

**HAWAII COMMANDERY
MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS**



**COMMANDERY
News**

SEPTEMBER 2020

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Cover Photo: Flyover above the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay following the surrender ceremony ending WWII. Aircraft types include F4U, TBM and SB2C. Photo source: U.S. Navy, Naval History & Heritage Command photo 80-G-421130. If you have patriotic photos you'd like to share, submit them for consideration for the cover of our next issue!

Commander's Comments.

Aloha Companions and Friends,

This August ,America commemorated the 30th Anniversary of the start of the Persian Gulf War as Operation DESERT SHIELD was launched by President George H. Bush on August 7th 1990. That conflict saw the accomplishments of leaders such as GEN Colin Powell who rebuilt the American Military into the most powerful military the world had ever seen, which would achieve victory in a war that saw more than 500,000 American service members defeat the Iraqi Army, then the world's 4th largest, in just 100 hours in Operation DESERT STORM. We honor and remember the Veterans of DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, including Companions of the Hawai'i Commandery.

We also commemorated the 75th anniversary of the military victory over Imperial Japan, V-J Day, on August 15th, and will celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Surrender, which took place on the decks of the USS Missouri, which is berthed at "Battleship Row" at Ford Island in Naval Station Pearl Harbor. As with other military commemoration events, the 75th World War II Commemoration has been forced to cancel or significantly reduce the commemorations it had planned.

Nevertheless, I am pleased that Companions did their best to observe the events that did take place, such as the parades covered in this issue.

As I have stated previously, Membership is a priority during my tenure as Commander, and this issue highlights our Allies, who are also eligible for Companionship in the Order.

While we had to stand down, or alter many of our traditional commemorations and events during the Corona Virus pandemic, we need to continue to find new ways to responsibly meet the goals of our order, setting the example for our communities by being socially distanced but still connected to our communities. We need to bring in a diverse new generation of companions ready to serve in current environment and the future challenges.

In this issue, we are starting a series of articles on the History of the Veterans Movement in the United States, and the histories of storied Veterans Organizations that continue their mission of service, in spite of the general trend across American society to shy away from community service. Honoring our Veteran ancestors is a motivating factor for both Veteran and Hereditary Companions. These pages provide an opportunity to do just that, and I invite you to share the stories of service of your ancestors. We also honor them virtually, and the new Veterans Legacy Program launched by the Department of Veterans Affairs is a way to honor those who were laid to rest in Veteran cemeteries run by the VA.

During the pandemic I encourage you to take on the challenge of recruiting, and finding ways to carry out the first and second purposes of our Order, namely: Honoring and perpetuating the names of brave and loyal men and women, and; keeping in mind the memory of their martial deeds and the victories which they helped gain. If current restrictions on assembly continue into November, we may not be able to conduct or participate in ceremonies on Veterans Day and December 7th Pearl Harbor Day. We should therefore find ways to commemorate important historical events, and honor our ancestors and Veterans in accordance with City & County and State regulations



"Deus et Libertas"

Curtis "Manny" Manchester III
LTC, USA Ret.

Chaplains Corner By Dr., Fred Staedel, ThD.

“Faith Based Prayer”

Tension is building as we continue to face the ongoing national emergency.

Does one's faith have a role to play in dealing with this emergency? As your chaplain, may I answer: Yes, it does!

But, just having faith that “this too will pass” is a start, but how about employing a God-based faith? I would respectfully answer that employing one's spiritual-based faith would not only be a good idea for one's own sense of peace and protection, but it would also be a prayer for your fellow citizens and the whole world.

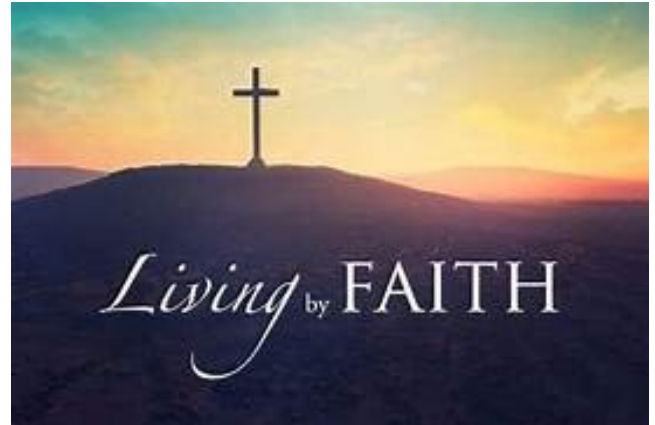
There are theologians who have subscribed to the axiom that “desire is prayer.” If, dear reader, you also can subscribe to this axiom, you would gain a heartfelt “desire” for healing and a return to normalcy in our country, which is also facing rioting and random killings. Clearly, it is time for prayer!

And, not only can we “desire” healing and peace for our country, but we can do the same for the world.

“The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein.” (Psalms 24:1)

Prayer has wings and can indeed traverse the Earth. Prayer is not limited to time and space and is never diminished when it is given towards one's fellow man. And, when do we know that our prayer has been answered? Our prayers are answered the second they are issued! Prayers are always immediate. And, when our prayers are based on our faith, then peace and harmony comes to one's consciousness and such conscious love heals.

“And whatever you ask for in prayer, you will receive, if you have faith.” (Matthew 21:22)



From the Secretary

At our last Commandery Meeting held at the Sunset Lanai at Camp Smith, consistent with the pandemic restrictions in place at the time. Our next meeting will be via ZOOM if we are not allowed to meet in-person. At our June 19th meeting, we saw the change of command ceremony between COL Chris Spear and LTC Curtis “Manny” Manchester, and the farewell of LTC Straus Scantlin, who completed his term of office as Commandery Secretary. Mahalo for your service to the Order.

The current global plague has required us to find new ways of meeting and commemorating. Our celebration of AN-ZAC day was a good rehearsal for how we may need to celebrate important commemorations for the next few months.

Look for an invitation to our next Commandery meeting in September, which will be via an on-line platform or via our teleconference call room.

I would like to encourage Companions to consider serving in a committee chair position. The 50th Vietnam Commemoration Committee still has a few years to go, as the National Commemoration runs until 2025. Likewise, the Poppy Drive needs devoted leadership.

Arthur N. Tulak

Arthur N. Tulak
COL, USA Ret.



Change of Command!

The Commandery change of command ceremony, delayed due to the restrictions on gatherings in effect in March, was conducted at the Camp Smith Marine Corps Base community club on 19 June. The weather was perfect and an enjoyable dinner marked by friendly camaraderie proceeded ahead of the official meeting, which was then followed by the Change of Command Ceremony, swearing-in of Commandery Officers and presentation of awards.

Outgoing Commander Chris Spear administered the Oath of Office to incoming Commander “Manny” Manchester, and shortly thereafter received the “Past Commander” badge in return. Companion Tulak administered the Oath of Office for Commandery Officers present, less Companion Dicks who was afloat with the USS Blue Ridge (LCC 17), and Peter Hirai. Past Commander Spear presented Companion Tulak with the MOFW Meritorious Service Medal in recognition for his service as National Junior Vice Commander, Hawaii State Commander, and his support to the Hawaii State Gulf War Memorial Task Force, the Hawaii 50th Vietnam War Commemoration Committee, and the Hawaii World War One Centennial Committee.



Photo: Above: Secretary Tulak administers the Oath to Officers present.



Photo: Immediate Past Commander Chris Spear administers the oath of office to incoming Commander “Manny” Manchester.



Photo Above: Immediate Past Commander Chris Spear presents the MSM to Companion Tulak

Army announces new Retired Soldier shoulder sleeve insignia

The U.S. Army announced new the Retired Soldier shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI) in the JUL-SEP issue of the *Army Change of Mission Newsletter*. The new insignia was approved on November 18, 2019 by the Army G-1, LTG Thomas C. Seamands. The new SSI features the Army colors of Gold, Black, and White, the square "Army Star" insignia (that is worn by personnel assigned to Headquarters, Department of the Army) in a circle with the words "Retired" and "Soldier for Life."

Army retired personnel are authorized to wear only the dress service uniforms (both short and long sleeve versions, and with the coat, sweaters, and overcoat), and only "while attending military funerals, memorial services, weddings, inaugurations, and other occasions of ceremony [including] attending parades on national or state holidays, or other patriotic parades or ceremonies in which any active or reserve U.S. military unit is taking part. Uniforms for these occasions are restricted to service and dress uniforms."¹

This year, the U.S. Army is replacing the blue Army Service Uniform with the "new" Army Green Service Uniform. The "new" Army Green Service uniform brings back the tradition of wearing the patch of one's current unit of assignment on the left shoulder sleeve of the coat, and the patch of a unit one served in during combat on the right, sewn to the coat. For those who remember of the previous Army Greens, the Army Retired SSI for that uniform incorporated the Army and National coat of arms, with red, white and blue, symbolizing the nation, and the circle representing the accomplishment of a successfully completed career of in the United States Army.

Retirees who wear the "old" Army Green uniform in retirement may wear the old red, white, and blue SSI, and retirees wearing the Blue "Army Service Uniform" may wear the 2 inch metallic Retiree Identification Badge on their left breast pocket of the uniform shirt, or coat, with either the new or old SSI, depending on when they retired. The new RIB was approved by the Secretary of the Army approved on 29 July 2014,² and retirees either the old version or new version is authorized for wear per paragraph 22-17, DA PAM 670-1. However, current Army guidance is for anyone wearing the "new" Green Army Service Uniform to wear the new "Army Star" "Soldier for Life" SSI patch. "Retired soldiers must replace their last unit's shoulder sleeve insignia with the new 3-inch diameter retired shoulder sleeve insignia."

Army guidance to newly retired Soldiers is that they may wear either the service uniform in which they retired or the service uniform prescribed for current active duty Soldiers, but may not mix the two uniforms. Retired Soldiers who wear the new Army Green Service Uniform and older service uniforms that include a shoulder sleeve insignia should wear the new retired shoulder sleeve insignia.



¹ *Army Change of Mission*, (formerly *Army Echoes*), JUL - SEP 2020 issue, p. 3. Accessed July 2020: <https://soldierforlife.army.mil/Documents/ChangeOfMission/latest.pdf>

² U.S. Army, Institute of Heraldry, "Retired Service Identification Badge " Accessed August 16, 2020: <https://tioh.army.mil/Catalog/Heraldry.aspx?HeraldryId=18452&CategoryId=10527&grp=2&menu=Uniformed%20Services&ps=24&p=0>

Veterans Legacy Memorial



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

National Cemetery
Administration

VA has launched a new way for the public to pay tributes to Veterans at the Veterans Legacy Memorial (VLM). The site, originally launched in 2019, contains a memorial page for each Veteran and service member interred in a VA national cemetery.

Visitors to the site may leave a comment of tribute on a Veteran's page. This provides a new way to observe Memorial Day. The tribute allows visitors to write memories and appreciation for a Veteran's service. All comments will be reviewed for appropriateness prior to being posted.

<https://www.vlm.cem.va.gov/>

"Oahu Veterans Council Meeting Report"

by Sr. Vice Commander Peter Hirai

The Commandery is one of the member organizations of the Oahu Veterans Council, which meets monthly to provide updates to Veterans organizations on events of interest, policy changes and State laws impacting Veterans, and to exchange ideas.

Commander Curtis Manchester and Companion Peter Hirai called in.

This was a virtual meeting held via conference call, hosted by President Ed Cruickshank and Oahu Veterans Center director Claire Levinson.

- OVC is looking at a period of 6-8 months of negative income. Though investment income makes up for part of it, they are looking at a very gradual return to positive income.

- State Office of Veterans Services is looking at budget cuts as are all state agencies.

- Member organizations of the OVC welcomed the new Director of Pacific Islands VA Health System, Dr. Adam M. Robinson, Jr., M.D., MBA, formerly 36th Surgeon General of the Navy and past director of Maryland VA Health System. VA can provide COVID testing if you think you were exposed. Call 1-800-214-1306 and they will interview you over the telephone and schedule a test if needed.

- WWII commemoration: All in-person events except the ceremony on the Battleship Missouri is canceled. No WWII veterans are allowed to come from the mainland (for their safety), only local veterans are invited. All foreign dignitaries and consul generals are dis-invited. SecDef no longer coming. They are hosting a smaller, virtual ceremony. Aerial parade still occurring with historical planes on Aug 29th and 30th, and Sept 2nd.

- The next Oahu Veterans Council meeting is 26 Sept 2020.





Story of Service: Private Enos Campbell, 2nd NJ Regt of the Continental Line

By Companion Arthur Tulak

The pages of the Hawaii *Commandery News* have featured the *Stories of Service* of the officer ancestors of the Companions of our Commandery. However, we are also inspired by the wartime service of our military ancestors who served as enlisted, and passed on to us their legacy of patriotism and service to country. This story of service is that of my 4th Great Grandfather, Private Enos Campbell.

Enos enlisted at age 17 on December 6, 1777 at Newark NJ into Captain William Helms Company of the New Jersey Regiment under the command of Colonel Israel Shreve, which was assigned to the New Jersey Brigade under the command of Brigadier General William Maxwell. On 19 December 1777, the 2nd NJ Regiment entered winter quarters at Valley Forge. The 2nd NJ Regiment was ordered to conduct foraging operations in the countryside to counter the "depredations of the Enemy" from 23-28 December 1777, the officers having been ordered "to Remove Provisions from the Country Near the Enemy" and to gather in "the Stock and Grain of every kind which would be Serviceable to [the enemy], to places of security." The 2nd NJ Regiment remained at Valley Forge until ordered, on 19 March 1778, to take post in Haddonfield, New Jersey to "counter British and Loyalist depredations along the Delaware River."

In the march to Monmouth, the New Jersey Brigade, harassed Sir Henry Clinton's army and baggage train, and then fought the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. Col. Shreve reported that the NJ Brigade "was not immediately engaged, but drawn up in the second line where cannon ball flew plentyfully..." incurring losses of 7 wounded and 4 missing. Enos remained in Captain Helms Company until February 1779 when he was transferred to Captain Nathaniel Bowman's 1st Company of Light Infantry, in the same regiment.

In 1779, the 2nd Regiment was stationed in Fort Sullivan at Tioga (present day Athens) PA, on the banks of the Susquehanna River. The winter of 1779-1780 was fierce, and the men of Captain Bowman's Company were in extreme want of supplies, food, and especially blankets, which were also worn as coats as the soldiers lacked proper clothing, many being "in want of breeches [trousers]." The muster roll of the company shows only 36 privates were "present for duty" in April 1780, with 16 soldiers either captured or deserted. Captain Bowman's assigned area of operations from January to June 1780 "ranged from Morristown in the north, southwards to Squan, and east to Philadelphia, opposite Cooper's Ferry on the Delaware River." On the 14th of May, the New Jersey Brigade took over the coastal guard duties from the Connecticut troops.

Battle of Connecticut Farms, 6-7 June 1780.

On June 6, 1780, British and Hessian forces under the command of Lieutenant General Wilhelm, Baron von Knyphausen conducted an amphibious landing at Elizabethtown NJ with the aim of attacking Washington's Army at Morristown. In response, General Maxwell decamped the New Jersey Brigade and repositioned it at Connecticut Farms about 2 miles from the landing site. Capt. Bowman's Company was ordered to delay the British advance from a position covering a fork in the road along the enemy's anticipated route of advance about half a mile in front of the Brigade's position. At dawn on the 7th, Enos and his fellow soldiers engaged the advancing enemy, resisting for two hours until it was forced to withdraw from the larger British force, and rejoin the rest of the Brigade in defensive positions that were successfully defended when combat resumed as the invading force clashed with the Brigade shortly later in the day. Commander Colonel Shreve commented on the intensity of this combat action in his report, stating this "Action was the warmest that has Ever Happened since the war with Our Brigade" resulting in the Brigade losing 6 killed-in-action (a Lieutenant and 5 privates), 32 wounded (four officers and 28 privates), and 8 privates missing-in-action.

Battle of Springfield, Essex County NJ, 23 June 1780.

In this battle, 1500 Continental Troops under the command General Nathaniel Greene, and 500 New Jersey Militia under the command of COL Elias Dayton's 2nd NJ Regiment defeated 5,000 British Regulars and Hessian Jaegers, under the commands of British General Henry Clinton and Hessian Lieutenant General Wilhelm, Baron von Knyphausen. Enos fought in this battle, which was a victory for the Americans. After the battle, the British army retreated back to Elizabeth Town, and ultimately crossed back to Staten Island during the night of the 23rd of June effectively ending British ambitions in New Jersey. Losses for the 2nd NJ Regt. in this battle amounted to 1 private killed-in-action (KIA), 3 enlisted men wounded-in-action (WIA), and 3 missing in-action (MIA).

Enos' Assigned to the command of Major General Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.

On February 1, 1781, the Army Headquarters publishes orders directing the formation of light infantry companies out of the Regiments of every state except New York and Pennsylvania to be assigned under the command of Major General Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette. On February 20, 1781, General Washington assigned command to the Marquis de

Pvt Enos Campbell (continued)

Lafayette, a force of three light Infantry battalions (about 1200 men), drawn from veterans of the 1st and 2nd New Jersey Regiments, for a campaign to counter General Benedict Arnold's operations in Virginia. Enos was assigned to the battalion of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Barber, from the 1st New Jersey Regiment, who was tapped to receive 5 of these companies from the Companies in the NJ Brigade. Enos was temporarily assigned to Captain Cyrus D'Hart's 7th Company in Lt. Col. Barber's battalion of light infantry, and his name appears on the return (a form of report that is similar to both muster rolls and rosters) dated April 11, 1781. In the last week of February 1781, Enos and the soldiers of Lafayette's light infantry began the long march to Virginia with his Company arriving in Richmond on April 29th.

Battle of Green Spring, July 1781.

On July 6, 1781, the fighting commenced in the Battle of Green Spring, pitting Maj. Gen. Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette and Brigadier General "Mad" Anthony Wayne against the forces of General Charles Cornwallis. Enos took part in this battle as part of Lafayette's division in Capt. Cyrus D'Hart's 7th Company, in Lieutenant Colonel Francis Barber's Battalion, which was the Reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Gimat. Wayne's forces began skirmishing with Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton's Legion, and infantry pickets, which gave ground, simulating a retreating rear guard, in order to entice Lafayette to commit his troops into the trap. The British forces advanced and threatened to envelop Wayne's force, which successfully withdrew and re-formed, protected by the covering fire of Col. Vose's and Lt. Col. Barber's light infantry. Following the battle, Maj. Gen. Lafayette praised the Light Infantry, saying "Their presence Here ... Has Saved this State ..." Following the Battle of Green Spring, two additional battalions of light infantry were formed in the Summer of 1781 and placed in the division under the command of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Yorktown Campaign

On September 23, 1781, the troops of the NJ Bde arrived in Williamsburg VA, to support the campaign in the South. Enos' unit however remained "on command" (detached on temporary duty) under Maj. Gen. Lafayette in Lt. Col. Barber's battalion. General Washington, now in command in Virginia, issued a General Order on September 24, 1781, placing Lt. Col. Barber's and Lt. Col. Gimat's battalions in Maj. Gen. Lafayette's 1st Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, and the 1st and 2nd NJ Regiments brigaded under the command of Col. Elias Dayton who were then assigned to General Benjamin Lincoln's 2nd Brigade.

The first week of October 1781 saw the Allied forces preparing for the siege, which included the making of gabions, fascines (bundles of sticks tied with twine that would be thrown into the ditches to make them easier to cross), stakes, gabions (a cage, cylinder, or box filled with rocks, sand, and soil for use in reinforcing the trenches), and saucissons (very long fascines resembling a sausage) that would be needed to overcome, or negate, the trenches, abatis, and other obstacles on the defensive perimeter of the British fortifications. On October 6th, Allied Forces under General Washington's Command began earthwork preparations for the siege. In the days that followed fatigue parties (work details) were busy day and night in surrounding the redoubts with palisades (defensive walls of wooden stakes or poles that are pointed at the top end facing the enemy) and emplacing artillery. On October 7th, Lafayette's light infantry entered the trenches prepared by work parties under the command of Maj. Gen. Lincoln, marching into position with colors flying and drums beating, while receiving light fire from the British, and planted the American Flag on the parapet of the trench. Lt. Col. Barber's battalion was on the extreme right flank of the Army in the trenches.

Throughout the day on October 8, Lt. Col. Barber's battalion was tasked to make 29 saucissons, 29 gabions, 99 fascines, and 290 pickets for staking the saucissons in-place, and it is likely that Enos was engaged in this work. At 1500 hrs on October 9th, the bombardment of British positions on Yorktown commenced with the French initiating, and the Americans following two hours later, and firing continuing throughout the night with both cannons and mortars. Siege operations and attacks continued, supported by artillery. To complete the parallel trenches around the main British fortifications, it was necessary to reduce and occupy two redoubts, numbered #9 and #10, on the British left flank at the bank of the York River. "The assault was assigned to the choice corps of the allied army..." the light infantry of the American and French forces. French forces would assault Redoubt #9 and the Americans, Redoubt #10. Redoubt #10 was a square-shaped fortification that anchored the British defensive line on the left, only twenty feet from the bank of the York River. Enos' unit, Lt. Col. Francis Barber's battalion of , was selected as the reserve of the division for the assault. Redoubt #10 was defended by British Major Campbell and about seventy men. Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton was given the honor of leading the American forces in the assault of the redoubt. Lt. Col. Barber's battalion was tasked to make 29 saucissons, 29 gabions, 99 fascines, and 290 pickets for staking the saucissons in-place, and it is likely that Enos was engaged in this work.

Pvt Enos Campbell (continued)

At about 2000 hrs, the pyrotechnic signal was given and the assault force rushed forward with unloaded rifles, as the attack was to be performed with the bayonet. The Soldiers advanced under heavy musket fire, dropped fascines into the ditch surrounding the redoubt, and placed ladders to climb the sides of the redoubts. The assault force negotiated their way through the abatis without waiting for the engineers to reduce them, and thus retained some degree of surprise and momentum. During the assault, Maj. Gen. the Marquis de Lafayette ordered forward Lt. Col. Barber's battalion in the reserve, to reinforce the assault and to hold the position against a possible counter-attack. Lt. Col. Barber's battalion "followed close on the attacking column, was with them in the very charge, prompt in the escalade [an assault by the use of ladders, especially on a fortification], and entered the fort with the advance." Maj. Gen. the Marquis de Lafayette wrote in his report "Colonel Barber's battalion, which was the first in the supporting column, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmost alacrity." Lt. Col. Barber was lightly wounded in the assault, and Enos had the honor to serve as part of Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton's force in the assault that was in effect the winning stroke of the campaign and the siege.

The Allied forces were preparing for a final assault on the main British fortification, and on October 17th, opened a barrage with sixty artillery batteries, which was intended to last for 48 hours before the final assault. The barrage lasted just a few hours when the British had a drummer beat a parley to negotiate surrender. The surrender took place on October 19th, with Brigadier General O'Hara surrendering Cornwallis' sword to General Benjamin Lincoln. British forces then marched with colors cased along surrender road, passing between the formation of troops of the French on their left and the Americans on their right in formation, and then laid down their arms in a field. The 2nd NJ Regiment was standing in formation to view the surrender, but Enos is not with his fellow New Jersey Continentals, and was on guard duty in the trenches surrounding the British with LTC Barber's Battalion of light infantry under Lafayette's command.



War's End.

In March 1783, Enos is transferred to Capt. Samuel Hendry's 1st Co., in Lieut. Col. John Noble Cumming's Battalion, 2nd NJ Regt., commanded by Col. Elias Dayton. The Regiment was reorganized and re-designated 1 March 1, 1783 as the New Jersey Battalion, to consist of four companies. The New Jersey Battalion was furloughed, on 6 June 1783, at Newburgh, New York, which is where Enos was released from his unit. The NJ Battalion was later disbanded on November 15, 1783. Enos had served a total of six years on active duty.

Enos married Damaris Nowee in New Jersey in 1793 and they had ten children (nine in Pennsylvania, and one in Butler County Illinois). Enos was granted a pension for his military service on June 1, 1819, while a resident of Hannover Township, Butler County Ohio. The pension was certified on 10 July 1819 (Ohio Pension certificate No. 12.286). In 1836, Enos moved to Sangamon County Illinois to reside with his son John Nowe Campbell, who was a Veteran of both the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War. Enos died 2 Jun 1838 at 80 years of age and is buried next to his wife Demarius in the Old Sackett Cemetery, Salisbury Township (now part of Springfield) Sangamon County, Illinois. Enos is listed in the Official Roster of Soldiers of the American Revolution in the State of Ohio, and his name is recorded on a tablet erected at Hamilton at the site of Fort Hamilton (present day Fort Laurens).

American Veteran History Series

“The Regular Veterans Association”

By Companion Arthur N. Tulak



This is the first article in the “American Veteran History Series” to share the histories of the American Veterans movement and the various organizations formed by the Veterans themselves. What may be called the “Organized Veterans Movement” started after the War of 1812, with the founding of the Military Society of the War of 1812 in 1826 to petition Congress for land bounties and pension benefits, and to render appropriate honors their fellow comrades at their funerals.¹ The efforts to obtain bounty lands and pensions continued for almost another 3 decades, and a loose association of Veterans under the banner of “Soldiers of the War of 1812,” held a national convention in January 1854, attended by 873 delegates from 12 states and the district of Columbia meeting in Independence Hall.² The over-arching organization for these efforts was realized in the “United Brethren of the War of 1812, which held another national convention in 1855, which was the last to be held, as the political efforts had achieved their goals, and the focus returned to activities of a local focus.³ Following the War with Mexico, the Aztec Club of 1847 was founded as a military society by United States Army officers of that War. Political lobbying efforts for pensions followed many years later with the founding of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War (N.A.V.M.W.) in 1874, in Washington, D.C.. The leader, for the next thirteen years the N.A.V.M.W. under the leadership of former dragoon sergeant named Alexander M. Kenaday, lobbied Congress to pass a Mexican War service pension bill.⁴ Following the War Between the States, this movement continued with the establishment of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) in 1866, and the United Confederate Veterans (U.C.V.) in 1889. Membership in these organizations was limited to Veterans of the War that brought about their organization, and these have been succeeded by hereditary societies, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (S.U.V.C.W., founded in 1881) and Sons of Confederate Veterans (S.C.V., founded in 1896). The successor organizations have focused on preserving the history of the American Veterans of these conflicts.

In later years, Veterans organizations took on a broader mission of service that would address Veterans concerns for generations of service members of past Wars and conflicts, and those yet to come. Our Order, founded in 1894 by descendants of Veterans of the War of 1812, and Veterans of the War with Mexico, is an example of a Veterans organization with a longer-term focus. Following the War with Spain in 1899, Veterans formed fraternal societies including: the United Spanish War Veterans (U.S.W.V.); the Spanish–American War Veterans; the Servicemen of the Spanish War; American Veterans of Foreign Service; the Army of the Philippines; the Veteran Army of the Philippines; the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, et al. The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States (V.F.W.) would be formed by the combination of three of these organizations, namely: the American Veterans of Foreign Service, the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines, and the society of Foreign Service Veterans. Like the M.O.F.W., the V.F.W. heritage is founded the inclusion of Veterans from multiple conflicts.

Another such organization is the focus of this article, the Regular Veterans Association (R.V.A.), which launched the “Regular Movement” seeking benefits for the average serviceman, disabled during military service, both in War and peacetime service. The R.V.A. traced the roots of its mission to the United States Maimed Soldiers League (U.S.M.S.L.) formed in 1880.⁵ At the time of U.S.M.S.L.’s founding, the disabled Veterans of the War Between the States were the primary beneficiaries of their efforts to improve the federal assistance provided to disabled Veterans. The membership of the U.S.M.S.L. was “composed principally of those who had lost a limb or more, or who had become blind from service-connected causes.”⁶ The U.S.M.S.L. was recognized as having successfully lobbied Congress and generated public support for aid to service members who were disabled during their military service, having achieved “four increases in (continued next page)

American Veteran History Series – the Regular Veterans Association (Continued).

rates of pension for those who lost limbs in the service, or were totally disabled”, as represented by Senate Bill 4850 approved by President Theodore Roosevelt March 20, 1903, authorizing a \$10 increase in pension for those who had lost a limb.⁷ Under the leadership of Jacob Orken in the early 1920s, the U.S.M.S.L. continued its campaign to improve the Nation’s care of disabled veterans, receiving note of thanks from the leaders of the G.A.R., U.S.W.V., VFW, and members of Congress, as well as from individual veterans.⁸ During the fighting in World War One, America saw 204,000 wounded Veterans returning home and in need of care.⁹ The suspension of government contracts that had boosted the economy following WWI, and the Great Depression in 1929 added to the woes of the returning Veterans seeking employment, a challenge of even greater severity for wounded and disabled Veterans.

The *Regular and Disabled Service Association* (abbreviated as R.S.A.), the fore runner of the R.V.A., was founded in New Jersey in 1932 by Captain, USN, Ret., Harry B. Haines (a Veteran of the War with Spain and the Boxer Rebellion in China), and by the end of the year, had 4 posts in Kansas, New Jersey, Indiana, and Washington D.C., as well as members at large from coast to coast.¹⁰ The R.S.A. abbreviation was intended to send a message that the organization sought to embrace both Veterans and disabled Veterans, and accepted all Veterans from past Wars, including some Veterans of the War Between the States.¹¹ One of its first successes was to have Sen. Arthur Robinson of Indiana introduce Senate bill 2989 in the 72d Congress, sponsored by the R.S.A. which aimed to “grant an increase in pensions under the general law to soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and their dependents for disability sustained in the line of duty, and to provide not less than \$24 per month.”¹² The R.S.A. joined the U.S.M.S.L. in the campaign for benefits for service members disabled in their service, and both organizations appeared before the Joint Congressional Committee on Veterans Affairs in January 1933.¹³ Despite having a membership of only 2,000, the R.S.A. played a strong role in fighting for disabled and wounded Veterans in its appearance before Congress in January 1933. In 1934, the U.S.M.S.L. disbanded and turned over its records to the R.S.A., and many of its 1,500 active and paid members transferred to the R.S.A.¹⁴ In 1935, the R.S.A. changed its name to the R.V.A., and continued to stand alongside other Veterans organizations, to include the V.F.W., American Legion, and others, to prevent cuts to pensions that Congress was considering in the 1933 Economy Act, as they grappled with the Great Depression.¹⁵ Members were officially recognized by the title of “Regular” and membership dues of \$2 annually also included a subscription to the *American Veteran Magazine*.¹⁶ Charters for new posts were granted “with a minimum of 20 paid up members.”¹⁷ Interestingly, the 1935 bylaws provided the rules for membership – active-duty servicemen and the widows of men who had died in service, were eligible for membership, but “Regular or Emergency Officers [Reserve call-up], or enlisted men who retired as Officers shall not be eligible for membership” although many Officers held national leadership positions.¹⁸ By the end of 1935, posts had been established in San Francisco Calif., Hartford Conn., Milwaukee Wisc., Philadelphia Penn., et al.



It is a fundamental principle that any man wearing a uniform under military service and discipline is subject to orders at any time to move to a firing line. The fact that such an emergency does not arise during his time of service can not change this fundamental rule. He has served for the purpose of national defense equally as much as the man who in time of war has served under arms without having actually been on the line of fire.

Testimony of “Regular” Robert W. Nicholas to Congress, 1933¹⁹

American Veteran History Series – the Regular Veterans Association (Continued).

In testimony before the Senate in April 1939, J. E. Nieman, Educational Director of the R.V.A. highlighted the case of servicemen disabled in the line of duty during peacetime, who were receiving disability pensions that were:

“far less than one-half what the Congress has established as a just amount for war service disabled, hence their children and wives must starve with them, not only for clothes and food, but for quarters, education for these children, etc. there are no jobs for these disabled men to supplement their miserable pension, nor for their wives or children.”²⁰

In 1945, only months before the end of the Second World War, the RVA was actively engaging Congress, participating in the debates on how to manage the pending surge of active service members to the ranks of civilian life. RVA National Director Regular Paul Engstrom testified before Congress on April 17, 1945, that the RVA was implementing the “National Pre-discharge Employment Council of the R.V.A. as a nationwide effort carried out through R.V.A. post and auxiliaries to aid Veterans by providing assistance them in to get “back on good paying jobs as soon as they have rested and are able to again assume their place in civilian life.”²¹

Today's Veterans who have passed through the VA after separating from the service would quickly recognize this service as something the VA now provides, but this concept had to start through advocacy, such as the efforts of the R.V.A. clearly contributed to.

In May 1948, the R.V.A. was part of the coalition of Veteran Organizations who provided testimony before the 80th Congress in favor of Senate Bill 595, to provide that rates of compensation for disabilities incurred in active military or naval service other than in a period of war service, shall be equal to 90 percent of the rates payable for similar disabilities incurred during active service in time of war. The R.V.A. also supported Senate Bill 2160, which called for equalization of the rates of compensation payable for wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities.

The RVA's list of 46 objectives in 1935 would have a familiar ring to many Veterans Organizations today, and included:

- A highly trained and well-equipped army, capable of defending the entire Western Hemisphere
- A two-ocean navy, capable of meeting and destroying any possible combination of enemy naval forces.
- Americanism (like the VFW and American Legion, the R.V.A. was a strong promoter of Americanism, and youth programs to promote Americanism).²²
- Good conduct medals for all honorably discharged enlisted men.
- That Army, Navy, and Coast Guard Veterans who served abroad in time of war, or in peacetime expeditions or campaigns or in any army of occupation be entitled to campaign medals.



Headgear of the RVA, Regular Veterans Association (Source: Militaria Forum)



The impressive R.V.A. Post 252 building in Aurora Colorado from an antique post card was the largest in the state. The Commander at the time was F. P. Medina.

The R.V.A. Today.

The National R.V.A. Headquarters was officially dissolved in 1991, and only about six active posts remain.²³ The Winooski VT R.V.A. Post 514 is one of the larger remaining posts with 800 active members according to immediate past Post Commander Marty Martinez, a former Navy crew chief who completed two tours in Vietnam.²⁴ The Winooski R.V.A. Post has supported many Veterans' events, such as the September 26, 2012 Stand Down for Veterans Day, providing free barber haircuts to Veterans.²⁵ More recently, R.V.A. Post 514 partnered with the local Winooski VFW and the City of Winooski to co-sponsor the 2019 Winooski Memorial Day Parade and a free community barbeque held at R.V.A. Post HQs.²⁶ The Winooski post supports military memorials and commemorations, and boasts a re-enactor contingent to support the holidays of importance to Veterans, such as Memorial Day and Veterans' Day. Another surviving post, the Mountain State Regulars R.V.A. Post #57, Princeton West Virginia has provided scholarships for years to students and the local Concord University.²⁷

Without a national organization, the remaining R.V.A. posts operate independently, and without a Congressional Charter or recognition in legislation, are not recognized as tax-exempt Veterans Organizations for IRS purposes. This tax burden has made it difficult for the remaining posts to maintain their Posts, some of which were important fixtures of the community as the Colorado Post 252 post below shows.

Not having this tax-exempt status has made it difficult for R.V.A. posts to operate and over the last two decades many closed their doors and deactivated, such as Regular Veterans Post #150, Beckley, West Virginia, which was voluntarily dissolved December 14, 1992. Several other R.V.A. Posts and Ladies' Auxiliaries were forced to close their doors over the last few decades, including:

- Regular Veterans Association, Inc. Post No. 50 in Ozark, Arkansas
- R.V.A. Ladies' Auxiliary Post #3, Lakeland, Florida
- R.V.A. Posts #1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 35, 70, 250, 427, and 444 in North Carolina
- R.V.A. of the United States, Post No. 76, Austin Texas
- R.V.A. Post 119, in West Virginia
- R.V.A. Posts 219 in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia



Winooski R.V.A. Post 514 Re-enactors prepare to support a memorial event



Regularship Medal for R.V.A. members

The story of the R.V.A. is similar to other legacy Veterans Organizations who made significant contributions to Veterans that continue to benefit our Veterans today, and those to come, who have seen declining membership as a consequence of a changing culture that puts greater value on individualistic pursuits, than in membership and participation in traditional civic and patriotic organizations. The challenge to recruit the next generation of patriots grows as the size of the American military continues to shrink, reducing the number of eligible members. To remain relevant to its supported community, the RVA of Winooski established working partnerships with other Veteran organizations, as demonstrated in the 2012 “Stand Down for Homeless Veterans,” which was supported by the local VFW, American Legion, Vietnam Veterans of America, Blue Star Mothers of Vermont, Vermont Veterans’ Place Inc., Soldiers’ Angels, Disabled American Veterans, the DMV, and the Department of Veteran Affairs.²⁸ This is the strategy the Hawaii Commandery is pursuing as well in its mission of service to the Hawaii community, and we can be encouraged by the determination of the RVA to carry out its mission.

End Notes:

1. Gary Ward, “Political Activism Among Veterans Has its Roots in the War of 1812,” *VFW Magazine*, February 2015, pp. 40-42.
2. Ibid, p. 40.
3. Ibid.
4. The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans, *Research Guide: U.S-Mexican War Veteran Organizations*. Accessed 26 July 2020, <http://www.dmwv.org/research.htm>
5. Jack Kyle, 1942, *The Early History of the Regular Veterans Association and the Regular Movement*. The Regular Veterans Association, Washington D.C., foreword. Accessed July 26, 2020: https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Early_History_of_the_Regular_Veteran.html?id=uQ0PAQAAMAAJ
6. Ibid, p. 13.
7. “United States Maimed Soldiers’ League,” *The National Tribune*, Washington D.C., August 27, 1903, p. 4. Accessed July 25, 2020, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1903-08-27/ed-1/seq-4/>
8. Jack Kyle, p. 13.
9. Patrick McCallister, “World War I left a legacy of veterans organizations,” *Veteran Voice*, November 8, 2018, p. 7, retrieved from www.VeteranVoiceWeekly.com
10. Jack Kyle, op. cit., pp. 5, 11, & 25.
11. Ibid, p. 9.
12. Ibid, p. 7.
13. Ibid, p. 5.
14. Ibid, foreword, p. 17.
15. Ibid, p. 6.
16. Ibid, pp. 17 - 19. Today, the *American Veteran Magazine* title now belongs to the Disabled American Veterans (DAV). Of interest, the \$2 annual dues were seen as a high cost to many of the enlisted men recruited to join.
17. Ibid, p. 19.
18. Ibid, p. 22
19. Testimony of “Regular” Robert W. Nicholas to the Joint Congressional Committee regarding the proposed Economy Act in 1933. See Jack Kyle, p. 27.
20. J. E. Nieman, Letter from the R.V.A. to the Senate Immigration Committee, April 19, 1939. <https://reimaginingmigration.org/testimony-from-j-e-nieman-educational-director-regular-veterans-associations/>
21. Remarks of Regular Paul Engstrom, National Director, R.V.A., delivered to Hon. Harold C. Hagen in the House of Representatives. Appendix to the Congressional Record, A1738, “Regular Veterans Survey to Aid Returning Veterans, Extension of Remarks of Hon. Harold C. Hagen of Minnesota, in the House of Representatives.
22. J. E. Nieman, op. cit., describes the importance of Americanism as a goal of the R.V.A. See also the VFW, VFW Auxiliary, and American Legion ongoing Americanism programs at <https://vfwauxiliary.org/americanism-six-program-goals-and-initiatives/>, <https://vfwauxiliaryil.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Americanism-2020-2021.pdf>, and https://www.legion.org/sites/legion.org/files/legion/publications/90ACY0520%20Action%20Programs%20of%20Americanism_0.pdf
23. Author telephone interview with Marty Martinez, immediate past Commander of RVA Post 514, August 7, 2020.
24. Ibid.
25. The Winooski R.V.A. Post 514 supported the Committee on Temporary Shelter (COTS) and the Veterans Advisory Council, in a Stand Down Day for homeless Veterans in Vermont on Sept 26, 2012. See: <https://cotsvt.wordpress.com/tag/regular-veterans-association/>
26. Memorial Day Parade 2019. Winooski, VT, Find&GoSeek Community Calendar: <https://www.findandgoseek.net/listing/memorial-day-parade-winooski-vt-2/memorial-day>
27. Concord University Foundation Annual Report FY 2014 2015. Published on Nov 30, 2015. Accessed July 27, 2020: https://issuu.com/smithj1810/docs/foundation_annual_report_fy_2014.20_fd407081f662c2
28. Committee on Temporary Shelter (COTS), COTS Veterans Advisory Council , <https://cotsonline.org/2012/09/26/stand-down-vermont/>

Hawaii Commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the end of WWII

The cover of this issue captures the aerial flyover of the surrender ceremony held aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. Hawaii holds the two bookends of America's participation in the fighting, with the USS Arizona and USS Missouri both along "Battleship Row" at Ford Island in Joint Base Pearl Harbor - Hickam. Our December 2016 issue of the Commandery News recorded our participation in the 75th ceremonies conducted at Marine Corps Air Station at Ewa Field https://issuu.com/arthur82/docs/hi_mofw_commandery_news_dec_2016



Connecting back to the Sept. 2, 1945 flyover, the 75th WWII Commemoration Committee conducted two aerial parades around the Island of Oahu with WWII period aircraft that were brought to Hawaii in cooperation with the Dept. of Defense and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. Some fifteen aircraft were delivered on August 10th aboard the USS Essex Landing Helicopter Dock (LHD) Ship, which sailed from San Diego in July to bring the planes from the mainland to Oahu. The small force of WWII era planes assembled included the following types: B-25 Mitchell bomber, A-26 Invader, SBD Dauntless dive bomber, P-40 Warhawk pursuit fighter, TBF Avenger torpedo bomber, P-51 Mustang pursuit fighter, F4U Corsair fighter, C-47 transport, PB4Y Catalina sea plane, F-8 Bearcat fighter, and the T-6 Texan trainer.



B25 Mitchell Bomber on the flight deck of the USS Essex sailing from San Diego. Photo credit: Chief Petty Officer Ace Rheame, Defense Media Activity. Aug. 11, 2020.

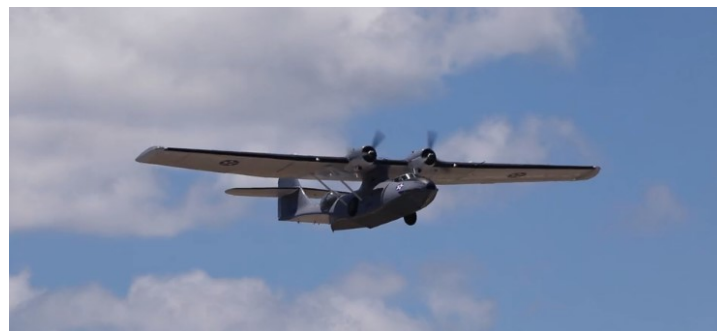
Companions and Commandery Supporters participated in these aerial parades from the ground, and did their part to honor the "Greatest Generation" who served in World War II. Following are two personal reports describing the events. **Companion Arthur Tulak** shares his experience.



On Saturday 29 August, I observed the first aerial parade from Camp Smith in the Halawa Heights area, which provided an excellent view of the sky from Diamond Head out to Ewa. At the appointed hour, I scanned the skies, and heard the rumbling engines of the B-25 which led the flight. The event truly was a parade, with the planes flying solo, passing one at a time, with announcing its arrival by the sound of the growling engines. As reported by members of the Vietnam Veterans of America Post 858, binoculars were essential equipment. Post 858 spent the next day at Wheeler Air Field to watch the planes take off and return to get a closer look at these magnificent machines. The PB4Y Catalina planes were the highlight of the parade, being larger than the other planes they were easier to make out, and so readily identifiable with their distinct with their boat-like frame. The two PB4Ys flew closer together than most and could be captured in a single photo. It was great to see these planes from the grounds of Camp Smith, as HQs US Indo-Pacific Command played such a significant role in arranging their transport to Hawaii.

Hawaii Commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the end of WWII (Continued)

Captain Chris Dyke, Royal Navy stationed at Camp Smith with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command shared his experiences with the War Birds and the aerial parades: I have always had an avid interest in historical aviation, in particular WW2 aircraft, which was fanned many years ago when I was assigned to the staff organising the then 50th Commemoration of the Battle of the Atlantic in 1993. While primarily we commemorated the service and sacrifice of the allied and axis sailors who served in ships and submarines in that battle, we did not forget the role of aircraft. One of the highlights for me was meeting Flight Lieutenant John Cruikshank RAF a PBY Catalina pilot who, despite receiving horrific injuries in the attack, sunk a U boat and then got his crew home safely earning the UK's highest award for valour, the Victoria Cross. Another little known anecdote is that an RAF PBY found the Bismarck and directed the Royal Navy aircraft in for the attack; the co-pilot of that PBY was a USN Ensign and the date was some 6 months before Pearl Harbor! Advancing 25 years to the current day, I was excited to learn that as part of the 75th Commemoration of the end of WW2, two PBY Catalinas were included in the warbirds coming to Hawaii and would fly as a tribute to all who served throughout the entire war. One of those aircraft, N9767 Princess of the Stars, was also a successful U boat hunter in the Royal Canadian Air Force which, piloted by Capt Tom Cooke, sunk U 342 on 17 April 1944. I was extremely fortunate to find the personal phone number of the current owner, Mr. Coy Pfaffy, and was even more fortunate to secure the ride of a lifetime in N9767. The trip was made really special as we were able to make a touch and go on water in Kaneohe Bay, the scene of incredible losses for PBY squadrons on 7 Dec 1941, but we also flew past Makapu'u Light-house in a tribute for me to the 9 crew killed in PBY 2487 on the night of 5 Apr 1942; not all the losses in war were to combat. So, to watch the aerial parade, all the aircraft are special and have wonderful stories and many memories for the veterans but, personally, I felt a small lump in my throat watching the Cats fly by, a tribute the men who served in them and also for those today who spend time, money and a lot of sweat (and tears apparently) to keep them flying for us to enjoy - Mahalo Coy!



One of the two PBYs, in the parade, this one was built in 1943 and served in the 162nd Squadron during WWII. Photo credit: Spc. Carlie Lopez, 25th Infantry Division. Aug. 27 2020.

The Hawaii Commandery commends the great work of the Hawaii WWII 75th Commemoration and its partners!

DoD to replace paper Retiree and Dependent ID Cards

DoD announces the Next Generation Uniformed Services ID Card

The Department of Defense is transitioning from its current paper-based Uniformed Services Identification (USID) card to a more secure, next generation USID card. The Next Generation USID card will incorporate an updated design and security features to deter counterfeiting and fraud, and will be printed on a plastic cardstock. Initial issuance of the Next Generation USID card will begin on July 31, 2020 at select DoD ID card facilities, with phased implementation at all DoD ID card facilities projected to be complete in December 2020. USID cards are issued to retired and reserve members, dependent family members of Uniformed Services members, and other eligible individuals in accordance with DoD policy to facilitate access to benefits, privileges, and DoD bases. The Next Generation USID card does not change the populations who are eligible to receive the current card.

Currently-issued USID cards remain valid through their expiration date. In an effort to limit the impact on ID card issuance facilities, cards will not be reissued solely for the purpose of obtaining the Next Generation USID card. Since the Next Generation USID card will not be available at all DoD ID card facilities until December 2020, and sites are currently operating under constrained conditions as a result of COVID-19 to keep both cardholders and operators safe, individuals with an indefinite (INDEF) expiration date on their current USID card should wait until summer 2021 to have their Next Generation USID card issued.

More information at: <https://www.cac.mil/Next-Generation-Uniformed-Services-ID-Card/>



Companion News—

Companion Straus Scantlin Was presented with the Silver Roger Sherman Medal from Western District Vice-President General Jim Fosdyk. Straus has been selected for promotion to full Colonel, and is moving to Fort Bragg, NC. Straus is also working on a Graduate Certificate in History at Pittsburgh State University, Kansas, and was awarded a \$2,500 scholarship from the Reserve Officers Association.

Companion Larry Dicks was recognized with the Naval and Marine Corps Achievement Medal by the Commander of the US 7th Fleet for his actions during a recent deployment. During this tour, Larry was the leader of 10 multinational staff members in the execution of Combined Joint Operations in the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) Enforcement Coordination Cell. In this capacity, he provided real-time direction to 20 multinational surface and air assets in support of maritime collection and disruption efforts to curtail North Korean smuggling. Since his return from deployment, he has transferred from the INDOPACOM J2 and is currently settling in as the 613th Air Operation Center (AOC) Chief of Targets. Companion Dicks was also recognized by the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, with the MOSB War Service Medal.



Companion Curtis Manchester was recognized by the J9 Directorate of HQ, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command as the lead for humanitarian assistance planning during the DoD response to the Coronavirus, in support of America's Allies and partners in the region. His work helped to enable more than \$13Million in Humanitarian Assistance projects, prioritized to help countries most affected to COVID-19.

Companion Arthur Tulak was recognized with the Silver Roger Sherman Medal by the Hawaii Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Arthur was also accepted into the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, based on the qualifying service of his Great Uncle 2LT George Washington Moore, who served in D Co, 12th Texas Cavalry in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Is your news MIA? Share your news with your fellow Companions!!



Allied Membership

The Military Order of Foreign Wars is unique among American Veterans Organizations and Hereditary Societies for descendants of qualified Veterans, in that it accepts as members Officer Veterans of our Allied militaries who served alongside Americans in her foreign wars and conflict, and the hereditary descendants of such Allied Officer Veterans. Article III of the Order's Constitution makes clear that "Any person, above the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States **or an officer of Allies of the United States or a descendant of such officer**, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to Companionship in this Order upon further qualifying as hereinafter provided. When duly admitted such persons shall be known as "Companions." Section 3 of Article III, Hereditary Companions also clarifies that descendants of Allied Officers who served alongside American forces are eligible to join as Hereditary Companions: "the direct lineal descendants of any Veteran Companion, or of a commissioned officer as a propositus, who performed active military or naval duty as a commissioned officer during any of the said wars, expeditions and or campaigns and who received his commission by direct act of one of the thirteen original colonies or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States; or of **commissioned officers of allied or coalition forces** during the periods enumerated in Section 5 of this article." In this regard, the MOFW is like the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which also has international members who can trace their lineage to an ancestor who fought in the Allied armies alongside the Americans.

If you know Allied Officers who served in one of the recent military campaigns, or others who may have ancestors who served in any of America's wars going back to the Revolutionary War 1775-1783, invite them to apply for Companionship in the Order. Recent famous Allied military member admitted into the Order include King Felipe VI of Spain, Duke Miguel Duarte Pio of Portugal, and Prince Davit Bagrationi de Mukhram of Georgia, all NATO officers who qualified for companionship.

Upcoming events:

- **2 September** — The Official 75th Commemoration of the End of WWII held on the deck of the Battleship Missouri Memorial. This event is by invitation only, but will be broadcasted via the Internet to the public.
- **11 September—Patriot Day, 19th anniversary** of the Islamic Terrorist attacks in New York, Washington D.C., and Stonycreek Township, Pennsylvania, 2001. Display the flag of the United States at halfstaff on in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks.
- **17 September** — **Constitution Day** (U.S. Constitution Approved in 1787) and **Citizenship Day**
- **18 September** — **Commandery Meeting** on-line or via tele-conference @ 1700 hrs.
- **18 September— 73rd Birthday of the U.S. Air Force**, celebrating its founding as a separate branch of the U.S. Armed Forces
- **20 September** — National POW/MIA Recognition Day ceremony at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) **CANCELLED DUE TO THE CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC**
- **9 October— Leif Erikson Day**, honoring the Iceland explorer who established a Viking settlement in Vinland (modern day Newfoundland) in North America, around the year 1,000 A.D.
- **12 October** — **Columbus Day**, honoring and commemorating explorer Christopher Columbus who revealed the new world to the old, when he landed with his crew of the *Santa Maria* in the West Indies on this day in 1492. For some time after the discovery, the North American continent was known as “Columbia,” which is carried on in the seat of our government in the District of Columbia.
- **3 November— Election Day**
- **10 November, 241st Birthday, United States Marine Corps** (est. 1755)
- **11 November —74th Wahiawa Lions Veterans Day Parade** @ 1000-1200 hrs ††
- **11 November — Veterans’ Day** observance at the Hawaii WWI Memorial ††
- **7 December— Pear Harbor Day**, 79th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.††
- **TBD December** — Youth Challenge Academy graduation and awards presentation.



Hawaii Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars
A non-profit 501 (c) 3 Veterans Organization
Oahu Veterans Center, 1298 Kukila St.
Honolulu Hawaii, 96818

Mahalo to our 2020 Sponsors:



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