

Dates to Remember

VFW Post # 8393 Meets on the Fourth Monday of Every Month at the Emma Ramsey Center, Route 125, Milton, NH Meeting at 7:00 PM, Snacks 6:30

- 06 June: D-Day: Allied Invasion of Europe (1944)
- 06-9 June: Department of New Hampshire VFW State Convention
- 14 June: U.S. Army Founded (1775)
- 14 June: Flag Day
- 16 June: Father's Day
- 21 June: Summer Begins
- 22 June: Pledge of Allegiance Recognized by Congress (1942)
- 22 June: GI Bill Signed Into Law (1944)
- 24 June: Milton Memorial Post Monthly Meeting
- 25 June: Korean War Began (1950)
- 30 June: Post 9/11 GI Bill Signed Into Law (2008)



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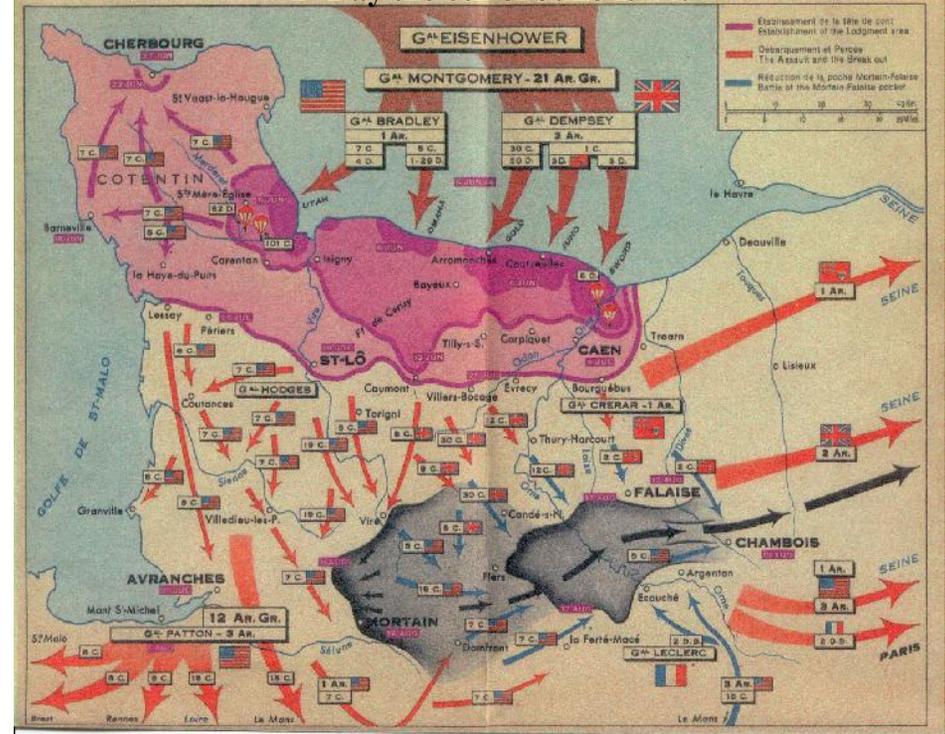
Milton Memorial Post # 8393
P.O. Box 575, Milton, NH 03851

Monthly Communication
JUNE 2013

Commander
Peter Hayward

Quartermaster/Adjutant
Robert Graham

D-Day the 6th of June 1944:



From The Commander:

Milton VFW Officers 2010-2011:

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Peter Hayward
4 Gold Street
Milton, NH 03851
755-2901

Sr. Vice Commander

Leonard Arkerson
61 Sage Brush Dr.
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Jr. Vice Commander

Richard Bowden
13 Route 153
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Robert Graham
58 Bolan Road
Milton, NH 03851
652-0912

Chaplain

Paul Carlson
389 Jug Hill Rd
Milton Mills, NH 03852

Service Officer

Editor

Robert Graham
58 Bolan Road
Milton, NH 03851
652-0912

Members of the Milton Memorial Post 8393 marched in the:

Wakefield Pride Day (Armed Forces Day) Parade at 11 am 18 May starting at the Paul School and ending at the Fire Station.

Memorial Day Parades:

Farmington: 12 noon on 26 May starting at the Cemetery and ending at the Town Hall.

Milton: 10 am 27 May starting at the American Legion Hall and ending at Veterans Park.

STATE CONVENTION: The State Convention will be held June 7-9, 2013 at the Radisson Hotel in Nashua, NH. Room rate is \$99.00 plus tax, phone 603-888-9970 for a reservation. There are 8 handicap rooms available. As always let them know you are with the VFW.

DEPARTMENT OF NH V.F.W. ANNUAL PICNIC

AT LITTLETON VFW POST 816

Saturday July 6, 2013

Committee Meetings at 9:00 AM, CofA at 10:00AM in Pavilion, Ladies meeting upstairs hall. 12 til 2pm Lunch- Pulled Pork sandwiches, hot dogs, Italian sausage w/peppers and onions and coleslaw.

4-6PM dinner - Bar-B-Q (bone in) Chicken Breast, Corn on Cob, Potato Salad, Pork Spare Ribs and Watermelon

Donation \$25.00 Per Person includes 3 drink chips. Tickets will be handed out on the day of the Picnic. (Saturday evening Live Band to be announced)

Make checks payable to Littleton VFW Post 816 and mail to Dan Green Law, PO Box 157, Bethlehem, NH 03574 (**indicate whose name to hold tickets in**)

Sunday July 7, 2013 Breakfast at the Post 8 -12 \$6.00 Per Person

NATIONAL CONVENTION: The 114th VFW National Convention will be July 20-24, 2013 in Louisville, Kentucky. New Hampshire will be staying at the Marriott. Room rates are Single/Double \$148.00, Triple \$158.00 and Quad \$168.00. All rates come with 15 % tax. Please see enclosed convention registration forms and make your registration early.

Deadline for VFW rate is June 13, 2013. You can make your reservation on line at www.vfw.org.

STATE COMMANDER'S SPECIAL PROJECT: VETERANS FOUNDATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. State Commander Greg Lynch has chosen the Veterans Foundation of New Hampshire as his special project. It is the Commander's goal to raise as much money as possible this year in support of this worthwhile organization which is trying to help raise money for our Service Office. Please help the Commander in this worthy cause.

The Post spends nearly \$100.00 per month to publish and mail this Newsletter. If you have a computer and would rather receive the newsletter via email, please provide your email address to the Post Adjutant at: sgmret@metrocast.net.

Post 9/11 GI Bill: In July of 2008 the Post-9/11 GI Bill was signed into law, creating a new robust education benefits program rivaling the WWII Era GI Bill of Rights. The new Post 9/11 GI Bill provides education benefits for service members who have served on active duty for 90 or more days since Sept. 10, 2001. These benefits are tiered based on the number of days served on active duty, creating a benefit package that gives current and previously activated National Guard and Reserve members the same benefits as active duty service members.

Once the VA has received your application they will determine your eligibility for the Post-9/11 GI Bill, and issue you a Certificate of Eligibility. You can apply using the VA Form 22-1990. The form includes the instructions needed to begin the process. Details on the Post-9/11 GI Bill Benefit

The Post-9/11 GI Bill offers benefits for service members and veterans attending education and training programs taken at accredited colleges or universities or accredited non-college degree granting institutions.

Post-9/11 benefit payments are tiered based on the amount of creditable active-duty service you have since Sept. 10, 2001.

The Korean War (Korean: 6·25 전쟁; 25 June 1950 – 27 July 1953) was a war between the Republic of Korea (South Korea), supported by the United Nations, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), at one time supported by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. It was primarily the result of the political division of Korea by an agreement of the victorious Allies at the conclusion of the Pacific War at the end of World War II. The Korean Peninsula was ruled by the Empire of Japan from 1910 until the end of World War II. Following the surrender of the Empire of Japan in September 1945, American administrators divided the peninsula along the 38th parallel, with U.S. military forces occupying the southern half and Soviet military forces occupying the northern half. The failure to hold free elections throughout the Korean Peninsula in 1948 deepened the division between the two sides; the North established a communist government, while the South established a right-wing government. The 38th parallel increasingly became a political border between the two Korean states. Although reunification negotiations continued in the months preceding the war, tension intensified. Cross-border skirmishes and raids at the 38th Parallel persisted. The situation escalated into open warfare when North Korean forces invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950. In 1950, the Soviet Union boycotted the United Nations Security Council, in protest at representation of China by the Kuomintang/Republic of China government, which had taken refuge in Taiwan following defeat in the Chinese Civil War. In the absence of a dissenting voice from the Soviet Union, who could have vetoed it, the United States and other countries passed a Security Council resolution authorizing military intervention in Korea. The United States of America provided 88% of the 341,000 international soldiers which aided South Korean forces in repelling the invasion, with twenty other countries of the United Nations offering assistance. Suffering severe casualties within the first two months, the defenders were pushed back to a small area in the south of the Korean Peninsula, known as the Pusan perimeter. A rapid U.N. counter-offensive then drove the North Koreans past the 38th Parallel and almost to the Yalu River, when the People's Republic of China (PRC) entered the war on the side of North Korea. Chinese intervention forced the Southern-allied forces to retreat behind the 38th Parallel. While not directly committing forces to the conflict, the Soviet Union provided material aid to both the North Korean and Chinese armies. The fighting ended on 27 July 1953, when the armistice agreement was signed. The agreement restored the border between the Koreans near the 38th Parallel and created the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a 2.5-mile (4.0 km)-wide fortified buffer zone between the two Korean nations. Minor incidents still continue today.

D-Day the 6th of June 1944: The Normandy landings, codenamed Operation *Neptune*, were the landing operations of the Allied invasion of Normandy, in Operation Overlord, during World War II. The landings commenced on Tuesday, 6 June 1944 (D-Day), beginning at 6:30 am British Double Summer Time (GMT+2). In planning, as for most Allied operations, the term *D-Day* was used for the day of the actual landing, which was dependent on final approval. The landings were conducted in two phases: an airborne assault landing of 24,000 British, American and Canadian airborne troops shortly after midnight, and an amphibious landing of Allied infantry and armoured divisions on the coast of France starting at 6:30 am. Surprise was achieved thanks to inclement weather and a comprehensive deception plan implemented in the months before the landings, Operation *Bodyguard*, to distract German attention from the possibility of landings in Normandy. A key success was to convince Adolf Hitler that the landings would actually occur to the north at the Pas-de-Calais. There were also decoy operations taking place simultaneously with the landings under the codenames Operation *Glimmer* and Operation *Taxable* to distract the German forces from the real landing areas. Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces was General Dwight D. Eisenhower while overall command of ground forces (21st Army Group) was given to General Bernard Montgomery. The operation, planned by a team under Lieutenant-General Frederick Morgan, was the largest amphibious invasion in world history and was executed by land, sea and air elements under direct British-American command with over 160,000 soldiers landing on 6 June 1944: 73,000 Americans, 61,715 British and 21,400 Canadians. 195,700 Allied naval and merchant navy personnel in over 5,000 ships were also involved. The invasion required the transport of soldiers and materiel from the United Kingdom by troop-laden aircraft and ships, the assault landings, air support, naval interdiction of the English Channel and naval fire-support. The landings took place along a 50-mile (80 km) stretch of the Normandy coast divided into five sectors: Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword.

The United States Army (USA) Founded 14 June 1775 is the main branch of the United States Armed Forces responsible for land-based military operations. It is the largest and oldest established branch of the U.S. military, and is one of seven U.S. uniformed services. The modern army has its roots in the Continental Army which was formed on 14 June 1775, to meet the demands of the American Revolutionary War before the establishment of the United States. The Congress of the Confederation officially created the United States Army on 3 June 1784 after the end of the Revolutionary War to replace the disbanded Continental Army. The army considers itself to be descended from the Continental Army and thus dates its inception from the origins of that force. The primary mission of the army is "to fight and win our Nation's wars by providing prompt, sustained land dominance across the full range of military operations and spectrum of conflict in support of combatant commanders." The army is a military service within the Department of the Army, one of the three military departments of the Department of Defense. The army is headed by the Secretary of the Army, and the top military officer in the department is the Chief of Staff of the Army. The highest ranking army officer is currently the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. During fiscal year 2011, the Regular Army reported a strength of 561,437 soldiers; the Army National Guard (ARNG) reported 361,561 and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) reported 204,803 putting the combined component strength total at 1,127,801 soldiers.

Flag Day: In the United States, Flag Day is celebrated on June 14. It commemorates the adoption of the flag of the United States, which happened that day by resolution of the Second Continental Congress in 1777. The United States Army also celebrates the Army Birthday on this date; Congress adopted "the American continental army" after reaching a consensus position in the Committee of the Whole on June 14, 1775. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation that officially established June 14 as Flag Day; in August 1949, National Flag Day was established by an Act of Congress. Flag Day is not an official federal holiday. Title 36 of the United States Code, Subtitle I, Part A, CHAPTER 1, § 110 is the official statute on Flag Day; however, it is at the President's discretion to officially proclaim the observance. On June 14, 1937, Pennsylvania became the first (and only) U.S. state to celebrate Flag Day as a state holiday, beginning in the town of Rennerdale. New York Statutes designate the second Sunday in June as Flag Day. Perhaps the oldest continuing Flag Day parade is at Fairfield, Washington. Beginning in 1909 or 1910, Fairfield has held a parade every year since, with the possible exception of 1918, and celebrated the "Centennial" parade in 2010, along with some other commemorative events. One of the longest-running Flag Day parades is held annually in Quincy, Massachusetts, which began in 1952, celebrating its 59th year in 2010. The 59th Annual Appleton Wisconsin 2009 Flag Day Parade featured the U.S. Navy. The largest Flag Day parade is held annually in Troy, New York, which bases its parade on the Quincy parade and typically draws 50,000 spectators

Father's Day is a celebration honoring father and celebrating fatherhood, paternal bonds, and the influence of fathers in society. Many countries celebrate it on the third Sunday of June, but it is also celebrated widely on other days. Father's Day was created to complement Mother's Day, a celebration that honors mothers and motherhood. Father's Day was inaugurated in the United States in the early 20th century to complement Mother's Day in celebrating fatherhood and male parenting. After the success obtained by Anna Jarvis with the promotion of Mother's Day in the US, some wanted to create similar holidays for other family members, and Father's Day was the choice most likely to succeed. There were other persons in the US who independently thought of "Father's Day", but the credit for the modern holiday is often given to Sonora Dodd, who was the driving force behind its establishment. Father's Day was founded in Spokane, Washington at the YMCA in 1910 by Sonora Smart Dodd, who was born in Arkansas. Its first celebration was in the Spokane YMCA on June 19, 1910. Her father, the Civil War veteran William Jackson Smart, was a single parent who raised his six children there. After hearing a sermon about Jarvis' Mother's Day in 1909, she told her pastor that fathers should have a similar holiday honoring them. A bill to accord national recognition of the holiday was introduced in Congress in 1913. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson went to Spokane to speak in a Father's Day celebration and wanted to make it official, but Congress resisted, fearing that it would become commercialized. US President Calvin Coolidge recommended in 1924 that the day be observed by the nation, but stopped short of issuing a national proclamation. Two earlier attempts to formally recognize the holiday had been defeated by Congress. In 1957, Maine Senator Margaret Chase Smith wrote a proposal accusing Congress of ignoring fathers for 40 years while honoring mothers, thus "[singling] out just one of our two parents". In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued the first presidential proclamation honoring fathers, designating the third Sunday in June as Father's Day. Six years later, the day was made a permanent national holiday when President Richard Nixon signed it into law in 1972

The Pledge of Allegiance of the United States is an expression of loyalty to the federal flag and the republic of the United States of America, originally composed by Francis Bellamy in 1892 and formally adopted by Congress as the pledge in 1942. The Pledge has been modified four times since its composition. Congressional sessions open with the recital of the Pledge, as do many government meetings at local levels, and meetings held by many private organizations. It is also commonly recited in school at the beginning of every school day, although the Supreme Court has ruled on several occasions that students cannot be compelled to recite the Pledge, or punished for not doing so. According to the United States Flag Code, the Pledge of Allegiance reads:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

According to the Flag Code, the Pledge "should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove any non-religious headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-346, 58 Stat. 284m), known informally as the G.I. Bill, was a law that provided a range of benefits for returning World War II veterans (commonly referred to as G.I.s). Benefits included low-cost mortgages, low-interest loans to start a business or farm, cash payments of tuition and living expenses to attend college, high school or vocational education, as well as one year of unemployment compensation. It was available to every veteran who had been on active duty during the war years for at least ninety days and had not been dishonorably discharged; combat was not required. By the end of the program in 1956, roughly 2.2 million veterans had used the G.I. Bill education benefits in order to attend colleges or universities, and an additional 6.6 million used these benefits for some kind of training program. Since the original 1944 law, the term has come to include other veteran benefit programs created to assist veterans of subsequent wars as well as peacetime service. Historians and economists consider the G.I. Bill a major political success—especially in contrast to the treatments of World War I veterans—and a major contribution to America's stock of human capital that sped long-term economic growth.



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