



LIMITED EDITION AUGUST 2022

This newsletter is published
monthly September - May.



President's Comments
LTC John Bushko, USAF (Ret)

Please share the Newsletter with your spouse!

Greetings all!

It's hard to believe that the Summer is almost over!

We are looking forward to seeing everyone on September 17th, when we resume our Luncheon Meetings.

John and Judy Bushko

The following information from the SMC Website is submitted by Austin Foote and Ann Ferguson for the good of the Chapter:

Welcome to the wacky internet website-world of Word Press hosting and Hypertext Meta Language (HTML) coding, inhabited by nurses and nerds. For several years the Chapter website has had a menu option for “Veterans Support”. Contained within is a list of Websites and Organizations. There are 50 websites covering topics like “Agent Orange”, “Burials”, “Health Care Information”, and “Survivor Benefits”. There are 34 organizations, in 5 groups, headed “National Organizations”, “Arizona Organizations”, “Government Resources”, “Support Groups” and “Military News Sources”. An on-going attempt is made to keep web addresses current. A major modification was required when the Veterans Administration completely updated their website.

Occasionally a request is received to add a new website or organization. We have resisted the attempt to add commercial websites. While professing to provide useful information, they normally are poorly disguised advertisements. However, we recently received a request from a member of another organization to add a section of a United Services Automobile Association (USAA) website headed “Small businesses, big advantages: 11 resources to help veteran-owned businesses grow.” This proved to be a comprehensive step by step process on how to start a new business, or make an existing business grow. There are numerous website references to additional information in each step. We have added this information to our website under the heading “Starting a New Business”. We invite you to join us there.

Austin Foote and Ann Ferguson

August Congratulations!



MEMBER

SPOUSE

ANNIVERSARY

Austin L Foote	1	Connie Bartels	12	Ed and Georgia Pullen	3
Lucian A Ferguson	12	Rita Roalofs	12	Joseph L and Helen Goldblatt	6
Fred E Ferguson	18	Rebecca Schmidt	13	Gregory G and Margaret Romas	14
		Joan Kohlhoff	21	John J and Magdalen Kwak	18
		Melody Peebles	22	Douglas J and Donna Lee Conger	19
				Michael and Jan Ostermeyer	24

Help us help our Vets!

SMC Auxiliary met on July 13th at Denny's at Rural and SR 60!



We packed 48 Hygiene Kits at our luncheon! The kits were delivered to the VA Resource Center. Our Hygiene Kits are the most requested item at the Center!





Historical Tidbits

8/10/1776 ~

After the Declaration of Independence was adopted, Philadelphia printer John Dunlap was asked to print broadside (poster-sized) copies of the Declaration for dissemination to the public, prominent citizens, and to government officials in the colonies. (None were sent to King George III.) Dunlap was given an authenticated copy, signed by the president of the Congress, John Hancock, and secretary John Thomson, which copy was destroyed. Up to 200 copies are thought to have been printed. These copies are called the ***Dunlap Broad­sides***, (three of which are held in British repositories today, and twenty of which are held by American Institutions). They were used to inform the public of the Declaration.

On August 10, 1776, a ***Dunlap Broadside*** of the **Declaration of Independence** landed with a thud in London! By this time, grievances from the colonies had become just an annoyance to King George III. He had largely ignored the colonists' complaints, and always believed that they would see the light and retain their loyalty to their home country. If he had not been deaf to their cries, we might not be a free people. A lot of the colonists would have remained loyal to the King, had he accommodated their needs. That's why our first flag had the Union Jack on it. They just wanted fairness, as colonists, in their dealings with Great Britain.

It was the King's intransigence that forged the drive for total freedom and independence.

Great Britain had been besieged by letters from the colonists for years. And, rightly so!

- They had no representation in Parliament, but they were forced to follow British rule.
- They were not allowed to have a government of their own, or any meetings.
- They suspected that George III was having surreptitious meetings, and forcing the people to obey him.
- They resented the fact that they could have no trial by jury in the colonies; they had to sail to England for trial.

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- They believed that George III had corrupted the judges and would influence their decisions.
- They were disgusted that the King had stationed troops in the colonies who were attacking his own subjects and burning their towns.
- They were vulnerable to marauders. Great Britain gave them no protection at sea, or from the Native Americans.



In an effort to rebut the Declaration, the government of Great Britain hired John Lind, a politician and pamphleteer. He wrote *Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress*. The pamphlet picked away at the Declaration and brought slavery into the argument. He wrote that while the colonists' Declaration had declared that all men were created equal, they still held slaves. Lind's pamphlets were of no consequence.

Having seriously misjudged the complaining colonists as harmless, George III now recognized that he was facing a full-blown rebellion! By the Declaration of Independence, the colonists were severing themselves from any relationship to Great Britain. They were recognizing themselves as the United States!

In August, 1776, the King ordered troops to the continent to put down the rebellion.

On October 26, 1776, George III addressed both houses of the British Parliament and read his speech "*Proclamation of Rebellion*." He urged Parliament to move quickly to end the revolt and restore order to the colonies by sending more troops. So as not to seem a cruel King, he reiterated his belief that not all of the colonists wanted to be a part of this rebellion. They had probably been coerced into acquiescence by the violence of the movement. They would surely be waiting for their King to come to support them. With that, he gave his consent for troops to be sent to the continent to attack his own subjects. The colonists never thought that a possibility!

Having previously convinced himself that he was beloved by his subjects in America, the King now flew into a rant about them. He protested that they betrayed him, by claiming to be loyal to him while planning a revolt. He claimed that he had tried to avoid the bloodshed of his subjects in a war. He opined about his hope that his people would have seen the traitorous actions of their leaders and understood that being a British Subject meant being "...the freest member of any civil society in the known world."

Unfortunately for George III, Thomas Paine's anti-monarchical pamphlet *Common Sense* had been published the previous January. It proved very persuasive to the American colonists.

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Having reached a final political impasse, the bloody War for Independence commenced. Providence attending, and with the help of the French, the Continental Army was victorious over the most powerful standing army and naval power in the world.

In hindsight, the Second Continental Congress seems prescient! They formed a standing army, The Continental Army, just in time! Against all odds, and without much preparation, they defeated the vaunted British Empire!



Anton Hohenstein's painting of Benjamin Franklin's reception at the Court of France in 1776. *Library of Congress*

The French Connection ~

- On November 29, 1775, Congress established the **Committee of Correspondence** to communicate with agents in Britain and "...friends in...other parts of the world." Soon, it was necessary to change the name to the **Secret Committee of Correspondence**. Eventually, the name became The **Committee for Foreign Affairs**. The committee members were Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Johnson, John Dickinson, John Jay. Revolutionary financier, Robert Morris, soon joined them. They contacted people in Europe who were secretly supporting America.
- In the Spring of 1776, the French covertly provided badly needed gunpowder to the Continental Army.
- In October of 1776, when Benjamin Franklin boarded a Continental sloop for a voyage to France, the Continental Army was losing the American Revolutionary War. In the light of France's defeat by the British in the "Seven Year's War" (French and Indian War), it was more than ironic that Franklin sailed on a sloop named "***Reprisal***" from Philadelphia to France. He well knew that his mission to the courts of Paris was to enlist the help of France in America's war against the British. However, France was not convinced that there was a possibility that America could win the war. Word of the

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American victory at the "*Battle of Saratoga*" and General Burgoyne's surrender in October 1777, was all that was needed to gain France's confidence. Two treaties were negotiated, and they were both signed the same day. (The Treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Treaty of Alliance were signed on February 6, 1778.)

Maj. Gen. Lafayette



- The Marquis de Lafayette (Gilbert du Motier), a young 20-year-old French aristocrat, paid his own way to America in 1777, having heard the news of the Declaration. He fought with distinction as a major general in Washington's Continental Army. He and his troops went to Virginia, knowing that Washington and Rochambeau were on their way. He cut off all escape routes for Cornwallis at Yorktown until Washington and Rochambeau arrived with their troops.

Lt. Gen. Rochambeau, French Expeditionary Force



- French Gen. Rochambeau commanded the French Expeditionary Force (7,000 French troops). Rochambeau spoke no English, but he and Washington hit it off right away. According to Washington, they acted "as one spirit". Rochambeau helped the Continental Army win the Battle of Yorktown and force the surrender of Cornwallis. The British troops were trapped at Yorktown. Gen. Lafayette and his forces blocked all possible escape routes from Yorktown. Washington and Rochambeau advanced on Yorktown together with their troops.

Adm. Francois Joseph Paul de Grasse (Nobleman), French Navy



- French Admiral Francois Joseph Paul de Grasse had been ordered to sail to the aid of the Continental army from the West Indies. Washington and Rochambeau had a disagreement as to where de Grasse would be the most effective. Washington thought New York, but Rochambeau thought Yorktown. Arriving in Haiti, Adm. de Grasse received a dispatch to sail for the East Coast of America to help Washington and Rochambeau. He reasoned that the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay was more navigable than New York Harbor. By August 15, 1781, Washington and Rochambeau knew that de Grasse was sailing to the Chesapeake Bay which was closer to his base.

Adm. de Grasse and his fleet blocked the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, cutting off re-supply or escape for Cornwallis. On September 5, 1781, he challenged the British fleet there in the "Battle of the Capes". The fleets blasted away at each other for two or more hours. De Grasse won the battle and crippled, or badly damaged 5 of the British ships. They hurried back to New York for repairs, leaving Cornwallis cut off. De Grasse delivered Washington's and Rochambeau's troops down the Chesapeake to Virginia, where they met up with Lafayette and his troops. They fought until Cornwallis was defeated. He surrendered October 19, 1781. Claiming illness, his second in command, Gen. Charles O'Hara, carried Cornwallis' sword to the American Commanders to the strains of "The World Turned Upside Down" played by the British bands.

A second British fleet came down with soldiers to help Cornwallis, but it was too late. He had already surrendered by the time they got there.

General Charles Cornwallis, British Army





The Battle of Virginia Capes 1781

"The Battle of the Capes was one of history's most consequential naval victories."

---American Battlefield Trust, "*Comte de Grasse*"

"No land force can act decisively unless it is accompanied by maritime superiority."

---General George Washington

"The Battle of Chesapeake Bay was one of the decisive battles of the world. Before it, the creation of the United States of America was possible; after it, it was certain."

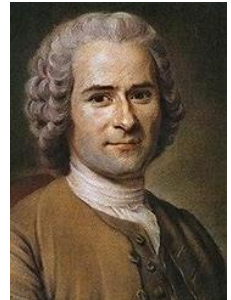
---Michael Lewis, *The History of the British Navy*

On February 6, 1778, while the **Treaty of Alliance** was being signed in Paris, Washington's army was freezing cold, hungry, dying, or deserting at Valley Forge. They were suffering and just trying to survive. So, on May 1, 1778, when word of the Treaty of Alliance reached Washington, no one was more grateful for the French assistance than was George Washington! He assembled the entire army at Valley Forge on May 1, 1778, for a martial celebration. Washington's request of his troops was, "Upon a signal given, the whole army will huzza, 'Long Live the King of France!'"

French Contributions:

- *The French had been covertly positioning armaments for the coming revolution in 1776. These are some of the French contributions: (Importantly, the writings of French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau, "The Social Contract", which inspired Thomas Jefferson in his composition of the Declaration of Independence.)*

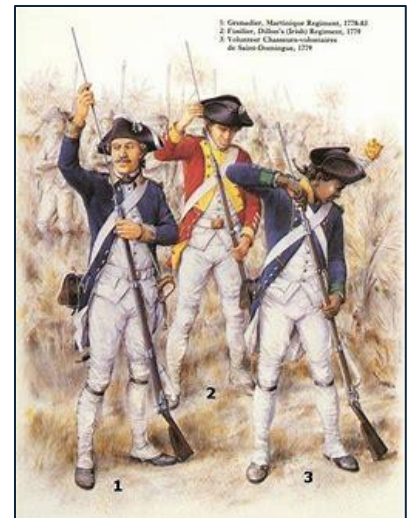
Jean-Jacques Rousseau



- *Thousands of highly trained French relief troops*
- *Several Military Officers*
- *Naval Commanders and warships*
- *Uniforms*
- *Munitions, especially gunpowder*
- *Supplies*
- *By the end of the war, eight out of ten men fighting with the Continental Army were carrying French guns. All of the men were using French gunpowder! It's fair to say that we could never have won without the help of the French. French officers who died in the American Revolutionary War are memorialized in Rhode Island, where they were trained and assimilated into the Continental Army.*

Uniforms of the French Army in the American Revolution

1. Grenadier
2. Fusilier
3. Volunteer Chasseurs



[Benjamin Franklin sets sail for France - HISTORY](#)
[British Reply to the Declaration: Summary & Analysis - Video & Lesson Transcript | Study.com](#)
[The Tipping Point | American Battlefield Trust \(battlefields.org\)](#)

[Comte de Grasse | American Battlefield Trust \(battlefields.org\)](#)
-
[Milestones: 1776-1783 - Office of the Historian \(state.gov\)](#)

Luncheon
Superstition Mountain Chapter MOAA Auxiliary

Wednesday, August 10, 2002

Lunch at 11:00am

Denny's
Route 60 and Rural Rd.

Order lunch off the menu
No reservation needed

Join Us



Help us help our Vets!

Luncheon Meeting
Superstition Mountain Chapter MOAA



Be back by September 17th!

Chairman's Report



Legislative
Bob Grierson



Summer greetings to the Superstition Mountain Chapter!

Last month, I updated you on the Arizona legislative session. Since we've had some movement on the annual NDAA at the federal level, that will be today's focus.

National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

The House of Representatives passed its version of the FY 2023 NDAA on July 14 by a vote of 329-101. The legislation included several key provisions important to MOAA and our members, including:

- A 4.6% pay raise for uniformed service personnel.
- A three-year extension to the limitation of reductions and realignment of military medical personnel and a report on military medical workforce requirement, progress on filling persistent vacancies and the feasibility of increasing civilian positions to address shortages.
- A DoD report on Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) calculations and a separate report on barriers to homeownership for servicemembers.
- Removal of the Basic Allowance for Housing in eligibility calculations for the Basic Needs Allowance.
- An expansion of the licensure reimbursement program for military spouses to include expenses associated with business licenses and business-related fees incurred during PCS moves.
- A DoD study to determine whether compensation for DoD and Coast Guard child development center employees is competitive with similarly trained and qualified public elementary school employees for areas with long waiting lists.
- Removal of the 180-day delay for [hiring military retirees into the military health care system](#), to combat nationwide health care shortages and allow continued uninterrupted service to servicemembers, veterans, and beneficiaries.
- Prevention of the enforcement of pre-dispute [forced arbitration clauses](#) in any dispute covered under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.
- Establishment of [a pilot program](#) providing eligible military spouses with a spouse-specific Training Assistance Program focusing on employment services, offering guidance on available health care resources and training in mental health first aid to learn crisis management strategies.
- DoD authority to [increase the inflation bonus pay above 2.4%](#) for servicemembers and DoD civilian employees who make \$45,000 or less annually to respond to the ongoing economic impact of inflation.
- A [study on adding au pairs](#) to the in-home child care fee assistance program, and the expression of a sense of Congress that members of the armed forces who participate in the au pair exchange visitor program should be eligible for assistance. (continued)

(continued)

MOAA was disappointed that several provisions, including the Major Richard Star Act, were not included in the House version of the NDAA. MOAA will stay engaged with Congress on the Star Act and will continue to pursue concurrent receipt improvements to ultimately ensure full military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for all disabled retirees.

So, What's Next? What can MOAA members expect next from Congress on the annual defense bill? The Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) released [its version of the NDAA](#) earlier this week. Following the Senate's floor consideration and vote, key members of the House and Senate will work together in a conference committee to reconcile the two versions of the NDAA. The reconciled bill will be voted on by both chambers before moving to the president's desk to be signed into law.

Another area in the MOAA website gives you the ability to reach out to your legislators with the click of a button. And they (the legislators) do respond quickly. Especially since this is an election year.

Here's the MOAA link for your use: <https://moaa.quorum.us/>

Since this is an election year, you may have the opportunity to interact with a candidate or two. Let them know you support the MOAA campaign, ask them to support our endeavors. Be respectful, but firm. They ostensibly work on our behalf.



FALL MEMBER LUNCHEON MEETING



September 2022 Luncheon Meeting

Saturday, Sept. 17, 2022 - Double Tree by Hilton

Social Hour - Noon Lunch - 1:00pm

BUFFET
(TBD)

\$30.00 per meal - Name(s) _____

Reservations must be in by Sunday, September 11th

Make checks payable to: SMC of MOAA

CLIP AND MAIL TO: **ARLAN ALLEN:** 4201 W Luke Ave, Phoenix AZ 85019
602-283-5862 (can leave message) or email: cw4allen@cox.net

2022 Chapter Activity Schedule - (Dates and times are subject to change.)

Chapter Board	Chapter Auxiliary	Chapter Member/Guest
Meetings	Luncheons	Luncheon Meetings
N/A	Aug.10- 11:00am Denny's Route 60/Rural Rd.	N/A
-----	September 14 - 11:00am Denny's Route 60/Rural Rd.	Sept. 17, 2022 - Double Tree by Hilton Social Hour - Noon Lunch - 1:00pm

Editor's Page



Dedicated to the memory of Marlene Fox, our long-time Newsletter Editor.

"Life is not fair. Get over it!"



I hope that all of you have enjoyed the Historical Tidbits feature, detailing the determined pursuit of the liberty we now enjoy. Those brave men and women gave it all!

Since several important founding incidents of our American Revolution occurred during Summer, I thought it might be interesting to showcase those events over the summer this year.

As I researched, there were several things that surprised me. I didn't know that King George III was never sent a copy of the Declaration! He was presented with a Dunlap Broadside of it, maybe by a loyalist. It, obviously, was humiliating to be "the last to know" so to speak. He was furious!

I was not aware that the most consequential naval battle in history, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, ensured our victory over the British. It was named "The Battle of Virginia Capes."

See you Sept. 17th, Paula.



Superstition Mountain Chapter
Military Officers Association of America
RESOURCES

Newsletter: paula_anderer@cox.net

MOAA Home Page: <https://www.moaa.org>

MOAA SMC Chapter Website: <https://smcmoaa.org>

 **beconnected** : <https://beconnectedaz.org>
service members • veterans • families • communities

Visit the websites and explore the different features
and other organizations in your area.