

Nevada Seniors Coalition, Inc.

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

The

NSC FOGHORN™



Volume 16, Issue 08

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

September 14, 2017

Special Points of Interest

ONE WINNER, A LOT OF LOSERS (Vern)

Vice President Knight Allen



In 1911 Churchill was appointed to Lord of the Admiralty. After the outbreak of First World War he supported the Dardanelles Campaign, an operation against the Turks. He had encouraged the development of such weapons as the tank, and was generally credited with the British Fleet's preparedness in August 1914. But abortive expeditions to Antwerp and Gallipoli and the failed action at

the Dardanelles did great harm to Churchill's reputation and career. Reduced in 1915 to minor office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he reigned.

Churchill rejoined the Army, and rose to the rank of colonel (picture). In 1917, he was appointed Lloyd George's minister of munitions, subsequently becoming the state secretary for war and air (1918-21).

Hello everybody. Well, I'm back. I'd like to say, "I'M BACK!" but that would be greatly overstating my situation so it's just, "I'm back" and muddling through.

Want to thank Vern for filling in last month. He noted that maybe he should start paying more attention to local news like Mark Manendo's and Senator Heller's problems. Mark's problems, at least the public ones, are behind him with his resignation and Senator Heller's will probably be over in November although how anyone can vote for Ms. Rosen who has already happily embraced the endorsement of a DC group looking to restructure the First Amendment is beyond me.

Much closer to home thought is the replacement for Mr. Manendo in the state senate. Assemblyman James Ohrenschall (O) has announced he will run for the now open seat. Senate District 21 is heavily Democratic and he is guaranteed as easy victory. Mr. O is clearly a quality individual. There has never been even the slightest hint of scandal or abuse of power in his years in office. A solid choice. except for one small problem. He's an unconstitutional candidate and has been since day one. Mr. O is a government employee working as a Deputy Public Defender in the Juvenile Court system. Can't do that under the Nevada Constitution which is crystal clear: Art.3 Sec1- three separate branches of government legislative, executive and judicial. No one exercising authority in one branch (Assemblyman/Senator? O) may exercise the functions of another (Public Defender O).

It's a great system. Too bad nobody cares.

Something else going on locally that's kind of interesting is the run in 2018 attempts to recall three state senators. Personally, I think there are lame attempt by the Republicans to regain control of the senate.

However, I would really like to see one of the three succeed and that's the recall of Patricia Farley.

(Continued on page 2)

In This Issue

Please Don't Quote Me	3
As They Were in WWI	4
What Happened On ...	5
Patriots Day	6
U.S. Air Force Birthday	7
Today In History	8

(Continued from page 1)

Ms. Farley's story is interesting. She ran as a Republican in 2014. In her election she defeated a "name" Democrat, Ms. Marilyn Dondero Loop quite handily 57% to 39% then went to Carson City and served with the Republican majority. She Chaired Legislative Operations and Elections and was Vice Chair of Commerce, Labor and Energy. Not bad for a freshman. Then in 2016 the Democrats swept back into power and Ms. Farley announced she would serve as an Independent in the 2017 session stating: "I'm choosing to serve as an Independent in the 2017 session because my constituents come before party labels and I believe this is the best way to represent them."

Doesn't that sound good? To rise above party labels to be an independent voice? Unfortunately, as is almost always the case with politicians it's what they don't say that makes all the difference. She did not say she would caucus with the Democrats (party labels?) or that she would support their agenda throughout the session. She also did not say she would allow the Democratic leadership to use her status as an Independent to break the 6-6 balance of power on the Legislative Commission turning it into a Democratic (party label?) panel for the first time in its history.

Now she has announced she will not run in 2018.

If she could be taken at her word there would be no need for the recall but based on her record would you believe her.

I'm sure you heard about Mavis Wanczyk the 53-year-old hospital worker who hit the \$758.7 million lottery jackpot. I heard her on the radio and she seemed pretty cool.

When asked why she came public so soon her reply was, "I want to get this over with."

What's she going to do next since she already quit her job? "I'm going home, climb into bed and put the covers over my head."

Considering what's coming at her that may very well be the best course of action she can take for now.

Anyway, with \$336 million net none of us must worry about her. We can just wish her well and hope she fully enjoys the new life she now has.

From a new life just starting to one wrapping up I saw an Obit about Jeffrey Riegel a long-suffering fan of the Philadelphia Eagles football team. In his obit he asked, "to have eight Philadelphia Eagles as pall bearers so the Eagles can let him down one more time."

The article said a team spokesman declined to comment about his request.

Looks like either way the Eagles really are going to let him down one last time.

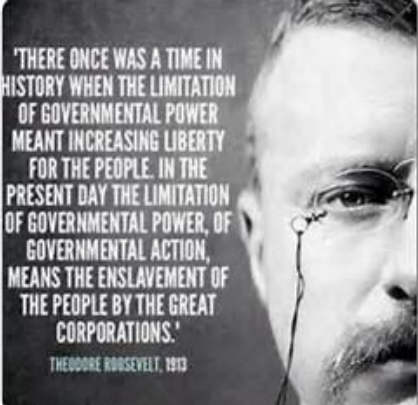
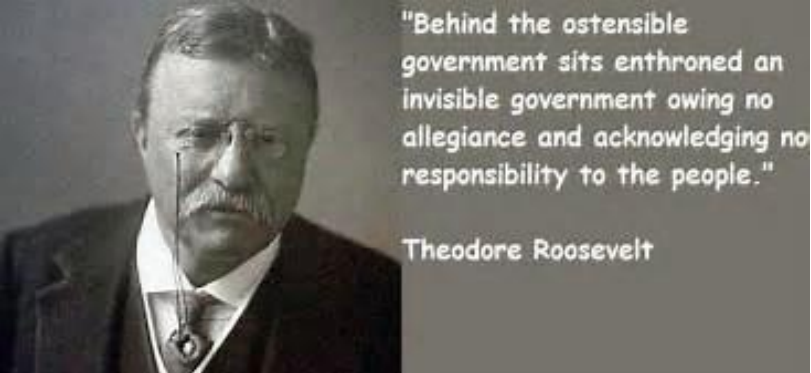
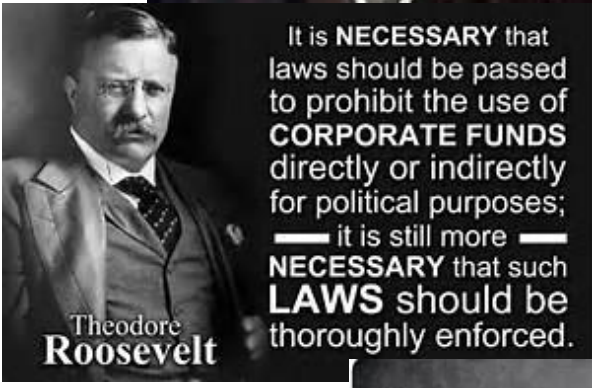
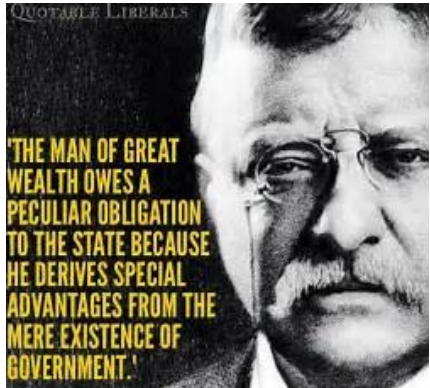
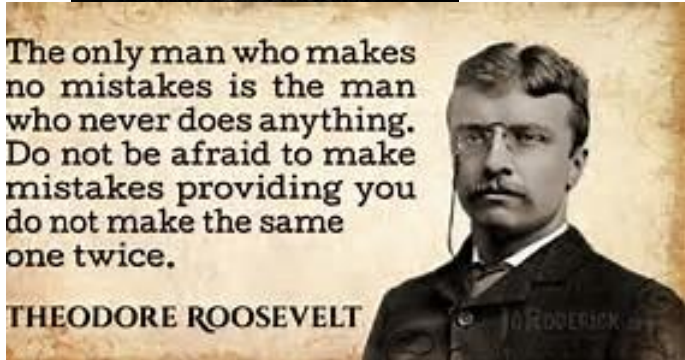
Hope you all had a good summer and if the heat started to get to you that you looked around the country and asked yourself where else you would want to live.

\VIVA LAS VEGAS!

Knight can be reached at: knightallen702@yahoo.com Phone (702) 870-3089

“Please Don’t Quote Me”

On **September 2, 1901**, Vice President Teddy Roosevelt came to the Minnesota State Fair and, in a speech before several thousand people, outlined his view of America’s new role in world affairs: He used an old African proverb and said that "America must speak softly but carry a big stick."



AS THEY WERE IN WWI



Major Patton at Bourg in France in 1918 with a Renault FT light tank



Major Dwight David Eisenhower June 1918. Eisenhower was given command of Camp Colt, Pennsylvania, a post of the newly formed Tank Corps, National Army.



Captain Dwight David Eisenhower



Colonel George Patton

Brigadier General Douglas McArthur. Joins the American Expeditionary Force bound for France. Departs U.S. for France in November 1917. June 1918: Appointed a Brigadier General in the National Army and in August is appointed as Commander of the 84th Infantry Brigade.



1st Lieutenant Harry S. Truman



Artillery Captain Harry S. Truman



Brigadier General Douglas McArthur

On **September 8, 1930**, St. Paul, Minnesota manufacturing company 3M began marketing **Scotch tape**. It was waterproof, transparent, and pressure-sensitive. An employee named Richard Drew had figured out how to coat strips of cellophane with adhesive. It was first called "Cellophane Tape," but legend has it that "Scotch" came into play during the trial run, when the tape popped off a St. Paul car dealer's automobile and he barked at Drew, "Take this tape back to those Scotch bosses of yours and tell them to put more adhesive on it!" At the time, people used "Scotch" as an adjective for "cheap." The tape had adhesive only on the borders, not the middle, so Drew fixed this, and soon enough, it was being used regularly by bakers, grocers, and meatpackers. Sales skyrocketed during the Depression when people realized they could use the tape to repair items rather than replacing them.

In later years, 3M introduced the "snail dispenser," which is still in use today, and a kilt-wearing mascot named "Scotty McTape." Scotch tape became so ubiquitous that *Saturday Night Live* parodied the product in the 1970s with skit about a store that only sold varieties of Scotch tape. Scotch tape's triboluminescent radiation is strong enough to leave an X-ray image of a finger on photographic paper. Enough tape is sold annually to circle the globe 165 times.

The Blitz began on **September 7, 1940**. "Blitz" comes from the German word "Blitzkrieg," which means "lightning war." Germany had successfully invaded France, and now Hitler was determined to conquer Britain as well. The German *Luftwaffe*, or air force, had been engaging the Royal Air Force for a few months, but without much success. Hitler changed his strategy: rather than focusing on military targets, he set out to crush the morale of the British people through relentless attacks on its major cities (BIG mistake).

The attacks of September 7 were only the beginning. The Blitz continued for 76 consecutive nights, except for a single night of bad weather. Bombs fell on London, Liverpool, Manchester, and several other cities in England and Wales. All told, some 43,000 British civilians died by the time Hitler stopped the Blitz in May 1941, and more than a million homes were damaged or destroyed. However, the Blitz cost the Germans most of their air force: they lost almost all of their airmen and hundreds of planes and Hitler called off "Operation Sealion", the invasion of the United Kingdom, and invaded Russia instead. (BIG mistake.)

On **September 13, 1814** Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner," after witnessing the British attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor. Just three weeks previous, on August 24, British troops had set fire to much of Washington, D.C., including the Capitol, the Treasury, and the president's house. President James Madison had been forced to flee for his safety. Americans were terrified that the British might choose to invade New York or Philadelphia or Boston and destroy those cities as well.

The British had recently begun using rockets, a new military weapon adapted from Chinese technology. Francis Scott Key was horrified as he watched these rockets raining down on Fort McHenry, at the mouth of Baltimore Harbor. He watched the bombardment all night, and he had little hope that the American fort would withstand the attack. But just after sunrise on **September 14th**, he saw the American flag still flying over the fort. In fact, Francis Scott Key might never have even seen the flag if the fort commander, Major Armistead, hadn't insisted on flying one of the largest flags then in existence. The flag flying that day was 42 feet long and 30 feet high.

Francis Scott Key began writing a poem about the experience that very morning. It turned out that the battle at Baltimore was the turning point of the war. Before the war, the American flag had little sentimental significance for most Americans. It was used mainly to designate military garrisons or forts. But after the publication of "The Star-Spangled Banner," even non-military people began to treat the flag as a sacred object. VERN

PATRIOT DAY SEPTEMBER 11

Sixteen years ago, on **September 11**, 2001, 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial airplanes. Two of the planes were crashed into the twin towers of New York's World Trade Center; a third crashed into the Pentagon. On the fourth, which was bound for Washington, D.C., passengers attempted to take control of the plane and it ended up crashing near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Altogether, nearly 3,000 lives were lost — all the passengers and crew on board the planes, thousands of people who worked at the World Trade Center or were near the buildings, more than 100 in the Pentagon building, and hundreds of rescue workers.

On September 11, 2011, New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg said: "Ten years have passed since a perfect blue-sky morning turned into the blackest of nights. Since then we've lived in sunshine and in shadow, and although we can never unsee what happened here, we can also see that children who lost their parents have grown into young adults, grandchildren have been born and good works and public service have taken root to honor those we loved and lost."

And President Obama said, "Even the smallest act of service, the simplest act of kindness, is a way to honor those we lost, a way to reclaim that spirit of unity that followed 9/11."

FDNY MEMORIAL WALL, NEW YORK CITY



Across from the 9/11 Memorial and World Trade Center site, at 124 Liberty Street in Manhattan you'll find a building known simply as Ten House, the home of the New York Fire Department's Engine Company 10 and Ladder Company 10. Though nearly destroyed in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the firehouse was rebuilt. Today it is home to the FDNY Memorial Wall, a 56-foot brass sculpture that honors the **343** New York firefighters who died in the attacks.

An inscription reads: 'Dedicated to those who fell and those who carry on. May we never forget.'

THE U.S. AIR FORCE 70th BIRTHDAY



The United States Air Force became a separate military service on **18 September 1947** with the implementation of the National Security Act of 1947. The Act created the National Military Establishment, later renamed the United States Department of Defense, which was composed of four of the five branches, the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and a newly created Air Force. Prior to 1947, the responsibility for military aviation was divided between the Army, for land-based operations, and the Navy, and Marine Corps, for sea-based operations from aircraft carrier and amphibious aircraft. The Army created the first antecedent of the Air Force on 1 August 1907 which through a succession of changes of organization, titles, and missions advanced toward eventual separation 40 years later.

The predecessor organizations leading up to today's U.S. Air Force are:

- Aeronautical Division, Signal Corps (1 August 1907 – 18 July 1914)
- Aviation Section, Signal Corps (18 July 1914 – 20 May 1918)
- Division of Military Aeronautics (20 May 1918 – 24 May 1918)
- Air Service, U.S. Army (24 May 1918 – 2 July 1926)
- U.S. Army Air Corps (2 July 1926 – 20 June 1941)*
- U.S. Army Air Forces (20 June 1941 – 17 September 1947)**

* The Air Corps became a subordinate element of the Army Air Forces on 20 June 1941, and was abolished as an administrative organization on 9 March 1942. It continued to exist as a branch of the Army (similar to the infantry, quartermaster, or artillery) until reorganization provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495), 26 July 1947.

**The Army Air Forces were abolished by Transfer Order 1, Office of the Secretary of Defense, 26 September 1947, implementing the same provisions. Transfer Order 1 was the first of 200 Army-Air Force transfer agreements drawn up in June and July 1947, and ordered the transfer of all military and civilian personnel of the Army Air Forces to the Department of the Air Force and the USAF. The final transfer order was signed 22 June 1949.

In 1917, upon the United States' entry into World War I, the first major U.S. aviation combat force was created when an Air Service was formed as part of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). Major General Mason Patrick commanded the Air Service of the AEF; his deputy was Brigadier General Billy Mitchell. These aviation units, some of which were trained in France, provided tactical support for the U.S. Army, especially during the Battle of Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. Among the aces of the AEF Air Service were Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and 2nd Lieutenant Frank Luke. Concurrent with the creation of this combat force, the U.S. Army's aviation establishment in the United States was removed from control of the Signal Corps and placed directly under the United States Secretary of War. An assistant secretary was created to direct the Army Air Service, which had dual responsibilities for development and procurement of aircraft, and raising and training of air units. With the end of the First World War, the AEF's Air Service was dissolved and the Army Air Service in the United States largely demobilized. In 1920, the Air Service became a branch of the Army and in 1926 was re-named the Army Air Corps.

(After passing many tests the army accepted U.S. Army Aeroplane Number 1, which was built by the Wright Brothers on August 2, 1909.)

VERN

NEVADA SENIORS COALITION, INC.

Vernon W. Perry President/Newsletter

Phone: 702.943.0755

e-mail: vern@nevadaseniors.com

Knight Allen Vice President

Directors:

LouJanice Perry

Records

Marcia Koben

Finances

September 14, 1901

McKinley dies, Roosevelt becomes President.



William McKinley, the 25th President of the United States, was shot on **September 6, 1901** on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at the Temple of Music in Buffalo, New York. McKinley had been elected for a second term in 1900. He enjoyed meeting the public, and was reluctant to accept the security available to his office. Secretary to the President George B. Cortelyou feared that an assassination attempt would take place

during a visit to the Temple of Music and took it off the schedule twice. McKinley restored it each time. He was shaking hands with the public when Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, shot him twice in the abdomen. McKinley died eight days later on **September 14** of gangrene caused by the gunshot wounds. He was the third American president to have been assassinated, following Abraham Lincoln in 1865 and James A. Garfield in 1881.



On the same day at a little after 3:30 p.m. Theodore Roosevelt stood in the library of a friend's house in Buffalo and took the oath of office to become the twenty-sixth president of the United States. At age forty-two he was the youngest man to assume the office. (John Kennedy at forty-three was the youngest man to be elected president).

"It is a dreadful thing to come into the presidency in

this way", Roosevelt observed.

Teddy Roosevelt described his approach to governing and life:

"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of

deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat."

In my opinion there have been only two great Republican presidents— Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

"Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far."
- Theodore Roosevelt

The big stick refers to the ability to use violence or force if necessary. The phrase is supposed to encourage people to avoid aggression by using caution but also to have a weapon at the ready. VERN

