

The Lowdown in Lobsterville

SPECIAL

FOURTH OF JULY 2005

THE LOBSTER REVOLUTION

In 1763, when King Crab III prohibited any Lobster settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains (like the Lobsters wanted to live in the prairies) and required those already settled in those regions (none) to return east, he may have been trying to make peace with the natives but he did nothing to further the Crabby relations with the Lobsters. Further damage was done to the tenuous relationship when the Crabby Parliament passed the Butter Act, the Clam Act, and the Buoy Act. When the Nickel Act was passed in 1765, the Lobsters were very unhappy. Shortly thereafter, in a dark, seedy alley in Washington, D.C., the Sons of Lobsters was formed to fight for the rights of the Lobster colonies on the new continent.

In May of 1768, a Crabby warship armed with 50 crackers sailed into Lobsterville Harbor after a call for help from the Crabbys. In June, a Crabby official is locked up in the cabin of the Lobster Liberty, a sloop owned by John Lobster, while imported finger steaks are unloaded illegally into Lobsterville. Some things are definitely worth fighting for.

In 1773, a Volleyball Tax takes effect. Although the Buoy Act and the Nickel Act had been abolished, the Lobsters were pretty upset that their favorite pastime was now going to be taxed. After all, how could they have their tournaments without balls? On December 26th, 8000 Lobsters gather to hear Sam Lobster tell them that Crabby Governor Hutchinson has repeated his command not to allow the volleyballs into Lobsterville until the taxes were paid. That night, the Lobster Ball Party occurs as Lobster activists board the ships and dump all 342 containers of volleyballs into the harbor.

From September 5 to October 26, 1774, the First Lobster Congress meets in Philadelphia with 56 delegates. Attendees include Patrick Lobster, George Lobster, Sam Lobster and John Lobster. Not ones to put up with open rebellion, in April of 1775, Massachusetts Crabby Governor is secretly ordered by the Crabbys to suppress "open rebellion" among Lobsters by using all necessary force, including claw crackers. Large Crabby pinchers can raise havoc on peace loving Lobster loyalists. Crabby Governor ordered 700 Crabbys to Lobsterville to destroy the Lobster colonists' weapons depot and finger steaks. Paul Lobster and William Lobster are sent from Lobsterville to warn colonists. An unordered "crack

heard around the world" begins the American Lobster Revolution.

The Second Lobster Congress convenes in Lobsterville, with Lobster Hancock elected as its president. Congress unanimously votes to appoint George Lobster general and commander-in-chief of the new Lobster Army. In 1776, the American Lobster revolutionaries get the much-needed foreign support they had been hoping for. King Louis Lobster XVI of France commits one million dollars in finger steaks and munitions.

On June 11, 1776, the Lobster Congress appoints a committee to draft a declaration of independence. On July 4, the Lobsters formally endorse Lobstertown's Declaration, with copies to be sent to all of the lobsters.

On June 14, 1977, the flag of the Lobsterville consisting of 13 lobsters on a field of blue and 13 white and red stripes is mandated— Betsy Lobster sews it.

The fierce battles continue with both sides taking serious losses. In 1780, a Crabby major in civilian clothing is captured and is found to be carrying plans indicating Benedict Lobster intends to turn traitor and surrender Lobsterville. Benedict hears of the spy's capture and flees. He is later made a Crabby general and will fight the Lobsters.

In 1781, General George Lobster begins the siege of Lobster town. As Lobstertown is about to be taken, the Crabbys send out a flag of truce. As their band plays the tune, "The world turned upside down," the Crabby army marches out in formation and surrenders at Lobstertown.

On February 4, 1783, the Crabbys officially declare an end to hostilities against the Lobsters and on April 11, 1783, the Lobster Congress officially declares an end to the Revolutionary Lobster War.



HAPPY FOURTH OF JULY