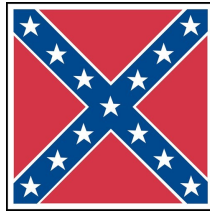


**RETURN THE
CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG**



**TO THE OPEN AIR FLAG MUSEUM
IN
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
Wichita, Kansas**



Honoring our American Confederate Veterans
of all races who served under the
Confederate Battle Flag



The purpose of this information handout is to share information about the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG that had its home in the Open Air Flag Museum in Veterans Memorial Park. The flag flew there on a flag pole for over 40 years without incident.

I personally reached out to Wichita City Mayor Jeff Longwell and the Veterans Memorial Park, Inc. Board of Directors and was denied the courtesy of being included in the controversy that was taking place behind closed doors. To my knowledge, no open discussion was ever permitted.

I am a US NAVY veteran, Wichita tax payer and voluntarily walk the grounds of Veterans Memorial Park picking up trash and making the park presentable to visitors. I believe I qualified to be a part of this discussion. But to no avail.

Time has passed and nothing ever surfaced from the mayor's office and no information from the Board of Directors of Veterans Memorial Park. If anything was ever aired in the media, I must have missed it but I don't think it ever made it to the news media in the first place.

On September 14, 2015, I received a communication that said the Wichita City Park and Recreation Board was going to meet at 2:00 PM that same day. If I had not received this tip, the board would have voted to recommend that the Confederate Battle Flag be permanently removed from the Open Air Flag Museum in Veterans Memorial Park.

I hurriedly rescheduled my appointments that day and made my way to the 11th floor and to the board chambers.

I asked to address the board in support of the Confederate Battle Flag. After opening remarks and a parade of people stating their opinion, it came my turn to speak. I felt like the little boy David of the Old Testament going up against big government... Goliath.

I am not an accomplished speaker like some of the previous people. I wanted to make it clear that everyone was talking about the wrong flag. Everyone was saying "Confederate Flag". It is the Confederate Battle Flag". A flag of honor and in its rightful place in Veterans Memorial Park Open Air Museum.

The Confederate Battle Flag was only used in combat. The Union Army had a battle flag that was the stars and stripes.

Confederate veterans, black, white, Mexican, Cherokee Indians, Chinese and volunteers from foreign countries fought and died under the shadow of the Confederate Battle Flag.

The Congress of the United States of America calls the soldiers and sailors "veterans".

Public Law 85-425 - [H. R. 358] 72 Stat. 133

"(e) For the purpose of this section, and section 433, the term 'veteran' includes a person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, and the term 'active, military or naval service' includes active service in such forces."

What a more fitting place to display the Confederate Battle Flag than in the Open Air Flag Museum in Veterans Memorial Park. They were American Veterans. Even the MIA-POW Flag honors their memory during the MIA-POW ceremony.

Education is the answer and key to unlock the truth and facts about the history of the Civil War.

Yes, I said EDUCATION! And I don't mean having some professor possibly force feed their prejudice, or biased opinion about the South. And that would include the twisted information about the Confederate Battle Flag.

I am almost 78 years old and having to do research to find out the facts about the Confederate Battle Flag. The history is rich and exciting to learn of the untold stories of both the black, white and other races that formed the Confederate Army and Navy. They fought side by side!!!

Did you know there are many Confederate veterans buried in Wichita and Kansas? Taking down the Confederate Battle Flag dishonors these American veterans and their families.

In the pages to follow, I show you pictures of people and organizations that have honored or misused both the American Flag and the Confederate Flag. Some people will be offended by either flag.

If someone looks at the Confederate Battle Flag and says they are offended, for what ever reason, should we take down the flag?

A person standing right next to the person who said the Confederate Battle Flag offended them looks at the American Flag and says, that flag offends me, for whatever reason, should we take down the American Flag as well? What is the difference? They are both offended.

If we could educate these two people and give them the truth, facts and knowledge, I would venture to say our world would be a better place to live in. Knowledge is power!!!!

Children brought up in a home will more then likely form the opinions their parents hold. If these children come from a black family, a white family or a Mexican family, I would venture to say a prejudice view point will be handed down from one generation to the next. It will go on and on. Prejudice feeds on itself.

The facts, the truth, an open mind and knowledge will open the door to the common ground of understanding.

Stop those that are trying to erase our culture and history. The coming generations are in real danger of becoming detached from the past. If we have no past, how can we have a future?

If we say that we have no sin, we are deceiving ourselves and the truth is not in us. 1 John 1:8.

The Confederate Battle Flag needs to be put back in it's place of honor. Good or bad is only in the eyes of the beholder.

If it offends you, turn away. If you honor it because it represents American Veterans, then honor it through education.

Tell the truth about the Confederate Battle Flag and help keep it out of the hands of those who would misuse it and hide behind it's rich and honorable history in combat. A lot of World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War and other war veterans take pride in the "Rebel Spirit".

American veterans have a common bond and spirit when they display their Confederate Battle Flag...
DUTY - HONOR - COUNTRY.

The Congress of the United States of America calls them all... 'veterans'.

Confederate Medals of Honor were awarded later to soldiers and sailors who distinguished themselves by their gallantry. There were many POW-MIA Civil War American veterans on both sides.

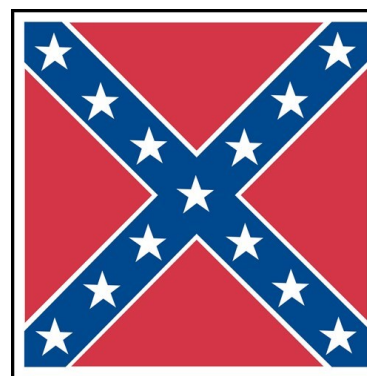


Birthplace of The Confederate Battle Flag
Marker, B-261

During the First Battle of Manassas, amid the smoke of combat, troops found it difficult to distinguish between Union and Confederate flags. Generals P.G.T. Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and Quartermaster General William L. Cabell met near here in September 1861 and approved the first Confederate battle flag; a square red flag with blue diagonally crossed bars, and 12 stars. This pattern was adapted for use in other battle flags and was incorporated into the Confederate national flag in 1863. Beauregard's headquarters also hosted the 1 Oct. 1861 Fairfax Court House conference, during which Confederate President Davis and his generals plotted strategy.



CONFEDERATE FLAG



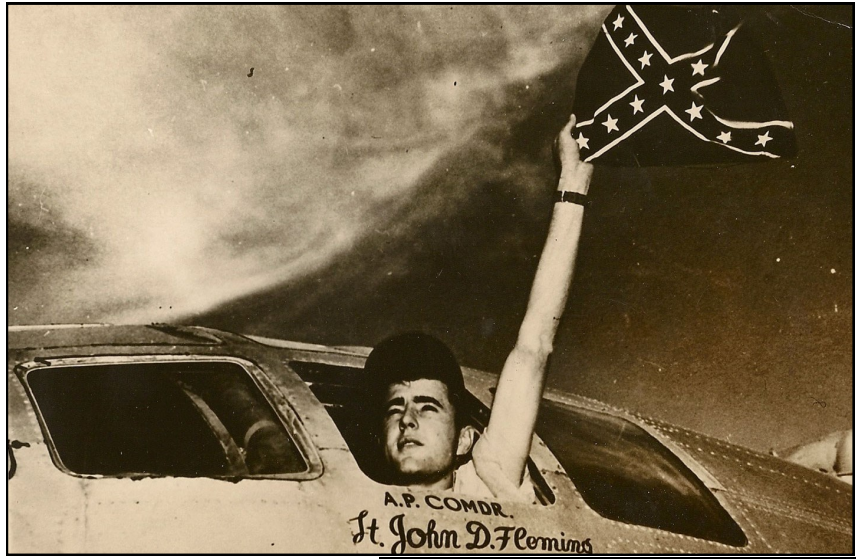
CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

There is no way anyone, even Congress, can control the use of a flag in America today. The Confederate Battle Flag as well as the American flag is honored by some and hated and dishonored by others. Some even stomp and burn these honorable flags because they find them offensive.



All of these examples show how a flag can be hijacked, misused, abused and dishonored. No one has control of the use of a flag in American!

Our American military fighting men and women have used the Confederate Battle Flag in combat, as a sense of American fighting spirit. History records the bravery of the Confederate soldier and sailor in combat and marching forward facing a more superior, well equipped and trained Union army.



The American veteran has and will always use this Confederate Battle Flag as a symbol of our fighting spirit. When the chips are down... you need that edge that some times could be the determining factor of life or death. It's not about being OFFENDED!

Even politicians use the Confederate Battle Flag of honor.



1948 Democratic Presidential Convention



President Carter used the Confederate Battle Flag



President Kennedy accepting a Confederate Battle Flag.
(Rumor has it he flew the Confederate Battle Flag in WW II on his PT Boat!)

The Confederate Battle Flag was a flag of honor and still is today. It was not offensive back then. What has changed? I suggest to you, it is in the eyes of the beholder.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans condemns in the strongest possible terms the use of the Confederate Battle Flag or any other flag, seal, title or name bearing any relationship whatsoever to the Confederate States of America or the armed forces of that Government of the Confederate States of America by individuals or groups of individuals, organized or unorganized, who espouse political extremism or racial superiority.

A national discussion following the recent shootings in South Carolina has turned to whether the Confederate flag should be flown in public spaces.

In Wichita, a Confederate Battle Flag flies in the John S. Stevens Pavilion at Veterans Memorial Plaza near downtown. The flag was originally placed in the pavilion in 1976 as part of the nation's bicentennial.

At the time, 13 historic flags were chosen for display by local teachers, politicians, city officials, veterans and residents. The flags were chosen to commemorate "the diversity of purposes and peoples who have contributed to this Country's enrichment," a plaque reads at the site.

The Confederate Battle Flag was chosen in order to be inclusive to all who fought in the Civil War, according to the late Philip Blake, who led the efforts to restore the pavilion beginning in 2003.

There have been no recent complaints about the Confederate Battle Flag that has been displayed daily for nearly four decades, according to Van Williams, a city spokesman. The flag pavilion is maintained by the city's parks department.

"I think a lot of people don't realize it is there," said City Council member Lavonta Williams, who is black. "But as I look at it, I realize it is a very controversial topic.

"That flag is offensive to people who come to Wichita, especially African-American people from the South who understand and know what that flag means. I think we need to reach out to the stakeholders of that pavilion and make sure we can determine some changes because it is offensive."

Ted Ayres, who helped develop a World War II memorial in Veterans Memorial Park, said the flag pavilion was initially designed to show or identify flags involved with the development of the United States.

"I am not supporting, I don't identify and am not a part of the Confederate states and what that flag stands for," Ayres said Tuesday. "But it is part of American history and was clearly a significant part of our nation's development, right or wrong.

"With current events the way they are, it is certainly a topic of discussion."

In South Carolina, where nine black churchgoers were slain last week in what has been called a hate crime, lawmakers are debating removing a Confederate flag that flies on the Statehouse grounds.

Kansas military historian Arnold Schofield from Fort Scott said the Confederate battle flag does not symbolize or represent what it did during the Civil War.

"During the war, the regimental battle flag rallied troops on the battlefield," Schofield said. "Today that same battle flag through the passage of time has evolved into a political and social symbol that really doesn't have anything to do with the Civil War.

“It is a symbol that some people, mostly those in the South, that represents the epitome of their Southern heritage, their Southern white heritage. You have other citizens of the South who believe that flag is an atrocious reminder of the antebellum South before the Civil War when they were slaves.”

There is nothing wrong, Schofield said, with displaying historic battle flags – numerous states across the nation have done that. The Confederate Battle Flag in Wichita is displayed in that context with other historic flags, creating an outdoor flag museum.

The Confederate Battle Flag is about symbolism, said Mark McCormick, director of the Kansas African American Museum.

“If they take it down, the everyday lives of African-Americans will be exactly the same,” McCormick said. “Our problems are much more complex than the symbolism of a flag. It makes me sad that we have never gotten to the point that we can get past these differences.

“So OK, if they take that flag down, what did we win? It is a hollow victory because we are focusing on a symptom rather than the actual disease.”

Alan Keyes - Former United Nations Ambassador said...

The race by lawmakers in South Carolina and other states to remove the Confederate flag from public display is a misguided attempt to bury the nation's warts-and-all history, says Alan Keyes, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.



Keyes, a three-time GOP presidential candidate, told "The Steve Malzberg Show" in an interview Tuesday on Newsmax TV that people shouldn't forget that the American flag also has a controversial past as well.

"It's absurd. The American flag, the one we revere, used to fly on slave ships plying the slave trade back and forth," he said.

"I thought we had spent a lot of time healing those wounds, but whenever these politicians want to reopen them, they act as if Robert E. Lee and others who fought bravely under that flag of the Confederacy were simply doing some evil work regardless of the liberty they thought they were toiling. That's a shame."

Efforts to remove the Confederate flag from the grounds of the South Carolina Statehouse in Columbia accelerated this week following the murder of nine black churchgoers in Charleston by a white racist who had posed for pictures with the flag.

Keyes wondered if one day we will apply the same argument to abortion to remove the American flag.

"Fifty, sixty years from now when America has, I pray, come to its senses about killing innocent babies in the womb, you think they ought to ban the American flag that now flies over that atrocity because people in this country were going down a path that sanctioned it as if it were some kind of right — when in fact it's the deepest kind of wrong?" he said.

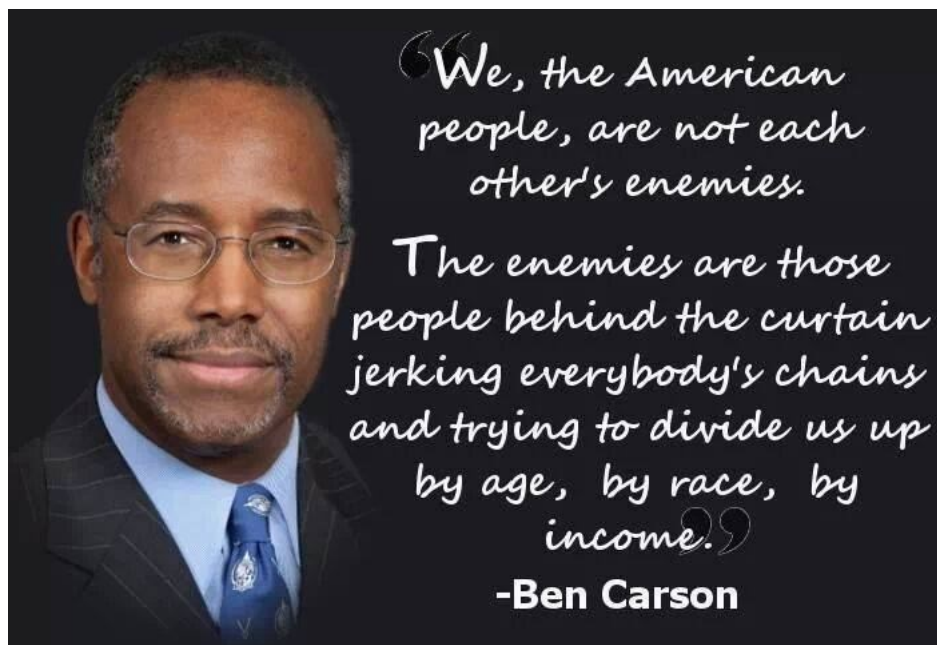
"We ought to be more forgiving of the history of our past because we're laying a record that is going to come in for deeper [scrutiny] in the future."

Keyes also noted that while politicians are chomping at the bit in anger, the families of some of the victims have forgiven the alleged killer, Dylann Roof, for his horrifying killing spree.

"Because of their Christian hearts and faith, they have looked the individual in the eye with the forgiveness that Christ demands. Yes?"

And yet all the politicians are ready to tar and feather one another for supposed crimes because you're not coming out about this and about that," he said.

"They ignore the spirit of Christ. They ignore what I think is the real focus of this whole episode, which is more about Christianity than it is about race. More about what's happening to our faith than about what is being done by a deranged ... individual now being treated as if he represents every white person in America."



Ben Carson, the only major African American candidate running for president in 2016, said Monday that removing the Confederate battle flag from South Carolina's statehouse grounds won't do anything to change the nation's racial dynamics.

"The issue is not the flag so much as it is how people think," Mr. Carson, a Republican, said in a telephone interview with The Wall Street Journal. "What's in their heart? You can get rid of every Confederate flag in the world but if you're still being motivated by the wrong emotion it's not going to solve any problem."

There are 13 flags at the John S. Stevens pavilion at Veterans Memorial Plaza near downtown Wichita. In addition to the Confederate Battle Flag, some of the other flags are the Columbus Standard; the Viking Banner of Leif Ericson; Great Britain's Union Jack; the 13-star flag; the French Tricolor, symbolizing France's involvement in the development of the United States; the 34-star flag representing when Kansas became a state; the 48-star flag; and the 50-star flag.

At a City Commission meeting in July of 1975, final acceptance of the concept was approved on a motion presented by Commissioner and former mayor, John S. Stevens. Before completion of the project, Commissioner Stevens died, and at the dedication of the monument on Veterans Day in 1977, the completed monument was dedicated in his honor. Because it was intended that a Veterans Memorial Park would be built there sometime in the future, it was named the "John S. Stevens Veterans Memorial Park."

The Confederate Battle Flag.

It was included because the entire display was to honestly depict the forces which profoundly affected the molding and definition of the American Character. To do this, both sides had to be given recognition. The "Confederate Flag," also known as the "Stars and Bars," was rejected because it honored the Confederacy itself, while the Battle Flag, also known as the "Southern Cross," was felt to recognize the Southern troops. Troops that Congress of the United States of America called VETERANS. (Public Law 85-425 - [H. R. 358] 72 Stat. 133)

Since the War Between The States, the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG, not the Confederate Flag, has been used to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers... of all races.

It wasn't until the late 1950's and 1960's that the Confederate Battle Flag was used by the KKK and other hate groups. Those that use the flag to honor their ancestors do not promote the hate and stupid ideas that those who abuse it do. There are many blacks who also respect the flag due to the fact that their ancestors served with the Confederate Army. The Confederate Battle Flag was designed to save lives in July of 1861; it was approved for use in September of 1861. What is brought forth when a person or group condemns the Confederate Battle Flag is the total ignorance of the history behind the flag and the facts surrounding it. It is these misunderstood facts that have tempered an otherwise honorable flag into a flag of controversy.

Mr. Edgerton is a black man and a life member of the NAACP. His views are very different from the majority of the NAACP membership, but he is proud to defend the Confederate Battle Flag. Look through any documentation that you can find and I am very sure that no one will ever find a document that clearly states that the Confederate Battle Flag was designed specifically for the purpose of slavery and hate. Those who harbor these ideas are ignorant of the facts as the facts are written. The people who promote this ill-founded idea do so not to heal but to obtain money for their cause. If they could find a better way to raise money, they would not worry about the Confederate Battle Flag.

On December 6, 1960, a little more than three years after the first indication of an attempt to organize an observance by Congress, President Dwight D. Eisenhower did something that has been overlooked when discussion of the Confederate Battle Flag comes up. It was on this day that President Eisenhower issued a proclamation declaring observance of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War. It was labeled Civil War Proclamation No. 3882. In this proclamation, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, "invited all of the people of our country to take a direct and active part in the Centennial of the Civil War."

Eisenhower Proclamation - Civil War Proclamation No. 3882

By The President of The United States of America: The years 1961-1965 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the American Civil War

The war was America's most tragic experience. But like all truly great tragedies, it carries with it an enduring lesson and a profound inspiration. It was a demonstration of heroism and sacrifice by men and women of both sides, who valued principles above life itself and whose devotion to duty is a proud part of our national inheritance.

Both sections of our magnificently reunited country sent into their armies men who become soldiers as good as any who ever fought under any flag. Military history records nothing finer than the courage and spirit displayed at such battles as Chickamauga, Antietam, Kennesaw Mountain and Gettysburg. That America could produce men so valiant and so enduring is a matter for deep and abiding pride.

The same spirit on the part of the people back home supported those soldiers through four years of great trial. That a Nation which contained hardly more than 30 million people, North and South together, could sustain 600,000 deaths without faltering is a lasting testimonial to something unconquerable in the American spirit. And that a transcending sense of unity and larger common purpose could, in the end, cause the men and women who had suffered so greatly to close ranks once the contest ended and to go on together to build a greater, freer and happier America must be a source of inspiration as long as our country may last.

By a joint resolution approved on September 7, 1957, the Congress established the Civil War Centennial Commission to coordinate the nationwide observances of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War. This resolution authorized and requested the President to issue proclamations inviting the people of the United States to participate in those observances.

NOW THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite all of the people of our country to take direct and active part in the Centennial of the Civil War.

I request all units and agencies of government, Federal, State and local, and their officials, to encourage, foster and participate in Centennial observances. And I especially urge our Nation's schools and colleges, its libraries and museums, its churches and religious bodies, its civic, service and patriotic organizations, its learned and professional societies, its arts, sciences and industries, and its informational media, to plan and carry out their own appropriate Centennial observances during the years 1961 to 1965; all to the end of enriching our knowledge and appreciation of this great chapter in our Nation's history and of making this memorial period truly a Centennial for all Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

By the President
Dwight D. Eisenhower

This took effect on December 6, 1960, just as the civil rights activities were starting. Coincidence, or perfect planning? The proclamation and observance originated in late 1956. It was done to observe and honor those who fought on both sides and to better understand what had happened. In the South, it was a chance to raise the Confederate Battle Flag, not in defiance of the civil rights movement, but to honor the men and women who died fighting under the flag for what they believed.

How does one keep a deranged person or organization from misusing the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG or the American Flag? The battle flag does not represent anything but the American veterans who fought and died under it in combat. IT'S A BATTLE FLAG.

We have a golden opportunity before us. By putting the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG back in it's place of honor in VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK, we can start the healing process through education. Educate people, young and old, with understanding, the truth and facts and teach the real use of the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG, not the misuse, and how it honors all races that fought and died in combat under it's shadow.

Let us remember the Confederate soldiers buried in Kansas. Allow fellow Kansans to honor their dead on Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Because Congress called them American Veterans.

Let's learn from text books in our schools about the rich history of Kansas and the way the War Between The States touched our State.

Did you know the term "UNITED STATES of AMERICA" came into existence because of the conflict between the Northern states and the Southern states?

Most impressions our young people learn are while they are living at home. Parents and grandparents are a big influence in the upbringing of our children. If we can get parents and grandparents to start teaching by example and working towards a better tomorrow and not living in the past, then we will be a better nation.

Education is a powerful tool combined with the facts and the truth.

And the fact is that the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG is nothing but a piece of colored cloth on a pole waving in the wind. It is in the eyes of the beholder that makes the difference. Good or bad, the choice lies in the hands of the educated or the uneducated. Those who think for themselves or those who want to be part of a mob mentality. Some will say it offends me and others will say it honors American veterans of all races. What better place of education then in a setting of honor and War Memorials.

By following the protocol and the original charter that was set forth in 1975 by the Wichita City Commission and with the blessing of Commissioner and former Mayor John S. Stevens, lets restore the OPEN AIR FLAG MUSEUM to it's original configuration and display all of the flags as it once was in VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK.

This short dissertation are good reasons to restore the CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG to it's rightful place of honor and dignity so our children can learn from the past and work for a brighter future.

Kansas Historical Society and Kansas Historical Foundations

SLEEPING HEROES in Kansas.

Lawrence, Kan. - Historians know that during the battle of Mine Creek, more than 300 Confederate soldiers were killed, many buried where they fell in unmarked graves.

Fort Scott, Kan. - Burials in Fort Scott National Cemetery include many Civil War casualties, including 13 Confederate soldiers, 63 Colored Troops and 16 Indian Troops.

Riley County Confederate Soldiers - Confederate 13 graves

And many more American Confederate Veteran soldiers are buried in Kansas.



**Honoring the
American Confederate Veteran**



On July 2, 2015 Wichita City Mayor Jeff Longwell said he wanted to hear from veterans about this issue.

I am Herb Duncan, a U S NAVY Vietnam War Veteran. The mayor would not accept my request to visit with him about this matter because I was volunteering to be a part of the solution.

I contacted the Veterans Memorial Park, Inc. board of directors and requested to attend the meeting with Mayor Jeff Longwell and the Veterans Memorial Park, Inc. and was refused. I wanted to be a part of the solution.

9/14/2015 - Ken Evens, Wichita Strategic Communications Director required three requirements to have the Confederate Battle Flag restored to it's place of honor in the Open Air Flag Museum in Veterans Memorial Park, Wichita, KS.

- 1) Honor the veterans.
- 2) Honors our history in Kansas.
- 3) Honors our citizens.

In this brief handout all three of these objectives have been met and surpassed.

"The issue is not the flag so much as it is how people think," Mr. Carson, a Republican, said in a telephone interview with The Wall Street Journal. "What's in their heart? You can get rid of every Confederate flag in the world but if you're still being motivated by the wrong emotion it's not going to solve any problem."

Ben Carson

"If they take it down, the everyday lives of African-Americans will be exactly the same," McCormick said. "Our problems are much more complex than the symbolism of a flag. It makes me sad that we have never gotten to the point that we can get past these differences.

"So OK, if they take that flag down, what did we win? It is a hollow victory because we are focusing on a symptom rather than the actual disease."

Mark McCormick, director of the Kansas African American Museum.

RECOMMENDATION

Be an example to others and demonstrate the willingness to do the right thing and not be moved by emotions, but rather by the facts, the truth and morality.

Restore the Confederate Battle Flag (not the Confederate flag) to it's rightful place of honor so our visitors, children and others can be taught that the price of freedom was high during the War Between The States. Over 214,938 American veterans, of all races, lost their lives. And for every veteran... they left behind a grieving family.

During the MIA-POW Ceremony, the American Union and Confederate Veterans will be honored and remembered as well as all other American Veterans still missing in action.

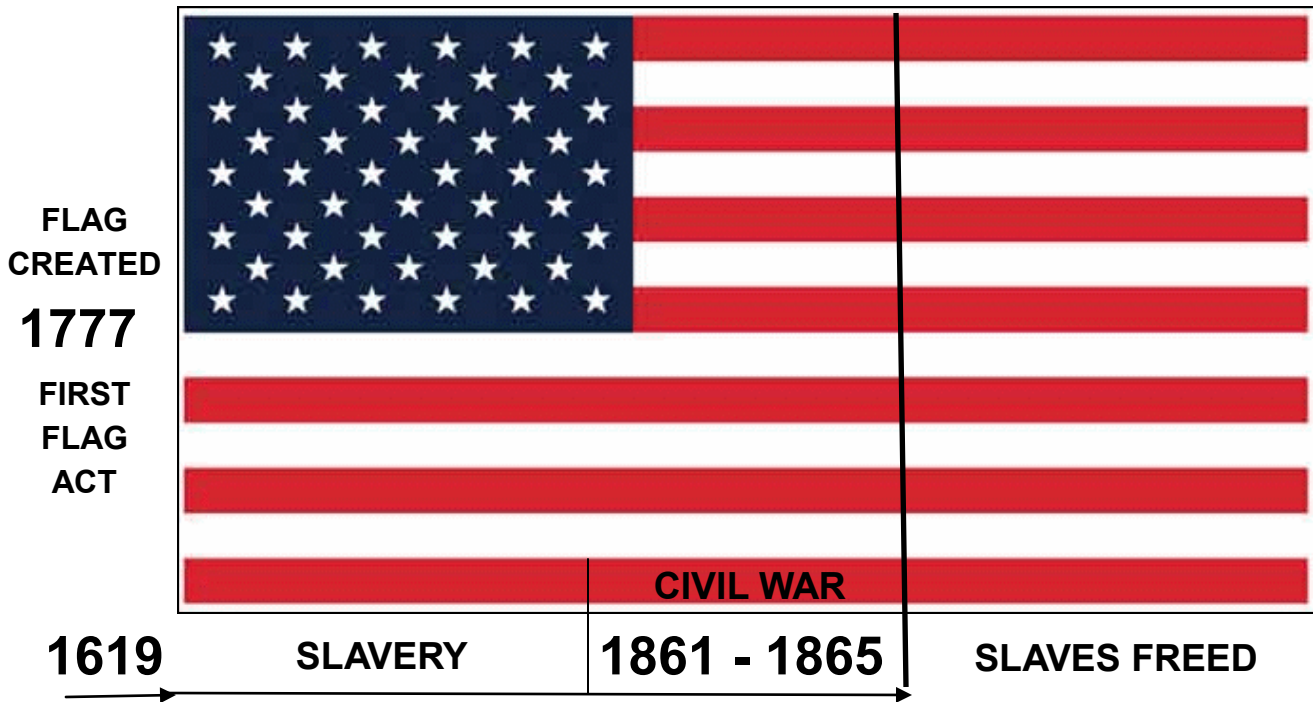
Education is the only answer to solve this problem. Education with the intent and purpose to tell the truth from facts, in an unprejudiced format.

Changing of the heart needs to start in the family environment. Parents need to take responsibility and teach by example and by doing this simple thing, we can change the course of history in Wichita, in Kansas and in the United States of America. The land of the free and the home of the brave.

WE CAN DO THIS IF WE WANT TO...

The choice is yours!

The American Flag - as we know it today.



The first recorded sale of black slaves in the Colonies was in 1619 by the Dutch.

Some ships transporting slaves from Africa to America flew the American flag.

What flag flew over our country before the Confederate Battle Flag?

Answer - The American Flag!

The Confederate Battle Flag was only used in combat 1861 - 1865.

If the Confederate Battle Flag must be taken down from the Open Air Museum in Veterans Memorial Park because some say it represents anything connected to slavery, shouldn't the American flag, that did fly over slavery, be taken down **because it flew over slavery from 1619 to 1865?**

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution ended slavery in American December 6, 1865.

Amnesty

When the war ended over 14,000 Confederates petitioned President Johnson for a pardon; he was generous in giving them out. He issued a general amnesty to all Confederate participants in the "late Civil War" in 1868.

Congress passed additional Amnesty Acts in May 1866 with restrictions on office holding, and again in May 1872 lifting those restrictions.

There was a great deal of discussion in 1865 about bringing treason trials, especially against Jefferson Davis. There was no consensus in President Johnson's cabinet and there were no treason trials against anyone. In the case of Davis there was a strong possibility of acquittal which would have been humiliating for the government.

Davis was indicted for treason but never tried; he was released from prison on bail in May 1867. The amnesty of December 25, 1868 by President Johnson eliminated any possibility of Jefferson Davis (or anyone else associated with the Confederacy) standing trial for treason.

*Who controls the past
controls the future.
Who controls the present
Controls the past.*

George Orwell

AN AMERICAN VETERANS REQUEST

Return the BATTLE FLAG to The Open Air Flag Museum
in
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
so those who look upon it can also look to a brighter future
and learn from the past.

Educate our children about our history,
so they don't make the same mistakes.

Let us look upon it and remember
the American Veteran who served on both sides.
Remember the grieving families and work toward peace.
We have fought too many wars!

DUTY - HONOR - COUNTRY