



Our Foxwood Veterans – WE SALUTE YOU!



Every effort was made to personally contact every one of our Foxwood neighbors for information regarding service in the Armed Forces. If your name is not listed, or if the information is incorrect, please forgive us. Some phone numbers were "out of order". (Only those living are listed.)

BUDDY ANDREOTTA (#16)
US ARMY 1947-1948, 1950-1952

TONY AUGUSTA (#220)
US ARMY 1967-1969

TOM BARRETT (#107)
US ARMY 1967-1968

CHARLES BENSON (#279)
US ARMY 1956-1958

BOB BOSWELL (#235)
US NAVY (WW II) 1944-1946

AL BRISOTTI (#234)
US COAST GUARD 1956-1964

DOMINICK CAPOBIANCO (#94)
US ARMY 1966-1968

MIKE CATALANO (#6)
US NAVY 1947-1951

ART COLLINS (#61)
US NAVY 1948-1950

CHARLIE CORNETTA (#79)
US ARMY 1966-1967

MIKE CUOMO (#282)
US NAVY 1963-1967

NICK DeGRATTOLE (#104)
US ARMY (WWII) 1942-1944

JOE DiGREGORIO (#113)
US ARMY (KOREA) 1951-1953

DAN DISCOSIA (#80)
US NAVY 1961-1963

JERRY DOLSON (#251)
US ARMY (GERMANY) 1953-1956

FRANK DOYLE (#205)
US ARMY 1952-1954

JOHN DUNLEAVY (#88)
US NAVY 1957-1962

NELSON DUSSAULT (#26)
US NAVY (WWII & KOREA) 1942-1952

BOB EDWARDS (#276)
USAF (VIETNAM&GERMANY) 1969-1974

VICTOR FARINHA (#211)
US ARMY 1953-1954

KEVIN FINNEGAN (#224)
US ARMY 1966-1969

WILLIAM FORTE (#237)
US ARMY (KOREA) 1953-1955

BILL FORTUNATO (#225)
US MARINE CORPS 1962-1967

GEORGE GAFFGA (#63)
US COAST GUARD 1967-1969

ROBERT GARBARINO (#111)
US ARMY 1966-1969

JOSEPH GRAHAM (#215)
US ARMY (KOREA&VALLEY FORGE
ARMY HOSPITAL) 1964-1967

TONY GUARINO (#217)
USN (WWII-Atlantic/Pacific) 1943-1945

JOHN GUILFOYLE (#213)
US NAVY 1957-1961
COAST GUARD RESERVES (2 Yrs)
AIR NATIONAL GUARD (4 Yrs)

BOB HALL (#248)
US ARMY (GERMANY) 1955-1958

TOM HALL (#39)
US COAST GUARD 1958-1964

JAMES HANNON (#75)
US NAVY 1963-1968
USCG RESERVES 1977-1997

WOLFE HASSELBACH (#231)
US NAVY 1967-1971

JOSEPH HAUER (#212)
US ARMY 1961-1964

BILL HEIBERGER (#218)
US AIR FORCE (KOREA)

LES HOMAN (#241)
US ARMY AIR FORCE (WWII) 1943-1945

BILL HURSTER (#240)
US NAVY (WWII) 1943-1946

AL IOVINO (#82)
US ARMY (GERMANY) 1952-1953

FRED JANN (#268)
USAF (GREENLAND) 1964-1968

GENE KACZYNSKI (#123)
US NAVY 1954-1958

ALEX KAMINSKI (#253)
US NAVY 1950-1954

JOE LaGENNUSA (#142)
INACTIVE RESERVES 1955-1965

ED LANNING (#245)
US ARMY (KOREA) 1953-1955

RICHARD LISOSKI (#291)
 US ARMY (KOREA) 1952-1956
JOHN LOMBARDO (#229)
 US ARMY (VIETNAM) 1960-1963
PHIL MAZZOLLA (#265)
 USAF (ENGLAND) 1952-1955
ED McDOWELL (#15)
 US AIR FORCE 1948-1969
ROGER McCABE (#136)
 US COAST GUARD 1951-1954
JACK McINTYRE (#81)
 US ARMY (GERMANY)
TOM McKILLOP (#48)
 USA (WWII - GERMANY) 1943-1945
ED MENKE (#116)
 US NAVY 1956-1958
WALTER MICHALOWSKI (#49)
 US NAVY 1954-1958
RUSSELL MIGLIN (#258)
 US ARMY (WWII) 1943-1945
PETE MOSIA (#54)
 USMC (KOREA) 1953-1954
RICHARD O'CONNOR (#44)
 US AIR FORCE 1954-1957
GEORGE E. OLSEN (#267)
 US NAVY CB'S 1953-1959
 & US ARMY 1960-1962
JOE O'SHEA (#25)
 US ARMY 1957-1961
JOE PARISI (#252)
 US NAVY 1956-1958
FRANK RANNO (#221)
 US MARINE CORPS 1969-1973
ROY RAY (#203)
 US AIR FORCE (KOREA) 1951-1955

DICK REDICAN (#239)
 US AIR FORCE (PHILIPPINES &
 SAIGON) 1963-1967
CHARLES RICHARDS (#86)
 US ARMY 1958-1960
JOSEPH T. SPANO (#97)
 US AIR FORCE (KOREA) 32 Yrs SAC
JAMES SPATES (#263)
 US ARMY 1959-1961
WILLIAM SQUITIERI (#90)
 US NAVY 1952-1956
CASS STOLARSKI (#206)
 US ARMY (GERMANY) 1945-1946
BOB STOLZ (#96)
 US NAVY 1955-1959
WALTER STRUBEL (#264)
 US ARMY (GERMANY) 1956-1958
BERNIE TANNENBAUM (#236)
 US NAVY 1955-1959
JOHN TRIMORE (#101)
 US AIR FORCE (WWII) 1942-1946
AL TYLER (#29)
 US ARMY 1955-1958
ARTIE Van RIPER (#114)
 US NAVY 1955-1958
THOMAS Van RIPER (#9)
 US ARMY (VIETNAM) 1965-1967
JOHN VASCO (#27)
 US NAVY (WWII) 1943-1945
JIM WINDSOR (#261)
 US NAVY 1959-1962
TONY WITEK (#43)
 US ARMY (WWII) 1942-1944
BOB ZAPPULLA (#260)
 US AIR FORCE (SAC) 1961-1964

The Origin of Veterans' Day

In 1921, an unknown World War I American soldier was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. This site, on a hillside overlooking the Potomac River and the city of Washington, D.C., became the focal point of reverence for America's veterans.

Similar ceremonies occurred earlier in England and France, where an unknown soldier was buried in each nation's highest place of honor (in England, Westminster Abbey; in France, the Arc de Triomphe). These memorial gestures all took place on November 11, giving universal recognition to the celebrated ending of World War I fighting at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918 (the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month). The day became known as "Armistice Day." Armistice Day officially received its name in America in 1926 through a Congressional resolution. It became a national holiday 12 years later by similar Congressional action.

If the idealistic hope had been realized that World War I was "the War to end all wars," November 11 might still be called Armistice Day. But only a few years after the holiday was proclaimed, war broke out in Europe. Sixteen and one-half million Americans took part. Four hundred seven thousand of them died in service, more than 292,000 in battle.

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Armistice Day Changed To Honor All Veterans

The first celebration using the term Veterans Day occurred in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1947. Raymond Weeks, a World War II veteran, organized "National Veterans Day," which included a parade and other festivities, to honor all veterans. The event was held on November 11, then designated Armistice Day. Later, U.S. Representative Edward Rees of Kansas proposed a bill that would change Armistice Day to Veterans Day. In 1954, Congress passed the bill that President Eisenhower signed proclaiming November 11 as Veterans Day.

Raymond Weeks received the Presidential Citizens Medal from President Reagan in November 1982. Weeks' local parade and ceremonies are now an annual event celebrated nationwide.

On Memorial Day 1958, two more unidentified American war dead were brought from overseas and interred in the plaza beside the unknown soldier of World War I. One was killed in World War II, the other in the Korean War. In 1984, an unknown serviceman from the Vietnam War was placed alongside the others. The remains from Vietnam were exhumed May 14, 1998, identified as Air Force 1st Lt. Michael Joseph Blassie, and removed for burial. To honor these men, symbolic of all Americans who gave their lives in all wars, an Army honor guard, the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), keeps day and night vigil.

A law passed in 1968 changed the national commemoration of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. It soon became apparent, however, that November 11 was a date of historic significance to many Americans. Therefore, in 1978 Congress returned the observance to its traditional date.

National Ceremonies Held at Arlington National Cemetery The focal point for official, national ceremonies for Veterans Day continues to be the memorial amphitheater built around the Tomb of the Unknowns. At 11 a.m. on November 11, a combined color guard representing all military services executes "Present Arms" at the tomb. The nation's tribute to its war dead is symbolized by the laying of a presidential wreath. The bugler plays "taps." The rest of the ceremony takes place in the amphitheater.

Veterans Day ceremonies at Arlington and elsewhere are coordinated by the President's Veterans Day National Committee. Chaired by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the committee represents national veterans organizations.

Governors of many states and U.S. territories appoint Veterans Day chairpersons who, in cooperation with the National Committee and the Department of Defense, arrange and promote local ceremonies

Facts about Tomb of the Unknown Soldier:

- -His gloves are wet so he does not lose his grip on the rifle
- -He carries the rifle on the shoulder away from the tomb.
- -The guards are changed every 30 minutes, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- -The guard must stand between 5'10" and 6'2" and his waist size must be no bigger than 30".
- -The guard takes 21 steps during his walk across the tomb. It alludes to the 21 gun salute.
- -The guard also hesitates for 21 seconds after his about face to begin his return walk.
- -The guards cannot drink any alcohol or swear in public for the rest of their lives.
- -They must also commit two years to guard the tomb and live in the barracks underneath it.
 - -They must not disgrace the uniform or the tomb in any way.
- -The first six months that a guard is on duty, he cannot talk to anyone or watch television. Anytime away from the tomb is spent studying the 175 people who are laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery.
- -They have very thick soled shoes to keep the heat and cold from their feet. They also have metal heel plates to make the loud clicking sound as they come to a halt.