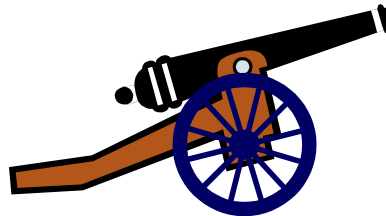
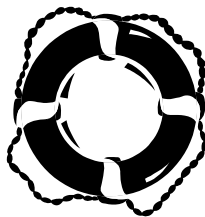
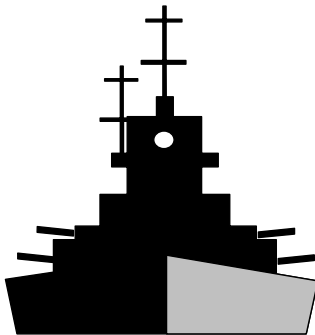
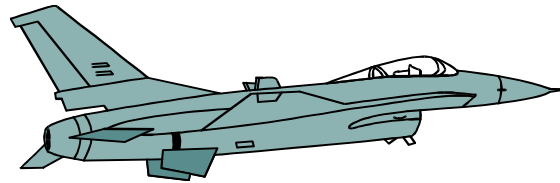
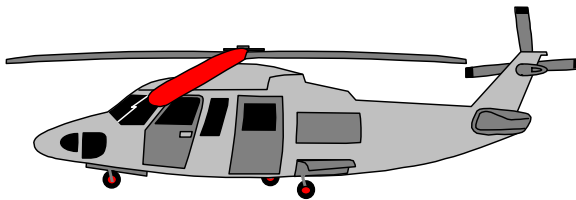
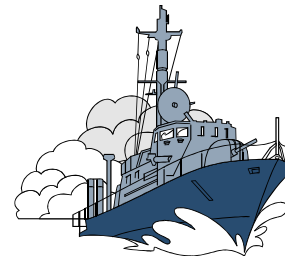
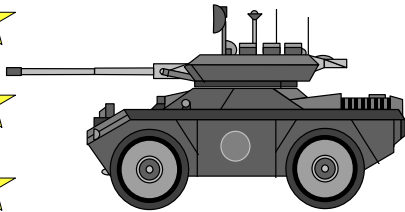


A VETERAN



Prepared by the City of Rolling Meadow's Veteran's Committee



PRELUDE

Throughout our Nation's history, America's soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and coastguardsmen have bravely answered the call to defend freedom and uphold values. Their mission is perilous and often far from home. From the battles of the Revolutionary war through the epic struggles of World War I and II to today's peacekeeping missions in the world with sophisticated weapons and terrorist threats, the men and women of our Armed Forces have served with skill and courage. While the challenges they face have changed with each passing year, their devotion to duty and to country has remained steadfast. For more than a million Americans, that devotion cost them their lives, but secured for us priceless freedom, peace, and security.

We can never fully repay our debt of gratitude to the more than 650,000 American servicemembers who have died or the 1.4 million who were wounded. We can, however, recognize and thank the more than 24 million veterans still alive. This helpful guide is dedicated to all the individuals who have served and continue to serve in the Armed Services of the United States of America.

INTRODUCTION

A veteran is a former member of the Armed Services. In America, this includes the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines and Navy. In addition, the Reserve and National Guards groups are included in the Armed Services.

Air Force - The U.S. Air Force was created by the National Security Act of 1947, which also established the present Department of Defense, Army, and Navy. The Air Force recognizes September 18, 1947, as its birthdate, as on that day the first secretary of the Air Force was sworn into office. However, observation balloons were used during the Civil War by the Signal Corps of both Union and Confederate forces. The Air Force traces its start only to August 1, 1907, when an aeronautical division was established within the Army Signal Corps to take "charge of all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects." The Air Force is organized and equipped for air warfare. Its mission, in conjunction with other military branches, is to preserve the peace and security of the nation, provide for its defense, and when conflict erupts, resolve it at the lowest possible level on terms favorable to the United States.

Army - The U.S. Army came into existence on June 14, 1775 when the Continental Congress authorized ten (10) infantry companies and on the following day appointed George Washington Commander in Chief. This military organization has fought the nation's wars on land and contributed to the development of the country in times of peace. Its roots are in the British militia system brought over by the colonists, who regarded every able-bodied man as available and ready for military service to help preserve order, defend the frontier, and reinforce regular troops. The U.S. Army is one of the largest and most complex institutions of American society with its single goal - preparedness to resist aggression.

Coast Guard - The United States Coast Guard is the Federal maritime service and peacetime agency of the Transportation Department. The main duties of the Coast Guard include law enforcement, protection of life and property, and naval readiness. Uniformed personnel have the same rank and rate structure as members of the U.S. Navy. The Coast Guard originated in an act of Congress (August 4, 1790) establishing a Revenue Marine - later the Revenue Cutter Service - which, by an act of January 28, 1915, was merged with the Life Saving Service. The Lighthouse Service was transferred to the Coast Guard in 1939 and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in 1942. The Act of March 2, 1799, provided that the Revenue Marine would, when so directed by the President of the United States, be under the

direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The Act of 1915 declared the Coast Guard to be a part of the military forces of the United States.

Marine Corps. - Since the founding of the Continental Marine Corps on November 10, 1775, Marine detachments have served with the Navy afloat and ashore. The Marine Corps is a separate military service within the Department of the Navy whose primary mission is to organize, train, and equip Fleet Marine Forces for amphibious operations. These forces, consisting of infantry, aviation, artillery, tank, and many other combat and logistical support units, can seize and control land areas as necessary in naval campaigns.

Navy - The U.S. Navy was formally established in 1789. This branch of the armed forces uses the navigable waters of the world to defend the Western Hemisphere, support U.S. foreign policy, and protect U.S. trade upon the high seas. To accomplish these tasks, the Navy is organized into two major components; the operating forces and the shore establishments, both under the direction of the Navy Department in Washington D.C. The operating forces comprise the combat and auxiliary ships together with certain shore-based fleet units, such as aircraft squadrons, construction battalions, and the Fleet Marine Force. Operating forces are largely assigned to two major fleets, the Atlantic and Pacific. The shore establishment supports the fleets. It comprises shipyards, air stations, operating bases; fuel, ordnance (weapons), and supply depots; training centers and schools; research laboratories and experimental facilities; hospitals; and marine facilities.

AMERICA'S WARS AND CONFLICTS

American Revolution (1775-1783) - War of Independence. British colonies in North America became the first colonies in the world to gain independence. The fledgling Continental Army, with volunteer militia from all the thirteen colonies, defeated British regulars and gained independence for the United States of America.

War of 1812 (1812-1815) – The United States again fought Great Britain, this time over the issues of freedom of the seas and impressment of American sailors. American forces saw defeats, as in the capture of Washington, DC, but also saw splendid victories as in the Battle of New Orleans. The American victory at the Battle of Baltimore prompted the writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

Indian Wars (Approx. 1817-1898) – The United States military rounds-up American Indians and moves them to reservations. They are forcefully moved from their native lands. On numerous occasions conflicts and wars were waged during these moves and round-ups.

Mexican War (1846-1848) - Quarrels with the Mexicans over the southern border of Texas.

Civil War (1861-1865) – Disagreements over important issues like slavery, tariffs and states’ rights resulted in the secession of eleven southern states. The United States fought to preserve the Union and prevailed after four long years of war. Today, there are numerous monuments, statues, and memorials to soldiers and units from both sides of the conflict.

Spanish-American War (1898-1902) – Spanish suppression of an independence movement in Cuba and an explosion on board the U.S.S. Maine docked in Havana prompted the United States to declare war on Spain. This war is often considered the beginning of the American imperialist period. The peace treaty made Cuba independent and U.S. gained the territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

World War I (1914-1918) – A system of entangling alliances combined with the assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary, led to a war among the major European nations. After three years of grueling trench warfare, the United States entered the war on April 6, 1917 on the side of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. American entry into the war was a critical factor in the Allied victory.

World War II (1939-1945) – The German and Italian armies attack numerous countries, leading to the formation of alliances and another Great War. America entered the War following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 by Japanese forces. The United States rejoined its British, French, and Russian allies in fighting Nazi and fascist aggression in Europe and Japanese imperialism in the Pacific. The Allied victory ended both the war and the Holocaust.

Korean War (1950-1953) – A United Nations coalition led by the United States responded to the North Korean invasion of South Korea. Both the Soviet Union and communist China supported North Korea. The outcome of the war preserved the independent government of South Korea.

Vietnam War (1959-1975) – With the spread of Communism, a group of Allied forces tried to help South Vietnam stay independent from North Vietnam. Once Allied forces left South Vietnam, the North defeated the South. (Officially, America supported the French beginning in 1954 and pushed for the Geneva Convention decisions that called for elections in 1956 and divided Vietnam roughly at the 17th parallel).

Gulf War (1990-1991) – Iraq's invasion of Kuwait raised a number of national security concerns for the United States, especially regarding the free flow of oil. A United Nations coalition, led by the United States, based in Saudi Arabia pressured Iraq to withdraw. When Iraq refused to withdraw, the coalition forces freed Kuwait and disabled the Iraqi Army in less than 100 hours (the 100 hours of ground wartime was actually after an extensive air bombardment).

Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003) – Coalition forces consisting of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Poland and a few other countries in seventeen days subdued the country of Iraq, removing the Baath Party and its dictator Saddam Hussein. Following this action, a Coalition Provisional Authority ran the Country until a new government was formed.

REMEMBERANCE HOLIDAY'S

Twice a year, Memorial Day and then on Veterans Day, Americans pay homage to all U.S. veterans.

Memorial Day, originally Decoration Day, is a legal Federal holiday in the United States that has been set aside as *a day of remembrance for those who have died in our nation's service.*

Memorial Day was officially proclaimed on May 5, 1868 by General John A. Logan, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. This General Order No. 11 was first observed on May 30, 1868, when flowers were placed upon the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery (across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.). As of an Act of Congress in 1968, Memorial Day is now celebrated on the last Monday in May.

Veterans Day is a legal Federal holiday in the United States that *has been set aside to remember and recognize the millions of Americans, past and present, whose military service has kept our nation safe and strong, and whose sacrifices have helped preserve the freedoms which we enjoy today.* It is celebrated on November 11, the anniversary of the end of World War I (1914-1918). In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as Armistice Day to remind Americans of the tragedies of war. A 1938 law made the day a Federal holiday. In 1954, President Eisenhower, signed a bill, passed by Congress, which changed the name to Veterans Day to *honor all U.S. veterans.*

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN ROLLING MEADOWS RESIDENTS

The following individuals have made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of the United States Armed Forces during a war or conflict:

Roy Salazar

[Army PFC – 1st Calvary Division (AMBL)]
killed in South Vietnam October 2, 1966
(Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall panel 11E – Line 37)

Larry Roy Sims

[Army SSgt. – 1st Infantry Division]
killed in South Vietnam September 12, 1968
(Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall panel 44W – Line 41)

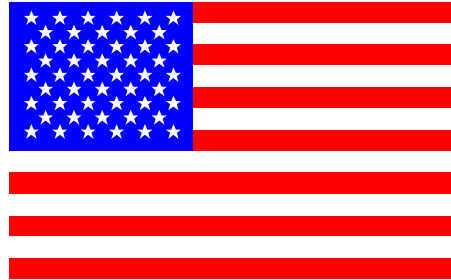
Unofficial Words/Popular Verses to “Taps.”

(Note: In July 1862, after the Seven Days battles near Richmond, Virginia, the wounded Commander of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, V Army Corps, Army of the Potomac (Union), General Daniel Butterfield reworked, with his bugler Oliver Wilcox Norton, another bugle call, “Scott Tattoo,” to create Taps).

“Go To Sleep, Go To Sleep.”

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|---|---|
| 1) “Day is done, gone the sun,
From the hills, from the lake,
From the skies.
All is well, safely rest,
God is nigh.” | 4) “Fades the light; And afar
Goeth day, And the stars
Shineth bright,
Fare thee well; Day has gone,
Night is on.” |
| 2) “Go to sleep, peaceful sleep,
May the soldier or sailor,
God keep.
On the land or the deep,
Safe in sleep.” | 5) “Thanks and praise, For our days,
‘Neath the sun, Neath the stars,
‘Neath the sky,
As we go, This we know,
God is nigh.” |
| 3) “Love, good night, Must thou go,
When the day, And the night
Need thee so?
All is well. Speedeth all
To their rest.” | |

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS



The Flag should be displayed on all days, especially:

New Year's Day.....	January 1 st
Martin Luther King Jr. Day	3 rd Monday in January
Lincoln's Birthday.....	February 12 th
Washington's Birthday (Presidents' Day)...	3 rd Monday of February
Mother's Day.....	2 nd Sunday in May
Peace Officers Memorial Day (half-staff)...	May 15 th
Armed Forces Day.....	3 rd Saturday in May
Memorial Day (half-staff until noon).....	Last Monday in May
Flag Day.....	June 14 th
Independence Day.....	July 4 th
National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day (half-staff).....	July 27 th
Labor Day.....	1 st Monday in September
POW/MIA Recognition Day.....	3 rd Friday in September
Constitution Day (Citizenship Day).....	September 17 th
Columbus Day.....	2 nd Monday in October
Navy Day.....	October 27 th
Veterans Day.....	November 11 th
Thanksgiving Day.....	4 th Thursday in November
National Pearl Harbor Rememberance Day (half-staff).....	December 7 th

And such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of states (date of admissions); and on state holidays.