

Missions for America  
*Semper vigilans!*  
*Semper volans!*



## The Coastwatcher

Newsletter of the Thames River Composite Squadron  
GON

Connecticut Wing  
Civil Air Patrol

<http://capct075.web.officelive.com/default.aspx>

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### *SCHEDULE OF COMING EVENTS*

10 JUL-TRCS Meeting-Commander's Call  
14 JUL-Rifle Event #4  
12-14 JUL-Casa Wojtcuk Bivouac  
17 JUL-TRCS  
21 JUL-CTWG SAREX-Airborne Photo Course  
21 JUL-04 AUG-Nat'l. ES Academy  
24 JUL-TRCS  
31 JUL-TRCS-Senior First Aid/CPR Course  
  
04 AUG-Basic Communications Course  
04-05 AUG-Westover Air Show  
11 AUG-CTWG SAREX/Cadet Ball  
18 AUG-Rifle Event #5  
18 AUG-CTWG SAREX  
22-23 AUG-CAP Nat'l A/S Ed Academy  
24-26 AUG-CAP National Conference  
15 SEP-Advanced Communications Course  
15 SEP-CTWG Rifle Tournament  
16 SEP-WWI Day at Olde Rhinebeck  
21-23 SEP-USAF Compliance Inspection  
29 SEP-Wings Over Westerly 1000-1500

10-11 OCT-NER A/S Education Academy  
12-14 CT-NER Conference  
20 OCT-Commander's Cup Rocket Competition  
03 NOV-Basic Communications Course  
10 NOV-CTWG Conference-Cromwell

### COMMENTARY ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

by  
*Sagittarius Rectus*

It has been my custom, these many years to celebrate the independence of the thirteen united states from Great Britain by two acts. I honor the Founders and read *The Declaration of Independence* and I honor the former subjects of King George by adjourning to a rifle range and "shooting at a mark."

I enjoy re-reading the "Declaration" because I love to consider its Enlightenment roots derived from seminal thinkers such as Newton, Locke, Hume, Francis Hutcheson and Adam Smith.

The argument presented as *The Declaration of Independence* closely follows the standard pattern of a syllogism first formalized by Aristotle. Although highly rhetorical in content, the Declaration remains logical throughout, and follows a pattern in which general assumptions and specific facts are interwoven to reason from what ought to be the bonds between a people and their government to the necessity of repudiating those bonds and forming a new political state.

Newton's contribution, interpreted by Locke, is that of a rational universe, governed by natural law which is applicable to societal organizations. The opening paragraphs of The Declaration moves from the implications of natural rights to the right to resist and ultimately to replace a government if its long-term policies result in despotism.

The central part of The Declaration states specifically those abuses of and attacks on natural rights which have forced the thirteen united states to repudiate its allegiance to King George III and Great Britain.

The concluding paragraphs demonstrate the reluctance of the thirteen states to dissolve the political bonds based upon their efforts to seek redress of their grievances by appeals to the Court and Parliament of Great Britain. When these efforts failed, logic demanded the final necessity of separation.

Anyway, I suspect that most citizens have never read *The Declaration of Independence* in its entirety so I present it here. Perhaps you will join me in my quaint custom. May it be a tonic which rejuvenates your political spirits. Thank you, Thomas Jefferson. Now it is time to go out and shoot at a mark.

### **In Congress, July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776**

#### The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new

government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare, is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus

marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island: Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

Connecticut: Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

New York: William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

New Jersey: Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania: Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware: Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

Maryland: Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

North Carolina: William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

South Carolina: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

Georgia: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton

### **CADET MEETING MINUTES**

*03 July, 2012*

*submitted by*

*C/CMsgt Brendan Schultz*

The meeting began with PT; mile run, push ups, and sit-and-reach.

C/1Lt Wojtuck lectured on methods for preparing a lesson. C/MSgt VanDevander delivered a safety lesson on fireworks.

2Lt Cyrus Gardner, a student and the US Submarine Base and a new senior member was introduced. Lt Gardner is a former cadet and has served in both Virginia and North Carolina.

### **SENIOR MEETING MINUTES**

*03 July, 2012*

No specific individual or group training was planned. Officers worked on individual projects.

### **AEROSPACE CURRENT EVENTS**

#### *C-130 Lost Fighting South Dakota Fire*

A Lockheed C-130J Hercules from the 145<sup>th</sup> Airlift Wing, North Carolina National Guard crashed while attempting to suppress the White Draw fire in South Dakota. Latest reports indicate that several of the six man crew survived. The Air Force temporarily grounded the seven other tankers but normal operations have been resumed.



*C-130 equipped with Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System disperses stream of retardant.  
(USAF photo)*

For videos of C-130 airborne fire fighting, go to:

<http://video.search.yahoo.com/search/video?p=c-130+fire+fighter>

## *ISS Crew Returns Safely*

Earlier this week, three crew members returned to earth from the International Space Station. Landing in Kazakhstan by parachute after a six month mission were Donald Pettit (USA), Andre Kuipers (European Space Agency), and Oleg Kononenko, the mission commander.



*Helicopter and ground crews approach the Soyuz TMA-03M capsule.*

*(Reuters/Pool News photo)*



*The Douglas F3D-2Q Skyknight was originally designed as an all-weather interceptor. The scored victories in Korea and were utilized for electronics warfare in Vietnam where they were known as "Willie the Whale."*



*The Grumman F9F-8P Cougar was the swept wing lineal descendent of the straight winged Panther. This -8P photo-recce ship at Miramar prominently displays its camera apertures.*

## **AVIATION HISTORY**

*Our Continuing Salute to USMC Aviation on its 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday Anniversary*

*Electronic Warfare and Photoreconnaissance Aircraft*



*The Grumman F7F-3P Tigercat was the first twin engine fighter to enter USMC service. Unsuitable for carrier operations, the Tigercat flew as a night fighter in Korea scoring two aerial victories. The -3P was photo ship conversion.*



*This RF-8G Crusader is the unarmed photo-recce version of the F-8, ironically known as "the last of the gunfighters."*



*Grumman's EA-6B Prowler replaced the Skyknight and provides electronic counter measures and signal intelligence services for the US military.*