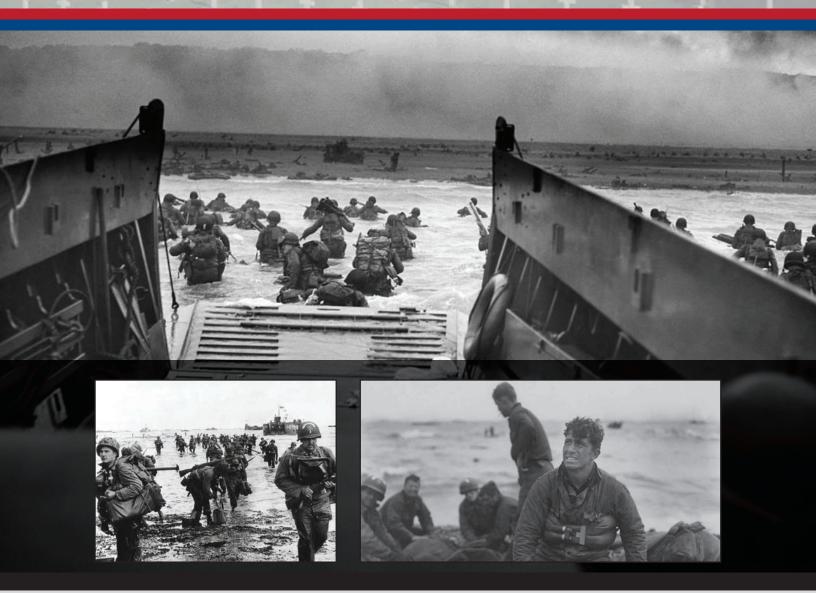
# Commemorating the **75th Anniversary** of the Normandy Invasion





Greater Dallas Veterans Day Parade Celebrating on November 11, 2019 #Dallasvetsday

# We salute all of our veterans for all you've done



# Dallas Southwest Osteopathic Physicians

# Eleventh Hour Ceremony 📀 November 11, 2019

# The Armistice Day Story

At 11:00 am, November 11, 1918, the guns of World War I fell silent across Europe and Armistice Day was born. Eight years later a Presidential Proclamation invited people to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies. In time it was changed to Veterans Day and became the focal point for official national Veterans Day ceremonies.

Musical Prelude	Air National Guard Band of the Southwest
Master of Ceremonies	Scott Murray
Oath of Enlistment	Lieutenant General John Campbell, USAF (RET)
Presentation of the Colors	JROTC Color Guard
Massing of the Colors	DISD JROTC Cadets
Invocation	Colonel Craig Combs, USA (RET)
Pledge of Allegiance	Council Member Jamie Resendez
The National Anthem	MSgt Erika Stevens TXANG
Laying of the Wreath	Lieutenant General John Campbell, USAF (RET)
	Mr. Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel (FMR) US Army
	MSgt Bernard Miller, USMC (RET)
Rifle Salute	Firing Detail, 2nd BN 14th Marines
TAPS	Larry Schnitzer
Missing Man Formation	T-38's, Euro-NATO Joint Pilot Training Wing,
	Sheppard AFB, Texas
Retire the Colors	DISD JROTC Cadets
Introduction of Mayor Eric Johnson	Scott Murray
Welcome Comments	Mayor Eric Johnson
Keynote Speaker Introduction	Mr. Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel (FMR) US Army
Keynote Speaker	Consul General de France, Alexis Andres
Music Interlude	Air National Guard Band of the Southwest
Vintage Military	DC 47 Skytrain Flyover – Flight of Phoenix Aviation Museum
Veterans Day Parade	Parade Passes in Review in front of Dallas City Hall

## OFFICER PARADE REVIEWING PARTY

Army	Brigadier General Paul E. Owen, USA
Marine Corps	Lieutenant General Richard E. Carey, USMC (RET)
Navy	Rear Admiral Chris "Tree" Sadler, USN (RET)
Air Force	Lieutenant General John Campbell, USAF (RET)
Coast Guard	Captain Nick Harper, USCG Aux (RET)
Merchant Marine	Commander Gini Mattson, USN

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# 2019 Greater Dallas Veterans Day Parade Committee

Honorary Chairman Hon. Sam Johnson

### Past Chairman

2000 RADM Bob Smith 2001 Capt. Cloyde Pinson, Sr. 2002 Col. Ken Cordier 2003 Lt. Col. Bill Solemene 2004 COL Larry N. Patterson 2005 LTC King Moss II 2006 Capt. Bob Dickson 2007 Capt. John Hayes 2008 SGT Kermit Gable Jr. 2009 LTC Don B. Munson 2010 Col. Jim Wolfe 2011 MG Albert C. Zapanta 2012 LTC Don B. Munson 2013 CAPT Nick Harper 2014 LTC Don B. Munson 2015 LTC King Moss II 2016 Mrs. Tracy Fisher 2017 Col. Joe Cordina 2018 Mr. Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel

Chaplain

COL Craig Combs

Parade Judge COL J.P. Hogan

Air Boss Col Ken Cordier

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Treasurer LTC Woody Alexander

### Parade/Events

LTC Don Munson MAJ Doug Gagliano David Iverson Lt. Col. Paul Pfrommer Mr. Terry Bachran

Dignitary Coordination LTC King Moss II

### **DISD JROTC**

LTC Robert Davis CSM Lonnie Clark

School Coordination Tracy Fisher Jenny Fridge

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ADM Patrick Walsh VADM David Robinson LTG Gen John Campbell MG Albert C. Zapanta MG H. Gary Bunch Maj. Gen. James L. Williams RADM Cub Amos RADM L.R. 'Bob' Smith Maj. Gen. Harvey McCarter BG Larry Patterson

### **Special Events**

Beverly Whittet Jacqulin Justice Sr. Cpl. Terrance Hopkins Sgt. Tina Duncan

City Liaison Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel (FMR) US Army

Program/Art Marie St. Hilaire

Displays Staff Sergeant Mario Gutierrez Cindy Thomas

Gold Star Families SGT Bob Bjelke

### Volunteers Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel (FMR) US Army Dr. Kating Robertson, DRA

Dr. Katina Robertson, DBA Gerald Larry











# 2019 Greater Dallas Veterans Foundation Board Of Directors

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Col. Ken Cordier Col. Joe Cordina LTC King Moss II Lt. David Iverson (FMR) Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel (FMR) US Army

The Foundation is a 501(c) (3) Organization incorporated January 31, 2000 | www.vetsdayindallas.org

The Dallas Veterans Day Parade | 8415 Old Moss Rd., Dallas Texas 75231

The 2019 Veterans Day Parade 😒 5

# **CHAIRMAN** Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel, (FMR) US Army

Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel is the son of a World War II veteran under General Patton. He grew up with patriotism, appreciating the military and the high cost of freedom. He graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School and went on to become a third-generation military and then a third generation City of Dallas employee. In 1972, he enlisted in the United States Army and volunteered for Vietnam. He entered basic training at Fort Ord, California to train as a medic but was prevented deployment due to injuries sustained in boot camp. He later served in the Texas State Guard until 2002.

Mr. Teipel's career with the City of Dallas spanned over 35 years, with 27 years full-time. He continued his education at various colleges while working in the City of Dallas Street Department, Building Services Electrical Division, Housing and Neighborhood Services, Code Enforcement, Water Utilities and the City Managers Office. In addition to this, he served as a Code Enforcement Liaison and Service Team Coordinator in the City Managers Office.

Mr. Teipel volunteered and was assigned to the Dallas Veterans Day Parade Planning Committee in 1997 by City Manager John Ware and Mayor Pro Tem John Evans, a Pearl Harbor, USS Arizona Survivor. In 1998, the City of Dallas conducted its first Veterans Day Parade in 49 years. Mr. Teipel continued to volunteer for the parade while working for the next City Manager and after his retirement in 2004.

In January 2004, Teipel was awarded the Congressional Man of the Year Award and Flag for his years of outstanding exemplary "Can Do" service

to the Greater Dallas Veterans Foundation. In June 2007, he was awarded the Silver Patrick Henry Medallion for his years of service with the Dallas Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars and the Dallas Veterans Day Parade Committee as City Coordinator and Logistics and Volunteer Committee Chairman. In January 2008, he was awarded a Perpetual Membership of the Military Order of the World Wars and the MOWW Outstanding Service Award in May 2016.



Pat Teipel has served on the Greater Dallas Veterans Day Planning Committee since its inception. Mr. Teipel is a 32nd Degree Master Mason, a Perpetual Member of the Military Order of the World Wars, Dallas City Retired Employees Association Executive Committee Board Member, and the Dallas Community Police Awards Committee member for area cities. His slogan is "We must save America from her enemies and return her to the Hands of God."

Pat Teipel's wife of 42 years, Cynda, also served in the United States Army. They are happily married with two daughters, Leia Turner and Meagan Jeane, and son Paul Bandiera along with six wonderful grandchildren.



# MASTER OF CEREMONIES Scott Murray

Scott Murray spent over three decades with **NBC** television as a multi Emmy Award-winning TV sports anchor and broadcast journalist. He's been honored as a Living Legend for Excellence in Journalism by the Press Club of Dallas and is a recipient of the prestigious Silver Circle Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

He's a sought-after keynote speaker, published author of two books, and, Chairman/CEO of **Murray Media**, an Emmy Award-winning video/HD/television production and A/V event media company. Scott is also host of two weekly radio programs on **570 KLIF**, *The Scott Murray Show* and *Leading the Way* as well as host of the Emmy Award-winning TV program, *Conversations with Scott Murray* for which he and his son/business partner both won an Emmy for their TV mini-documentary filmed in Normandy, *D-Day... 70th Anniversary Remembered*.



Scott stays active as a volunteer, serving on the board/advisory boards of countless children's, civic and charitable non-profit organizations. His commitment to community has resulted in his being honored with numerous awards such as Man of the Year, Citizen of the Year, Volunteer of the Year, Humanitarian of the Year, Director's Award from the FBI and the U.S. Department of Justice, George Washington Medal of Honor Freedom Award, The Military Order of the World Wars Patrick Henry Silver Award, and, his most cherished honor, Father of the Year.

# PARADE ANNOUNCER Brian Curtis

Brian Curtis is a journalist with 25 years of experience in local television news. He co-anchors NBC 5 News at 6 p.m. & 10 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Brian is a multiple Lone Star Emmy Award winner, and the Texas Associated Press

Broadcasters has honored him several times as the best news anchor in Texas.

Among the major news stories that Brian has covered for NBC5 are the fertilizer plant explosion in West, Texas, the tornado outbreak of 2012, and the loss of space shuttle Columbia.

Brian was one of the panelists for the 2014 Texas gubernatorial debates. He has also covered the Olympics in London, Beijing, Torino, and Athens, as well as the Super Bowl and the World Series. He is passionate about NBC5's "Clear The Shelters" project, which finds homes for animals in DFW-area shelters.

Brian joined NBC 5 as a general assignment reporter in 2003 and worked his way up to the anchor desk. Brian's path to DFW started at KOMU-TV in Columbia, Missouri, then passed through TV stations in Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Birmingham and Kansas City.

Brian has a Master of Arts degree from the University of Missouri School of Journalism and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Emory University. He is also a graduate of Choate Rosemary Hall in Wallingford, CT. Brian grew up in Connecticut and Rhode Island, but got here as fast as he could! North Texas is now home.

# **PARADE ANNOUNCER** Mike Rogers, KRLD

A 21-year veteran of KRLD, Mike Rogers co-anchors the KRLD Morning News and produces his daily feature, "The Other Side of the News." Born and raised in Dallas, Mike took a tape recorder to the first White Rock Marathon in 1971, interviewing runners

as they crossed the finish line, and the die was



cast. Ten years later, he was at the University of Colorado in Boulder, earning a degree in Journalism. That led to dues-paying jobs in places like Grand Junction, CO and Beaumont, TX. Mike finally returned to Dallas in 1987, working at the now-defunct Magic 102.9 before joining KRLD.

Mike was one of KRLD's primary reporters at the Branch Davidian standoff in 1993. He was on the scene near Waco the day it began, the day it ended, and most of the days in between. He's also covered hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and various man-made disasters, including many recent Cowboy games. Mike has also covered several political conventions across the country, most recently the Republican National Convention in Tampa in 2012. He's won dozens of awards for his work.

Mike and his wife Martha live in Lake Highlands and have two daughters, Maggie, 22, who just graduated from the University of Oklahoma, and 18-year-old Juliet, who will soon BEGIN her studies at OU. Mike is now thinking of just forwarding his paychecks directly to the Bursar's office in Norman. The entire Rogers family is currently in the process of climbing to the highest point in all 50 states. They've knocked off 35 so far, including Guadalupe Peak in far West Texas and most recently, North Dakota's White Butte, which is neither white nor a butte.

# HONORED GUEST and Key note speaker Consul General de France Alexis ANDRES

Alexis ANDRES took up his post as Consul General of France in Houston on September 1st, 2017.

He holds a M.A. in History. He graduated from the Institut d'Etudes politiques in Strasbourg, France and also studied in St Louis at the University of Missouri. He joined the Ministère des Affaires étrangères after receiving his degree from the Ecole nationale d'Administration in 2001.

Alexis ANDRES held positions at the Ambassade de France in Hanoi, in Berlin and most recently in Algiers, where he served as counselor for cultural affairs. He also spent time in Lorraine, as sous-prefet for the district of Luneville.

Born in 1972 in Epinal in the Vosges area, Alexis ANDRES is married to Emmanuelle and has six children.



# **GRAND MARSHAL** LTC James Megellas —Army (Born March 11, 1917)

James Megellas was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Midway through his senior year at Ripon College, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. James received his military commission on May 28th, 1942 as he walked the stage at his graduation from Ripon College in Ripon, Wisconsin. Simultaneously receiving his diploma and military orders, James became a newly commissioned officer in the United States Army.

James was originally assigned to the signal corps. He quickly grew bored with the required training and volunteered to join the newly formed paratroopers. He was assigned to the famed 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment. He quickly saw combat in the mountains outside Naples Italy. He was wounded and hospitalized. Later, in January of 1944, the 504th took part in the amphibious assault at Anzio. James was wounded once again. The regiment fought until April of 1944. Due to losses in Italy, the 504th did not see action again until Operation Market Garden.

James was in the thick of the action in Market-Garden. He took part in the famed crossing of the Waal River in Nijmegen. This action was depicted in the book and film, A Bridge Too Far. The American forces crossed the river in flimsy boats while under heavy machine gun fire. During the day's fighting, Megellas single-handedly attacked a German observation post and machine gun nest. For these actions, he was awarded the U.S. military's second-highest decoration, the Distinguished Service Cross. James was also the first American awarded the Military Order of Wilhelm, the oldest and highest honor awarded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The War continued for James. Later in December of 1944, his unit was rushed into the Battle of the Bulge. On January 28, 1945

Megellas' platoon was advancing towards Herresbach, Belgium. Struggling through heavy snow and freezing cold, they surprised 200 Germans who were advancing out of the town. Catching the Germans largely off-guard, the attack proved to be devastating, with the Americans killing and capturing a large number and causing many others to flee. As they prepared to assault the town, however, a German Mark V tank took aim at them. James ran towards it, and disabled it with a single grenade. Climbing on top of it, he then dropped another grenade into the



tank, eliminating the threat to his men. He then led his men as they cleared and seized the town, and not one of his men was killed or injured. He was nominated for the Medal of Honor shortly afterward, but the account of his actions was not included in the original battle reports, and he was instead awarded the Silver Star.

In 1946, James left the army as a Captain. He continued to serve in the reserves for 16 more years. He retired as Lieutenant Colonel. In addition to his foreign honors, James has received over 25 awards for service and valor while serving in the U.S. Army. These honors include: the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, two Purple Hearts, the Presidential Unit Citation with Oak Leaf Cluster, and six Campaign Stars, Combat Infantryman Badge, and Master Parachutist Badge to name but a few of his awards.

James presently lives in Colleyville, Texas. He turned 102 in March of 2019.

# **GRAND MARSHAL** Signalman 3rd Class William Caldwell —Navy

William Caldwell was born in 1924, a child of the Great Depression, in Webb Hill, Texas. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1942 alongside several classmates from small-town Celeste.

"I was only 17 when I enlisted, so my dad had to sign my paperwork," Caldwell told the Greenville Herald Banner in a feature piece the paper did on D-Day in June. "We were all fresh off the cotton patch – just poor country boys."

Caldwell trained as a Navy signalman – a combination of visual communication and lookout skills. His first orders shipped him to Africa where his vessel would be used as auxiliary to the U.S. Navy in the conflict. In 1943, Caldwell was transferred to a Landing Craft Infantry ship. Aboard the LCI-218 Caldwell headed to the coast of Italy where Mussolini's fascist regime was blockading to prevent an Allied invasion of Nazi territory.

"Sicily was my first invasion," Caldwell wrote in a note to the Herald-Banner. "We had plenty of excitement there; we took a big hit on the port side just below where I was on the bridge."

Less than year later, Caldwell and his comrades would be on the front lines in combat on the longest day. On June 6, 1944, Allied forces under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower began Operation Overlord – the invasion of mainland France through Normandy; it was the most crucial step in turning the tide of World War II against the Nazis.

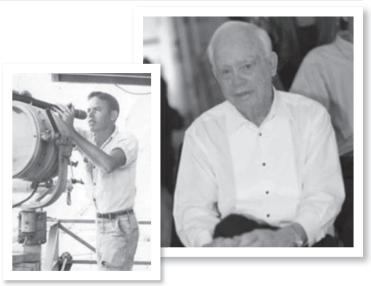
Approximately 156,000 Allied troops participated in the D-Day invasion, across five different beaches and a headland, and Caldwell was one of them, approaching Utah Beach in LCI-218.

"Have you ever seen the film, 'The Longest Day?' It was exactly like that," Caldwell explained to the Herald-Banner. "Our landing craft took off from the battleship U.S.S. Nevada, which was shelling the beachhead from behind us. At one point, I was looking back behind me to see the ships, but my landing captain ordered me to keep an eye out for mines in the water."

"The sky was dark, it was so full of airplanes," Caldwell continued – even though the weather was clear that day. "The planes were headed in to give us cover from the air and to support the paratroopers who landed the night before."

"There were just tons and tons of mines in the water, and when they hit a ship, it would just be gone," Caldwell said. "I saw one very close to us just disappear into the water – it made me wonder why we hadn't disappeared too."

By the end of the day, the beachheads were secured. The Allied forces suffered more than 10,000 casualties with 4,414 confirmed dead; the German forces reported as many as 9,000 casualties from that fateful day. The Normandy Invasion was considered a success. The Allied forces were now within one year – and many more casualties – of winning the war in Europe.



Caldwell returned to the states in December of 1944 on a troop ship from England. He went to Celeste, Texas on leave for 45 days, the first time he had been home since leaving in 1942. He then re-enlisted for two years and was transferred to San Pedro, CA where he boarded the USS Nevada. They carried the battleship to Bikini island for the Crossroads Atomic Bomb test in July 1946. He was then stationed in the South Pacific Marshall Islands for 2 years watching over these radioactive ships.

He was then discharged and returned to Celeste where he worked small jobs until 1950. When the Korean War began Caldwell joined the Army. Instead of going to Korea, the Army sent him to Alaska. While home on furlough in 1951 he met his future wife, Emma Louise Horner. They were married for 64 years before her death in 2016. Caldwell left the army in 1953 and he and Louise settled in Greenville, Texas where they raised 3 children: Larry Caldwell, Melanie Caldwell, and Gary Caldwell. Caldwell went on to work on top-secret, radar-mounted aircraft at E-Systems, now known as L3 ISR Systems.

In 2014 Caldwell was notified that the French government had awarded him the Medal of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, the highest military order in France.

"You should take great pride in knowing that the French people are forever indebted and grateful to you and your American brothers-inarms for your most heroic bravery and dedication during World War II," wrote Sejiro Seam, then-Consul General of the French Consulate in Houston.

Caldwell still resides in the home he and Louise shared together in Greenville, Texas. He has six grandchildren and five great grandchildren with more on the way. He meticulously keeps his souvenirs, medals, files, detailed notes and personal musings and memories of his time in the service. He will never call himself a hero but is always proud to have served his country.

Special thanks to the Greenville Herald Banner for allowing reprint of some of their D-Day article.

# **GRAND MARSHAL** Signalman 2nd Class Bob Jagers —Navy

# **GRAND MARSHAL** Corporal George McCalpin — Army

Bob Jagers was born in Chicago in 1922. At age 12 he moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan and later attended Aquinas College for two years. He was prompted to enlist in the Navy after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He served three years aboard an LST in the European Theater of Operations.

He married his wife, Rose Dell'Aquila after the war and they moved to Detroit where Bob was later graduated from the University of Detroit in 1950 with a degree in Chemical Engineering. He received his Masters degree in Chemical Engineering from Wayne State University in 1957. Most of his career was spent as a Metallurgical Engineer for the Chrysler Corporation, both in the United States and Latin America. He retired from Chrysler in 1979.

Bob tutored school children and volunteered in the Detroit area for many years. He has traveled for business and pleasure to more than 40 countries. He has two daughters, one son, one grandson and one granddaughter (deceased). He currently lives in Carrollton, Texas.



George McAlpin was born and raised in St. Louis Missouri. The war began for him in 1943 when he was drafted. George had been attending St. Louis University. After he completed his basic training, he was off to work on the Alcan Highway in the Northwest Territory of Canada with the 35th Engineers. This supply line was critical for the defense of Alaska against any Axis invasion of our frontier.

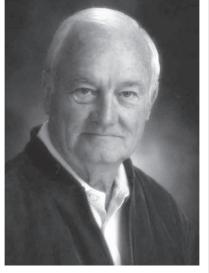
Later on, in 1943, he returned to the United States with the 35th and was stationed in Oregon at Camp White in September of that year. In July of 1944, the 35th Engineers were off to Europe. They participated in the fight to liberate France and were involved in the liberation of the Port of Brest. This port was crucial to supplying the allied armies as they fought towards Germany.

By October, his unit had entered the tiny nation of Luxembourg. Later on in December, George was a part of one of the most famed battles of the western front, the Battle of Bastogne.

By the end of the war, George assisted in the ferrying of troops across the Moselle and Rhine Rivers. By the time Germany had surrendered, George was near the present day Czech border in Germany. He began the war as a Private and finished as a squad leader.

After the war, George had a fulfilling career in oil exploration and as a professional photographer with his wife. George and his wife had 6 children, 10 grand children and 3 great-grandchildren together. He has been widowed for the last year. George still lives in the same house in Richardson that he settled into 50 years ago.





# Parade Participants

1st Cavalry Division	
Parade Theme Banner	
	of the Normandy invasion
GRAND MARSHAL.	
GRAND MARSHAL.	
GRAND MARSHAL	
GRAND MARSHAL.	
1st Cavalry Division	
1st Cavalry Division	
Dallas ISD	-
Dallas ISD Bryar	
Wells Fargo Bank	
Dallas Sheriff's Department Honor Guard	
Dallas International School	
USAA Insurance	
Dallas ISD	
Forney ISD.	
Dallas ISD	
Hilti Tools	
Military Order of the World Wars	
Corvette Club (Group #1)	
National Sojourners	
Coppell ISD	
Dallas ISD	-
Dallas City Hall.	
Air Force Association.	
Air Force Sergeants Association	
AAFES	
Lone Star Corvette Club (Group #2)	
Heroes, Cops, and Kids	
Dallas Area Rapid Transit.	
Dallas ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Seagoville M.S. Cadet Corps	
First Marine Division Assn	
Marine Corps League	Big D Marines
Marine Corps League	
International Leadership of TX HS (Garland	
Doberman Rescue Of North Texas	Doberman Rescue Of North Texas
Vietnam Veterans Of America	
Dallas ISD	W. T. White HS Band
Dallas ISD	Skyline HS, Army JROTC 11th Battalion
Dallas ISD	. Carter HS, Army JROTC 21st Battalion
DAV Oak Cliff	
Amazon Woarriors	Amazon Woarriors
Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #1416	. Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #1417
Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #7843	. Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #7844
Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #5076	
Hella Schrine Truck & Band	Hella Schrine Truck & Band
Daughters of the Nile	Shalman Temple # 90
Dallas ISD	
Dallas ISD	Pinkston HS, Army JROTC 19th Bn
Dallas ISD	Adamson HS, Army JROTC 2nd Bn
National Association For Black Vets	
Martin's Mill High School	
Pedal Against PTSD	

Hooves For Heroes	
Vetrans Employee Resource Group (VERG)	Vetrans Employee Resource Group
Dallas Health & Human Services Veterans	Dallas Health & Human Services
Trinity Valley Community Collage	Cardinal Regiment And Cardetts
Irving ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Korean War Veterans	
Alpha Gama Xi, Killeen Chapter	
Carry The Load	
Ms. Texas Senior America	
AT&T Veterans	
Sons Of American Revoloution	
Dallas ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Dallas County Community College District	
Richardson ISD	
DeSoto ISD	
Jewish War Veterans of America	
SSR Fanatics	
Quick Trip Corporation, Dallas Veterans .	
North Texas Capacity Builders	
Patriot Paws Service Dogs	
Garland ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Navy League	
Forestal Squadron/Ranger Training Ship	
Kappa Epsilon Psi	
Dallas American Red Cross.	
Dallas ISD Samuell HS	
Frontiers of Flight Museum	
A+ Academy Secondary	
Dallas ISD	
Cedar Hill HS Air Force JROTC	Cedar Hill HS Air Force JROTC
Dallas ISD	N. Dallas HS Vikingettes Drill Team
Faith Family Academy Cadet Corps	
Texas Red Hot Mamas	
Dallas County Sheriffs Posse	
AMVETS	
Antique Cars (Mod A& Mod T)	-
LINK Corporation	
Dallas ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Dallas ISD	
Red Path Warriors Society	
3rd Armored Division Assoc	
Dallas County Community Collage	
American Legion	
American Legion	
American Legion	
National Assoc of Letter Carriers	
Dallas ISD	
Columbia Southern Online University	
Class Act Tap Company	
The Love Pit, Pitbull Dog Rescue	
Sons of the American Revolution	
Dallas Fire Rescue	Ladder #4 and Sparky, the fire dog

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR/CITY OF DALLAS Soclamation? WHEREAS, Veterans Day began with the armistice of World War I, thus making this the 101st anniversary of that solemn event. The residents of Dallas are indebted to the courageous men and women who placed their lives in harm's way for our country; and WHEREAS, Dallas honors veterans of all wars and specifically this year commemorates the 75th Anniversary of the Normandy Invasion. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Allied Forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in France; WHEREAS, in 1944, World War II had been raging for five years in Europe and the fortunes of war had started to turn against Nazi Germany. The allied countries of the United States, Britain, and Canada began the preparation of the invasion in 1943; and WHEREAS, on D-Day the allies crossed the English Channel and arrived on the coast of France. The Americans took Utah and Omaha, the British Sword and Gold and the Canadians landed at Juno. More than 5,000 ships took 132,000 invaders across the sea and behind the beaches, 24,000 allied paratroopers landed in the fields of Normandy. By the end of the day the beaches had been secured and a beachhead established. Nearly 160,000 allied troops land that day. Over 10,000 lives had been lost; and WHEREAS, this year, we commemorate this 75th year of the Normandy invasion and honor those thousands of American soldiers who fought and those who made the ultimate sacrifice to liberate France from the Nazis and begin the defeat of Hitler and Nazis Germany. We offer them our highest respect and bestow our deepest WHEREAS, the Greater Dallas Veterans Foundation will produce an appropriate ceremony on Veterans Day thanks and gratitude; and 2019, which is designed to honor and salute those who are serving, those who have served and those who have NOW, THEREFORE, I, ERIC JOHNSON, Mayor of the City of Dallas, do hereby proclaim November 11, 2019 as VETERANS DAY in Dallas, TX. ayor, The City of Dallas



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# From Normandy to the Elbe September 1944 to April 1945

# "Nothing in Hell Could Stop the Timberwolves"



# **Colonel Urey W. Alexander**

Sulphur Springs, Texas CO 386th Field Artillery Battalion 104th Infantry Division Timberwolves

# AIRSHOWS AND PATRIOTISM



# In the words of Air Show Announcer Rob Reider re 9/11 Paraphrased by Steve Dean

...air shows are probably one of the few remaining places where a person can be patriotic without feeling silly about themselves.

As participants, spectators, volunteers, or performers, ... we DO have a mission beyond good entertainment and good clean family fun.

The airshow theme reminds us that the freedom which we enjoy is notfree, that it was paid for with a price ... a very dear price.

Every time we see warbirds fly over, we remember the sacrifice that was made by the men and women of every war fought for our country.

And every time a performer does his routine, it is

- A testament to the freedom of flight,
- A testament to freedom that was paid for with blood, sweat, and even the lives of those who have worn a uniform to defend our way of life,
- A testament to the courage and commitment of those who serve in uniform today.

No matter if you look up and see the warbirds fly over while goose bumps cover your skin; or if you produce an airshow; or perform in an airshow; ...or if you just come out to enjoy the sights, sounds, and the action ... you are rekindling the spirit of freedom.

It's our way of acknowledging all the veterans who served our country and their families who sacrificed too; it's our way of saying

... THANK YOU! WE SALUTE YOU!

The Mid America Flight Museum in Mt Pleasant Tx. D Day C-47 Dakota flies in the the lead position commemorating the parachute drop into Normandy on D Day. The T-6 aircraft of Flight of the Phoenix Escadrille flying combat escort. All of the planes were built well before 6/6/44.

Aircraft commander of the C-47 is Tommy May from Mt. Pleasant. First officer from Mt Pleasant is Andrew Kiest. Mission Commander is Steve Dean from Gilmer, TX. Crew chief and flight engineer is Frankie Glover from Mt. Pleasant. The crew represents 2000 years of Warbird flying experience.

In the Escadrille flying the combat escort role is Carl Best from Plano in the yellow T-6 and Trey Carroll from Dallas in the silver and orange T-6.



# Flight of the Phoenix Aviation Museum

Hangar One/Fox Stephens Field P.O. Box 610 • Gilmer, Texas 75644

"Let's Keep the Show on the Road" Our motto and the motto of the 384th Bomb Group-Grafton Underwood, England

# What Free Men Will Do 75 Years On, Lessons From D-Day for Today's Army

By Col. Cole C. Kingseed, U.S. Army retired



Seventy-five years ago, the Allies stormed the Normandy beaches to confront Nazi totalitarianism and liberate Europe. D-Day, June 6, 1944, was a watershed event in World War II and arguably the defining moment of the 20th century in the West. To paraphrase Supreme Allied Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower: American soldiers, in conjunction with America's allies, came for one purpose only, not to gain anything for themselves, not to fulfill any ambitions that the United States had for conquest, but to preserve freedom—systems of self-government in the world ... to make sure that Hitler could not destroy freedom in the world. It just shows what free men will do rather than be slaves.

By any standard, D-Day was the most complex and daring military operation in the history of Western warfare. By the time the full moon rose above the blood-stained French beaches, nearly 156,000 Allied soldiers had been deposited on the Continent. It was the beginning of the end of Nazi Germany. But why is D-Day relevant to today's American Army? What lessons can our fighting force derive from what Eisenhower termed "the Great Crusade"?

# Importance of Coalition Warfare

First, the coalition that launched Operation Overlord was the most successful joint/combined operation in modern warfare. From the start, the U.S. depended on other nations—the Western coalition and the Soviet Union—to defeat Nazi Germany. Eisenhower clearly understood that victory depended on the cooperation of powerful allies. Consequently, he appointed British officers as his principal subordinates to oversee all land, air and naval commanders. The U.S. could never have attempted the amphibious landings alone, to say nothing of the airborne operations that were heavily dependent on British ships and aircraft.

In a similar manner, Eisenhower's relationships—and frequent disagreements—with British Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery (Eisenhower's land forces commander), British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and French Gen. Charles de Gaulle were contentious at best. Relationships with American commanders such as Lt. Gens. Omar N. Bradley and George S. Patton Jr., albeit not as confrontational as with Montgomery, tasked Eisenhower's patience as well. It was Eisenhower's ability to lay aside his own ego for the greater good of the Western coalition that made D-Day so successful.

The tension-filled political climate in the months preceding D-Day directly correlates to the current fragility of the NATO alliance, where there exists a perception of a loss of confidence in the United States' commitment to European defense. The Western coalition was founded in 1941 on mutual respect in addition to the threat of a common adversary. Three-quarters of a century since World War II, current political and military leaders should be reminded that America's warfighting capabilities are not only enhanced by a system of alliances but also on respect for its partners in the international community.

# Story of American Resolve

Rick Atkinson, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Guns at Last Light: The War in Western Europe, 1944–1945*, opines that if D-Day proved anything, it's that American soldiers need not look far to know what they are fighting for. The grave markers in the American cemetery at Colleville sur Mer, France, remain stark reminders that the U.S. must confront totalitarianism in order to safeguard freedom for those who are unable to do so themselves.

Andy Rooney, the late Star and Stripes reporter who later gained notoriety as a folksy commentator on CBS' 60 Minutes, echoed Atkinson. Rooney wrote: "Even if you don't know anyone who died, the heart knows something the brain does not—and you weep. If you think the world is selfish and rotten, go to the cemetery at Colleville overlooking Omaha Beach. See what one group of men did for another on D-Day, June 6, 1944."

Fifty years after the Normandy invasion, a group of West Point cadets toured the battlefield. On visiting the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial, one cadet said, "At times one has a tendency to forget the intense commitment and feelings that go into soldiering, but this is a place that brings you back and reminds you what being a soldier is all about." Another said, "Leading from the front became ingrained in my mind after studying Brig. Gen. Teddy Roosevelt Jr. on Utah Beach and Lt. Col. James Rudder at Pointe du Hoc." Leadership by example, the spirit of "Follow me!" carried the day.



# Commander's Intent

D-Day's success rested on the ingenuity and flexibility of small-unit leaders to close with and destroy the enemy. Like today's fighting force, D-Day demonstrated the value of mission-type orders and a clear understanding of the concept of "commander's intent." First Sgt. "Bud" Lomell and Capt. Joe Dawson were but two of hundreds of officers and NCOs who remained focused on and accomplished their respective unit missions when they encountered unexpected obstacles.

Over the course of "the Longest Day," Lomell personally destroyed the German artillery battery at Pointe du Hoc, a mission that Bradley, the First Army commander, labeled the most dangerous mission on D-Day. That morning, Lomell scaled the 100-foot cliffs at Pointe du Hoc. When he reached the summit, Lomell and his Rangers discovered that the gun emplacements were vacant. Knowing his primary mission was to destroy the 155 mm enemy battery, Lomell led a two-man patrol inland and discovered the enemy battery set up in textbook battery position and prepared to fire on Utah Beach. Lomell quickly gathered several thermite grenades and started destroying the traversing and elevation mechanisms of each gun, which would render the battery inoperable.

Three miles east of Pointe du Hoc, Dawson, of the 1st Infantry Division's 16th Infantry Regiment, was reportedly the first company commander to lead his company to the top of the bluffs overlooking Omaha Beach. Landing in the second wave, Dawson later noted that "utter chaos reigned because the Germans controlled the field of fire completely. Most of the first wave lay dead or dying." Unfazed by the chaos he witnessed, Dawson collected the survivors and proceeded to the base of the bluffs. Knowing his battalion's mission was to secure Colleville, Dawson led a squad to the crest of the bluff, dispatching two enemy machine gun emplacements in the process. He was first to crack the German defenses.

Lomell and Dawson were typical of the small-unit leaders who spearheaded the invasion. Along with their airborne counterparts, these valiant warriors personified Eisenhower's adage that before the battle is joined, plans are everything. Once the battle is joined, however, plans go out the window. These lessons mirror the challenges the U.S. Army faces today in the unconventional warfare prevalent in the Middle East.

# Post-Traumatic Stress

D-Day also reminds today's Army that immersion in war requires medical treatment to combat the effects of posttraumatic stress disorder. One of the principal lessons of D-Day is that war does not end when the combatants sign the documents of surrender or an armistice, or when soldiers depart the battlefront.

PTSD is a mental health condition that develops in some people who have experienced or witnessed a terrifying event. Omaha Beach was such an event. For the soldiers of the 29th Infantry Division who stormed Omaha Beach, the assault was their initial taste of combat. But even the veteran 1st Infantry Division was appalled at the losses incurred by the first two waves that landed at H-Hour. Company A, 116th Regiment, 29th Division, the so-called Bedford Boys, suffered 90% killed, wounded or missing, including 19 from the town of Bedford, Virginia, alone.

According to historian Stephen E. Ambrose, as many as 25% of battle casualties were uninjured physically but were shaking or stunned, unable to hear or talk. Medics and doctors treated the men suffering from "battle fatigue" as close to the front lines as possible. Ninety of every 100 men diagnosed as exhaustion cases in the European Theater were restored to some form of duty, usually on the line.

Ernie Pyle, America's foremost war correspondent, captured the impact of the initial assault along the Normandy coast and the subsequent fighting in the hedgerow country. "There are days when you see things so horrible that you wonder what it is that can make this war worthwhile," he wrote. The American Army was still eight months from seeing the answer to Pyle's question when the Western Allies entered Germany. Later Pyle wrote, "All of us together will have to learn how to reassemble our broken world into a pattern so firm and so fair that another great war cannot soon be possible. To tell the simple truth, most of us over in France don't pretend to know the right answer. All we can do is fumble and try once more—try out of the memory of our anguish—and be as tolerant with each other as we can."

# D-Day's Aftermath

By the time the sun set on June 6, 1944, the Allies had secured a successful lodgment in Normandy. They had landed nearly 156,000 men onto French soil by aircraft and ship— 75,215 across the beaches in the British or Commonwealth zone, 57,500 in the American zone, and 23,000 paratroopers and glider-borne infantry. Allied casualties on D-Day totaled over 10,000 men. The number of German casualties is unknown, but from that day, the Third Reich had less than a year to survive.

To those who survived D-Day, the end of the Longest Day provided a brief respite before the next day's engagements. Pvt. Felix Branham was a member of Company K, 116th Infantry, the regiment that took the heaviest casualties of the Allied regiments on D-Day. "I have gone through lots of tragedies since D-Day," he said, "but to me, D-Day will live with me till the day I die. It was the longest, most miserable, horrible day that I or anyone else ever went through." Sgt. John Ellery, 16th Regiment, recalled, "My contribution to the heroic tradition of the United States Army might have been the smallest achievement in the history of courage, but at least, for a time, I had walked in the company of very brave men."

Maj. Dick Winters of the 101st Airborne Division, one of Eisenhower's company commanders who received a Distinguished Service Cross for his actions at Brecourt Manor near Sainte-Marie-du-Mont, later reflected on the sacrifices of the soldiers of D-Day and addressed American soldiers, past and present. Winters said, "Wars do not make men great, but sometimes war brings out the greatness in good men." It seems a fitting epitaph and a lesson for today's Army.

Col. Cole C. Kingseed, U.S. Army retired, a former professor of history at the U.S. Military Academy, is a writer and consultant. He has a doctorate from Ohio State University.

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**Tarrant County** 

**Cooke County** 

**Tarrant County** 

**Johnson County** 

**Dallas County** 

Dallas County

Wise County

Dallas County



Sf2 Henry Richard Alexander
Born February 2, 1917
Navy, Naval Reserve, NDU
Fort Worth, Texas



### Pvt. Nathan Don Corley

Born February 10, 1924 Army, 82nd Airborne Div., 507th PIR Paradise, Texas Wise County

**Dallas County** 

Hunt County

Van Zandt County

Limestone County

**Tarrant County** 

**Tarrant County** 

**Fannin County** 



**PFC David Franklin Atcuson** Born May 7, 1913 Army, 90th Inf Div, 359thInf Regt, Co C Gainesville, Texas



**1st Lt. Harold Clarence Donaldson** Born October 6, 1913 Army, 29th Inf. Div., 116th Inf. Regt. Irving, Texas



**PFC Orren Worth Billington** Born August 3, 1922 Army, 82nd Airborne, 508th PIR, Co. F Fort Worth. Texas



**Cpl. Marvin Ray Farmer** Born October 5, 1921 Army, 746th Tank Battalion Quinlan, Texas



**1st Lt. Lowell Russell Brumley** Born November 10, 1920 Army Air Corps, 389th Bomber Group Joshua, Texas



**Tech4 Robert Delmar Hagler** Born March 8, 1911 Army, 146th ECB Co. A Edgewood, Texas

**TSgt. Billy Mack Hollingsworth** 

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**PFC Marcom Olen Burns** Born February 24, 1924 Army, 146th ECB, Co. B Dallas, Texas



**S.Sgt. Tony Caddell** Born February 3, 1923 Army Air Corps, 493rd Bomber Group Dallas, Texas



Born July 31, 1924 Army Air Corps, 493rd Bomber Group Mexia, Texas

SSgt. Frank Ritchie Johnson

Army, 1st Inf. Div., 18th Inf Regt., Co I

Born October 30, 1921

Fort Worth, Texas

Pvt. Born Arm Slide

**Pvt. Cleo Thurmon Cooper** Born May 2, 1923 Army, 101st Airborne Div., 501st PIR Slidell, Texas



**SSgt. Milton Edrington Jones** Born June 6, 1907 Army Air Corps, 435th TCG, 77th TCS Fort Worth, Texas



**Capt. Jack Grady Wilson Cooper** Born April 13, 1917 Army Air Corps, 493rd Bomber Group Dallas, Texas



**Cpl. Lewis Wesley Latimer** Born September 29, 1916 Army, 82nd Airborne Div., 508th PIR Leonard, Texas



**Tech4 Leroy Magures** Born April 13, 1911 Army, 741st Tank Batt., Co. C Kemp, Texas



County

Kaufman

**Dallas County** 

Dallas County

Palo Pinto County

**Cooke County** 

## **PFC Rubin Oscar Strayhorn**

Born July 22, 1922 Army, 82nd Airborne, 325th Glider Inf. Trenton, Texas



**PFC James Howard McGibboney** Born January 12, 1915 Army, 1st Inf. Div, 18th Inf. Regt. Co H Dallas, Texas



## Sgt. Glen Hubbard Stevens Born September 8, 1918 Army, 82nd Airborne, 507 PIR, Co G Anna, Texas

LTJG Ralph Byrne Noble, Jr. Born May 29, 1920 Navy, Naval Reserves, PC 1261 Highland Park, Texas



## Pvt. Peter V. Waitkus Born February 14, 1923 Army, 1st Inf. Div, 16th Inf. Reg. Fort Worth, Texas

**Tarrant County** 

**Ellis County** 

**Collin County** 

**Fannin County** 



**Pvt. James Robert Reed** Born January 10, 1925 Army, 29th Inf Div, 116th Inf Regt Graford, Texas



### TSgt. Roscoe "Buddy" **Elonzo Wilson** Born December 24, 1920 Army Air Corps, 493rd Bomber Group Italy, Texas



Sgt. Roy Herman Speake, Jr. Born October 17, 1918 Army, 101st Airborne, 506 PIR, Co C Gainesville, Texas

In Loving Memory

The ones we love never go away.

They walk beside us even on this day.

Unseen, unheard, yet always near.

Still loved. Still missed.

And very dear.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR/CITY OF DALLAS

oclamation >

WHEREAS, our de and responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, Nazi Germany mude extensive military aggressions against Europe and England hetween 1939 and 1941 with the objective of conquering Europe; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress took initial stops toward U.S. Involvement in World War II in January 1941 when the Lend Lease Act was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in March 1941; and

WHEREAS, the Ur Harbor by the Empire of Japan; and ny on December 11, 1941 after the De

WHEREAS, U.S. General Dwight Elsenhower led Allied forcass in Operation Overlord on June 6, 1944 with the milli objective of liberating northwestero France from Natl Germany's occupation, creating a second military front ag

WHEREAS, on june 6, 1944, known as D-Day the Invasion of Normandy, U.S. and its Allied paratrosports we a 50-mile stretch of beaches near Normandy France and U.S. and its Allied forces invaded the 50-miles of be ground troops, creating the largest warfare invasion in history; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dallas lost four of its finest young men on June 6, 1944 during the start of Operatin Marcom Olen Burns, SSG Tony Caddell, Captain Jack Grady Wilson Cooper, and PPC James Howard McGil WHEREAS, Dallas honors and remembers these heroic Dallas citizens for their service and the ultimate sacrifice made to preserve the freedom and liberry we enjoy today.

NOW THEREFORE, I MICHAEL S. RAWLINGS, mayor of the city of Dallas, and on behalf of the Dallas. City Council do

### D-DAY REMEMBERANCE DAY

in Dallas, Texas and encourage residents to remember the sacrifice thes men paid 75-years ago on behalf of our

Mayor, The Chy of Dallas

# The Occupation of France, Operation Dragoon (Anvil) and the Liberation of Sister Cities: Dijon and Boulogne-Billancourt



Second Armored Division, Boulogne-Billancourt, August 25th, 1944

Place Marcel Sembat, Boulogne-Billancourt, August 25th, 1944

**Occupation.** After France and Great Britain declared war against Germany on September 3, 1939, France plunged into dark times. When the French-German armistice was signed on June 22, 1940, the resulting Vichy regime began brutal and intimidating tactics to ensure the submission of the French population. Bombing raids, executions, deportation, murders, famine, censorship and nightly curfews followed, along with excessive daily payments to cover the 300,000-strong occupying army's expenses.

Persecutions in France began as early as October 3, 1940, when anti-Jewish laws were passed and culminated into deportations of Jews from France from 1942 through July 1944 to Nazi concentration camps in Germany and Nazi-Occupied Poland. Of the 340,000 Jews living in metropolitan/continental France in 1940, more than 75,000 were deported to death camps, where about 72,500 were killed. Large numbers of French were also held in Germany as prisoners of war. As Nazi policies inspired a discontented minority, small groups, known as the French Re-sistance, emerged to fight against the Nazi occupation through active and passive resistance. As reprisals for these activities, authorities implemented harsh forms of collective punishment in August 1941 with thousands of hostages from the general population. During the 4-year occupation, an estimated 30,000 French civilian hostages were shot to intimidate others, who were involved in acts of resistance.

The French waited for liberation from the iron fist of the Vichy government, SS and Gestapo.

# Southern Invasion and Operation Dragoon "the Anvil." D-Day's original plans

included an Allied southern invasion through Provence, but supply and manpower limitations prevented this from happening. Then, in August 1943, U.S. and British leaders met in Quebec for the Quadrant Conference and approved plans in which the U.S. proposed larger southern landings and incorporation of the reconstituted French Army. The goal was to join General Patton's northern Third Army with the southern armies to create an important turning point in the Allied coalition. Although this little known invasion of the southern coast of France has been one of the least celebrated Allied combat operations of the Second World War and occurred against British objections, the United States assumed the role of strategic senior partner and was the leader in equipment, material production and numbers of soldiers. This remarkable although controversial campaign, as an amphibious attack through southern France and up the Rhône Valley, was a stunning success, proved to be one of the most important Allied campaigns and placed the U.S. as the senior driver of Allied strategy for the remainder of the war.

The southern campaign began in early July, 1944, when heavy bombers of the U.S. Fifteenth Air Force began preliminary air attacks against key bridges and rail lines throughout France's southern coastal regions. After August 4, heavy and medium bomber campaigns intensified; and by August 15, rail connections to Lyon were all but





Foreign Legion flag, Cours du Parc, Dijon September 15th, 1944

September 15th 1944, General de Lattre de Tassigny commanding the French Army of Liberation reviews the troops in Dijon



The parade arrives in front of City Hall in Dijon, September 13th, 1944

impossible, five-sixths of the major Rhône bridges were out of use and the German air force and naval units suffered significant losses.

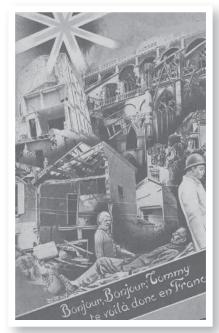
On August 15, 1944, the Allies, led by the United States Seventh Army, implemented Operation Anvil / Dragoon. The U. S. Sixth Army Group was charged with the overall command of the U.S. Seventh Army and the French First Army (formed from the French Armée B). Strategies were planned in secrecy on the island of Corsica. Although the U.S. took the leadership position for the invasion, U.S. Lieutenant General Patch, a three-star General and commander of the U.S. Seventh Army, worked closely with French General Jean Joseph Marie de Lattre de Tassigny, a four-star French General. Together they planned the captured of the desperately needed southern ports, the liberation of strategic cities to enable faster entrance into the Rhône Valley, the subsequent push toward Lyon and Dijon and connection with the U. S. Third Army.

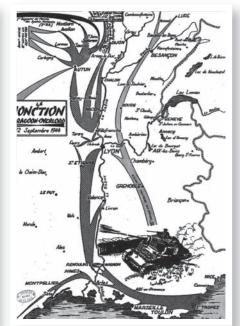
The Americans provided three assault divisions plus the First Airborne Task Force and the First Special Service Force; and the French provided the larger number overall of troops for the operation. Excited to play a major role in the liberation of France, the French wholeheartedly supported Anvil with the French I Corps (composed of the 3rd French Algerian Division, 4th Moroccan Mountain Division, and 2nd Moroccan Infantry Division), the French II Corps (composed of the 1st and 5th French Armored Divisions) and the First March Infantry Division. The bulk of the French II Corps trained and waited anxiously in North Africa. An additional unit, the 9th Colonial French Infantry Division was stationed in Corsica preparing for combat. French Armée B was assigned the primary objectives of the campaign and the capture of ports in Toulon and Marseille. They took their responsibility very seriously to "hastened the hour of final victory."

By the morning of August 17, the "Texas" Division reached the "Blue Line," then rapidly moved northwest along highway N-7, toward Cannes and along N-85 (Route Napoleon). Meanwhile, French Armée B came ashore over the same landing beaches and, by August 21, surrounded Toulon to claim their first major victory in the liberation of France, followed by Marseilles on August 28. Within two weeks of the landings, the Allies had seized their two main objectives in less than half the projected time. In one month's time, the Seventh Army accelerated the German departure from France, opened new ports and airfields, enabled French commerce and industry to rehabilitate and destroyed huge Nazi soldier formations. These secured Mediterranean ports assured, within eight months, the transit of fourteen divisions and the average daily discharge of 18,000 tons of supplies. By May 8, 1945, 905,512 Allied troops and 4,123,794 tons of cargo passed through the ports of Marseille and Toulon, and 306,127 men, 69,312 vehicles; and 17,848 tons of gasoline had crossed Dragoon's beaches within six weeks of the landings.











Dijon train station glass roof after the sabotage by the German army



Songs written to honor American soldiers

Map showing the 2 liberating armies junction on September 12th, 1944, 60 miles North of Dijon in Nod-sur-Seine

The Sherman Duguay-Trouin armored vehicle as it can be seen in Dijon today on Cours Fleury

Following the war, General of the U.S. Army, Dwight Eisenhower, stated, "There was no development of that period which added more decisively to our advantage or aided us more in accomplishing the final and complete defeat of German forces than did this attack coming up the Rhône Valley from the Riviera." General Jacob Devers stated, "No operation in our history had up to then produced more decisive, dramatic, swift, and far-reaching results at so little cost."

French Resistance. The contribution of La Résistance to Operation Dragoon's success is considered to be indispensable. These small groups of armed men and women (the Maquis in rural areas) participated in guerrilla warfare activities, published underground newspapers, provided first-hand intelligence information and maintained escape networks that helped Allied soldiers and airmen, who were trapped behind enemy lines. They represented all economic levels and political leanings of French society: immigrants, academics, students, aristocrats, conservative Roman Catholics (including priests), liberals, anarchists and communists. After the June 6 Normandy and August 15 Provence/Mediterranean invasions, La Résistance facilitated the Allies' rapid advance through France. They provided military intelligence about German defenses, planned and executed sabotage on the electrical power grid, transport facilities and telecommunications networks, harassed supply and communication lines, scoured hills and patrolled at night. As de Lattre de Tassigny's forces moved north and east, more Maguis joined as regular soldiers and thousands of young French men flocked to the French First Army, confirming Eisenhower's contention that only in France would the French Army find suitable replacements

for its battle losses. As new recruits were added, the 137,000+ Maquis who joined the French First Army became collectively known as the French Forces of the Interior (FFI). They enabled France to rebuild the 4th largest army in the European theatre (1.2 million men) by VE Day (May 1945), which confirmed Eisenhower's contention that only in France would the French Army find suitable replacements for its battle losses. U.S. Army official history estimates that the "French contribution saved the United States alone from having to send eight to ten divisions into combat in Europe. These soldiers could be put to good use in the Pacific and elsewhere."

The heroic efforts of La Résistance were also politically and morally important to France, both during the Nazi occupation and for decades afterward, providing the country with "an inspiring example of the patriotic fulfillment of a national imperative." France has the third highest number of citizens who were awarded the "Righteous Among the Nations," an award given to "non-Jews who acted according to the most noble principles of humanity by risking their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust."

# Liberation of Boulogne-Billancourt (Irving's

Sister City since 1993 in southwest Greater Paris). On August 19, 1944, when the French flag was raised at Boulogne-Billancourt's police headquarters, the 7-day liberation process for Boulogne-Billancourt began. It culminated with a parade on August 25 and commemoration of a plaque on August 26. In the meantime, on August 20, a colonnade of workers and socialists headed toward town hall and raised the French flag in City Hall with a call to peace. The following day, after an uprising, members of the Local Liberation Committee took possession of City Hall and posted the following "call to peace" bulletin for the local population:

"Make an urgent call to the residents of Boulogne-Billancourt and their request to save their peace and quiet in face of the important serious events which are taking place, and are capable of guickly escalating. It requests instantly to the public to abstain from all personal acts of retaliation and revenge, and to avoid public gathering that are susceptible of provoking a reaction from the troops of occupation. On the other hand, in agreement with the French Forces of the Interior, all acts of looting, theft, or attempted theft in whatever form it may be will be reprimanded with the fullest extent of force. Each individual must be in possession of all of their faculties, and must be ready at any instant to apply the instructions which may be given to him by the Local Liberation Committee. That each (person) would recall in these difficult moments, that Solidarity and Fraternity are the duty of all good French people. In these decisive hours, we ask you to place complete and entire trust in the "Organisms of Liberation" that the organization has already given evidence and given its full potential in the liberated provinces."

During the following two days, 100 street barricades were built to block the Nazis from escaping. Then on August 25, the Allied Second Armored Division arrived in the city, cheered by a jubilant crowd. The significance of their liberation is acknowledged annually on August 25 with a parade in Greater Paris to commemorate this historic event.

**Liberation of Dijon** (Dallas' Sister City since 1957). As the Allies continued to move forward in their liberation efforts, the Nazi's destroyed railroad tracks, train stations and bridges, including those in Dijon on September 10. On September 11 the first Allies armored vehicles started rolling into Dijon's suburbs. After 4 years of occupation, Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, was finally liberated through the combined actions of Operation Dragoon and the Maquisards.



The first armored vehicles enter Dijon on September 11th, 1944

Soldiers were greeted in front of Dijon's Notre-Dame Cathedral. A replica of the Statue of Liberty was raised in one of Dijon's central parks (Place Darcy) and a proclamation was issued by the city's prefect, Marcel Lhuillier. By September 12, the press was free to proclaim "liberty;" and the following day, on September 13, a jubilant parade was held along Rue de la Liberté passing in front of Town Hall and Dijon's historic Palais des Ducs. Annually Dijon formally celebrates this anniversary with a ceremony in Place Darcy followed by a parade to City Hall, speeches and a reception.

# Meeting of the Normandy and Operation

**Dragoon Armies.** On September 12, in the small town of Nod-sur-Seine, located about 60 miles north of Dijon, the armies of the Normandy Invasion and Operation Dragoon met and continued to keep the German 19th Army off balance.

Sources: Dallas Dijon Sister Cities Committee Military History Online, Bruce Malone, author, who works for the American Battle Monuments Commission and is currently Superintendent at Brittany American Cemetery in Normandy, France. Archives Municipal, Ville-Dijon, France Archives Municipal, Boulogne-Billancourt, France French translation volunteers: Lisa-Marie Bogner and Pierrette Lacour BBC History: WW2 Peoples War Les Parisiennes: How the Women of Paris Lived, Loved, and Died Under Nazi Occupation by Anne Sebba Wikipedia



Liberation Parade, Rue de la Liberte, Dijon September 13th, 1944

# The Legion d'Honneur for US veterans

The French Legion of Honor is an order of distinction established by Napoleon Bonaparte in May 1802. Created to honor extraordinary contributions to France, the Legion of Honor is France's highest distinction to express France's gratitude toward the United States veterans who risked their lives—and in many cases, gave their lives during World War II to fight on French territory—defending liberty. Those selected are ap-pointed to the rank of Knight of the Legion of Honor. The award does not occur post-humously.

To be eligible for this outstanding award, the veteran has to fit strict criteria and have fought in at least one of the three main campaigns of the Liberation of France: Normandy, Provence/Southern France or Northern France.

Only a small number of Legion of Honor medals are awarded each year in the United States. Care is taken to nominate only those with the most distinguished records, such as the Bronze Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, Silver Star and higher, earned in French territory, including ground, airspace and coastal waters. To be considered, these citations must have been issued during WWII or the close aftermath, and must relate to events (outstanding actions, wounds, having been made prisoner, evasions, having taken action with the resistance, etc.). Any outstanding action or special U.S. award will make application more readily successful, but it is not a condi-tion for being considered.

American recipients include Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Michael Mullen, and even, as an institution, the United States Military Academy at West Point. Today there are approximately 93,000 Legion of Honor recipients.



There is no precise American equivalent for the French Order of the Legion of Honor, but it can be likened to two U.S. decorations:

- The Medal of Honor, which is the highest decoration for military actions.
- The Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest decoration for civilian contributions.

# **Recipient of the French Legion of Honor: PFC Fredrick Klein** Presented by Alexis Andres, Consul General of France in Houston

Frederick Klein was born in 1924 in New York City. After graduating from high school in January 1943, he was drafted and started basic training in the Army in June 1943. PFC Klein's Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) was Infantry Scout 761.

In early January 1944, he boarded the IIe de France and sailed to England. While in England, he received training in engineering combat intelligence, and joined the fight in Normandy with the 83rd Infantry Division.

In early August 1944, the Division moved to the Brittany Peninsula, overtaking the Germans in many towns including the capture of the Fortress Paula on Hill 48. From there, the Division moved to the Loire Valley. While in Nantes, he met a couple, who had an apple orchard. It was the most delicious apple he has ever eaten. The Division moved on to Luxembourg, Hurtgen Forest, Ardennes, Rhineland, Heart of Germany and Elbe River crossing.

Fred returned to the United States in early December 1945 and was honorably discharged. He has received the Bronze Star Medal, European African Middle Eastern Medal, Good Conduct Medal and World War II Victory Medal.

After his return the United States, Fred attended the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. Upon graduation, he worked as a pharmacist and married Marcia Stillman in 1953. He then went to the business side of the pharmaceutical industry and developed the first national mail-order-prescription program for employees and retirees as a benefit sponsored by various unions, companies and state and federal government agencies. Fred retired from the mail-order-pharmacy business in September 2003.

Fred and Marcia just celebrated their 66th anniversary earlier this month. They have a daughter, son, and four grandchildren.



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## 2019 DALLAS VETERANS DAY DISPLAYS

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Army & Air Force Exchange Service Community Affairs Unit, Dallas Police Dept. Dallas Fire Dept, Fire Safety House Dallas Police Recruiting Team Equest's "Hooves for Heroes" Great Western Home Loans Navy Federal Credit Union, NW Highway Sons of Liberty Museum Texas Veterans Leadership Program VA North Texas Veterans Network of Prudential Valor Administration Warrior Spirit Project

# LCDR James E. Makins, DC, USNR



U.S. Army 1943 – 1944 1st. Student Training Company 3882D Service Unit, Army Specialized Training Unit University of Texas – School of Dentistry

> U.S. Navy 1945 - 1947 U.S. Naval Dental Corps San Diego, CA. and Philippine Islands

U.S. Naval Reserve 1950 – 1962 Dental Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, 40th Spl. Inf. Co. Texas Tech University

# PAYING TRIBUTE TO OUR FAMILY WHO SERVED





SP4 Cynda Teipel

LTC John A. Teipel WWll Under GEN Patton

PVT Philip A. 'Pat' Teipel





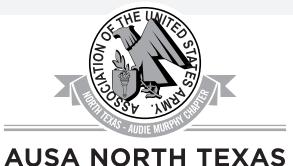
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# STUDENT ART PARTNERSHIP

The Dallas Veterans Day Parade Committee and the Dallas Independent School District work together every year to inform students of Veterans' contributions to our country. The Veterans Day Art Competition acquaints DISD students with the history and purpose of Veterans Day. Currently there are 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners in four divisions: Grades K-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-12. The winning pieces will be shown on Veterans Day in the Flag Room at Dallas City Hall. They will later be shown at the Frontiers of Flight Museum at Love Field during November.

## 2018 WINNERS

Grade	Place	Student Name	School	Teacher Name
K-2	1st Place	Jamel Malik Edmonds	Charles A Gill Elementary	Carlos Martinez
	2nd Place	Yorley Juarez	LK Hall Elementary	Geovanne Garcia
	3rd Place	Alondra Martinez	LK Hall Elementary	Geovanne Garcia
3-5	1st Place	Anthony Estrada	Arturo Salazar Elementary School	Anastasia Kierst
	2nd Place	Myu Sut Aung	Jill Stone at Vickery Meadow Elementary	Tracey Holman
	3rd Place	Stephanie Lucas	Charles A Gill Elementary	Carlos Martinez
6-8	1st Place	Nivia Nahomi Mancina Perez	Sam Tasby MS	Karen Romo
	2nd Place	Jazmine Cabriales	Greiner Arts Academy	Joanna Henry
	3rd Place	Joanna Ramirez	OW Holmes Middle School	Brianna Wurtz
9-12	1st Place	Leticia Rincon	WT White High School	Noemi Beltran
	2nd Place	Adriana Paola Jaime Gonzalez	City Lab High School	Rasheedah Mu'min
	3rd Place	Christopher Chavira	H. Grady Spruce High School	Camisha McDaniel
3D	1st Place	Stephanie Cardona	OW Holmes Middle School	Brianna Wurtz



K-2: 1st Place Jamel Malik Edmonds Charles A Gill Elementary



3-D: 1st Place • Stephanie Cardona OW Holmes Middle School



3-5: 1st Place Anthony Estrada Arturo Salazar Elementary School



6-8: 1st Place • Nivia Nahomi Mancina Perez Sam Tasby MS



9-12: 1st Place • Leticia Rincon • W. T. White High School

The Dallas Veterans Day Parade Recognizes the Extensive Support Provided by the

# Dallas Independent School District



Specifically, we take note of their Conducting the Veterans Day Art Contest and their Support of the Veterans Day Massing of the Colors Ceremony and Parade with hundreds of JROTC Cadets.

We also greatly appreciate the participation of the following High School Marching Bands: Bryan Adams, Thomas Jefferson, W. T. White, Carter, Molina, Wilmer-Hutchins, Sunset, Townview Center We Proudly Support Our Troops and Honor Our Veterans Call 214-349-6584 to learn how we can serve you. www.afa.org

# AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION



## Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America

# Dr. Harvey J. Bloom Post 256

Founded in 1896, we are the nation's longest-running veteran's service organization. JWV supports all veterans; promotes patriotism; fights bigotry & anti-Semitism; and is a Jewish voice in the veteran community. Locally, we volunteer and fundraise for hospitalized and homeless veterans.



The Dallas Chapter, The North Texas Chapter and The Pinson Memorial Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars

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**The Massing of the Colors** 

# United States Merchant Marine Serving our Nation in Peace and War

A tale of the first days of our country's merchant seamen

As dawn broke over Machias Bay, Maine, on June 12, 1775, forty men armed with guns, swords, axes and pitchforks and led by revolutionary firebrand named Jeremiah O'Brien brought their private sloop, Unity, quietly around the lee side of Round Island. Their target, the British armed schooner Margaretta, immediately attempted to fire on the unarmed Unity, but Unity was too close. O'Brien commanded his

crew to ram the British ship, boarded her and proceeded to engage in hand-to-hand combat. By the end of an hour, the British captain was mortally wounded, and the British ship had surrendered.

O'Brien and the Unity crew claimed four double fortified three-pounders, fourteen swivel guns and several smaller guns. Unity had become a warship for the soon to be proclaimed United States of America in this first sea engagement of the Revolutionary War. During the Revolutionary war, more than 11,000 Merchant Mariners died in service to our fledgling nation. They were the first to sacrifice their lives, but they would not be the last.

The War of 1812 was fought ostensibly because of the merchant marine. British warships were seizing American vessels on the high seas and impressed over 10,000 seamen into

service for the British Navy or British merchant fleet. American ships were also being seized or sunk if they did not call at a British port before sailing to Europe. France responded by seizing ships that did stop at a British port. Because the United States had a limited number of Navy ships (23) the war was mainly fought with merchant ships as privateers. America had

517 privateers during the War of 1812 and these privateers eventually captured 1300 enemy ships worth nearly \$40 million.

That was a tremendous amount of money at the time considering that Alaska was bought for \$7.2 million and the Louisiana Purchase for \$12 million. This was the primary reason the British came to the peace table. It didn't end there though. Our country has since built up its own large Merchant Marine fleet and made its own sacrifices. During the first World War more than 700 merchant ships were sunk. Over 800 merchant ships were sunk during World War II. The Merchant Marine was present at Normandy , on D-Day, and all the other World War II invasions.

The Merchant Marine continues to serve the United States

in both war and peace. It has done so proudly from the

Revolutionary War to the present.

IN PEACE AND WAR

# American Merchant Marine Veterans SS Stephen Hopkins Chapter

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# This is a tribute to our Mom and Dad who both served in WWII.

King Moss, a Texas Aggie, served in the South Pacific as a Marine Corps Officer. Eunice Moss was an Ensign Navy Nurse and took care of the wounded and burn casualties from Pearl Harbor and other battles at the US Naval Hospital in San Diego. They met on a blind date in San Diego and got married six weeks later. Dad went to the Pacific and Mom continued her work in the hospital. Their four sons were all commissioned officers—three Army and one Navy. King and Eunice are buried side by side at DFW National Cemetery.

Thanks for your service Mom and Dad: King II, Rod, Stan & Scott Moss











# **DUNKIN'**

# PROUDLY SALUTES ALL VETERANS MEN AND WOMEN IN OUR ARMED SERVICES

PVT Patrick N. Patterson - WWI





SGT Wilburn P. Patterson - WWII

Honoring the fond memory of my Dad and Grand Dad for their service.

BG (Bvt) Larry N. Patterson - TXARNG (Ret)



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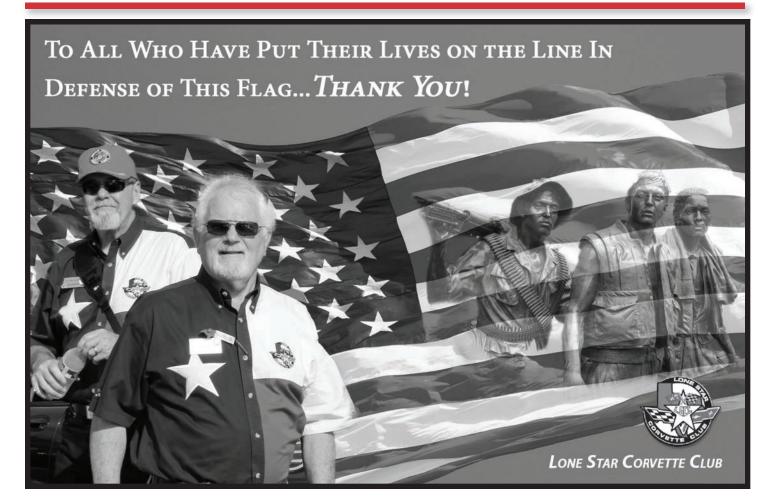
## Navy League – Dallas Council P. O. Box 670691, Dallas, TX 75367 www.navyleaguedallas.org

Please visit our website for information on our many community service programs and supported youth groups:

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1

# Honoring the commitment of our troops and their families



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# On behalf of all of us at Wells Fargo, thank you for serving.

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