



*Thank you for your Service!*

# *The NSSAR Veterans Bugle*

## A Veterans Recognition Committee Newsletter

### National Society Sons of the American Revolution

Editor Chuck Sweeney

***This Newsletter presents a note of thanks from President General Brock for all those who served. It also provides items of interest for Compatriots who wish to keep abreast of veteran recognition programs that fall under the purview of the NSSAR VRC. More details are on page 2.***

**NATIONAL SOCIETY SAR VRC**

**Chairman**

Col Charles T. Sweeney, USMC (Ret.)—FL

**Members**

- SFC James C. Arnold, USA (Ret.)—IN
- LTC T. Brooks Lyles, Jr., USA (Ret.)—KS
- Maj Bruce A. Buehler, USA (Ret.)--AL
- LtCol Herman C. Brown, USMC (Ret.)-VT
- LTC Paul R. Callanan, USA (Ret.)-MI
- CDR Robert F. Doughty, USCG (Ret.)-WA
- CPO Stanley A. Evans, USN (Ret.)--TN
- LCdr David G. Jessel, USN (Ret.)--GA
- Compatriot Martin W. Kabel—GA
- Compatriot Dick P. Marsh--CO
- Compatriot Victor G. McMurry—FL
- Compatriot Paul I. Prescott—GA
- CW5 Kenneth D. Roach, USA (Ret.)—CT
- CAPT Kent S. Webber, USN (Ret.)—VA
- Compatriot Robert M. Wylie--GA

***President General Lindsey C. Brock's Message***



**ON VETERANS DAY**

*We honor all who served.*

*Many Americans mistakenly believe that **Veterans Day** is the day America sets aside to honor American military personnel who died in battle or as a result of wounds sustained from combat. That's not quite true! **Memorial Day** is the day set aside to honor America's War dead.*

*On **Veterans Day** we honor all Veterans, both living and dead. **Veterans Day**, however, is intended mainly to thank **LIVING** veterans for dedicated and loyal service to country. In this regard, I say on behalf of all our members that those who served are not just Veterans, they are unique Compatriots. Like our forefathers, who gave us our Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and independent Supreme Court, and a Nation of Free Men, they are heroes. We owe so much to them. Let us never forget them nor forget the sacrifices they made for us. Clearly, their service to country is deeply appreciated.*

Lindsey C. Brock, President General

***"The willingness with which our young people are likely to serve in any war, no matter how justified, shall be directly proportional to how they perceive veterans of earlier wars were treated and appreciated by our nation."***

*George Washington*

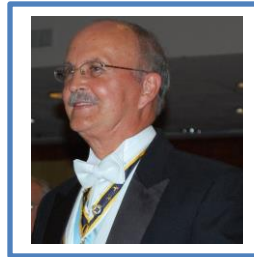
*"Badge over Glory" photo staged and taken by Chuck Sweeney 08 Oct 2011*



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## *President General Brock's Veteran Recognition Committee (VRC) Initiatives 2014-2015*



At his induction ceremony at the 124<sup>th</sup> National Congress on 23 July, Present General Lindsey C. Brock announced initiatives for The VRC. He indicated the VRC Charter remains in effect, to include prior President Generals' decisions concerning the establishment, administration, and management of NSSAR Veterans Corps. Specific guidance concerning this and the additional tasks assigned to the VRC were:

**1. World War II Veterans Corps.** Continue the VRC vetting and processing of Certificates of Patriotism for NSSAR Compatriots who served during the Second World War. Each year Vice President Generals shall receive a list of living World War II Veterans in the VPG Districts so that honors may be given as deemed appropriate on Veterans Day.

**2. Korean Service Veterans Corps.** Continue the VRC vetting and processing of Certificates of Patriotism for NSSAR Compatriots as a result of Korean Service and the awarding of the appropriate Campaign/Service Medal.

**3. Vietnam War Veterans Corps.** Continue the VRC vetting and processing of Certificates of Patriotism for NSSAR Compatriots who served during the Vietnam War; continue as a NSSAR Commemorative Partner pursuant to Public Law 110-181 Sec. 598 to assist and support a grateful nation in thanking and honoring our Vietnam War Veterans who answered the call during that war and received the Vietnam Service Medal.

**4. Persian Gulf War Veterans Corps.** Establish a Task Force under Colonel Sweeney for VRC vetting and processing of Certificates of Patriotism to be awarded to NSSAR Compatriots who served during the Persian Gulf War and received the Southwest Asia Service Medal.

**5. Veterans Recognition Committee Newsletter.** To keep our veterans and leadership informed of the various ongoing recognition programs available to us, the Veterans Recognition Committee will create and distribute via email a Veterans Recognition Committee Newsletter no less than three times a year



As adopted from The Words of Tom Brokaw in his book *The Greatest Generation*, every generation has its share of men who fully lived the art of manliness. But there may never have been a generation when the ratio of honorable men to slackers was higher than the one born between 1914 and 1929. These were the men and women that grew up during the Great Depression. They are those who went off to fight the Big One. And they are the men and women who came home from that war and built the nations of the Western World into economic powerhouses. They knew the meaning of sacrifice, both in terms of material possessions and of real blood, sweat, and tears. They were humble men and women who never bragged about what they had done or been through. They were loyal, patriotic, and level-headed. They were our Greatest Generation.

The NSSAR is proud of our World War II Veterans. Of the 826 Compatriots who are registered members of the SAR World War II Veterans Corps, 566 remain with us. Their service remains permanently etched in our hearts and in granite at the entrance to our nation's World War II Memorial: "...we honor those twentieth century Americans who took up the struggle during the Second World War and made the sacrifice to perpetuate the gift our forefathers entrusted to us—a nation conceived in liberty and justice."



Picture of WWII Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

In keeping with the President General's initiative to ensure that each living World War II Veterans Corps Compatriot has an opportunity to be remembered on

Veterans Day, all District Vice Presidents General were sent electronic "Grateful Nation Remembers" certificates. Each certificate held the names of those who were still with us and in his area of responsibility. Each VPG was respectfully requested to forward the "Grateful Nation Remembers" list to the State Societies Presidents under his purview and request that each Compatriot identified thereon be remembered and honored appropriately on Veterans Day.

As you may know, Former President George H. W. Bush—the 41<sup>st</sup> President of the United States (1989-1993)—and Former President George W. Bush—the 43<sup>rd</sup> President of the United States (2001-2009)—are members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

President George H. W. Bush is a decorated World War II Navy Pilot. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals for combat operations in aerial flight against the Japanese in the Bonin Island, 1944.



Lt (jg) George H. Bush



Distinguished Flying Cross



Air Medal

"Lest we forget" his service to country during the Second World War, President General Brock directed staff action to present President George H. W. Bush with a Certificate of Patriotism and the SAR War Service Medal. A sample copy of the certificate which will be presented to President Bush is on page 3.

*"Lest we forget" has roots in Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" poem to spare England from oblivion or profanity. With the passage of time, these three words have become renown across most countries to show remembrance of those who have fought and/or served. It's a plea not to forget past sacrifices; else passing out of existence befalls even the most powerful people, armies and nations.*

*Thank you Veterans; Lest we forget.*

The National Society  
of the  
Sons of the American Revolution®



*Let it be known that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is honored to commemorate*

## President George H. W. Bush

*as one of 566 living Compatriots of its initial 826 member World War II Veterans Corps. His service to country is etched permanently in our hearts and in granite at the entrance to our nation's World War II Memorial: "...we honor those twentieth century Americans who took up the struggle during the Second World War and made the sacrifices to perpetuate the gift our forefathers entrusted to us—a nation conceived in liberty and justice.*



Lindsey C. Brock, President General

Date: 11 Nov 2014

***A Brief History of the Veterans Recognition Committee...*** The NSSAR VRC was created pursuant to Special and Other Committees (Bylaw 20) authority. **President General J. David Sympson** (2010-2011) authorized the **World War II Veterans Corps**. As of this date **826 SAR members** have been inducted, with 566 living Compatriots remaining with us. At the Fall Leadership Conference/Trustee Meeting, September 27-29, 2012, **President General Stephen A. Leishman** (2012-2013) announced the creation of the Veterans Recognition Committee (VRC). He directed that the World War II Veterans Corps Program be placed under the purview of the VRC, and that the VRC implement the establishment of a Korean Service Veterans Corps. His decision was visionary, since it was consistent with United States Senate Resolution 602 that followed November 27, 2012. On that date, the Senate approved a bipartisan resolution formally recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Korean War and designating 2012-2013 as the "Year of the Korean War Veteran." At this time **115** Compatriots have become **members** of the **Korean Service Veterans Corps**. On July 10, 2013, **President General Joseph W. Dooley** announced the creation of a Vietnam War Veterans Corps Task Force, with the following guidance. After his term of office, the task force may be dissolved at the discretion of the incoming President General, and the inclusion of qualifying SAR Compatriots in the NSSAR Vietnam War Veterans Corps may become a standard component of the Veterans Recognition Committee. Further, on 24 June 2014 President General Dooley authorized the publication of a proclamation consistent with the NSSAR being awarded recognition as a Commemorative Partner in accordance with Public Law 110-81 Sec.598 to assist and support a grateful nation in thanking and honoring our Vietnam War Veterans for their Service, Valor and Sacrifice. On 23 July 2014 the 111<sup>th</sup> **President General, Lindsey C. Brock**, placed the Vietnam War Veterans Corps under the purview of the VRC. Currently the **Vietnam War Veterans Corps** has **331** members. **President General Brock** also directed the creation of the **Persian Gulf War Task Force** so as to start the standup of the **Persian Gulf War Veterans Corps**. More information about VRC guidance and initiatives directed by President General Brock for his 2014-2015 term of office are detailed on page 2 of this newsletter. **The current number of living Veterans Corps members exceeds 1,000. And that number is growing.**

***Korea: The First Undeclared War—Forgotten, Unknown,***



***and Unfinished.***

*For the White House, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Congress and American people during the 1950's, the Korean War never measured up to its precedent, The Second World War. Korea was fought in a remote, backward country of no vital or strategic interest, and it ended in a deadlock—where no matter how much time has been allowed to pass, the conflict has never resolved itself. President Truman never acknowledged it as a war, even though he was responsible for sending American troops to fight in it, without seeking a mandate from Congress and prior to a United Nations mandate. Clearly this was the United States' first modern undeclared war, which changed the eligibility criteria for the awarding of the Sons of the American Revolution third oldest medal—The War Service Medal.*

*Throughout its history, the United States has formally declared war against foreign nations five times. Congressional Declarations of War sanctioned the War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II. Following the end of the War with Spain, the SAR War Service Medal was authorized in 1899 for members who had served in uniform during that war. The medal was generic in that it was awarded to members of the military of that time. The generic nature for awarding the SAR War Service Medal remained during the declared World War I and II. All that was required of a Compatriot to receive the SAR War Service Medal during those wars was to have been in uniform. With the advent of "undeclared wars," the criteria for the awarding the SAR War Service Medal changed. The medal today is authorized for those who have served in the armed forces of the United States (or a country that was an ally of the United States or in a United Nations Peace Keeping Force) and fought against a common enemy of the United States in a war or action that has been recognized by a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States and for which a campaign medal and ribbon has been authorized.*

*Not all Compatriots know or appreciate the distinction between declared and undeclared wars. In the next NSSAR Veterans Bugle, the VRC will discuss this matter. Further, it will illuminate concern the VRC has when improper staff action occurs because of failure to seek comments, recommendations, and/or concurrence with those who have oversight authority on the matter under consideration.*

27 July 2014 marked the 61<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The armistice of 1953 was not signed by Heads of States representing their nations, but those signing the armistice were U.S. Army Lieutenant General William Harrison, Jr., for the United Nations Command and North Korean General Nam Il for the North Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. A representative of South Korea didn't sign the agreement; but the country's official position was that it would not obstruct the Armistice Agreement's implementation.

As we know an armistice agreement is usually a temporary measure, created to give warring parties ample time to negotiate a peace treaty. But a final settlement hasn't happened. The Korean Armistice Agreement remains a truce document. Yet armed forces of South Korea and the United States stand at the ready while armed North Korean troops stand at the ready, each opposing force monitors the movements of the other across a 2.4 mile demilitarized zone.

Strange reality exists, concerning the Korean War and its aftermath. Chief in this regard is the fact the war never ended with a peace settlement. Any veteran from the WWII era knows if he was a participant in a World War. But many Compatriots who served in the first undeclared war of the 1950's and beyond in the defense of South Korea may not know they are eligible for the Korean Service Veterans Corps. Clarification on this matter comes clear when you review the history of the five campaign medals the VRC looks for when a Compatriot submits a survey to join the Korean Service Veterans Corps.



Much thought has gone into the structure for qualifying Compatriots for the Korean Service Veterans Corps (KSVC). Our guidance conforms to SAR Policy—especially as it links the awarding of an SAR War Service Medal to Campaign Medals, Service Medals and/or Armed Forces Expeditionary Medals. Thus the following is presented to help Compatriots understand how medals as shown above qualify one to become a member of the Korean Service Veterans Corps and to receive a Certificate of Patriotism signed by the President General.

(1) **The National Defense Service Medal** is a campaign medal, reflecting only military service. It's not a qualifying medal for this program nor the awarding of the War Service Medal.



(2) **Korean Service Medal (KSM)** is a U.S. Campaign Medal. It has specific dates associated with it. It's the primary United States medal for participation in the Korean War and is awarded to any U.S. service member, who performed duty in the Republic of Korea, between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1954.

(3) **AFEM is a U.S. Campaign Medal.** The medal is awarded for participation in any military campaign of the United States for which no other service medal is authorized. This medal has been awarded for at least 45 designated military campaigns, from events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and Korea to retroactive campaigns such as Quemoy and Matsu. Sometimes the AFEM is authorized before a specific campaign medal is authorized; witness the authorization of the AFEM before the effective dates of the Vietnam Service Medal and Southwest Asia Service Medal.

(4) **Korean Defense Service Medal (KDSM)** is a U.S. Campaign Medal authorized for those members of the United States Armed Forces who have served actively in the defense of the Republic of Korea, after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. It was created in 2002 when it was signed into law by President George W. Bush. The Korea Defense Service Medal is retroactive to the end of the Korean War and is granted to any service member performed after July 28, 1954. The National Personnel Records Center is responsible for verifying entitlement of the KDSM to discharged members of the military who served in Korea prior to the creation of the KDSM. As an official Department of Defense exception to policy, service members may be entitled to both the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the KDSM for participation in operations in Korea during the same timeframe between October 1, 1966 - June 30, 1974. Only one award of the Korea Defense Service Medal is authorized, regardless of the amount of time or tours served in the Korean theater.

(5) **United Nations Service Medal (UNSM)** is an international military decoration which was established by the United Nations on December 12, 1950. The decoration was the first international award ever created by the United Nations and recognized the multi-national defense forces which participated in the Korean War. The UNSM today is known as the United Nations Service Medal for Korea (UNKM). Although it's not a U.S. Campaign Medal, we need to understand its history, for if a compatriot indicates he has this medal we need to inquire further as to what U.S. Campaign Medal it is tied too. In the United States Armed Forces, any service member

awarded the Korean Service Medal is automatically granted the United Nations Service Medal.

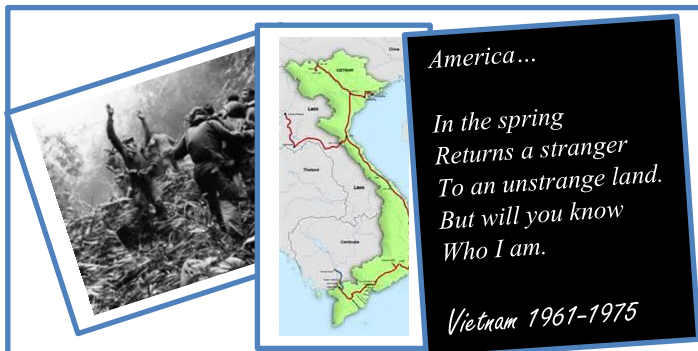
(6) **Korean War Service Medal (KWSM)**, also known as the Republic of Korea War Service Medal (ROKWSM), is not a U.S. Campaign Medal. It's a decoration of South Korea which was first authorized in December 1950. Like item (5) above, it's valuable to know its history.

Initially we did not authorize our troops to wear this medal. In 1954, the South Korean government authorized the now called Korean War Service Medal to all United Nations troops who had fought in the Korean War between the dates of June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953. While a number of countries accepted the award, at the time of the Korean War Service Medal's presentation to U.N. troops the United States of America declined to award the medal to U.S. soldiers. This was based on regulations of the time which curtailed the acceptance and the wear of foreign decorations on U.S. military uniforms. Although subsequently some veterans attempted to have the decoration accepted, the Korean War Service Medal faded into history and was not heard of again until 1996. At that time the Army noted that it could find no record that the Korean Government ever offered the medal to the Department of Defense. This was technically true since the original offer was made to the United Nations Command. The Army took the position that unless the Korean Government resurrected their original offer, it was "not in a position to officially recognize or approve acceptance of the medal."

In 1999, the South Korean government proposed the decoration be reactivated and retroactively awarded to all Korean and U.N. veterans who had served in the Korean War. On August 20, 1999, Francis M. Rush Jr., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army authorized the Korean War Service Medal for distribution and wear by service members of the United States military. The task of issuing the medal was assigned to Randolph Air Force Base while the National Personnel Records Center was responsible for providing documentation to verify eligibility.

After reading this and believing that you may qualify for the Korean Defense Veterans Corps, go to page 10 to review the NSSAR Veterans Corps Survey Form. To receive a savable, fillable and email-able copy of that form, request the same on an email addressed to [VetCorps@sar.org](mailto:VetCorps@sar.org).

*Thank you Korean Service Veterans,  
Lest we forget freedom is not free.*



America...  
 In the spring  
 Returns a stranger  
 To an unstrange land.  
 But will you know  
 Who I am.  
 Vietnam 1961-1975

**President General Guidance to the VRC—**  
 continue to vet and process Certificates of Patriotism for  
 Patriots of the Vietnam War; continue as a NSSAR  
 Commemorative Partner to assist and support a grateful  
 nation in thanking and honoring our Vietnam War  
 Veterans who answered the call.



The United States American Vietnam War Commemoration Flag's heraldry is profoundly moving, especially as we say thank you this Veterans Day. The green laurel wreath about the flag signifies honor for all who served. The phrase "**A Grateful Nation Thanks and Honors You**" is the personal message to each veteran, civilian, family member, and all who served and sacrificed during the Vietnam War. The seal's blue background is the same color as the canton in the United States Flag. When placed next to the flags of World War II and the Korean War Commemoration Flags, the Vietnam War Commemoration Flag will signify the Vietnam Veterans taking their rightful place among generations of U.S. veterans.



Slogans of the three Commemoration Flags are:

1. WWII—A Grateful Nation Remembers.
2. Korea—Freedom Is Not Free.
3. Vietnam—A Grateful Nation Thanks and Honors You.

**Vietnam War Veteran—Welcome Home!**

Like most wars, for some they never end. They linger in memory as not so old and far off forgotten things. Until the people of his country say "welcome home." Now you're free.



**The Vietnam War Veterans Corps VWVC**

This Veterans Corps is 331 members strong. Eligibility for joining the VWVC consists of (1) having been classified as a Vietnam War Veteran, in that he served in that conflict between 28 Feb 1961 and 7 May 1975; and (2) having been awarded the Vietnam War Service Medal.



**The Vietnam Era Veterans Issue**

Vietnam Era is a term used by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to classify veterans of the Vietnam War. For VA purposes, in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 38 Paragraph 3.2 (f), the Vietnam Era is the period beginning on February 28, 1961 and ending on May 7, 1975, inclusive, *in the case of a veteran who served in the Republic of Vietnam during that period.*

**For those who did not serve in the Republic of Vietnam** the term Vietnam Era is defined as the period beginning on August 5, 1964 and ended on May 7, 1975, inclusive.

The U.S. Congress, U.S. Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs elected to designate those years as such into two groups to accord special privileges to all persons who served the country's armed forces during those time frames.

*Thank you Vietnam War Veterans, Less we forget  
 Một quốc gia biết ơn cảm ơn và danh dự bạn.  
 The Vietnamese words directly above translate to  
 "A Grateful Nation Thanks and Honors You."*

## SW Asia War Service



*History will show that the SW Asia Veterans of the Sons of the American Revolution fought in Mesopotamia—a strategic focal point which includes a significant part of the Fertile Crescent that is often considered the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of writing and the wheel.*

*Yes, we fought there recently, not once but twice. First it was the Persian Gulf War (2 August 1990 – 30 November 1995). Then it was the Iraq War (20 March 2003 – 18 December 2011). And soon the presidential decision earlier this week to expand the U.S. fight against militants of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant will have “boots on the ground” fighting there once more. Geopolitical reasoning makes it so.*

*“Mesopotamia has been the strategic focal point of the region for millennia. Its resources affect countries far away. The dividing line between the Shiite and the Sunni worlds runs through its center – indeed, through its capital. Iraq’s Kurdish provinces rest uneasily between Turkey and Iran and indigenous adversaries within Iraq. It cannot be in the American interest to leave the region....” (Henry Kissinger, Op Ed The Washington Post, Wednesday, February 3, 2010.)*

**Invasion of Kuwait**—On 2 August 1990 at 0200, Iraq launched an invasion of Kuwait with four elite Iraqi Republican Guard divisions, and Iraqi Army special forces units equivalent to a full division. The main thrust was conducted by the commandos deployed by helicopters and boats to attack Kuwait City, while other divisions seized the airport and two airbases.



**On the Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait**—President Bush spoke on Sunday, 5 August 1990, at 3:05 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House upon returning from a weekend stay at Camp David, Maryland. His remarks contained 1,357 words. He was emphatic about the strategic threat the invasion of Kuwait had on our national interest, the safety of Saudi Arabia and the free flow of Persian Gulf oil. He ended his remarks with a foretelling of things to come. He said, “This will not stand. This will not stand. This aggression against Kuwait will not stand.”

“Less we forget” President Bush’s service to country as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces during the Persian Gulf War, President General Lindsey C. Brock directed the following staff action. Make President George H. W. Bush a member of the NSSAR Persian Gulf War Veterans Corps. Then prepare a Certificate of Patriotism for his service to country. A sample copy of this certificate is on page 9.

**The Persian Gulf War Veterans Corp** — You

### Persian Gulf War Vets



To Join the Corps

are eligible to join this Corps if you served and you directly supported combat operations during the years of the First Gulf War from 2 August 1990 to 30 October 1995; and if you are authorized to wear the Southwest Asia Service Medal.



*Thank you Persian Gulf War Veterans!*



The National Society  
of the  
Sons of the American Revolution®



Let it be known that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is honored to announce

**President George H. W. Bush**

is a member of its Persian Gulf War Veterans Corps. He is honored with this Certificate of Patriotism for standing strong to defend the United States of America against all enemies, foreign or domestic. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, he is presented the War Service Medal in grateful recognition for his service to country during his presidency and the SW Asia Persian Gulf War.



*Lindsey C. Brock*

Lindsey C. Brock, President General



Date 11 Nov 2014  
Certificate # 01

### Upcoming VRC Webpage

The NSSAR VRC is in the process of partnering with the Saramana Chapter, FLSSAR, to share data bandwidth on their website.

The intent is to place information as shown on the navigation page to the right so Compatriots can readily view rapidly changing Veterans Corps information.

The project is under construction. To view our progress go:

[http://saramanasar.org/VRC\\_Webpage.html](http://saramanasar.org/VRC_Webpage.html)

### Page Navigation

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Membership Listing in each NSSAR Veterans Corps

# The NSSAR Veterans Multi-Corps Survey Form

**BEFORE** starting this NSSAR Veterans Corps Survey Form, follow the "Save" instructions and understand by forwarding a completed form to the Veterans Recognition Committee you are giving publication consent.

Use the "Save to Your PC" button. Add the Veteran's Name to the front of the Saved file Name.

For example, "George Compatriot NSSAR Vet Corps Survey Form.PDF."

Now **CLOSE** this web page and **OPEN** the saved File on your PC to Continue.

[Click to Save to Your PC](#)

When you place your mouse over most of the "text" data entry fields below, a feature called a "**tooltip**" will display as a window/popup to give you additional instructions concerning what should be entered in that field.

Place an "x" in the box or boxes below and the appropriate dates of service for the NSSAR Veterans Corps you wish to join and for which you wish to receive a Certificate of Patriotism signed by the President General.

<b>World War II Veterans Corps.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WW II Service dates from:	<input type="text"/>	to	<input type="text"/>
<b>Korean Service Veterans Corps.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Korean Service dates from:	<input type="text"/>	to	<input type="text"/>
<b>Vietnam War Veterans Corps.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RVN War Service dates from:	<input type="text"/>	to	<input type="text"/>
<b>Persian Gulf War Veterans Corps.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	First Gulf War dates from:	<input type="text"/>	to	<input type="text"/>

Name:	<input type="text"/>	NSSAR #	<input type="text"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>	Phone #	<input type="text"/>
City:	<input type="text"/>	State:	<input type="text"/>
State Society:	<input type="text"/>	Chapter:	<input type="text"/>
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>	Zip+4:	<input type="text"/>
Service Branch during your service:	<input type="text"/>	Rank held at end of your service:	<input type="text"/>

List all Medals, Awards, and/or Decorations as shown on your DD-214 or Discharge Papers.

Mail Certificate of Patriotism to me.  Present: @ Fall Leadership Conf.  @ Spring Ldrship Conf.  @ Congress

**Chapter President or his designee's Endorsement:** I certify that I am familiar with the policy presented in Volume V of the NSSAR handbook concerning the awarding of the SAR War Service and Military Service Medals, to include the requirement for proof of service. Further, I certify that the subject Compatriot is a member in good standing, that his discharge was other than dishonorable, and that his discharge papers indicate he is entitled to purchase and wear all the medals, awards, and/or decorations listed in the box immediately above this endorsement.

<b>Chapter President Signature:</b>	<input type="text"/>	Date signed:	<input type="text"/>
The typed signature above is my authorized signature.			
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>	Chapter:	<input type="text"/>

Once this form is completed and saved, "**Click to Print**" to create a paper copy for your records. Use "**Click to Email**" to facilitate the sending of your survey to the NSSAR Veterans Recognition Chairman. Or create an email with this form as an attachment. Then send it to [VetCorps@sar.org](mailto:VetCorps@sar.org).

[Click to Print](#)

[Click to Email](#)

Please request a "Read Receipt" so that you will know that your file was received.

Revised 08-10-2014

**Special Note: To receive a computer friendly version of this, email a request to [VetCorp@sar.org](mailto:VetCorp@sar.org).**

*The NSSAR Veterans Bugle – Page 10, November 11, 2014*