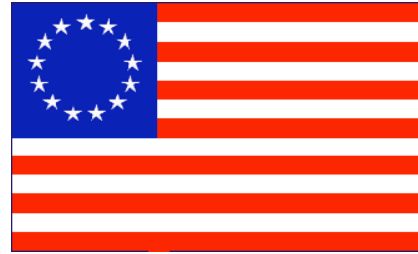


Colorado Society

**April
2008**



Sons of the American Revolution



Compatriot Stefano M. Bowling

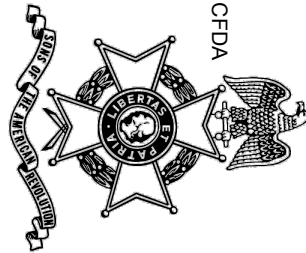
Bowling Family

Funeral Home

7700 Wadsworth Blvd.
Arvada, Colorado 80003

Proud Member of CFDA

FORWARDING and
ADDRESS CORRECTION requested



This is the newsletter of the
Colorado Society of the
Sons of the American Revolution

www.COSSAR.org

2008 Publication Schedule

April, July, October, (January '09)

Submissions must be received by the 1st
of the month of publication.

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Colorado Springs, CO 80925

Curtis Jenkins, Newsletter Editor

**2008-2009 COSSAR Officers and
Committee Chairmen**

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Vice Pres: Edmund P. Karr,
Jr.

Rec. Sec'y: Ernest E. Newman

Historian: Ernest E. Newman

Mbr. Sec'y: Edmund P. Karr, Jr.

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Chaplain: Robert M. Gordon, Jr.

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Membership: Jon J. Sinatra

Publicity: David T.Mann/Curtis Jenkins

Legislative: George A. Smith

Nominating: Vacant

Budget/Fin: Lawrence R. Shriner

ROTC: Ernest E. Newman

Eagle Scout: Howard B. Weiler

Color Guard: David T. Mann

DAR/CAR: Brent H. Pick

Webmaster: Tom Wellborn

**On the Cover: "Reverend James
Caldwell at the Battle of
Springfield"** (Watercolor by Henry A.
Ogden)

James Caldwell (1734-1781) was
one of many clergymen who served as
chaplains during the Revolutionary
War. At the Battle of Springfield, June
23, 1780, when his company ran out of
wadding, he ran into a nearby church,
gathered as many Watts hymnals as
he could carry, and distributed them to
the troops, shouting "put Watts into
them, boys." Caldwell and his wife
were both killed before the war ended.

**Newsletter Publication and
Submission Guidelines**

All are encouraged to submit articles
for our newsletter as often as possible:

- Try to keep articles one page (about
500 words) in length.
- Name the author or the person to
contact for more information.
- When possible, articles should include
a photo or graphic.
- People in photos must be named and
the photo dated.
- Articles will only be edited for length
and to correct errors in spelling,
grammar, punctuation and formatting.

If an article is received late or there
is no more room in the current edition, it
will be included in the next edition.
Submitters of the information printed in
the newsletter bear all responsibility for
the accuracy of the information.

Board of Managers Meet in Castle Rock

The BOM met at the Village Inn in
Castle Rock, March 22. It was very
crowded because the next day was Easter
Sunday. George Smith called the meeting
to order as the new president of the
Colorado Society. He said that he has had
surgery recently and he will do his best
under the circumstances.

Chaplain Bob Gordon reported on the
death of our compatriot Lawrence Reno.
John Peebles reported on the Memorial
Celebration of his life at the University
Club in Denver. President Smith pointed
out that Lawrence Reno was our
Chancellor and we need a member who is
a lawyer to serve as a Chancellor.

Steve Duffield reported that the Longs
Peak Chapter had a meeting and sixty
people attended the meeting. That is the
biggest meeting they ever had.

Norm Kronvall reported on the
Leadership Meeting in Louisville,
Kentucky. He asked that the Colorado
Society donate one thousand dollars to
the purchase of a new headquarters
building in lower downtown Louisville
near the banks of the Ohio River. It was
decided to table that motion until our next
state meeting.

George Smith introduced new
member Curtis Jenkins, his lovely wife
Sunitha and their young son, Thomas.
Curtis was appointed chairman of the
Publicity committee working with David
Mann.

Secretary Ernest Newman asked for
the names of all the compatriots who plan
to or hope to attend the National
Congress in California on July 4th.
The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.
A group photograph was taken afterward.



(Con't from Page 5)

forces to defeat the insurgents. Our military continues to train the officers and soldiers and build an army in Iraq, one that is capable of, providing security, defeating the insurgency and defending the nation. The reason I believe the colonists succeeded is because of the abilities and decisive leadership of General George Washington. He understood how to raise an effective army and how to unite people with competing and sometimes opposing interests. He understood the importance of the Continental Congress and knew that their support was critical to the success of the army. He had to work with the Congress, gain their trust, and convince them of the need to enlist soldiers for the duration of the war. In standing up the Virginia Regiment during the French and Indian Wars, General Washington was intimately familiar with the challenges he would face in raising and maintaining an army and then equipping and training it. He understood the importance of having well trained soldiers, having witnessed soldiers perform well and fail before more disciplined and well trained soldiers during the campaign to seize Fort Duquesne. He had experienced the difficulty in providing for his soldiers during his numerous campaigns during the French and Indian Wars.

Finally, he had a strong commitment to the ideals on which the new Republic was founded and was committed to seeing those ideals flourish. Numerous times during the war the Congress gave him powers that enabled him to control the army and develop it as he saw fit. He always acted in a way that did what was best for the nation, not his own self-interest.

The Iraqis have yet to find their own General Washington. I hope for the sake of their nation they do. Until then, we must continue to help, just as the French assisted us in the Revolutionary War. The war that started in 1775 took six years to achieve a decisive outcome. The war in Iraq is likely to last at least that long and many years beyond. There is one last thing that General Washington had going for him as he struggled to unite a people and build a nation that we have going for us today and that is the men and women of the United States military.

Welcome our New Members

We extend a hearty welcome to our new Compatriots:

- David Lange (Pikes Peak)
- Curtis Jenkins (Pikes Peak)

New Member Takes On Newsletter

Curtis Jenkins, a SAR member (Pikes Peak Chapter) since January, told the COSSAR Board of Managers at their March meeting he would take on the responsibility of putting out the COSSAR Newsletter every quarter beginning with the April 2008 edition. Jenkins, shown below with his wife Sunitha and son, Thomas, is a resident of Colorado Springs where he works in the defense industry.



"I'm dual hatted," he says. "I am a Commander in the Navy's reserve component and in that capacity serve as a public affairs officer. In my civilian career I work for the military as a defense contractor.

"In both roles I have experience in advertising, marketing and in helping produce publications. That's why it was easy for me to volunteer to help with our newsletter."

Jenkins agreed to take on the newsletter responsibility for a year, after which both he and the BOM will review the product and the process.

Upcoming Events

- May 10: Board of Managers Meeting
- July 5-9: 118th NSSAR Annual Congress
- July 26: COSSAR Annual Picnic
- Oct. 11: Board of Managers Meeting
- Dec. 6: Board of Managers Meeting
- Feb. 9: Annual State Conference and Geo. Washington Luncheon

The Mt. Evans Chapter will have an unusual meeting. It will be held at the Wynkoop Brewery on May 10th at 5:00 p.m.. The Wynkoop Brewery is located across from Union Station in Denver. All Compatriots are invited.

The Strength of a Nation

(The following is a summation of a speech given by LTC John Toth, U.S. Army, at COSSAR's annual Lincoln Day Luncheon)

I recently returned from a tour in Iraq and, upon my return, picked up a copy of David McCullough's book "1776." As I read it, it struck me that there are similarities between the challenges we faced as an aspiring nation in 1776 and those faced by the Iraqis today as they struggle to secure a free and representative nation.

George Washington said "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace ...it must be known, that we are - at all times - ready for war." [Defense of a] nation requires an army and, just as the Colonists experienced, so to the Iraqis have learned that there are challenges in raising, equipping, and training an army. One of the challenges facing the Colonists was to raise an army capable of defeating the Red Coats. McCullough said that within the Continental Army "for every full-fledged deserter, there we half a dozen others inclined to stroll off on almost any pretext... Sometimes they requested a furlough; as often they just up and left, only to come straggling back into camp when it suited. It was not that they had no heart for soldiering, or were wanting in spirit.

They simply had little experience with other people telling them what to do." The Iraqi Army today faces a similar situation. In Iraq, my U.S. Army battalion was partnered with a Kurdish unit from Kirkuk. The battalion operations officer, who also owned a used car lot, decided to leave and not return to the unit. It was not that he was afraid to fight; he just had competing interests that outweighed his dedication to the new nation.

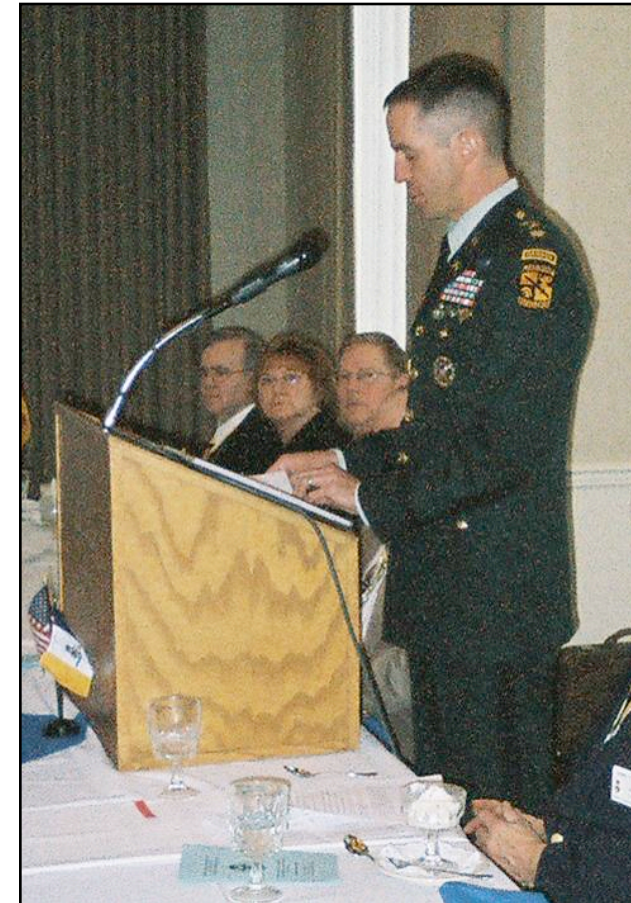
In the Colonies of the 1770s, every home had a musket. Likewise in Iraq, every house has its AK-47 assault rifle. Putting arms in a soldier's hands is but one small piece of equipping an army. For the colonists of 1775, having enough ammunition to carry out the fight was a challenge General Washington faced the day he assumed command of the Continental Army. Edward Lengel who wrote "General George Washington" points out that "... until large arms shipments started arriving from France in 1777, the American munitions industry could barely produce enough muskets, ammunition, and artillery to keep the army supplied". As a soldier, it is difficult, to say the least, to march into battle knowing you only have limited rounds.

When I served in Iraq, the Iraqi army often lacked the weapons needed to effectively field a fighting force. Often,

each soldier was supplied with one 30-round magazine of ammunition. As we uncovered caches of insurgent weapons, we would redistribute them to the Iraqi security forces to use against the insurgents. As our time in Iraq went by their logistical system improved

to the extent that each soldier had a full load of ammunition and they began receiving armored trucks. But, they must rely on the U.S. for support. Once an army is mustered and equipped, it still must be trained to effectively and decisively defeat an enemy. Handing a soldier a weapon is the easy part; teaching him how to effectively employ it takes time and effort. The Patriots of 1775 were motivated to stand up to and engage the British. However they were ill-trained for the task. As Lengel points out, "lacking skill in drill and marching, American officers and soldiers initially had trouble maneuvering in the open and preferred

to operate in small groups while making use of woods and other natural features for cover." While these tactics worked well enough to harass the British, it would not suffice to decisively defeat them.



LTC John Toth, USA, was the keynote speaker at the COSSAR annual Lincoln Day Luncheon

The Iraqi army that took shape after the defeat of 2003, was modeled after the U.S. Army in organization and tactics. The problem was that the officers and soldiers were trained to fight from massed formations charging into the guns – as demonstrated in the Iranian War in the 1980s. As part of the effort to grow the Iraqi army we taught the Iraqi officers and soldiers how to use their weapons systems and maneuver their