

HANGER TALK

NEWSLETTER OF EAA CHAPTER 58

OGDEN, UTAH

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Chapter 58 meets monthly on the **SECOND Thursday of the month**. Meetings are held at 7:00pm at Ogden Hinkley Airport Terminal. Other meetings are held "on site" in members' hangers, shops, or garages. Onsite meeting locations are announced in the newsletter.

This Month's Meeting: "On Site"

Location: Ogden Airport Terminal Building

Subject: 2 Weeks to Taxie

Thursday, 10 November 2011 1900 HRS, 0300 Z, or 7:00 PM

PREZ SEZ:

This time of year is a really busy time for me and I can't believe another month has gone by, but here we are again. As the good flying weather and daylight hours become scarce and the temperatures plummet it is good to remember how blessed we are to live in a country that has the prosperity and freedoms which allow us to have the opportunity to build and fly our own aircraft. While we perhaps lament not being able to fly as often as we would like, I am thankful each day that I live at a time and place that I can do more

than watch the birds as the sole masters of the sky. Take a moment to ponder for yourself these thoughts and perhaps some more profound than my own simple meditations.

I would like to thank Glen Gunther again for his presentation last month on metallurgy and Ed McKenney for his discussion on formation flying. I appreciate the contributions of each of you. It is when we pull together that we are a help to each other as we each try to learn a little more and share a little more of our mutual love of aviation.

This month we will once again have a chance to hear a bit from Ed McKenney as he shares his recent experience with "Two Weeks to Taxi" building a Sportsman 2+2. Then, oh yes, you get to hear from me. I will be making a presentation on landing gear and its effects on handling characteristics under various conditions. This was a subject which really caught my attention and interest when I was designing my little jet and has been the Achilles heel of some well known designs. This is probably a subject on which a discussion could go on for hours, but I am doing my best to boil it down to some interesting and salient points.

I hope to see you all there.

Todd Parker, Prez

FROM THE EDITOR:

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ADDRESS HAS CHANGED!!! The old address has been given to another party and so we got reassigned. The box number is C-3.

The official mailing address for the chapter is:

EAA CHAPTER 58
3815 AIRPORT ROAD
OGDEN, UTAH 84405

The location of the Chapter web is www.eaa58.org.

Young Eagles

POC: Tom Holt (tom.holt@zionsbank.com) (801-497-0364)

Flights Through December 2010: 500

Flights In 2011: 111

Next Event: Spring 2012

History of Veterans Day

World War I – known at the time as “The Great War” - officially ended when the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, in the Palace of Versailles outside the town of Versailles, France. However, fighting ceased seven months earlier when an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, between the Allied nations and Germany went into effect on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. For that reason, November 11, 1918, is generally regarded as the end of “the war to end all wars.”



Soldiers of the 353rd Infantry near a church at Stenay, Meuse in France, wait for the end of hostilities. This photo was taken at 10:58 a.m., on November 11, 1918, two minutes before the armistice ending World War I went into effect

In November 1919, President Wilson proclaimed November 11 as the first commemoration of Armistice Day with the following words: "To us in America, the reflections of Armistice Day will be filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the councils of the nations..."

The original concept for the celebration was for a day observed with parades and public meetings and a brief suspension of business beginning at 11:00 a.m.

The United States Congress officially recognized the end of World War I when it passed a concurrent resolution on June 4, 1926, with these words:

Whereas the 11th of November 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far reaching war in human annals and the resumption by the people of the United States of peaceful relations with other nations, which we hope may never again be severed, and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations; and

Whereas the legislatures of twenty-seven of our States have already declared November 11 to be a legal holiday: Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President of the United States is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11 and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of friendly relations with all other peoples.

An Act (52 Stat. 351; 5 U. S. Code, Sec. 87a) approved May 13, 1938, made the 11th of November in each year a legal holiday—a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as "Armistice Day." Armistice Day was primarily a day set aside to honor veterans of World War I, but in 1954, after World War II had required the greatest mobilization of soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen in the Nation's history; after American forces had fought aggression in Korea, the 83rd Congress, at the urging of the veterans service organizations, amended the Act of 1938 by striking out the word "Armistice" and inserting in its place the word "Veterans." With the approval of this legislation (Public Law 380) on June 1, 1954, November 11th became a day to honor American veterans of all wars.

Later that same year, on October 8th, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the [first "Veterans Day Proclamation"](#) which stated: "In order to insure proper and widespread observance of this anniversary, all veterans, all veterans' organizations, and the entire citizenry will wish to join hands in the common purpose. Toward this end, I am designating the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as Chairman of a Veterans Day National Committee, which shall include such other persons as the Chairman may select, and which will coordinate at the national level necessary planning for the observance. I

am also requesting the heads of all departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the Government to assist the National Committee in every way possible."



President Eisenhower signing HR7786, changing Armistice Day to Veterans Day. From left: Alvin J. King, Wayne Richards, Arthur J. Connell, John T. Nation, Edward Rees, Richard L. Trombla, Howard W. Watts

On that same day, President Eisenhower sent [a letter to the Honorable Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs \(VA\)](#), designating him as Chairman of the Veterans Day National Committee.

In 1958, the White House advised VA's General Counsel that the 1954 designation of the VA Administrator as Chairman of the Veterans Day National Committee applied to all subsequent VA Administrators. Since March 1989 when VA was elevated to a cabinet level department, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs has served as the committee's chairman.

The Uniform Holiday Bill (Public Law 90-363 (82 Stat. 250)) was signed on June 28, 1968, and was intended to ensure three-day weekends for Federal employees by celebrating four national holidays on Mondays: Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Columbus Day. It was thought that these extended weekends would encourage travel, recreational and cultural activities and stimulate greater industrial and commercial production. Many states did not agree with this decision and continued to celebrate the holidays on their original dates.

The first Veterans Day under the new law was observed with much confusion on October 25, 1971. It was quite apparent that the commemoration of this day was a matter of historic and patriotic significance to a great number of our citizens, and so on September

20th, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford signed Public Law 94-97 (89 Stat. 479), which returned the annual observance of Veterans Day to its original date of November 11, beginning in 1978. This action supported the desires of the overwhelming majority of state legislatures, all major veterans service organizations and the American people.

Veterans Day continues to be observed on November 11, regardless of what day of the week on which it falls. The restoration of the observance of Veterans Day to November 11 not only preserves the historical significance of the date, but helps focus attention on the important purpose of Veterans Day: A celebration to honor America's veterans for their patriotism, love of country, and willingness to serve and sacrifice for the common good.