



READY RIFLES and the Regulars "SITREP"

Official Newsletter of the
Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990



Vol 9 Issue 8

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September 13-17, 2023 Washington DC Reunion

Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments Stationed Bamberg reunion will be held Wednesday through Sunday, September 13-17, 2023, in Washington DC area.

Our reunion hotel will be the Crowne Plaza Hotel Crystal City-Washington, D.C, which is in Crystal City, 1480 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202. We will make an announcement when the hotel is ready to receive your reservations. The basic hotel rate is \$99 a night, with taxes extra

One of the activities during the reunion will include a visit to the newly opened National Museum of the United States Army. While we are at the Army Museum, we will place a plaque in honor of those who served in the battalion.

National Army Museum



“TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF SUCH FLAGS, STANDARDS, AND COLOURS AS SHALL HAVE BEEN OR MAY HEREAFTER BE TAKEN BY THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.”

13TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,
STATUTE II, CHAPTER 78, APRIL 18, 1814

Taken from: <https://www.thenmusa.org/>

In 1814, with the War of Independence still fresh in the minds of Americans and the War of 1812 still being waged, Congress enacted legislation directing the Secretary of War, the precursor of today’s Secretary of Defense, to gather symbols of combat from the young nation’s military struggles. The British invasion of Washington, and the subsequent burning of the White House and many other federal buildings would occur just four months later. Such was the start, some 200 years ago of what is now the National Museum of the United States Army.

As the Army's national landmark, the National Army Museum is an enduring effort to tell the Army's story and honor the accomplishments, sacrifices and commitment of American Soldiers. The Museum is the first comprehensive and truly national museum to capture, display and interpret over 245 years of Army history. The Museum brings to life that history in times of war and peace as told through the eyes of Soldiers.

The Museum also offers educational experiences illustrating the Army's role in building and defending our nation, humanitarian missions and technological and medical breakthroughs built on Army ingenuity. The construction and maintenance of a national museum of this scale was and is a massive undertaking. The Museum is a joint effort between the U.S. Army and the nonprofit The Army Historical Foundation. The U.S. Army designated the Army Historical Foundation as the official fundraiser to support the building's construction on federal land—an 84-acre site at Fort Belvoir, Va.

A combination of Foundation and Museum contracts brought the Museum to life. Architect Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP, designed the building and Clark Construction Group, LLC, began construction of the 185,000 square-foot facility in 2017. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers coordinated the site preparation, road construction, and utility installation.

Exhibit designers Christopher Chadbourne & Associates and Eisterhold Associates Inc. created the Museum's story line and exhibit design. Design and Production, Inc. fabricated and installed the gallery exhibits. The Scenic Route, Inc., designed, fabricated and installed the Experiential Learning Center, the Army Theater and the Medal of Honor Experience. In total, over 30 different organizations brought their expertise to this important project.

While a joint construction effort, the U.S. Army now owns and operates the Museum. The Foundation will continue its fundraising role in support of Museum programs and will manage all retail, catering and special event services.

“Battle Buddy Garden”



I have known Robert Pruitt since I arrived in Bamberg in July of 1984. We were in the same platoon for a while. It was Robert who heckled me back in 2006 to answer his email that eventually got this group started. From working with this group and meeting a lot of old friends and making a lot of new ones I tend to be amazed on the talents that we have. Would like to thank David for submitting this bio for me with short notice!

That brings me back to Robert. I would hear him talk about his garden. Being from Minnesota, I was always amazed when he would tell me that he can grow things year around. I always pictured a small little square in his back yard with a few tomato plants. I will just say that he has more than a few tomato plants.

This brings my story to me. When I moved into our house 30 some years ago, Lisa and I were all excited for a garden. The previous owners had a big garden “established”, some 30' x 15'. Well, we jumped in with both feet, not knowing too much about gardening or the time it takes to care for one, especially a big one. I will just say that the weeds took over rather fast. We tried for a couple years but never could get the hang of it. In the long run, our yard became 30' x 15' bigger.



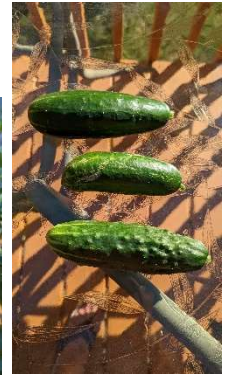
This spring, I was talking to Robert and asked how his garden was doing. He told me I should try one again. I came up with a lot of reasons why I shouldn't, but he kept encouraging me to try. So, I asked him a few questions on how much room and what to plant. Still, I was not convinced to try. One day at Fleet Farm, I was walking in the outdoor section and seen some potted tomato plant. My curiosity got the better of me. I walked out with a bush tomato plant, a cherry tomato, a cucumber and some lupin seeds. When I got home Lisa looked at me like I may have been in the sun to

long. On a visit to Ed Gomulak's, he gave me a bunch of chives. I took pictures of my impulse buy, the chives and sent them to Robert.

Robert was excited that I took a chance. He told me to wait till Lisa can taste the fruits of my earnest little garden. One thing that Robert doesn't have to deal with is our deer friends. So, for this first year we have kept the plants on our deck.

We so far have enjoyed many cherry tomatoes, a few cucumbers, and fresh chives on almost everything.

I would like to see pictures of other people's gardens or better yet, if you haven't tried it, I challenge you to try. I can say its easier than you think.



National Code Talkers Day August 14

Taken from: <https://cowboylifestylenetwork.com/navajo-code-talkers-day-2022/?fbclid=IwAR0HTnAf8XR-lbDiO3JdgF2vnG6ZablEG2-DZQfoeF4es84Kj5pUymILWc>

Back in 1982, President Ronald Reagan established a presidential proclamation that stated August 14th would be the National day to recognize Navajo Code Talkers and their immense contribution to the success of World War II. The first 29 Navajo Code Talker recruits were Sworn in at Fort Wingate, N.M., in 1942. – U.S. National Archives & Records

WORLD WAR I CODE TALKERS

Taken from: <https://www.thenmusa.org/articles/world-war-i-code-talkers/>



A squad of Choctaw Code Talkers in Camp Merritt, New Jersey. From left: Cpl. Solomon Bond Louis, Pvt. Mitchell Bobb, Cpl. James Edwards, Cpl. Calvin Wilson, Pvt. George (James) Davenport, Cpt. Elijah W. Horner. *Photographer: Joseph K. Dixon | The Indiana University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*

In the words of W. Richard West, Jr., the founding director of the National Museum of the American Indian, "Language is central to cultural identity. It is the code containing the subtleties and secrets of cultural life. In many ways, language determines thought." In 1918, Army officials strategized a way to use Native languages as a code after hearing Indigenous Soldiers talking in their language. They hoped

messages coded in Native languages would end the possibility of enemy interception. The Native Code Talkers of World War I used their languages to aid in the war effort at a time when there was a push to strip away Native cultural identities and languages.

Indigenous Soldiers at War

Native military involvement traces back to the American Revolution and continues today. Many tribes sided with the British during the Revolution and the War of 1812 to support their established trading partnerships. Some tribes, like the Oneida or Tuscarora, sided with the colonists due to their proximity to colonial towns. The goal of all tribes was to protect their lands from continued colonization. This motivation carried over to the estimated 3,503 Native Soldiers who fought in the Civil War. Mark Hirsch, the co-author of the book "Why We Serve, Native Americans in the United States Armed Forces," poses an important question: "Why would (Native peoples) fight for America which has a long history of colonizing, massacring, and breaking treaty promises? Given that history, why is it that we have this remarkable legacy of Native American military service?"

As there is not one Indigenous experience, there is not a sole reason why Native peoples choose to enlist. Some have tied Native military service to the myth of the warrior tradition. The myth of the warrior

tradition says that all Native peoples have an “innate warrior ability.” Some tribes do have their own warrior tradition, but others follow more pacifistic customs.

The military gives some Soldiers the opportunity to create a better life for themselves and their families. Many Indigenous Soldiers see their service as a way to protect their homelands, while others join for economic opportunities. There are a multitude of reasons why Native Soldiers join the military but Kevin Gover, previous director of the National Museum of the American Indian, put it best by saying “they are acknowledging the mistreatment their tribes have suffered at the hands of the United States, yet they still imagine a different and better tribal life in the future.”

Erasure of Native Cultures



A group of Chiricahua Apache children who recently arrived at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. *Photographer: John N. Choate | National Museum of the American Indian*

In 1879, Brig. Gen. Richard Pratt founded the first Native boarding school, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Pratt founded the Carlisle boarding school in the former barracks where the Army trained the U.S. Cavalry. The school was administered through the Department of Interior’s Office of Indian Affairs. In a speech about the creation of boarding schools, Pratt said, “A great general has said that the only good Indian is a dead one. In a sense, I agree with the sentiment, but only in this: that all

the Indian there is in the race should be dead. Kill the Indian in him, and save the man.” The schools’ goals followed the sentiment of Pratt’s message: remove the Indigenous identity completely and leave an American one. Soon 100 Native boarding schools spread across the country, both on and off reservations. Armed guards and police forced some children into the schools.

The boarding schools stripped students of all things that could connect them to their Native lives. One of their biggest targets for eradication was Native language. Schools gave all students English names and forced them to speak English. At some of the schools, students heard speaking their languages received physical punishments. Boarding schools limited student contact with family and other tribal members, if they allowed contact at all. Isolation from their family and tribes was believed to help assimilate Native students into American culture. Boarding schools also restricted Native religious practices. The schools often operated in a militaristic style complete with short haircuts, uniforms, and unit organizations. Many of the Army’s Code Talkers attended these boarding schools and remembered the schools punishing them for speaking their languages. Some later said that the military feel of the schools helped smooth the transition into military life.

World War I

When the United States joined World War I in 1917, 12,000 Native servicemen signed up to serve their country even though one-third of the Native population was not recognized as American citizens by the government. Many Native Soldiers believed that their efforts in the war would prove their patriotism and help achieve citizenship for all Native peoples. Some Native Soldiers joined to protect their tribes and the United States. Others joined to gain respect as warriors or to seek a better life for themselves and their families. Native Soldiers had no idea that their languages would serve an important role in the fight to come.

In late September 1918, the 30th Infantry Division realized a dangerous flaw in signal communications. The Germans quickly intercepted messages sent in plain English. The enemy used the messages to discover Allied force’s locations and gain an advantage on the battlefield. Upon this discovery, a group of Eastern Band Cherokee used their language in communications for the 105th Field Artillery Battalion, 30th Infantry Division.

The Cherokee Soldiers safely delivered messages between Allied troops without interception by the enemy. The Cherokee Code Talkers continued their work until the end of the war. The Eastern Band Cherokees' work during the Somme Offensive marks them as the earliest documented Code Talkers. It's not clear which Indigenous language was used for signal communication first, but it is believed that the first were the Ho-Chunk, followed by the Eastern Band Cherokee, and then the Choctaw.

The best-documented group of Code Talkers from World War I are the Choctaw Soldiers from the 142d and 143d Infantry. Col. Alfred Wainwright Bloor, commander of the 142d Infantry, 36th Infantry Division, sent a message to headquarters saying, "it was remembered that the regiment possessed a company of Indians. They spoke twenty-six different languages or dialects, only four or five of which were ever written." Bloor had Choctaw Soldiers move troops and coordinate attacks from October 26 to 28, 1918. The Choctaw coordinated an artillery attack that took the Germans by surprise. This surprise attack resulted in a much needed victory for the 36th Infantry Division. There were a total of 18 Code Talkers, 16 in the 142d Infantry Regiment and two in the 143d.

After Bloor's attack the Code Talkers quickly began work on developing a code. Luckily, many military words could not be directly translated from Native languages. James Edwards, one of the Choctaw Code Talkers, helped work out the code used in their communications. For example, *Tuska chipota* means "warrior soldier" in the *Chahta Anumpa* or the Choctaw language.



Code Talkers shortened *Tuska chipota* in code to represent "Soldier" when used in messages. The word for battalion was "twice big group," "fast shooting gun" was a machine gun, and "big gun" meant field artillery. While the Choctaw Soldiers are the most documented group of the World War I Code Talkers, the Army used nine tribes' languages during the war. The Cheyenne, Cherokee, Comanche, Ho-Chunk, Osage, and Yankton Sioux also provided Code Talkers during World War I.

John Golombie, Czarina Colbert Conlan, and Joseph Oklahombi at Oklahombi's home near Wright City, Oklahoma, May 12, 1921. *Photographer: Hopkins | Oklahoma Historical Society*

Native Code Talkers sent communications between Soldiers, but they also fought valiantly. Newspapers across the country hailed Pvt. Joseph Oklahombi of Company D, 1st Battalion, 141st Regiment, a Choctaw Code Talker, as one of Oklahoma's greatest heroes during the war. In October 1918, Oklahombi and his company were cut off behind enemy lines when they came across a German machine gun nest. Oklahombi and his 23 fellow Soldiers rushed to the enemy's position. The Soldiers captured a German machine gun which they turned on the enemy. They pinned down the enemy for four days before 171 German Soldiers eventually surrendered. Oklahombi was awarded the World War I Victory Medal, a Silver Citation Star for his bravery. France even awarded him the Croix de Guerre.

The Legacy

The Code Talkers were so successful in World War I that the Germans saw them as a serious threat to their future war efforts. In the 1930s, Germany sent spies and agitators to sabotage future Code Talkers and limit Native enlistment. German agents visited Native nations disguised as writers looking to learn their languages. Propagandists, such as German anthropologist Dr. Colin Ross, argued that Native peoples should not sign up for the draft. He visited Native American reservations to gather information for use in the German propaganda ministry. Ross wrote articles and books encouraging Native Americans to rebel against the government. American groups with German sympathies such as the Silver Shirts and German American Bund also attempted to gain Native supporters. The German American Bund financed campaigns to incite Natives in Montana and the Dakotas against the draft in 1939 and 1940. Germany's actions against Native enlistment and

the Code Talkers eventually failed. Pro-German propaganda ignored the progress America had made in rectifying some Native issues such as poverty and autonomy. Instead, Native communities joined in droves to fight in World War II.

Due to the Code Talkers' success in World War I, the Army, Navy, and Marines continued and expanded the program to include more tribes in World War II. The number of participating tribes increased from 7 to 34. The most well-known were the Diné, also known as the Navajo, who successfully transmitted messages in the Pacific Theater by using the *Diné Bizaad*, or Diné language. Philip Johnston, a white World War I veteran who spoke Navajo, suggested the Marine Corps employ Navajo as Code Talkers. Johnston said that the Navajo language was, "the only Indian language not thoroughly studied by Axis [German] agents during the past two decades" because the language was never written down up to that point. Despite their success and show of patriotism, it still took years for Native communities to be recognized as citizens. After World War I, in 1924, Congress granted citizenship to all Native Americans in part because of Native enlistment during World War I. Even with that step forward, it was not until 1975 that tribes gained full civil rights with the passing of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. This act allowed Native nations more autonomy and to take responsibility for operating the programs and services traditionally run by the Department of the Interior. Three years later Congress passed the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. The act recognized the many ways that the government had suppressed Native American religion. Under the new act, Native people could now exercise their religion freely under the First Amendment of the Constitution. The government finally honored the Navajo Code Talkers for their service in 2000. In 2008, legislation passed through the House of Representatives and the Senate to honor the Chocktaw and other Native Soldiers with a Congressional Gold Medal. The medal is now on display in the Army and Society Gallery in the National Museum of the U.S. Army.

While boarding schools and other institutions suppressed Native culture and ways of life, their languages acted as vital weapons in both World Wars. The Code Talkers of World War I were in the right place at the right time to serve a unique combat role. Their skills were a threat to their enemies, and their codes were a guarded secret.



V-J Day

"It was too much death to contemplate, too much savagery and suffering; and in August 1945 no one was counting. For those who had seen the face of battle and been in the camps and under the bombs—and had lived—there was a sense of immense relief."

The Allied celebrations on Victory in Europe Day (V-E Day), on May 8, 1945, were subdued by the knowledge that war raged on in the Pacific. As the fighting ended in Europe, US troops were drawing a noose around the Japanese home islands. But there were ominous signs that Japan's fierce resistance would continue. The battles for Iwo Jima and Okinawa during the first half of 1945 were marked by spectacular carnage, and Americans were chastened by the knowledge that Japan had never surrendered to a foreign power and that no Japanese military unit had surrendered during World War II.

After Okinawa fell to US forces on June 22, 1945, an invasion of the Japanese home islands was set to begin. But before the invasion was to take place, the most destructive war in history came to a shattering and rapid end. On August 6, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima, ultimately killing as

The legacy of the Code Talkers is still seen in the long-standing commitment of Native servicemen and women. Nineteen percent of all Native Americans have served in the Armed Forces since September 11, 2001, the highest percentage of any specific ethnic group. Currently, there are 573 federally recognized Tribes in America and while all have different values and beliefs, military service continues to be one constant. Native Soldiers still continue to fight for a nation that has not always fought for them.

VJ Day – Victory over Japan

Taken from: <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/v-j-day>

many as 140,000 people. Two days later, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. Then, on August 9, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb over Nagasaki, ultimately killing approximately 70,000.

Finally recognizing that victory was impossible, the Japanese government accepted Allied surrender terms without qualifications on August 14, 1945. That same day, President Harry S. Truman announced from the White House that the Japanese acceptance met the terms laid down at the Potsdam Conference for unconditional surrender. As soon as the news of Japan's surrender was announced on August 14, celebrations erupted across the United States. The United Kingdom announced that its official V-J Day would be the next day, August 15, 1945, and Americans exuberantly joined in that day's merriment, too.

In New York City's Times Square, sailors climbed lampposts to unfurl American flags as ticker tape rained down upon the throngs gathered to celebrate the war's end. In thousands of small towns like North Platte, Nebraska, similar scenes included fireworks, confetti, and impromptu parades down Main Street. In San Francisco, parades celebrated that troops would soon return home through that city.

In Honolulu, marching bands, parades, ticker tape, and blowing papers filled the streets. In backyard celebrations, shirtless veterans drank celebratory toasts in the warm sunlight. Veterans and their girlfriends also crowded into and on top of trucks and cars (some even riding on fenders), waved flags, and excitedly drove through the city, relishing the moment Americans had hoped for since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Victory over Japan Day (V-J Day) would officially be celebrated in the United States on the day formal surrender documents were signed aboard the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay: September 2, 1945.

But as welcome as victory over Japan was, the day was bittersweet in light of the war's destructiveness. More than 400,000 Americans—and an estimated 65 million people worldwide—had died in the conflict. As historian Donald L. Miller, PhD, wrote in his book *The Story of World War II*, “It was too much death to contemplate, too much savagery and suffering; and in August 1945 no one was counting. For those who had seen the face of battle and been in the camps and under the bombs—and had lived—there was a sense of immense relief.” The war was over.

Your Get-Fit Plan

https://www.veteranshealthlibrary.va.gov/HealthyLiving/Active/FitnessPlan/142,82082_VA

Walking for Fitness

Fitness walking has something for everyone, even people who are already fit. Walking is 1 of the safest ways to condition your body aerobically. It can boost energy, help you lose weight, and reduce stress. Doing at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity a week, such as brisk walking, has been shown to lower risk of many chronic diseases. It may be helpful to use a fitness tracker or pedometer to help reach your personal walking goals each week.

Physical benefits

- Brisk walking strengthens your heart, lungs, and bones, and tones your muscles.
- When walking, your feet land with less impact than in other sports. This reduces chances of muscle, bone, and joint injury.
- Regular walking improves your cholesterol levels and lowers your risk of heart disease. And it helps you control your blood sugar if you have diabetes.
- Brisk walking is a weight-bearing activity, which helps maintain bone density. This can help prevent brittle bones (osteoporosis).

Personal rewards

- Taking walks can help you relax and manage stress. And fitness walking may make you feel better about yourself.
- Walking can help you sleep better at night and make you less likely to be depressed.
- Regular walking may help maintain your memory as you get older.
- Walking is a great way to spend extra time with friends and family members. Be sure to invite your dog along!

Q & A about fitness walking

Q: Will walking keep me fit?

A: Yes. Regular walking at the right pace gives you all the benefits of other aerobic activities, such as jogging and swimming.

Q: Will walking help me lose weight and keep it off?

A: Yes. Per mile, walking can burn as many calories as jogging. Your healthcare provider can help work walking into your weight-loss plan.

Q: Is walking safe for my health?

A: Yes. Walking is safe if you have high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, or other conditions. Talk with your healthcare provider before you start.

A Sample Walking Program

Experts recommend walking briskly on most days. Aim for a target of 30 minutes on most days, or 150 or more minutes a week. Walking programs can help you reach this goal by slowly increasing the frequency and the amount of time you walk. Try this walking program:

First week

- Walk 3 times a week.
- Walk for 5 minutes each time.

Second week

- Walk 3 times a week.
- Walk for 10 minutes each time.

Third week

- Walk 3 times a week.
- Walk for 13 minutes each time.

Fourth week

- Walk 3 times a week.
- Walk for 15 minutes each time.

Fifth week

- Walk 4 times a week.
- Walk for 15 minutes each time.

Sixth week and beyond

- Gradually increase the number of times you walk each week and the number of minutes you walk each time until you reach 30 minutes on 5 to 7 days of the week.

Tips for getting the most from your walking program

Walk briskly. If you can sing, speed up. If you can't talk easily, slow down.

Choose good walking shoes with padded soles and good arch support.

Don't use hand or ankle weights. They can cause injuries.

Walk indoors if the weather is bad. Use a treadmill or walk inside a shopping mall.

Before you start walking, check with your healthcare provider if you're new to exercise, older than age 40, overweight, or a smoker. Also check with your provider if you have heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, or any other health problems. Your provider can help you get started and stay safe.

Physical Activity Ideas for Older Adults

Finding ways to get physical activity (exercise) as you get older is a smart and easy way to stay fit and improve your health. Physical activity is just as important in your older years as when you were younger.

Research shows that a physical activity offers a wealth of health benefits. Regular physical activity can help to boost heart health, maintain a healthy body weight, keep joints flexible and healthy, and improve balance to reduce falls.

Physical activity doesn't take as much time as you may think. For general health benefits, older adults need at least 2½ hours of moderate-intensity aerobic (walking, running, and other activities that get the heart pumping faster) activity per week. These activities should be combined with activities that strengthen muscles at least 2 days per week.

Joining a gym and making use of the exercise equipment, trained staff, and classes is one way to physical activity. But you can also have fun there, meet new people, and do a variety of everyday activities that keep you healthy and strong.

Easy ways to fit in physical activity

Physical activity can be done in many ways, including activities that feel more like fun than hard work. Here are some examples:

- **Dance.** Sign up for a dance class with your spouse or a friend or carve out some dance time at home.
- **Go bowling.** Join a bowling league or make a weekly date with some of your friends. If you have grandchildren, bring them along.
- **Rediscover a favorite sport.** Whether you love the elegance of golf or the challenge of tennis, make time for these leisure activities. If possible, vary your activities over the course of each week to work different muscle groups.
- **Enjoy the great outdoors.** When the weather cooperates, ride your bike, visit a local park for a hike, or simply go for a walk. These are all great physical activity options that get you active outside and into the fresh air.
- **Get in the swim.** Swimming is an excellent physical activity choice, particularly if you have arthritis or other chronic pain. Join a local fitness center with a pool. Work in regular swims to meet your cardiovascular needs without straining your joints.

Balance and strengthen count, too

To help prevent falls, you also want to include activities that improve your balance. Yoga and tai chi fit the bill. They may also help you manage stress, feel more relaxed, and improve muscle tone. Yoga or tai chi classes are widely available in many areas, from senior centers to YMCAs.

Daily stretching can help keep your joints flexible and moving well. It's also important to lift some light weights. Canned goods from your cupboard are a fine substitute for dumbbells or weights. You can also use a resistance band to tone your muscles.

Work out while you work

Any time that you are active can count as part of your workout. This can even include chores and daily activities, such as:

- Cleaning the house
- Raking leaves in the yard
- Gardening
- Mowing the lawn
- Sweeping and dusting

Remember that getting older doesn't mean slowing down. You've got to keep moving to stay young at heart ...as well as in mind, body, and spirit.

Continued in September 2022 SITREP with Mind-Body Movement and Why you should try Yoga

The Purpose of our Nonprofit Organization – Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990

- Expand the battalion succession roster; you can help by adding names and dates to the roster. More information is in this SITREP.
- Locate former members of the battalion and increase the active membership.
- Provide remembrances and memorials for members that have passed.
- Gather information on the history of the battalion during the Cold War years. We are looking for Annual Historical Report(s) for the years 1972 to 1990 (so far, we have the one from 1978), look in your files, you might have a copy, as well as soliciting information on activities (exercises, competitions, trips) that involved members of the battalion during those years.

Funding. Nonprofit Organizations cannot operate without funds; we can all help by soliciting corporate donations, making individual annual donations, and suggesting fund raising opportunities.

September 2023 Reunion. Although the next reunion in the Washington, DC area is 14 months away planning began back in 2021 before the San Antonio reunion had concluded. More information is in this SITREP Annual Meeting. We will hold our annual meeting via Zoom in September 2022. Watch the July and August SITREPs for more on the date and time, as well as information on how to join.

Board Members:

Dennis Barletta - President

Robert Pruitt - Vice President

Mike Steff - Treasurer

Bill Burt - Secretary

Bob Domenici - Board Member

Bill Patterson - Board Member

Zak Kozak - Board Member

Membership Donations

There is no membership fee to belong. We do ask that if you can afford a \$10 annual donation. This goes straight to cover cost of printings and mailings of reunion information, annual cost to register the non-profit group and other organizational cost. Once again this is not a requirement of being a member but would be greatly appreciated.

As of right now the organization has not set up any electronic payment options, we can only accept checks. We are looking into that currently and will update you as I receive more information. If you care to send in a donation, please make checks payable to "**Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments**"

The address to send them to is:

Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments

25 South Pointe Lane

Moneta, VA 24121

September 17, 2022 Annual Meeting

Just a quick 2023 Annual Meeting update. As part of becoming a non-profit organization we are required to hold an annual meeting. During reunion years, this meeting happens during the reunion. On off reunion years, the meeting will be a "Zoom". The 2023 Annual meeting will be held in September. Once a firm date is set, an invitation will be sent out via email to all members on the roster. Please make plans to attend this meeting.

**Notice of
Annual Meeting
of the Members of the Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments
Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990, Inc
A Virginia Nonstock Corporation**

To: All former soldiers and civilian employees of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990, Inc, a Virginia Nonstock Corporation will be held on Saturday, September 17, 2022 at 2 PM eastern daylight time. This meeting will be held virtually.

You may participate in this meeting in one of three ways:

- By electron media (Invitation will be sent out by end of August)
- By phone (Invention will be sent out by end of August)
- By proxy (see proxy statement)¹With a proxy, you appoint someone to represent you at the meeting if you cannot attend. They represent you and vote for you at the meeting. They help us achieve the quorum of members we need to conduct business.

The agenda for the meeting is:

- Review activities during the past year;
- Review plans for the coming year;
- Review plans for upcoming reunions;
- Conduct election of members of the board of directors.

If you have issues you would like addressed at the corporate meeting, or questions you would like answered please provide to the undersigned by COB on September 16, 2022.

If you have questions about this notice, please contact the undersigned at lmjwrb@msn.com.

Date of Notice – September 1, 2022

William Burt
Secretary

**Proxy Solicited on Behalf of the Board of Directors
For the 2022 Annual Meeting of
Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments
Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990, Inc**

The undersigned hereby appoints Lamar C. Crosby proxy to vote as designated below at the Annual Meeting of Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments Stationed in Bamberg Germany 1972 to 1990, Inc, on September 17, 2022, with all powers that the undersigned would possess if personally present.

The nominating committee has nominated the following individuals as directors of the corporation, for the terms listed. There are two board positions up for election.

The incumbents were elected at the 2021 annual meeting for a term of one year. The term of the newly elected directors will be for three years. Board members elected on January 1, 2022 had staggered terms so that at each annual meeting, the terms of approximately one-third (1/3) of all members of the Board of Directors expire.

You may vote for two directors. Information on each nominee is attached, or you can write-in a candidate.

Return the proxy statement by email to Lamar C. Crosby, lcrosby9@comcast.net. The proxy must be received prior to the start of the meeting on September 17, 2022 at 2 PM eastern daylight time.

The Board of Directors Nominate the Following Individuals as Director of the Corporation

Director of the Corporation – for a term of one years from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025

Robert Pruitt _____ or Write-In _____

Director of the Corporation – for a term of one years from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025

Michael Streff _____ or Write-In _____

Your Name, Signature and Date _____

Battalion History Information Needed

We are looking for dates (specific or best guess) when companies went to ranges, REFORGERS, PCT training, Miesau guard duty, company trips, field problems, Celebration (Remagen Bridge Anniversaries), 100-mile marches, and anything else that one can remember. Please send anything you can think of nothing is to trivial. The more we collect the more others remember. Please send information to LMJWRB@msn.com, reply to the email that the Sitrep came from or send Bill Burt a Facebook message.

Membership Donations

There is no membership fee to belong. We do ask that if you can afford a \$10 annual donation. This goes straight to cover cost of printings and mailings of reunion information, annual cost to register the non-profit group and other organizational cost. Once again this is not a requirement of being a member but would be greatly appreciated.

As of right now the organization has not set up any electronic payment options, we can only accept checks. We are looking into that currently and will update you as I receive more information. If you care to send in a donation, please make checks payable to "**Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments**"

The address to send them to is:

Veterans of the 52nd and 6th Infantry Regiments
25 South Pointe Lane
Moneta, VA 24121

VA Information

Helpful VA phone numbers

[Find a VA location](#)

Main VA phone numbers

MyVA411 main information line

[800-698-2411](tel:800-698-2411)

Hours: 24/7

Telecommunications Relay Services (using TTY)

[711](tel:711)

Hours: 24/7

VA health care

VA health benefits hotline

[877-222-8387](tel:877-222-8387)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET

My HealtheVet help desk

[877-327-0022](tel:877-327-0022)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the
Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA)

[800-733-8387](tel:800-733-8387)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:05 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. ET

CHAMPVA Meds by Mail

[888-385-0235](tel:888-385-0235)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. MT

[866-229-7389](tel:866-229-7389)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. ET

Foreign Medical Program (FMP)

[877-345-8179](tel:877-345-8179)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:05 a.m. to 6:45 p.m. ET

Quit VET (get help from a counselor to stop
smoking)

[855-784-8838](tel:855-784-8838)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. ET

MISSION Act

[800-698-2411](tel:800-698-2411), Select 1

Hours: 24/7

Spina Bifida Health Care Benefits Program

[888-820-1756](tel:888-820-1756)

Hours: Monday through Friday,

8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. ET

Caregiver support line

[855-260-3274](tel:855-260-3274)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. ET, and
Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET

VA benefits

VA benefits hotline

[800-827-1000](tel:800-827-1000)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. ET

GI Bill hotline

[888-442-4551](tel:888-442-4551)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. ET

Students outside the U.S.

[+1-918-781-5678](tel:+1-918-781-5678) This isn't toll-free.

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. ET

VA loan guaranty service

[877-827-3702](tel:877-827-3702)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. ET.

National pension call center

[877-294-6380](tel:877-294-6380)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET

Support for SGLI or VGLI

[800-419-1473](tel:800-419-1473)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET

All other VA life insurance programs

[800-669-8477](tel:800-669-8477)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. ET

Special issue hotline (Blue Water Navy Act, Gulf
War, Agent Orange, and other information)

[800-749-8387](tel:800-749-8387)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. ET

Burials and memorials

National Cemetery Scheduling Office

[800-535-1117](tel:800-535-1117)

Hours: Every day, 8:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. ET
Headstones and markers

[800-697-6947](tel:800-697-6947)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET

Other VA support

Women Veterans hotline

[855-829-6636](tel:855-829-6636)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. ET, and
Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. ET

eBenefits technical support

[800-983-0937](tel:800-983-0937)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET

Debt Management Center (collection of nonmedical
debts)

[800-827-0648](tel:800-827-0648)

Hours: Monday through Friday,
7:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. ET

Vets Center call center

[877-927-8387](tel:877-927-8387)

Hours: 24/7

White House VA hotline

[855-948-2311](tel:855-948-2311)

Hours: 24/7

Veterans Crisis Line

[800-273-8255](tel:800-273-8255), Select 1

Hours: 24/7

Websites and Contact Info.

We have 2 websites, one on Facebook, search the groups for 1st Battalion 52nd Infantry Bamberg Germany. The other site is on the Ning network at <http://deltacompany-52nd-inf.ning.com/>. Each site is a private site where you need to have served in 1-52 to be able to enter. Please answer the question when requesting to enter these groups. My contact information is either by phone at 507-696-8429 or Email at 1.52.cold.war.vets@gmail.com or LMJWRB@msn.com

SpecOpsNet.org

SpecOpsNet.org is a NO FEE job list announcing positions primarily in the defense industry. Most, but not all, positions require some form of clearance.

The list began in 1994 as an effort to help military special operators find work at the end of their military careers. Since then, the range of jobs announced has expanded to include positions in intelligence, information technology, logistics, transportation, aviation, medicine, training, program and project management and other work veterans of all services might find valuable. If a veteran conceivably would take the position, we generally launch it.

We keep no records. We do not have a position database. We 'fire and forget' announcements. They are launched FIFO - first in, first out. We use the following general convention for our announcements:

One announcement per message. The message subject is: the position title, the location, and any clearance requirement. For example: Communications Specialist (Afghanistan)(TS/SCI req'd).

The announcement is in the text of the message, not as attachment.

The POC information is clearly stated at either the beginning or end of the announcement.

If you see something of interest, forward a message directly to the POC listed in the message - not to me nor the list. We hire no one. We merely run the list. Delete all messages you don't care to read.

The list is my free-time, volunteer effort and that of my good friend who performs the system administration. We reiterate this is a NO FEE list. We charge no one. We ask for no compensation. Decisions on what gets sent to the list are entirely mine - for better or worse.

Additional list information can be found on the Frequently Asked Questions page

at <http://www.specopsnet.org/faq.html>

To subscribe to the mailing list, complete the online form

at <https://lists.specopsnet.org/list/jobs.lists.specopsnet.org>. Experience shows that .mil and some company domains reject mail from specopsnet.org causing automatic unsubscription. To help avoid this issue put 'specopsnet.org' in your whitelist, and/or don't subscribe an email address with a .mil domain. Opt instead for other email providers, such as gmail, hotmail, or yahoo email addresses.

Information on how to submit job announcements for posting to the list can be found on the website

at http://www.specopsnet.org/posting_jobs.html

We do not sell or share the subscriber list nor will we ever sell or share the list. Our only interest is hearing of successes from employers who find employees and list members who find work. Knowing this list connects people and jobs is sufficient.

If you have any questions, comments, or feedback please feel free to send email to zak@specopsnet.org. I'll attempt to answer it as quickly as I can.

Thank you. May God bless all those who serve and all those who care for them.

De Oppresso Liber.

G.M. "zak" Kozak

USA Special Forces, Retired

SFA D-4379-L

zak@SpecOpsNet.org

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