

# Nevada Seniors Coalition, Inc.

A better quality of life for seniors, their children and grand children

The

# NSC FOGHORN

TM



Volume 16, Issue 06

Our Web Site is at <http://www.nevadaseniors.com>

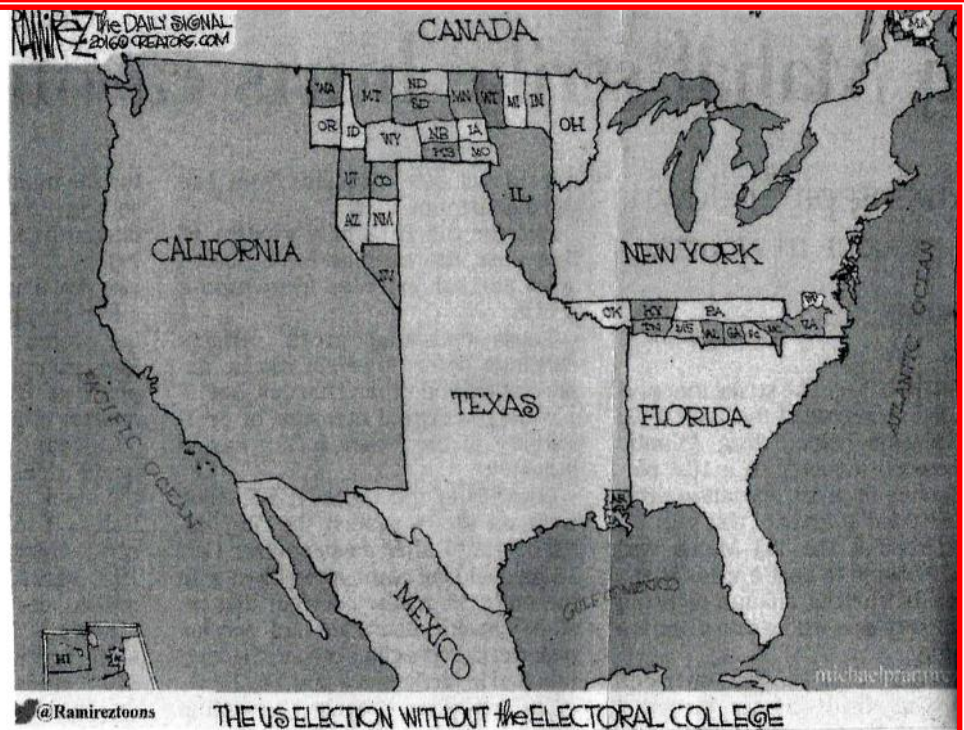
June 8, 2017

## Special Points of Interest

1. Census data shows there are more than 70.1 million dads in the U.S. About a third of them are married with kids under 18.
2. Two million fathers are single.
3. Spending on Father's Day is about \$13 billion.
4. The amount spent on Father's Day is less than the \$21 billion Americans spend on Mother's Day.
5. Father's Day is the fourth-biggest day for sending greeting cards, after Christmas, Valentines Day and Mother's Day.
6. About 20 percent of Father's Day cards are bought for husbands.
7. About 214,000 men are stay-at-home dads.
8. Thailand's Father's Day is celebrated in December 5 on the birthday King Bhumibol Adulyadej. Everyone wears yellow.
9. Men drink beer all day in beer gardens in Germany.

## SIT DOWN ON TAX and SPEAK UP!

By Vice President Knight Allen



Thought you would like to see the Ramirez editorial cartoon, "The US Election without the Electoral College" that I wrote about last month. Vern downloaded it off the internet for us. Thanks V.

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This column is being written the day after the Legislature went sine die (the fancy term for finishing). It's way too soon to get a real handle on everything that went down but I want to give you a rundown on the key bills that were aimed at property taxes. I'm sure I don't have to tell you none of them were looking to lower taxes, a concept completely alien to far too many legislators. Anyway, let's take a look.

**SB489 & ACR7:** Both of these proposed to have the Legislative Commission appoint a Committee "to conduct an interim study of

*(Continued on page 2)*

*(Continued from page 1)*

property taxes." As the old Tennessee Ernie Ford song, 'Sixteen Tons' said, "If the first one don't get you, then the next one will."

Well, SB489 went down but ACR7 passed but somehow did not get to the Assembly floor for a vote and also died. It's fate is a bit murky the day after the legislature shut down but it looks like we dodged two bullets. I'll check it just to be sure after the dust has settled.

**SB425:** This was an attempt to fix their problem with the "secondary cap" built into the original cap bill of 2005 and which has worked so well for us (see the 5df] % , 2017 Foghorn).

Thankfully this one went by the board.

**SJR14:** This is a proposal to change the Constitution to eliminate depreciation when a house is sold. The sponsor, Julia Ratti of Reno stated in testimony that under the proposal a 1963 home selling for \$250,000 would see the property tax rise 2 1/2 times from \$794 to \$2,014. Nice. It passed both houses pretty much on a party line vote. It's a proposed Constitutional amendment so it will go through the same process in 2019 (aren't you glad the legislature only meets every other year?). After that it will come to the voters in 2020. I wonder what its chances will be.

A thought or two about the attacks on the First Amendment's freedom of speech. According to the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) since the start of 2016 nearly 30 campus speeches have been shut down because some faction decided that what the speakers had to say was unacceptable to their delicate sensibilities. It's truly pathetic. These kids weren't born stupid. They were born, like all of us, ignorant. They had to be "educated" to the level of sheer stupidity they are exhibiting on campuses today.

There is a world of difference between Voltaire's "I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it." And I hate what you say and I will do everything I can to keep you from saying it. The ironic part is that these kids parroting the trash their worthless professors are teaching them will probably be the first to fall victim to the oppression that has always been the result when free speech is destroyed.

Don't worry folks, we'll most likely all be dust in the wind before that happens. See? I'm always looking at the bright side.

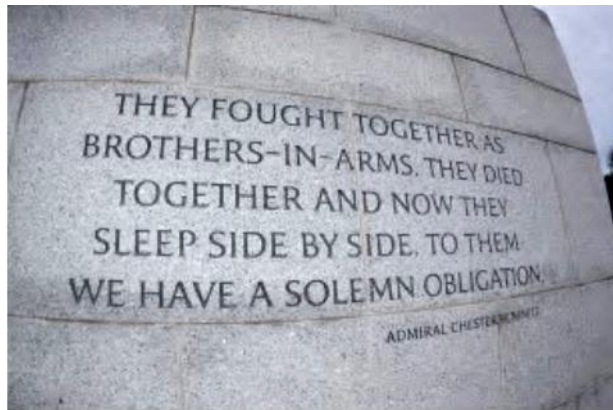
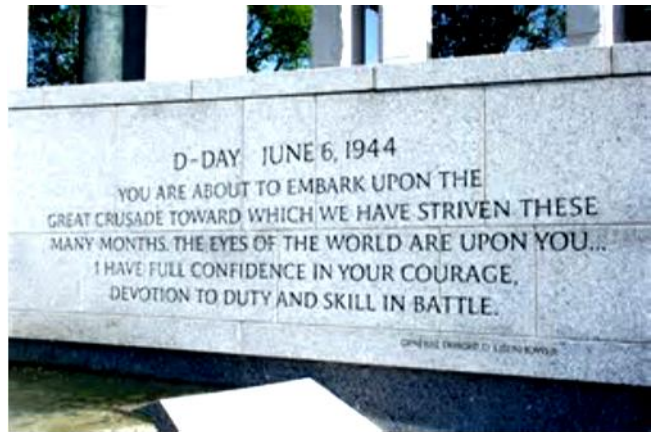
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On June 2, 1886, Cleveland married Frances Folsom in the Blue Room at the White House. He was the second president to marry while in office, and the only president to have a wedding in the White House. This marriage was unusual because Cleveland was the executor of Oscar Folsom's estate and had supervised Frances' upbringing after her father's death, but the public did not take exception to the match. At twenty-one years old, Frances Folsom Cleveland remains the youngest First Lady, and the public soon warmed to her beauty and warm personality. The Clevelands had five children: Ruth (1891–1904); Esther (1893–1980); Marion (1895–1977); Richard Folsom (1897–1974); and Francis Grover (1903–1995). British philosopher Philippa Foot was their granddaughter.

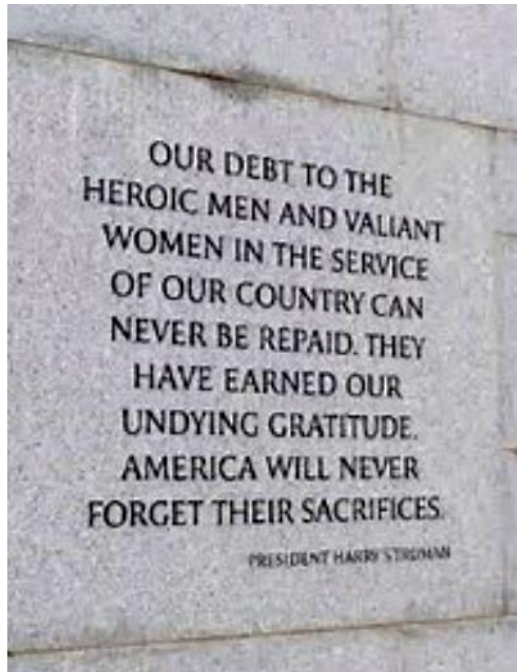


# “Please Don’t Quote Me”

## June 6, 1944



**“YOU ARE MEN WHO IN YOUR LIVES FOUGHT FOR LIFE . . . AND LEFT THE VIVID AIR SIGNED WITH YOUR HONOR.”**



“You will bring about the destruction of the German machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe and security for ourselves in a free world.”

**Dwight Eisenhower**

To provide vital oil across the English Channel after the D-Day landings, within months secret pipelines were unwound from massive spools to reach French ports.

Wartime planners knew that following D-Day – June 6, 1944 – Allied forces would need vast quantities of petroleum to continue the advance into Europe. Allied leaders also knew that petroleum tankers trying to reach French ports would be vulnerable to Luftwaffe attacks.

To prevent fuel shortages from stalling the Normandy invasion, a top-secret “Operation PLUTO” – Pipe Line Under The Ocean – became the Allied strategy. It would fuel victory with oil production from the U.S. petroleum industry.

Although by 1942 the industry had laid thousands of pipe miles of across all manner of terrain, to span the English Channel would require an unprecedented leap in technology.

The channel was deep, the French ports distant, and the hazards unpredictable. In great secrecy, two approaches were developed.

The first PLUTO system required a new kind of pipe that looked more like an undersea communications cable than an oil pipeline. It exploited existing subsea cable technology, but instead of a bundle of wiring at its core, a three-inch flexible lead pipe would carry fuel.

Each mile of this new pipe would use over 46 tons of lead, steel tape and armored wire – crossing almost 70 miles from Isle of Wight to Cherbourg

Several unique ships would be needed to lay this new pipe under the channel. No existing communications cable laying ship could do it.

A civilian passenger vessel, *London*, was the first to be modified to accommodate a huge spool around which the new pipe would be coiled. The first pipeline from Isle of Wight to Cherbourg was laid on August 14, 1944, with another to follow.

An alternative approach proved even more successful. This method used three-inch steel pipe, which had proven to be flexible and durable in the oilfields of Iraq and Burma.

Ultimately, using both methods, 17 pipelines supplied thousands gallons of fuel to Boulogne. By March 1945, one million gallons of fuel were being delivered each day and Allied success was assured. Earlier, the longest petroleum pipeline construction project ever undertaken had been completed in the United

States – two pipelines spanning 1,200 miles.

## OPERATION PLUTO



# D-Day In Numbers: The largest seaborne invasion in history



Around **156,000** Allied troops landed in Normandy on the first day of the invasion.

**61,715 British, 73000 American, 21,400 Canadians**

*Credit: War/Topham Picturepoint/PA*



**11,590** aircraft took part in the landings

**The aircraft carried 23,400 airborne**

*Credit: United States Army Air Force*



**6,939** vessels were involved in the huge naval effort during **Operation Neptune**

**Infantrymen waded to shore under**

**Operation Neptune - the codename for the initial stage of the Normandy invasions**

<http://news,images.itv.com>



**4,413** Allied soldiers died on D-Day alone

**This, according to recent research by The US National D-Day Memorial Foundation, is far higher than previous estimates of around 2,500**

*Credit: US National Archives*



German losses are estimated to be somewhere between **4,000 & 9,000**

**No official tally of German losses on D-Day currently exists.**

*Credit: DPA/Deutsche Press-Agentu*

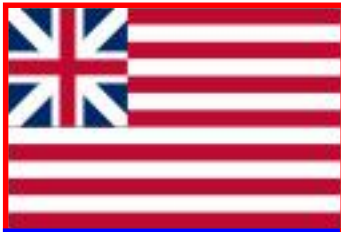


Within five days **326,547** troops & **104,428** tons of supplies had been landed on the beaches

**British troops assembled on the beach after landing in Normandy.**

<http://news,images.itv.com>

# 240th Flag Day June 14, 2017



Grand Union Flag



Betsy Ross Flag



15 Stripe Flag



37 Star Flag



Centennial Flag



Fifty Star Flag

On January 1, 1776, the Continental Army was reorganized in accordance with a Congressional resolution which placed American forces under George Washington's control. On that New Year's Day the Continental Army was laying siege to Boston which had been taken over by the British Army. Washington ordered the Grand Union flag hoisted above his base at Prospect Hill. It had 13 alternate red and white stripes and the British Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner (the canton).

On June 14, 1777, to establish an official flag for the new nation, the Continental Congress passed the first Flag Act: "Resolved, That the flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation."

Between 1777 and 1960, Congress passed several acts that changed the shape, design and arrangement of the flag and allowed for additional stars and stripes to be added to reflect the admission of each new state.

Act of January 13, 1794 – provided for 15 stripes and 15 stars after May 1795.

Act of April 4, 1818 – provided for 13 stripes and one star for each state, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each new state, signed by President Monroe.

Executive Order of President Taft dated June 24, 1912 – established proportions of the flag and provided for arrangement of the stars in six horizontal rows of eight each, a single point of each star to be upward.

Executive Order of President Eisenhower dated January 3, 1959 – provided for the arrangement of the stars in seven rows of seven stars each, staggered horizontally and vertically.

Executive Order of President Eisenhower dated August 21, 1959 – provided for the arrangement of the stars in nine rows of stars staggered horizontally and eleven rows of stars staggered vertically.

Today the flag consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, seven red alternating with 6 white. The stripes represent the original 13 colonies, the stars represent the 50 states of the Union. The colors of the flag are symbolic as well: Red symbolizes Hardiness and Valor, White symbolizes Purity and Innocence and Blue represents Vigilance, Perseverance and Justice.



The following is a description of the U.S. Army birth as it appears in Robert Wright's *The Continental Army*

The **Continental Army** was formed by the Second Continental Congress after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War by the colonies that became the United States of America. Established by a resolution of the Congress on **June 14, 1775**, it was created to coordinate the military efforts of the Thirteen Colonies in their revolt against the rule of Great Britain. The Continental Army was supplemented by local militias and troops that remained under control of the individual states or were otherwise independent. General George Washington was the commander-in-chief of the army throughout the war.

Most of the Continental Army was disbanded in 1783 after the Treaty of Paris ended the war. The 1st and 2nd Regiments went on to form the nucleus of the Legion of the United States in 1792 under General Anthony Wayne.

This became the foundation of the United States Army in 1796.

The Continental Army consisted of soldiers from all 13 colonies and, after 1776, from all 13 states. When the American Revolutionary War began at the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, the colonial revolutionaries did not have an army. Previously, each colony had relied upon the militia, made up of part-time citizen-soldiers, for local defense, or the raising of temporary "provincial regiments" during specific crises such as the French and Indian War of 1754–63. As tensions with Great Britain increased in the years leading to the war, colonists began to reform their militias in preparation for the perceived potential conflict. Training of militiamen increased after the passage of the Intolerable Acts in 1774. Colonists such as Richard Henry Lee proposed forming a national militia force, but the First Continental Congress rejected the idea.

On April 23, 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress authorized the raising of a colonial army consisting of 26 company regiments. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut soon raised similar but smaller forces. On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress decided to proceed with the establishment of a Continental Army for purposes of common defense, adopting the forces already in place outside Boston (22,000 troops) and New York (5,000).<sup>[2]</sup> It also raised the first ten companies of Continental troops on a one-year enlistment, riflemen from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia to be used as light infantry, who became the 1st Continental Regiment in 1776. On June 15, 1775, the Congress elected by unanimous vote George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, who accepted and served throughout the war without any compensation except for reimbursement of expenses.

On July 18, 1775, the Congress requested all colonies form militia companies from "all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age." It was not uncommon for men younger than sixteen to enlist as most colonies had no requirement of parental consent for those under twenty-one (adulthood).<sup>[7]</sup>

General George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army on June 15, 1775.

As the Continental Congress increasingly adopted the responsibilities and posture of a legislature for a sovereign state, the role of the Continental Army became the subject of considerable debate. Some Americans had a general aversion to maintaining a standing army; but on the other hand the requirements of the war against the British required the discipline and organization of a modern military. As a result, the army went through several distinct phases, characterized by official dissolution and reorganization of units.

Soldiers in the Continental Army were citizens who had volunteered to serve in the army (but were paid), and at various times during the war, standard enlistment periods lasted from one to three years. Early in the war the enlistment periods were short, as the Continental Congress feared the possibility of the Continental Army evolving into a permanent army. The army never numbered more than 17,000 men. Turnover proved a constant problem, particularly in the winter of 1776–77, and longer enlistments were approved.

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**June 8 1944**

**American and British Troops Meet**

As soon as the German-Soviet war broke out in June 1941, Churchill aided the Soviets, and an agreement to this effect was signed on July 12, 1941. Delegations had traveled between London and Moscow to arrange the implementation of this support and when the United States joined the war in December 1941, the delegations met in Washington as well.

A meeting took place at Tehran where leaders turned to the conditions under which the Western Allies would open a new front by invading northern France (Operation Overlord), as Stalin had pressed them to do since 1941. Stalin was most unhappy that his troops were being killed and his allies seemed to be only interested in the war in the Pacific. Also up to this point Churchill had advocated the expansion of joint operations of British, American, and Commonwealth forces in the Mediterranean, as Overlord in 1943 was physically impossible due to a lack of shipping, which left the Mediterranean and Italy as viable goals for 1943. It was agreed Overlord would occur by May 1944; Stalin agreed to support it by launching a concurrent major offensive on Germany's eastern front to divert German forces from northern France.

The cross-channel invasion of France (Operation Overlord) would be launched during May 1944, in conjunction with an operation against southern France. The latter operation would be undertaken in as great a strength as availability of landing-craft permitted. The Conference further took note of Joseph Stalin's statement that the Soviet forces would launch an offensive at about the same time with the object of preventing the German forces from transferring from the Eastern to the Western Front.

The invasion of France on June 6 1944 took place about as planned, and the supporting invasion of

southern France also took place (Operation Dragoon). The Soviets launched a major offensive against the Germans on June 22 1944 (Operation Bagration).

Following orders from General Dwight Eisenhower, U.S. General Omar Bradley linked up American troops from Omaha Beach with British troops from Gold Beach at Colleville-sur-Mer. Russian Premier Joseph Stalin telegraphed British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to announce that the Allied success at Normandy "is a source of joy to us all," and promises to launch his own offensive on the Eastern Front, as had been agreed upon at the Tehran Conference, and thereby prevent Hitler from transferring German troops from the east to support troops at Normandy.



**British and American troops meeting at Colleville-sur-Mer, France on June 6 1944.**