President’s Message

Fellow Texans,

This 2012-13 year as your 98th President of the Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution is rapidly approaching a close. I am happy to report that we are maintaining our momentum as the SAR’s foremost state society. As a lineage organization, consisting exclusively of male descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution, we serve a unique role in bringing together those who support our country’s ideals as spelled out in the Declaration of Independence and Constitution. Being large enough to have local chapters allows interaction between our members in accomplishing our goals.

Civic organizations such as ours were looked at by Alexis de Tocqueville, a celebrated French nobleman, whose 1831 trip to America predated the founding of the SAR by over 50 years. After his tour of America, he wrote a two-volume book, Democracy in America, a major work of sociology and political science, which has been said to be both the best book on America and also the best book on democracy in our history. He pointed out in general terms, but without naming specific activities, that in Europe, various works, such as supporting Veterans, patriotism, the ROTC, scouting and guarding our basic constitutional freedoms could not be accomplished by a great civic organization such as the SAR. In England it would be done individually under the patronage of a great lord. In France, matters of organizations such as ours would be the work of government. History has shown that our American participation in large civic organizations works best.

In recent years, several people have pointed to the decline in Americans’ participation in political and civic associations. One book that focused on that point was Robert Putnam’s Bowling Alone. In this 2000 book, Putnam demonstrates a decline of Americans participating in groups, i.e. decline in even groups such as bowling leagues. There has been a decline of about 35 percent of members of such civic organizations since the mid-1960’s. In the face of that statistic, the current NSSAR's slow increase in members is heartening. This increase is actually against the trend.

At the Temple Board of Managers’ Saturday evening dinner, I presented the silver good citizenship medal, to Austin resident Ms. Mica Mosbacher, the widow of former U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher. She is a tireless civic worker throughout Texas. This includes her membership on the University of Houston
Board of Trustees and being Honorary Consul of Iceland.

In November and December, I attended meetings of the Dallas and Plano Chapters, and Plano’s December Christmas party. Later in December, I attended the Dallas Sons of the Republic of Texas meeting. In January, I swore in the new chapter officers at separate meetings of the Dallas (January 5), Plano (January 8), Athens (January 10), Heart of Texas (January 12), San Antonio (January 15) and Bryan (January 22) chapters.

I plan to attend the Laredo George Washington Parade, Pageant and Ball on February 22 and 23. It is a national SAR event and our Color Guard will have the opportunity to march with SAR President General Leishman. The following week, I will attend the Spring NSSAR Leadership meeting. On Thursday, March 14, I will attend the Texas Society DAR State Conference in Houston, giving greetings on behalf of the TXSSAR. The Annual TXSSAR Conference will be held April 4-7 at the Wyndham Hotel (near Love Field) in Dallas. As part of that annual State Conference, on Friday, April 5, 2013 I will host the President’s reception at my home, at 4306 Rawlins Street, Dallas. The hotel’s courtesy van will be available for shuttles to my home and to Northpark Shopping Mall. We look forward to a good number of national officers and officer candidates attending the Dallas event. All SARs, their ladies, and guests are invited.

All the best,

Bob Clark
TXSSAR President, 2012-2013
Thank you for your help!

We need your HELP !!!

Each year at our Annual State Conference, a silent auction is held to raise revenue for the “PATRIOTS FUND” that goes toward youth awards and educational programs. We’re asking each Chapter to please donate one patriotic or high $$$ value item. (Minimum $50.00)

We’re also hoping that individuals and/or corporate organizations will participate in contributing to this worthy cause.

Items may be brought to the 2013 TXSSAR Conference on April 4th or 5th

...however, we need the information (and photos if possible) for items before February 15th in order to PROMOTE them to attendees prior to the Conference.

Please participate in this all-important project either as a Chapter and/or as a Compatriot, corporate sponsor or patriotic individual. Send items or at least information (& photo) to:

Dan Reed dcarlyn.tx@verizon.net
2501 Meadowlark Lane
Wylie, Texas 75098

Questions: 972-893-1499
At the November, 2012 meeting of the Piney Woods Chapter #51, President Larry Blackburn, left, presented the Martha Washington Medal to Mary-Clare Beard, assisted by Chapter Newsletter Editor Larry Stevens, while husband John Beard looked on. Mary-Clare was cited for her support of Piney Woods Chapter activities and programs and her support of her husband in his role as TXSSAR Treasurer.

At the December, 2012 meeting of the Cradle of Texas Chapter #33, President Russell Dart presented the Law Enforcement Medal and Certificate to Lt. Sherman Hall of the Brazoria County Sheriff’s Department, as Sheriff Charles Wagner and Winston Avera looked on.

The Plano Chapter #37 held its Christmas party at the Canyon Creek Country Club in Richardson.

Front Row: (l to r) Charles Stephenson Howard Taylor, Mike Flagg, TXSSAR President Bob Clark, Dan Reed, and Bill Neisel.


Back Row: Don Bush, Chuck Sprague, Dick Arnold, Howard Roach, Billy Thompson, Carolyn Reed, and Ned LaRowe
CHAPTER NEWS

TO ALL TXSSAR Chapter Presidents:

We will be holding the 2013 TXSSAR Oration Contest at approximately 12:30 pm on Saturday, April 6th, at the 2013 Annual Meeting, Wyndham Love Field, Dallas.

For those who are conducting an Oration Contest within their Chapters, the students' oration presentation should be completed by Friday, February 22nd. Then the Chapter winner needs to enter the Regional contest in their area. Usually the Regional contest will be between the end of February and March 10th, the winner will then go to State. Should there not be a Regional contest in your area; the student will go directly to the State Contest. If you are not sure who your Regional contact is, please contact me by email or cell phone, listed below.

In order to encourage our young students to participate, should there be more than one student qualified and capable or in a possible tie, the other student can be recommended to attend the SAR State Oration Contest. The extra individual would be assigned to an alternate Region not having a candidate.

**All Chapters and/or Regions need to have the documents and forms of their candidates to me by March 22, 2013.**

All necessary entry forms and applications for State and National contests can be found on the National Web Site; [www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org), click on the Education heading, proceed to The Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest page, >> [http://www.sar.org/node/38](http://www.sar.org/node/38). From this page click on both:
b) The Joseph S. Rumbaugh Historical Oration Contest Procedures, >> [http://www.sar.org/Youth/Oration_Contest_Procedures](http://www.sar.org/Youth/Oration_Contest_Procedures)

The TXSSAR Oration rules for the chapter, regional and state contests can be found at; [www.txssar.org](http://www.txssar.org), under heading Contests/Programs, click to Oration Contest which includes explanation of expenses, awards, and regional chart. >> [http://www.txssar.org/oration.htm](http://www.txssar.org/oration.htm)

Please send your questions to me,
Peter Rowley
TXSSAR Oration Chair
Email: ewfarm87@airmail.net

Cell phone: 214-533-9981
The picture at right reminds us of the constant need to be on the lookout for places and people for presenting SAR Flag Certificates. Two things to watch for: (1) Is the flag being displayed properly (arranged correctly and lighted if left out at night)? (2) Make sure that the flag is being displayed out of a sense of patriotism, and not just a commercial gimmick as in front of a car dealership.

At right, James T. Jones, Jr., former TXSSAR President and member of the Independence Chapter #40, is shown presenting a Flag Certificate to Chance Robinson (in hat), Master of Sul Ross Masonic Lodge. Roy Smith (white apron) represents the Brazos Valley Masonic Library. At far right, Bob Cohen is the Secretary of TXSSAR and the current President of the Independence Chapter.

No, the woodcut at left is not a threat about joining the SAR. Your Texas Compatriot Editor noticed it in the Newsletter of the Cradle of Texas Chapter #33. It was first created by Benjamin Franklin and appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1754, to help convince the colonies that they should unite in order to stop the expansion of French influence in North America. It holds the distinction of being the first American political cartoon. At that time, there were only 8 separate colonies, because the “New England” section of the British colonies (i.e., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire) were pretty well united politically. Georgia later sent delegates to the Second Continental Congress, and Delaware eventually split off from Pennsylvania, making the 13th colony.

What about Florida and Maine? Florida was a Spanish possession during the Revolutionary period. Maine had no permanent European population, although several attempts had been made to establish settlements. Because of the cold climate in Maine, crop failures meant settlement failures. During this period, Maine was considered an exclave of Massachusetts which handled its affairs with the British Crown.
With only one exception, all of the men shown in the amazing picture above are SAR Compatriots and members of the Hill Country Chapter. This picture was snapped at the Kerr County Courthouse on Veterans Day 2012, and it contains more uniforms and more services of more wars in more centuries than most people have ever seen together before. Front on scooter: Joseph Benham; Front row standing: Tom Terrell (SCV), Unidentified, Tom Carswell, Winston Scott, Bill Cantrell, (ret, Navy), Bill Nolan, Ken Batchelor (ret Navy), & Tom Murray; Back Row: Art Bell, Don Taylor, Ted Conerly (Union uniform), Asa Jewell, Von Evans (goatee), Jim Barkley, Gerald Irion, & Fred Skaggs. SCV was the color guard in the parade.

Right: Randy Daniel, the Mayor of Athens, TX holds his Proclamation of Constitution Week in Athens. Athens Chapter #54 Compatriots pictured with him are Charles Luna, FSP Harry Fife, and Terry Sharit.
Excerpted from the TXSSAR Color Guard Manual:

The purpose of the TXSSAR Color Guardsman of the Year is to annually recognize one exceptional member of the TXSSAR Color Guard.

Requirements: A nominee must have completed at least three years of service at the State level and have received the Bronze and Silver Galvez Medals.

Method: The medal will be awarded by the State Society President during the Annual Meeting. A Chapter may recommend only one individual per year. Nominations must be submitted to the TXSSAR Color Guard Commander via email, as indicated below. Chapters should consider that Compatriot who best exemplifies both the spirit of the Sons of the American Revolution and the use of Color Guards to display that spirit. From among all nominations, the TXSSAR Color Guardsman of the Year will be elected by the eligible voters attending the Spring meeting of the TXSSAR Color Guard Committee.

Eligible voters: All previous recipients of the Galvez Gold Color Guard Medal and one representative from each Chapter. This representative shall be selected by the Chapter President or the State Society Color Guard Commander. In the event the Chapter has not formally selected a voting representative, the Color Guardsmen from a chapter who are attending the Spring meeting of the TXSSAR Color Guard Committee may decide the voting representative among themselves.

Peter H. Rowley, TXSSAR Color Guard Commander
Email: ewfarm87@airmail.net; Cell phone: 214-533-9981

Hill Country Chapter Fire Safety and EMS Awards

Left: His work in rescuing a diver trapped under machinery in the Guadalupe River earned the Fire Safety Commendation Medal for Lt. Mark Dunning of the Kerrville Fire Department. Presented by Gerald Irion, Winston Scott and Chapter President Tom Carswell.

Right: Misty Gordon of the Kerrville EMS received the SAR Emergency Medical Service Medal presented by Gerald Irion and Winston Scott.
Texas Compatriots,

A limited number of high quality double-sided TXSSAR Parade Flags suitable for display at your meetings or carrying in parades are available for purchase by your chapter or members. See image below.

Cost $200.00 + $10.00 Shipping and Handling.
Make check payable to TXSSAR and mail to:
Dan Reed, 2501 Meadowlark Lane
Wylie, Texas 75098
Questions? 972-893-1499
dcarlyn.tx@verizon.net
While it may be argued that any appearance of an SAR Compatriot in a public event is “The Face of the SAR,” it’s safe to say that more people see and are aware of the SAR in the form of a Color Guard in a parade, grave-marking ceremony, flag retirement, or other public event than in any other context. Therefore, to most people, the Color Guard is “The Face of the SAR.” In the next couple of pages, we present pictures and activities of color guards throughout the TXSSAR regions and chapters.

Bicentennial Anniversary of the Battle of Medina

We have been holding a memorial ceremony near the site where the Battle of Medina is believed to have taken place for the past 12 years, and yes, we are planning on a special ceremony for the 200th anniversary. As you may know, the actual battle took place on August 18, 1813, and this year the 200th anniversary will come on Sunday. Several years ago, we reduced the time outside under the large Oak trees due to the heat and started a symposium at the Church of Christ in Pleasanton, Texas in the afternoon, but since August 18th comes on Sunday this year, we are planning on holding an all-day symposium on Saturday, August 17, 2013 at the Church of Christ in Pleasanton, Texas and hold our outside ceremony Sunday morning, August 18, 2013.

We would love to have compatriots and Boy Scout troops to attend and participate! We always have a combined Color Guard present the Colors to begin our outdoor ceremony and we would love for the Scouts to be part of that presentation.

Tom B. Green III
281-922-1118; Cell: 210-269-3711

Compatriots from several TXSSAR chapters joined the Bernardo De Galvez Chapter #1 marching in the “Dickens on the Strand” Parade in Galveston. Pictured are Pete Lenes, Drake Peddie, Ray Cox, Larry Stevens, and John Thompson.

Have you considered joining a Color Guard and helping to expand the “Face of the SAR”? There are a number of good reputable sources for custom-made uniforms, both wool and polyester. Wool is historically authentic but more expensive, whereas polyester is more comfortable in Texas. You can’t fire a flintlock musket wearing polyester, as it will melt part of your uniform. (Re-enactors always wear wool.) For specific information on both types, send an email to hc_baker@sbcglobal.net
Serendipity*

* Merriam-Webster defines serendipity as “the gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for.

The City of Gainesville, TX prides itself as one of the most patriotic cities in the U.S. Every spring, the city hosts a Medal of Honor Festival which culminates in a parade for which the whole town and many others turn out. The 2013 Medal of Honor Parade will be held on Saturday, April 13, with step-off at 10 a.m. Your Editor had the privilege of attending the 2012 Parade. Thirteen Medal of Honor Recipients attended, and I had the pleasure of meeting six during the parade line-up. All six or these heroes had two things in common: (1) They didn’t act or look like heroes, and (2) when it really counted, they exhibited extreme valor. The six men that I met are pictured below with greatly compressed accounts** of what they did in battle which caused them to be called “hero.”

If you would like to greet and thank heroes of the U.S. Military Services, come to the line-up area adjacent to the Gainesville, TX Civic Center, 311 South Weaver Street by 9 a.m. on Saturday morning, April 13, 2013. The parade, flyovers, etc., will be on California Street starting at 10 a.m. From points south, take I-35 north from Denton and exit at California Street. Turn right (east), and then right on Weaver.


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Donald E. Ballard

Donald E. Ballard, Hospital Corpsman Second Class, US Navy was a young newly-wed working in a dental lab in hopes of someday becoming a dentist. He thought the Navy might be a good avenue to pursue his dream, so in 1965 he joined. Midway through basic training, he was informed that dental assistants were plentiful, and what was needed were more corpsmen. He was sent to surgical assistant school where he assisted in orthopedic and general surgery and then was selected to serve as a medic with the Marine Corps in Vietnam. He quickly learned that corpsmen were more likely to be wounded than riflemen because they had to be the first one standing after everyone else had hit the dust. “Corpsman up!” was part of the Marine battle cry. In May, 1968, Ballard’s company was ambushed by a North Vietnamese unit. He rushed to a group of wounded Marines. As he knelt to care for one whose legs had been shredded by a grenade, another Marine shouted “Grenade!” Ballard’s first thought as he saw it hit nearby was that it would kill the men he was treating if it exploded, so he threw himself on the grenade and cradled it to his body. When it did not explode, he threw the grenade away and turned his attention back to the wounded men. He was told later that the grenade had exploded in the air after he threw it. Ballard received the Medal of Honor from President Richard Nixon in May, 1970.

George E. “Bud” Day, Major, US Air Force began his military career as a 17-year-old Marine during World War II. He joined the Air National Guard in 1950, and was called up for active duty during the Korean War, training to fly fighter jets. In 1967, Day, now a major was put in command of a squadron of F-100s in Vietnam. During an air strike on August 26, 1967, Major Day’s plane was shot down. North Vietnamese militiamen seeing his parachute open were waiting for him when he landed. They marched him to an underground shelter. When he refused to answer his captors’ questions under torture, they staged a mock execution, hanging him from a rafter by his feet for several hours. Since his captors did not expect him to escape in his condition, they did not guard him carefully and he escaped, heading south. Sometime between the twelfth and fifteenth day after his escape, Day heard helicopters and stumbled toward the sound. It was US choppers evacuating a Marine unit. Unfortunately, they did not see Major Day and left just as he reached the landing zone. The next morning, still heading south he met a North Vietnamese Army patrol. He was captured and taken back to the camp from which he had escaped and subjected to more torture. A few days later he was moved to the “Hanoi Hilton.” For more than five years, Day resisted the North Vietnamese guards who tortured him. He was released on March 14, 1973. Three years later he was presented with the Medal of Honor by President Gerald Ford.
forces and assisted in evacuating their wounded. In April, 1970, a year after his discharge, he was pulled over by a policeman who handed him not a ticket, but a piece of paper with a phone number and instructions to call the number. On calling, Lynch learned that he was to receive the Medal of Honor the following month from President Richard Nixon.

David H. McNerney, 1st Sergeant, US Army came from a military family. He joined the Navy in 1949 right after graduating from high school. In 1953, when his enlistment was up, he returned to attend college, but only six weeks into the semester he saw a recruiting poster for paratroopers and joined the Army the next day. For the next several years he was stationed in Korea, Okinawa, and other foreign postings. Then in 1962 he volunteered for Special Warfare School and became one of the first five hundred advisers sent to Vietnam. It was in early spring of 1967 during McNerney’s third tour of duty in Vietnam that his unit was helicoptered into the Central Highlands near the Cambodian border to look for a missing US reconnaissance team. Sergeant McNerney went to the front of the action to determine what they faced. Learning that his commander and forward artillery observer had been killed, McNerney took over command of the company. In plain view of the enemy and under constant fire, he climbed a tree and tied the unit’s brightly colored identification banner to the highest branches so that friendly aircraft would know where the Americans were. Still under heavy fire, he crawled into no-man’s-land to retrieve explosives and blow up large trees to clear a landing site so helicopters could evacuate his hard-hit unit. Disregarding his own injuries, McNerney remained with his unit until the next day when a new commander arrived. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by President Lyndon Johnson on September 19, 1968. David McNerney later volunteered for another tour of duty in Vietnam—his fourth!

Allen J. Lynch, Specialist 4th Class, US Army was bullied through his school years. Following his high school graduation, hoping to build a better life, he enlisted in the US Army. While serving in Germany in the fall of 1966, Lynch volunteered to serve in Vietnam. He began his tour of duty there as a rifleman, but soon became the platoon’s radiotelephone operator. During heavy fighting in December, Lynch saw three wounded soldiers out in the open under heavy enemy fire. One by one he pulled the men to safety. He later located counter-attacking friendly
Robert J. Modrzejewski, Captain, US Marine Corps received the Medal of Honor as a result of his leadership of the 3rd Battalion, fourth Marines, in Vietnam. Under heavy enemy attack while wounded by shrapnel, he repeatedly regrouped his men over a three-day period against the enemy in close combat. His unit had sustained many casualties and they were running low on ammunition. In the meantime, the enemy forces had increased to over a thousand. In spite of shrapnel wounds, Modrzejewski managed to run and crawl two hundred yards to retrieve ammunition and provide it to a vulnerable part of his force. He later called in artillery strikes which came within a few yards of the Marine position. For reasons he never understood, the North Vietnamese broke off their assault and retreated into the mountains.

James L. Stone, 1st Lieutenant, US Army received the Medal of Honor for his service in Korea. Under heavy attack by the Chinese, Stone encouraged his men to hold fast and make every shot count. At one point, he climbed up on the sand-bagged trenches to direct the defense, exposing himself to enemy fire. He joined his men in hand-to-hand combat. Realizing that his dwindling force (24 of his 48 men had been killed) would be annihilated, he told those who were still mobile to try to make it back to camp while he stayed behind with the wounded to cover the retreat. Captured by the Chinese, Lt. Stone spent 22 months in a prison camp on the Yalu River. He was repatriated in a prisoner exchange; only then did he learn that he had been awarded the Medal of Honor. Lt. Stone passed away in November, 2012 and became the first Medal of Honor recipient to be buried in the DFW National Cemetery.
1776

1. On the first day of the year, Lord Dunmore bombarded a Virginia town and the patriots burned Tory homes in retaliation. Historian Lynn Montross said, “As Virginia’s largest town went up in flames, the loyalist cause perished with it.” Name this town where 6,000 inhabitants then lived. Norfolk, Virginia

2. Who wrote the famous 47-page pamphlet, Common Sense, which convinced many Americans to seek independence from England? Thomas Paine, who had only arrived in America in November, 1774, published Common Sense in January, 1776. Within 3 months, 120,000 copies were sold. Eventually, a total of 500,000 were sold.

3. Who was the man who led an artillery train of more than fifty pieces on 42 sleds over snow, from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston, a distance of over 300 miles? Henry Knox, the former Boston bookseller who at the age of 25 commanded Washington’s artillery. His feat of less than 40 days enabled the Americans to force the British to evacuate Boston.

4. Who was the last royal governor of New Jersey? William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin. He was arrested in 1778, and returned to England in 1782. Father and son did not reconcile to any extent until 1784 when they began to exchange letters.

5. Who was the first congressman to introduce a resolution in Congress for a declaration of independence, stating: “That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they be absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”? Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced the resolution on June 7, 1776. On June 10, Congress appointed a committee to draft a declaration of independence by July 1.

6. The first execution ever of an American Soldier by a military court occurred during the Revolutionary War. Who was executed and why? Thomas Hickery was publicly hanged in New York City in front of 20,000 people. He worked for Governor Tryon as a conspirator in a plot to deliver George Washington to the British.

7. Of what day did John Adams write, “It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore.”? John Adams wrote this of July 2, 1776, when Congress first voted for Henry Lee’s resolution for independence by a vote of 12 colonies for, and none against, with New York abstaining. Congress accepted the final draft on July 4. On July 9, New York finally gave its assent to the Declaration of Independence.

NEW AMERICANISM TRIVIA QUIZ. (answers in the Spring Issue.)
Send in your answers to hc_baker@sbcglobal.net

1776

1. Allegedly, at the signing ceremony for the Declaration of Independence, President John Hancock stated, “We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together.” Who then quipped, “Yes, we must indeed all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately”?

2. Who were the five congressman appointed on June 10, 1776, to draft a declaration of independence. Who actually wrote it?

3. Fifty-six members of the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence. Later, for their act of treason, what did 15 of them share as a common experience?

4. What were the names of the “13 Colonies”?

5. What was the first state to declare independence?

6. Did Thomas Jefferson own slaves?

7. Did George Washington own slaves?

8. Where did the largest expeditionary force ever assembled by the British, up to that time, land in August, 1776?
THE 2011-2013 fundraiser is the handmade patriotic quilt, pictured at left. Proceeds will go to the TXSSAR Patriot Fund in support of expenses and awards for the various youth contests, such as CAR Essay, Knight Essay, Oration Contest, Eagle Scout, ROTC/JROTC awards, Sea Cadet award, Poster Contest, and American History Teacher Awards.

Tickets are one for $2 or three for $5. Please make all checks to LATXSSAR.

Check the LATXSSAR webpage for handouts, donation forms etc: http://TXSSAR.org/LA

Raffle Tickets can be obtained by contacting

Sue Lenes
4401 Ableside Drive
League City, TX 77573
281-316-2202
msuelenes@comcast.net

Please include your name, date, amount of donation, address, email address, phone number and cell phone number. Also, please include a SASE (Self Addressed Stamped Envelope) for your drawing tickets.
From the Editor: The Newsletter Committee unanimously approved a new procedure for the Ross L. Shipman Newsletter Contest. Awards will be announced at the TXSSAR Annual Meeting in Dallas on April 6. The new rules were published in the Fall Issue of the Texas Compatriot. We invite your comments on how the new rules work in the upcoming presentation of awards at the 2013 Annual Meeting.

Finally, please observe the following deadlines for submission of items for The Texas Compatriot: September 15 for the Fall Issue, January 15 for the Winter issue, and May 15 for the Spring issue.

H. Charles Baker, Compatriot Editor
8600 Skyline Drive #1005
Dallas, TX 75243-4167
hc_baker@sbcglobal.net

Be sure to attend the 2013 TXSSAR Annual Meeting at the Wyndham Love Field Dallas

The Registration Form will be available at www.TXSSAR.org under “Events.”