



BUILDING CHARACTER, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

A Community where good character is encouraged, recognized, and rewarded; where character awareness is a high priority; and where modeling of character is valued.

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“Be slow of tongue and quick of eye.”

— Miguel Cervantes



"Promoting Character & Community"

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Cautiousness vs Rashness

“Knowing how important right timing is in accomplishing right actions”

Cautela vs. Precipitación

“Saber cuán importante es el momento oportuno para lograr las acciones correctas”

Cautiousness in the home includes:

- Deciding if the family has enough money for major expenditures—before making them.
- Foreseeing negative influences in a seemingly good opportunity and avoiding them.
- Seeking counsel from one another before finalizing decisions.
- Judging an activity by whether or not it would encourage good character.
- Asking the owner’s permission before taking or moving his or her belongings.

Five “I wills” of Cautiousness:

I will:

- Think before I act.
- Follow safety rules.
- Ask permission.
- Talk at the right time.
- Look out for danger.

KEY CONCEPTS OF CAUTIOUSNESS

Think Before You Act

Consider the foreseeable results of your actions, and look for the best course.

Watch for Danger

Be aware of your surroundings, and do not unnecessarily endanger people or property.

Use Right Methods

Plan for acceptable levels of quality, risk, and reward, and stick to your plans.

Follow Safety Rules

Do not cut corners to get things done more quickly. Recognize what could happen if you do not follow proper procedures.

Consider the Timing

Discern the best time to communicate with others and achieve your goals.



Cautiousness in Nature

Living in the vast, open regions of the plains, a prairie dog cannot be too careful. Because the prairie dog is the choice meal of numerous predators, cautiousness is built into its habits.

*“Achieving True Success
— How to Build
Character as a Family”*
is available for
purchase at cost for \$6
at Owasso City Hall.

Tracing a Killer

Four men and their fight against yellow fever

Yellow fever epidemics annually plagued North America's East and Gulf Coasts and the tropical regions of Central and South America.

Walter Reed, Jesse Lazear, James Carroll, and Aristides Agramonte joined in the fight to determine the causes of the yellow fever. In an effort to verify the leading theory, they examined patient blood samples for signs of a bacteria, but found nothing.

Carroll did not believe the mosquito transmission theory and allowed Lazear to feed an infected mosquito on his arm on August 27, 1900. Three days later, he had yellow fever. Lazear allowed himself to be “accidentally” bitten by an infected mosquito. He too contracted yellow fever, but he died September 25, 1900.

Because animals did not contract yellow fever, researchers had to use humans in their experiments. However, The Commission asked for each volunteer's written consent, a new practice in 1900, and arranged for each volunteer to receive \$100 in gold and another \$100 for their families if any of them died of the disease. Further, Reed and his colleagues ensured each patient received the best care.

Mosquito control freed Havana of yellow fever by 1901, and in 1902, mosquito control techniques in Panama allowed the initiation of the Panama Canal Project.