a resolution of the American Federation of Labor convention of 1909, the Sunday preceding Labor Day was adopted as Labor Sunday and dedicated to the spiritual and educational aspects of the labor movement. The character of the Labor Day celebration has undergone a change in recent years, especially in large industrial centers where mass displays and huge parades have proved a problem. This change, however, is more a shift in emphasis and medium of expression. Labor Day addresses by leading union officials, industrialists, educators, clerics and government officials are given wide coverage in newspapers, radio, and television. The vital force of labor added materially to the highest standard of living and the greatest production the world has ever known and has brought us closer to the realization of our traditional ideals of economic and political democracy. It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation’s strength, freedom, and leadership – the American worker.





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ACTS Endorsed Conferences

ACTS Midwest Regional Christian School Conference

October 27-28, 2011
Grandview, MO
816-767-8630
Dale Hanson

ACTS South Central Regional Christian School Conference

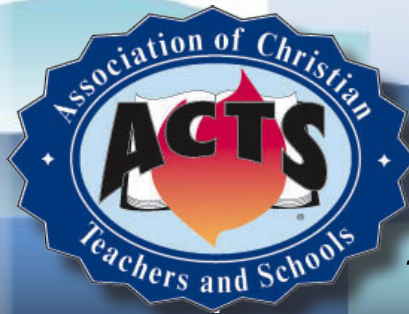
November 10-11, 2011
Dallas, TX
281-999-5107
Beth Bashinski

ACTS South East Regional Christian School Conference

February 9-10, 2012
Orlando, FL
Ike Stokes

ACTS Northwest Regional Christian School Conference

March 15-16, 2012
Cedar Park Christian School
16300 112 Ave. NE
Bothell, WA 98011
425-488-9778
Dr. Clint Behrends



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ACTS Mission, Vision, and Core Values

Vision:

To be the premier accrediting agency providing a pathway to state, regional national and international accreditation for the Christian academic community.

Mission:

Assisting Christian schools to realize the highest level of educational credibility.

Core Values:

We are passionately committed to:

- A Biblical Worldview – modeling, teaching, and leading with actions and decisions that are consistent with God’s Word.
- Integrity - demonstrating exemplary practices reflective of Christian ethics; with accountability to Christ, our schools, and the educational community.
- Excellence - providing exceptional services for the certification and development of Christian administrators and teachers, and pathways to the highest levels of accreditation for Christian schools.

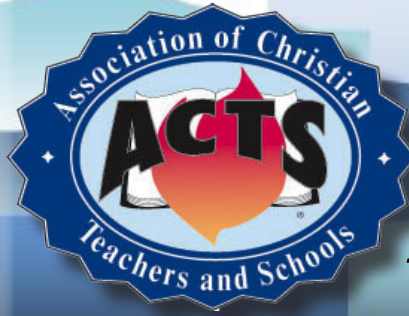
- Spirit Empowerment – affirming the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the lives of believers and the immediacy of His enablement for service.

- Relationship – developing and sustaining a partnership with Christian Schools to enhance their ministry through personal connection.

- Creativity – being proactive in the pursuit and development of innovative solutions to benefit the growth and development of our organization and its member schools.

- Service – Purposing to approach current and prospective members in an “open-handed” manner; offering resources, support, consulting, advice, mentoring, aid to smaller schools

ACTS does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, or national or ethnic origin in the administration of its programs.



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Perspectives is a monthly publication of the Association of Christian Teachers and Schools and is distributed electronically, via e-mail, at the beginning of each month. Past issues can be viewed online by visiting our website at www.actsschools.org.

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