

Here they come to save the day! 1042 Med Co rescues injured hiker



The 1042nd Medical Company doing what they do best: caring for Oregon's citizens in need.

At 10 p.m. on July 15, as many of Oregon's citizens were settling down for the night, a medical crew from the 1042nd Medical Company was preparing to leave Salem at the request of Oregon Emergency Management.

The Oregon National Guard received a life-threatening recovery request from OEM. The crew was needed at Horse-shoe Lake, six miles south of Enterprise, Ore., to evacuate a hiker.

The hiker, David Wiryck, 53, of Spokane, had been hemorrhaging from the

nose since 2 p.m. on July 15.

He stumbled across the campsite of a dentist and emergency room nurse who administered initial treatment and determined Wiryck would not survive ground evacuation out of the lake area.

The only way out of the area was via a four-hour horseback ride, and Wiryck would re-sume bleeding each time he was moved.

The Blackhawk crew, Lt. Col. David Greenwood, Chief Warrant Officer 4 John Pospisil, Sgt. Patrick Casha, and Spc. Travis Davidson, air lifted Wiryck to the La Grande airport where an ambulance was waiting for transport to a La Grande hospital.

Wiryck made it to La Grande Hospital by 2:45 a.m., where he was listed in stable condition.

The National Guard flight crew had been staged in Prineville for possible fire suppression support.

Oregon's numbers on the rise

Numbers looked bleak at the end of training year 2001 for the Oregon National Guard's recruiting force. They stood in 42nd place, out of 50.

Thanks to a massive group effort, said Lt. Col. Beverly Herard, recruiting and retention manager, Oregon moved from number 42 to number 16 by the end of the first quarter, in December.

"By the end of May, (Oregon) was fourth in the nation," Herard said. "Everyone was on the same sheet of music and working together."

Now nearing the end of the fiscal year, Oregon remains in the top 10.

"We dropped to number seven, but we have maintained the top 10," Herard said.

At the end of 2001, Oregon's numbers stood at 1,193 new soldiers in Oregon boots.

In contrast, by mid-August, the



Spc. Luke Elliott

Oregon National Guard recruiters man a display at CountryFest 2002 in St. Helens.

number of new soldiers came to 1,192...one less than the total from the previous year.

Accessions

	FY01	FY02 As of 8/19/02
Enlistments	888	959
Interstate transfers	225	169
Officer enlistments	80	64
Total	1193	1192

Oregon Guard running team takes first in Nebraska

By Col. LARRY J. STUDER
HEADQUARTERS, STARC

On Sunday May 5, 2002, the Oregon National Guard running team earned first place honors among the 30-plus National Guard teams participating in the 25th Lincoln Marathon.

The 7 a.m. start time provided almost ideal conditions for the 3,143 runners.

The morning was clear, temperature about 40 degrees, light breeze, and moderate humidity.

However, two hours into the race the temperature and humidity had risen making the course more challenging even for well-conditioned runners.

By the time the lead runners were crossing the finish line, the temperature was 65 and the humidity very high for runners from Oregon.

At the finish line numerous runners commented on the adverse effects temperature and humidity had on their body and race times.

One runner was heard to say, "this is a tough course under ideal conditions, the heat and humidity make it tougher."

The three fastest runners on the Oregon team had a combined time of 8:08:35, bettering the second place team by thirteen minutes.

All three of the qualifying runners are from Co. A, 1249th Engineer Battalion, in Bend.

The three qualifying times were run by Spc. Bill Raitter, 2:33:04; Spc. Sean Nixon, 2:45:42; and Sgt. 1st Class Tim Vandervlugt, 2:49:49.

This was the first time the Oregon runners have won the team honors.

In previous years the team finished in the top five positions nine of the 10 years they participated.

Lt. Gen. Russell C. Davis, chief of the

National Guard Bureau, presented coins and trophies to the top finishers and teams.

Prior to the awards ceremony, Davis commented on the great job that Guard soldiers and airmen are doing all over the world in support of Operation Noble Eagle and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Davis asked everyone to remember those who could not attend because of operational requirements, and said, "We are able to respond national emergencies and do a great job because of the mental spirit our soldiers and airmen possess."

He equated this to the same mental toughness that athletes require to train for, and run, a marathon.

NGB supports the Lincoln Marathon as a recruiting and retention workshop to highlight the health and conditioning benefits associated with Guard membership.

The National Guard encourages states to send running teams to this event by sponsoring the team awards program and individual awards by age group.

In addition to team honors, the Oregon runners earned numerous other awards.

Raitter won overall third place in the race and was the National Guard marathon champion.

Nixon was 12th overall finisher and National Guard winner for the 30-34 age group.

Team captain Vandervlugt finished 21st overall and third in the National Guard 35-39 age group.

Fifty-five of the top finishers in this year's marathon trials will represent the National Guard as members of the All-Guard Marathon team.

The team promotes physical fitness in

the Guard and supports recruiting events around the country.

As a result of their excellent accomplishments Raitter, Nixon and Vandervlugt were named to the all National Guard running team.

The All-Guard Team will participate in the Marine Corps Marathon in Washington, D.C.; the U.S. Navy Blue Angels Marathon in Pensacola, Fla.; and the Air Force Marathon in Dayton, Ohio.

Other Oregon soldiers who participated in the Lincoln Marathon were Col. Larry Studer, 4:25:12; Capt. Lori Baldwin, 4:35:40; and 2nd Lt. Lynne Ramos, 2:12:20 for a half marathon.

All runners agreed the win was a great team accomplishment and they were proud to represent the Oregon National Guard at the Lincoln Marathon.

Vandervlugt said it best: "We have been placing in this event for the last 10 years; it's great to finally be number one. I'm looking forward to next year and defending the championship."

Maj. Gen. Alexander Burgin, the adjutant general, said he's proud of the team's accomplishment and how well they represented the Oregon National Guard at a national event. He is looking forward to the team continuing its winning ways and spreading the Oregon



The Oregon National Guard marathon team. Back row: Larry Studer, Bill Raitter, Sean Nixon. Front row: Tim Vandervlugt, Lori Baldwin, Lynn Ramos.

Guard name and message at state, national and international venues.

"I congratulate the entire team on their great effort," Burgin said.

Anyone interested in trying out for the Oregon Guard running team should contact Sgt. 1st Class Vandervlugt at (541) 388-6218.

As the state coordinator, he is always looking for Guardsmen interested in running and representing Oregon.

Command Focus

Maj. Gen. Alexander H. Burgin

As I write this, we still have three major fires burning. Containment looks very possible in the next few weeks, but we still must get through the next month or two before we can breathe a little easier. When the call came, The Oregon National Guard response was outstanding. I have received numerous letters of praise regarding our participation on the fire lines. At one point we had 1,200 soldiers and airmen in the field supporting our fellow citizens and working hard to mitigate the efforts of numerous wild fires. You can all be proud of the men and women who served during this crisis. In addition, we should not forget the sacrifices made by the families and employers of those who were activated during this emergency period; we owe a great debt of gratitude to all of you.

On the national scene, the debate will continue on the best way to conduct Homeland Security missions. That debate will include the future role of the National Guard. In September, the National Guard Association of the United States will meet in Long Beach, California, and this topic will be part of the agenda. Whatever decisions are made at our nation's capitol there will be implications regarding our future. Our obligation at this time is to continue to maintain high levels of readiness. We have the ability to make an impact globally or locally, and we will continue to be one of our nation and state's best resources.

On August 17, The Oregon National Guard Association met, and we had the opportunity to hear from the two primary candidates running for the office of Governor in the fall. Both Ted Kulongoski (Democratic candidate) and Kevin

Mannix (Republic candidate) presented themselves in a very professional manner, and their remarks included the high esteem that they hold for those who render honorable service to our state and nation. I firmly believe that either candidate will look forward to wearing the title commander-in-chief of the Oregon National Guard.

The annual training season is over, and all the reports I have seen have been very positive. Each of you deserves a special thank you. This has been our busiest year ever when you consider the security missions and deployments, and you have been more than equal to the task. In addition, we have accomplished all these missions in a safe manner.

Each time the experts look at it, the state budget gets worse. Our fiscal team at the Military Department has been busy as we cut the current budget and prepare on for the next biennium. There



will be a significant impact on our operations, but we will fight our way through these hard times. Everyone in the state will be affected. All state agencies must work together with the governor and the legislature to move effectively into the future.

Take time to celebrate our many accomplishments, and don't forget to keep the soldiers and airmen who are deployed in your thoughts and prayers. I'm sure they will be comforted by your thoughtfulness, and their families can always use your support.

State Command Sgt. Maj. Donald F. Newman

Technology, tactics and training add up to an effective fighting force.

But it takes leadership, especially at the non-commissioned officer level, to make the US military "the best military in the world."

"The quality of America's NCOs is one of the defining factors that sets the standard of our military forces above all others and makes our military forces the envy of the world."

I recently read an article about a very high-ranking Russian officer spending two weeks visiting US military units around the nation a few years ago.

"At the beginning of his visit, he was convinced the NCOs he saw at work were really officers. At the end of the visit, he came to realize they were real live NCOs doing the kind of work they do every day. This leader also said, 'No military in the world has the quality of

NCOs that he found in the United States and that's what gives America its competitive military advantage."

FM 22-100, Chapter 1, 1-2: BE, KNOW, DO clearly and concisely state the characteristics of an Army leader.

Leadership is about taking action, but there's more to being a leader than just what you do.

Character and competence, the BE and the KNOW, underlie everything a leader does.

So becoming a leader involves developing all aspects of yourself.

This includes adopting and living Army values.

It means developing the attributes and learning the skills of an Army leader.

Only by this self-development will you become a confident and competent leader of character.

Being an Army leader is not easy.

There are no cookie-cutter solutions to leadership challenges, and there are no shortcuts to success.

However, the tools are available to every leader.

It is up to you to master and use them. Oregon's NCO's are an important part of America's national defense strategy.

Whether you know it or not, you are critical to the military as you protect our way of life and ensure our continued success.

As we approach the anniversary of Sept. 11, I want you to again look at FM 22-100 and remember that BE, KNOW, DO are the watchwords of our profession.

I encourage you to take every opportunity towards improving yourself and your soldiers.



This includes schools, correspondence courses and, of course, professional reading.

Stay current and you will be a leader that your soldiers look up to.



The **Azuwur** is the unofficial publication authorized under the provisions of AR-360-81. It is designed and published monthly by the Oregon Military Department Public Affairs Office, PO Box 14350, Salem, Oregon, 97309, (503) 584-3917. The views and opinions expressed in the **Azuwur** are not necessarily those of the departments of the Army and Air Force. The **Azuwur** is distributed free to members of the Oregon Army and Air National Guard and to other interested persons at their request. Circulation 10,500.

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Guard members and their families are encouraged to submit any articles meant to inform, educate or entertain **Azuwur** readers, including stories about interesting Guard personalities and unique unit training. Letters to the editor are also welcome. All letters must include the author's name, address and daytime phone number. Names may be withheld in print upon request, but all letters must be signed. Letters may also be edited prior to use. Submission deadlines are the 1st of each month.

News FOCUS

A century of love for America

By Maj. DUANE STANTON and Sgt. 1st Class PAULADEE LASWELL

On the evening of May 17, in Seaside, an Oregon National Guard honor guard proudly posted the colors for a society founded over 100 years ago on principles of service in education, patriotism, and historic preservation.

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated their 85th anniversary.

Members of the local Astoria chapter, consisting of 23 patriotic women, participated in the celebration of this special day.

According to Susan Glen, region elect of the Astoria chapter, "Patriotism is only one of their middle names, founded on [the] patriotism of America all the way back to pre-1776, when we went to war to gain our own nation. The society was created to encourage patriotism on the basis of the service of our [forefathers], all those who came into making what this country is today!"

Glen also speaks about the society's second middle name, diversity.

"DAR is not stressing...one group, one race, or one [ethnicity]. There is no religious group that is segmented. There is no [single] culture. We all are the same going for the same goal," Glen said. She joined the group in 1999, and would have joined sooner, but her husband was active duty and traveled a lot in 25 years.

She was exposed to DAR as a child when she would hear her family talk about her forefathers dating back to the early 1600s before the United States.

Her father's side came over on the Mayflower.

On her father's mother's side, they date back to the Portland lighthouse in Maine.

The service of the DAR and its nearly 3,000 chapters is varied and far-reach-

ing.

As part of the President's Summit for America's Future in 1997, the DAR launched an initiative to enlist 100,000 hours from young people to participate in local outreach programs.

This initiative teams high school students with local DAR chapter volunteers to provide valuable services to the community.

The DAR has more than 170,000 members from all 50 states, the District of Columbia and several foreign countries.

They were founded in Washington, DC, on Oct. 11, 1890, and were incorporated by an act of Congress in 1896.

The DAR achieves its goals through committees working at the local, state, and national levels.

The works of the national committees fall under eight primary groups: youth and adult education, historic preservation, patriotic education, genealogy, DAR schools, membership, public relations, and volunteer services.

Special committees are created to commemorate significant events.

Historic preservation is central to the mission of the DAR.

The membership is active in the restoration of historic landmarks, placing historic markers, and preserving historic documents and records.

The Society of Daughters of American Revolution houses the DAR Genealogical Library, the DAR Museum, and DAR Constitution Hall.

Headquartered in Washington, DC, near the White House, this is one of the largest groups of buildings in the world owned and maintained exclusively by women.

The DAR actively supports schools for underprivileged children, and provides scholarships to high school seniors,



Maj. Duane Stanton

Sgt. 1st Class Wendy Calder, from Det. 3, Headquarters STARC, and Pvt. Aaron White, from Det. 1, B Co., 52nd Engineer Battalion, post the national colors at a Daughters of the American Revolution anniversary in Astoria, Ore.

Native Americans, and graduate students.

Additionally, DAR sponsors good citizenship activities and essays, provides educational manuals to immigrants who wish to become naturalized citizens, and gives thousands of hours of service in Veterans Administration hospitals.

Daughters of the American Revolution also [support] Indian schools around the nation. They raise funds through endowments, through fundraisers, actual gifts from different chapters who have some type of fundraiser, and they send [assistance].

"At Christmas, the Chemewa Indian school here in Oregon will send out a list of things the kids need and different chapters will [provide] everything from bags of candy to nail polish to white socks, whatever happens to be on the list," Glen said.

They also host a stamp program for the veterans. Members take postage stamps off envelopes and send to the Veterans Administration for use as

projects, for rehabilitation purposes.

"Any woman who is in the Oregon Guard who has a patriot ancestor is more than welcome to join," says Glen.

Anyone who has the slightest interest, they would be more than happy to help them with [their] genealogy and lineage. Members have to prove each step of their lineage back to their patriot.

"The majority of patriots can be found in tax registers, rolls and registers, books on the soldiers and sailors in the Revolution, and we have people who will help you work to find the proof," Glen said. "It's not that long a detailed process. They are capable of finding [information that is difficult to obtain]. It's not an organization that demands a lot of time, just a love of country."

If you think you may be interested, contact Sgt. 1st Class Paula Laswell through the diversity council for more information, or write to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution National Headquarters, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC, 20006-5392.

SPOTLIGHT

O Last year, Chief Warrant Officer 2 Anna Martinez became the first Hispanic female Chinook pilot in the history of the Oregon Army National Guard.

L Coming from a traditional Hispanic family, Anna was married after high school and settled into the role of a stay-at-home wife and mother. Although she was happy, she needed more.

D She chose the National Guard so she could lead a civilian life, care for her family and serve her country at the same time.

I She joined the 168th Aviation Detachment in Pendleton since she was fascinated with flying. As a flight mechanic, she learned the CH-47 from the inside out. She soon became a full-time ember of the unit.

E She encouraged her husband to join the National Guard in hopes he would also find full-time employment as a member of the Guard.

R After serving four years, she was accepted into flight school.

Martinez, her husband and their two children moved to Alabama, where she attended flight school.



Although the strain of pilot training while tending to the family as a traditional wife led to a divorce, Anna and her ex-husband have remained close.

"I received a lot of support from both the officers and enlisted soldiers in Pendleton", stated Martinez. "Education is the key to everything. There are opportunities out there and you have to grab them."

Anna is currently the full-time flight operations officer in Salem and continues to drill with her unit in Pendleton.

Martinez will soon join the RAID detachment in Salem and assist in Drug interdiction missions in Oregon.

Cheers and salutes greet 2-218 FA soldiers during Starlight Parade



By Staff Sgt. CHRIS BABIN

2-218 FIELD ARTILLERY

The 2-218 Field Artillery participated in the Portland Rose Festival's Starlight Parade on June 1.

This was the first time since World War II that the Oregon National Guard has been represented in the Rose Festival's Starlight Parade.

Members of the color guard were Staff Sgt. Chris Babin, Staff Sgt. Tom Burgo,

Cpl. Joe Fleischman, Pfc. Ben Smith and Pfc. Caleb Mayhew.

Sgt. Leon Smith drove the battalion's "tricked out" artillery-red HMMWV, which was a big crowd pleaser before and during the parade.

The participating soldiers found an enthusiastic and patriotic crowd with loud cheers and salutes when the colors passed by. All four Portland television stations and several radio stations covered the parade.

With Oregon on Fire, the call came to Send



Staff Sgt. John Sampley, a veteran of 18 wildfire seasons, is a crew boss for one of the Guard's 20-member teams helping to suppress the Winter Fire around Summer Lake. Sampley is a member of Troop G, 1st Battalion, 82nd Cavalry. Approximately 1,000 Oregon Guard troops were called up for three weeks of state active duty to help combat the wildfires that have already scorched more than 426,000 acres in their state.



Master Sgt. Bob Haskell

By Master Sgt. BOB HASKELL

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Staff Sgt. John Sampley is a fourth-year Oregon Army National Guard soldier with all of the trappings, and the look, of a veteran wildfire fighter. The round red hardhat. The black chest pack bearing his name in green letters. The yellow, fire-retardant shirt that is faded and stained black with soot and grime.

This, said the solid man of 35, is his 18th season of fighting the wildfires that plague the people in his state and throughout the West most summers. He's been there and done that so many times that he is now a crew boss for one of the 20-member ground teams that the Oregon Army Guard has fielded to help their state deal with one of its most challenging wildfire seasons.

About 650 Guard troops were on state active duty by July's final weekend.

Twenty of the ground teams, and 468 Guard soldiers in all, were in the Oregon Outback, an expanse of high desert east of the majestic Cascade Mountains. They were working with civilian firefighters from across the country and British Columbia. They were eating chow prepared by 71 low-risk Oregon prison inmates. They were living in a tent village in the tiny town of Paisley.

That's where Sampley watched over his crew as it mopped up burned over areas of the Winter Fire that scorched 35,078 acres during two weeks before Oregon Department of Forestry officials pronounced it virtually contained on Saturday, July 27 – provided the winds did not blow it back to life.

This 2,000-gallon Bambi Bucket snagged some greenery from a lake while the Oregon Army National Guard's Chinook crew from Pendleton made 21 water drops on the wildfire near Summer Lake on July's final Friday.



Master Sgt. Bob Haskell

"They broke a lot of shovels because they were using the first couple of days. And there have been a lot of mistakes because of a lack in experience they definitely make up for with their determination," said his Guard crewmembers. Some of them have worn out their boots, it gives new meaning to the expression "trial by fire."
"This is an awesome responsibility," added Staff Sgt. John Sampley, 1st Battalion, 82nd Cavalry, who sells tires for a living. "I want to make sure these 20 soldiers stay safe so they can go home and see their other loved ones."

No one, however, could confidently predict when the Guard would be getting ready to put up our Christmas tree," said Sampley.

As dry July sizzled into August, some 233,000 acres of the state had been burned. The total area is larger than the state were still scorching the parched countryside and for ranchers who depend on livestock and crops.

The 650 Guard members were assisting with the firefighting impression.

"They're doing meaningful work and providing a service to the owners," said Joe Misesek, the Oregon Forestry Service's chief.

"Before last Sept. 11, the National Guard did not have a lot of people," he added. "Since Sept. 11, the Guard has become a more professional people."

Another 250 Guard troops began three days of active duty to can reinforce the total force of 10,500 wildfire fighters. Lt. Col. James Weaver, commander of the Guard's 1st Battalion, 82nd Cavalry.

All of the Guard members have been called to active duty. They are "subject to extension," said Weaver. The 20-member unit assigned to the Winter Fire that began in September after joining with the considerably larger Winter Fire, the largest single wildfire in Oregon since 1987, officially ended in the country at the time. In the pre-dawn hours of July 27, the Complex ceased to be the largest fire in Oregon. The Winter Fire merged in the Illinois Valley. The complex fire, making it the largest blaze in state history.

Meanwhile, 50 Guard soldiers, operating 20 troops, were supporting 550 active duty artillery soldiers from Fort Stevens to the 25,000-acre Monument Fire.

Guard soldiers were also engaged with wildfires in the Willamette Valley and Timber Rock. Many of them were flying Chinook helicopters and two Black Hawk helicopters. One of the "Firehawk" with a water tank, the only one in the state.

A dozen other Oregon Black Hawks are on duty for the state, explained Lt. Col. Timothy Kelly, the commander of the 168th Aviation Battalion.

Two of the Chinooks from the 168th Aviation Battalion bombed the Winter Fire with nearly 3,000 tons of water. The Bambi Buckets during their first dozen days of duty in the state. Those crews hit the fire 21 times, with 131 tons of water. On July 26, a blistering hot Friday afternoon.

"There's no doubt that we can carry a lot of water," said the commander for that 24-member section. "We're working in high temperatures and atmospheric conditions."

High heat and low humidity is sucking the moisture out of the underbrush, the most combustible fuel in the forest. It was bad as Oregon's memorable wildfire years of 1987 and 1988.

Fires are not always bad for a forest, said another Guard member. "Fires burn out the undergrowth and dead trees, making room for bigger trees to grow. They can be good for the forest," said Chris Friend. "But our long-term suppression strategy is choked with so many small trees and so much undergrowth that they destroy the bigger trees as well."

And private property owners are not at all happy.



through:

in the Guard!

re so aggressive with the tools dur-
en a lot of sore feet. But what they
with enthusiasm," said Sampley of
worked wildfires before. For the oth-
al by fire."

Sampley, a member of the Bend-based
his civilian living. "I've got to make
ome to their wives and children and

when that would happen. "We're
ughed one citizen-soldier.

0 acres in 18 different places across
rger than New York City. The fires
nd creating havoc for homeowners
d huge fields of hay for their liveli-

h five fires and making a positive

ng a welcome presence for the land-
supervisor for the Winter Fire.

n't have a lot of meaning to a lot of
as come to mean a lot more."

of training at the end of July so they
hters by Saturday, Aug. 3, explained
d's wildfire task force.

up for three weeks of state active
ver after taking charge of the battal-

ecame part of a 117,000-acre conflag-
ger Toolbox Fire. That made it the

icials said, and the largest one burn-
ours of Aug. 8, the Winter/Toolbox

when the Sour Biscuit and Florence
ex has burned over 330,000 acres of

ry.

ucks, were in eastern Oregon trans-
ort Riley, Kan., who were dispatched

fires named Medford Complex, Bis-
g and maintaining four heavy-haul-

ks, including a specially equipped
the National Guard's inventory.

uty elsewhere because of the war on
state's Army Guard aviation officer.

on's detachment out of Pendleton
f water hauled in 2,000-gallon Bambi

n the desert outside Paisley. One of
of water, during a 2½-hour mission

water," said Maj. Brad Klippert, the
hauling as much as we can in these

moisture from the small trees and
rests. That has made this summer as

992 and 2001, explained Misek.

other Oregon Forestry official.

ees and create an open forest for the
health of a forest in the long run,"

sion of wildfires has left the forests
nderbrush that the fires burn so hot

ppy when wildfires come their way,

added Friend who insisted
"we're not letting this [Winter]
fire just burn by any means.
We're making every effort to
put it out."

Hence the call for the Na-
tional Guard by Gov. John
Kitzhaber on July 15, three
days after lightning set many
parts of Oregon on fire. "This
is as much a war as the war we
are fighting in Afghanistan,"
the governor observed.

Some Guard soldiers, in-
cluding Pvt. Andrew Rich-
mond, 18, from the 3rd Battal-
ion, 116th Cavalry based in
LaGrande, would like to get
closer to what they consider
the real action in this particu-
lar war. That's the front fire line
where the seasoned civilian
firefighters work and where 20
of them took refuge from ad-
vancing flames in their emer-
gency shelters on July 24.

"I would like to see some hot
line," said Richmond, a wild-
fire novice, during a lunch
break beside a small church.
"I'm not crazy about this mop-
up work. I spent one day on a
strike team with two other
guys. We looked for hot spots
and checked out the amount of
fuel along a ridge near here.
We walked four or five miles.
I liked that."

Mop-up, however, is important work that is a lot
safer for the less experienced people, it was ex-
plained.

Overall, the Oregon Guard's ability to help civil-
ian authorities deal with this year's wildfires has not
been affected by the war on terrorism or other com-
mitments, said Col. Douglas Pritt, the Army Guard's
chief of staff.

The 529 citizen-soldiers in the 1st Battalion, 186th
Infantry currently on peacekeeping duty in the Sinai
would have been called up for wildfire duty because
they come from southern Oregon where most of the
fires are burning, Pritt explained. But other citizen-
soldiers are available to help out, he added.

The war worked to Oregon's advantage "in a per-
verse sort of way," Weaver said, because the state's
emergency operations center in Salem has been func-
tioning full-time since last September's terrorist at-
tacks.

"We have a stable corps of people already there,"
Weaver said. "All we had to do was switch missions.
We can do our thing like we've always done. We
just have to shuffle things around."



Master Sgt. Bob Haskell



An Oregon Army National Guard Chinook drops nearly 2,000 gallons of water from a Bambi Bucket during wildfire duty near Summer Lake in south-central Oregon. The helicopter, from Det. 1, E Co., 168th Aviation out of Pendleton, is one of two Army Guard Chinooks that have been helping to battle the Winter Fire that has become part of one of the largest wildfires now burning in this country.



Master Sgt. Bob Haskell

Sgt. Clarence Mullings (right) sticks his hand into a possible hotspot where the 33,860-acre Winter wildfire has scorched the earth near Summer Lake in south-central Oregon. Spc. Alan Arnson stands ready to help during the mop-up detail that kept members of the 3rd Battalion, 116th Cavalry on their toes at the end of July.



Awards and Decorations

Army Achievement Medal

CPT William Allen HHC/1249 EN
 SGM Lyle Wold HQSTARC
 MSG Arthur Pilant HQSTARC
 SFC Terry Cochran 1/G/82 Cav
 SFC Mark Lightner D/1-162 IN
 SSG Monica Brady 41 PSC
 SSG Kevin Jolly C/1249 EN
 SSG Russell McGraw C/1249 EN
 SSG Wayne Symons G/82 Cav
 SSG Mark Williams 1/G/82 Cav
 SGT Jarred Cole B/52 EN
 SGT Travis Deathridge G/82 Cav
 SGT William Faulkner B/52 EN
 SGT Timothy Ferguson B/1249 EN
 SGT Benjamin Harvey 1/G/82 Cav
 SGT Dwight Hilton B/52 EN
 SGT Sammual Kennedy HHC/1249 EN
 SGT Raquel Moody A/1249 EN
 SGT Roger Rouleau B/3-116 Cav
 SPC Bruce Atkins G/82 Cav
 SPC Bryan Dornon 41 PSC
 SPC Jesse Eastes 1/HQSTARC
 SPC Daniel Grist G/82 Cav
 SPC Patrick Hughes 1/G/82 Cav
 SPC Irene Guerra HQSTARC
 SPC Richard Jardin HQSTARC
 SPC Richard Vincent HQSTARC
 CPL Lance Ash 41 PSC
 CPL Barry Bibler 1/G/82 Cav
 CPL Jessie Farrow B/1249 EN
 CPL Cornelius Lucero 1/G/82 Cav
 CPL Jay Wilcox 1/G/82 Cav
 PFC Jeremy Grogan 41 PSC
 SMSgt Scott O'Neil 142 MSF
 MSgt Jean Allen 142 MSF
 SRA Dina Merrill 142 MSF

CPT Daniel Miner HQ/1-82 Cav
 1LT Brian Dean B/3-116 Cav
 1LT Jennifer Pierce 741 CSB
 2LT James Rejzek HHC/3-116 Cav
 2LT Marcus Williams B/52 EN
 CW4 Michael Cataldo 1042 Med
 CW2 James Payne HQSTARC
 1SG Garry Black F/82 Cav
 SFC Lory Burk F/82 Cav
 SFC Raymond Clair HHC/3-116 Cav
 SFC Brian Colwell A/141 Spt
 SFC John Gedusky 102 ST
 SFC Barry Hesketh HHD/641 Med
 SFC Tom Kistler HQSTARC
 SFC Daryl Lonien A/1249 EN
 SFC Jack Perry HHD/641 Med
 SFC Kevin Schaumleffle 1/249 RTI
 SFC Richard Schuch E/82 Cav
 SFC Michael Storm 1/A/3-116 Cav
 SFC Thomas Thomas 1/A/141 Spt
 SFC William Young B/52 EN
 SSG Burley Boykin G/82 Cav
 SSG Wayne Chastain C/3-116 Cav
 SSG Alfred Crow A/3-116 Cav
 SSG Paul Fothergill HHC/3-116 Cav
 SSG Stanley Getz 1/249 RTI
 SSG Darrin Knutson E/82 Cav
 SSG Jon Mitchell 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SSG Robert Moore B/1-186 IN
 SSG Donald Olson C/2-218 FA
 SSG Lonnie Tenbusch F/82 Cav
 SSG Lyle Wagman HQSTARC
 SGT Vince Adams 1/E/168 Avn
 SGT Jason Ainslie A/1-162 IN
 SGT Mark Ashcraft 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Johnny Barnes B/3-116 Cav
 SGT Chad Beauvais A/1249 EN
 SGT Tony Bland HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Gregorio Cortaberria HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Robert Crockett 1042 Med
 SGT Richard Cunningham HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Shane Foster F/82 Cav
 SGT Carolyn Hyland 3670 Maint
 SGT Nicole Johnson HQSTARC
 SGT James Jones 1241 Cal
 SGT Leo Kepplinger HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Eric LaBonte 1/A/3-116 Cav
 SGT Gary Love HHC/141 Spt

SGT Jeffrey Martin C/1249 EN
 SGT Donald Mikeska A/1249 EN
 SGT Jeremiah Moody HHC/1-162 IN
 SGT James Nelson 234 Band
 SGT Robert Parish E/82 Cav
 SGT John Reyes 102 MST
 SGT Johnny Sampley G/82 Cav
 SGT Glenn Scott 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Clyde Smith HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Sharlayne Soles HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Robert Taylor 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Kenneth Varner 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SGT Charles Verbrugge B/52 EN
 SPC Ronald Abbott B/52 EN
 SPC Jimmy Allen 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC Richard Alvey C/1249 EN
 SPC Kenneth Bowman E/82 Cav
 SPC Robert Boyer HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Matthew Brown C/3-116 Cav
 SPC Frederick Casner HHC/1249 EN
 SPC William Childs C/3-116 Cav
 SPC Wesley Christensen HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC William Christian HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Charles Clinton 1042 Med
 SPC Cain Cooper 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC Summer Curry 1/E/168 Avn
 SPC Nova Dragoo HHD/641 Med
 SPC Christopher Elliott 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC Richard Forcier B/2-218 FA
 SPC Gabriel Gredvig B/141 Spt
 SPC Jessica Gruis HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC Caven Halsey HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC Stephanie Hansen 1/E/168 Avn
 SPC Rick Harvey B/3-116 Cav
 SPC Joshua Hester A/1-186 IN
 SPC Sarah Holder HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Matthew Jellum C/3-116 Cav
 SPC Suzzane Jester HHD/641 Med
 SPC Christopher Jones HQSTARC
 SPC Patrick Kane HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Daniel Kay 1042 Med
 SPC Michael Kay G/82 Cav
 SPC Brian Klopp HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Jeffery Lambier B/3-116 Cav
 SPC Edward Lewis A/1249 EN
 SPC Erin Lewis A/1249 EN
 SPC Jamie Longstreet E/82 Cav
 SPC Jeffery Lotter G/82 Cav

SPC Yvonne Lyman C/1249 EN
 SPC Hector Maldonado 3670 Maint
 SPC Michael Mason E/82 Cav
 SPC John Meisner C/1249 EN
 SPC Devin Nuszbaum 82 RTOC
 SPC John Parsons 82 RTOC
 SPC Christal Patrick HHC/141 Spt
 SPC Nicholas Rinn 1/B/52 En
 SPC Kristopher Robinson 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC Jarrell Rysavy A/1249 EN
 SPC Peter Seaberg G/82 Cav
 SPC Justin Shelton B/3-116 Cav
 SPC Steven Snyder HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Jonathan Shurts F/82 Cav
 SPC Jeffrey Starkey HHC/1249 EN
 SPC Joseph Steinbruck HHC/3-116 Cav
 SPC James Williams HHD/641 Med
 SPC Jeremy Wilson B/52 EN
 SPC Ryan Young HHD/641 Med
 SPC Michael Zak 1/A/141 Spt
 CPL Nathan Lundquist B/1-186 IN
 PFC Nathan Aldredge HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC William Andresen 1042 Med
 PFC James Barnes B/1-186 IN
 PFC Justin Biggerstaff F/82 Cav
 PFC Russell Briggs HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC Aaron Brown B/1249 EN
 PFC Jesse Byron C/3-116 Cav
 PFC Eric Clark HHC/1249 EN
 PFC Thomas Dunaway HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC Jonathan Fowler HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC Nathanael Hughes 1/HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC Alex Hull HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC Jesse Judah G/82 Cav
 PFC Josiah Jurich C/1249 EN
 PFC Kevin Phelps B/52 EN
 PFC Sean Rasmussen HHC/3-116 Cav
 PFC Elisabeth Riera HHD/641 Med
 PFC Isaac Seckora 1/C/3-116 Cav
 PFC Timothy Shewell G/82 Cav
 PFC Albert South C/3-116 Cav
 PFC William Stout 1042 Med
 PFC Eric Thompson HHC/1249 EN
 PFC Michael Warren B/52 EN
 PV2 Amber Carson HHC/141 Spt
 PV2 William Nix HHC/1249 EN
 CIV Dennis Gately OMD
 CIV Wendy Hernandez

Oregon Distinguished Service Medal

COL Herb Sims HQSTARC

Oregon Commendation Medal

MAJ Peter Emerson HQSTARC
 MAJ Jason Schwabel HHC/1249 EN
 CPT Bradley Hale HHSB/2-218 FA
 CPT Steven McLay 82 RTOC
 CPT Carter McReynolds HHC/1249 EN

Retiree Focus

Updated edition of Federal Benefits for Veterans in print

A new edition of the Department of Veterans Affairs' popular handbook Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents updates the rates for certain federal payments and outlines a variety of programs and benefits for American veterans.

Most of the nation's 25 million veter-

ans qualify for some VA benefits, which range from health-care program enrollment to burial in a national cemetery.

In addition to describing benefits provided by VA, the 2002 edition of the 100-page booklet provides an overview of programs and services for veterans provided by other federal agencies.

Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents includes resources to help veterans access their benefits, comprising

a listing of various toll-free phone numbers, world wide web locations and a directory of VA facilities throughout the country. The handbook can be downloaded free from VA's web site at www.va.gov/opa/feature/

The handbook is one of the U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO) top selling consumer publications.

GPO accepts credit card orders for the publication at 866-512-1800 (toll-free)

for a cost of \$5 each to US addresses, \$6.25 for international customers.

It can be ordered by mail from the GPO at Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (stock #051-000-00225-3).

In addition to health-care and burial benefits, veterans may be eligible for programs providing home loan guarantees, educational assistance, training and vocational rehabilitation, income assistance pensions, life insurance and compensation for service-connected illnesses or disabilities. In some cases, survivors of veterans who received benefits may also be entitled to continuing benefits.

The handbook describes programs for veterans with specific service experiences, such as prisoners of war or those concerned about environmental exposures in Vietnam or in the Gulf War, as well as special benefits for veterans with severe disabilities.



Address changes

Retiree Services Office
 PO Box 14350
 Salem, Oregon 97309

- New Retiree Change
 Stop Deceased

Name of retiree _____

Rank of retiree _____

Current address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Retired from Army NG Air NG Federal State

Retiree Service Office

Open every
 Tuesday

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(503) 584-3804 or
 (800) 452-7500 ext. 3804

E-mail:
 RSO@or.ngb.army.mil

Mail inquiries to:
 Retiree Service Office
 PO Box 14350
 Salem, Oregon 97309

This month In military history

The Civil War 1861-1865

The Battle of Gettysburg begins July 1, 1863

The largest military conflict in North American history begins this day when Union and Confederate forces collide at Gettysburg. The epic battle lasted three days and resulted in a retreat to Virginia by Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

Two months prior to Gettysburg, Lee had dealt a stunning defeat to the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville. He then made plans for a Northern invasion in order to relieve pressure on war-weary Virginia and to seize the initiative from the Yankees. His army, numbering about 80,000, began moving on June 3. The Army of the Potomac, commanded by Joseph Hooker and numbering just under 100,000, began moving shortly thereafter, staying between Lee and Washington, D.C. But on June 28, frustrated by the Lincoln administration's restrictions on his autonomy as commander, Hooker resigned and was replaced by George G. Meade.

Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac as Lee's army moved into Pennsylvania. On the morning of July 1, advance units of the forces came into contact with one another just outside of Gettysburg. The sound of battle attracted other units, and by noon the conflict was raging. During the first hours of battle, Union General John Reynolds was killed, and the Yankees found that they were outnumbered. The battle lines ran around the northwestern rim of Gettysburg. The Confederates applied pressure all along the Union front, and they slowly drove the Yankees through the town.

By evening, the Federal troops rallied on high ground on the southeastern edge of Gettysburg. As more troops arrived, Meade's army formed a three-mile long, fishhook-shaped line running from Culp's Hill on the right flank, along Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge, to the base of Little Round Top. The Confederates held Gettysburg, and stretched along a six-mile arc around the Union position. For the next two days, Lee would batter each end of the Union position, and on July 3, he would launch Pickett's charge against the Union center.

The Spanish-American War 1898

Puerto Rico invaded July 25, 1898

During the Spanish-American War, U.S. forces launch their invasion of Puerto Rico, the 108-mile-long, 40-mile-wide island that was one of Spain's two principal possessions in the Caribbean. With little resistance and only seven deaths, U.S. troops under General Nelson A. Miles were able to secure the island by mid-August. After the signing of an armistice with Spain, American troops raised the U.S. flag over the island, formalizing U.S. authority over its one million inhabitants. In December, the Treaty of Paris was signed, ending the Spanish-American War and officially approving the cession of Puerto Rico to the United States.

In the first three decades of its rule, the U.S. government made efforts to Americanize its new possession, including granting full U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans in 1917 and considering a measure that would make English the island's official language. However, during the 1930s, a nationalist movement led by the Popular Democratic Party won wide support across the island, and further U.S. assimilation was successfully opposed. Beginning in 1948, Puerto Ricans could elect their own governor, and in 1952 the U.S. Congress approved a new Puerto Rican constitution that made the island an autonomous U.S. commonwealth, with its citizens retaining American citizenship. The constitution was formally adopted by

Puerto Rico on July 25, 1952, the 54th anniversary of the U.S. invasion.

Movements for Puerto Rican statehood, along with lesser movements for Puerto Rican independence, have won supporters on the island, but popular referendums in 1967 and 1993 demonstrated that the majority of Puerto Ricans still supported their special status as a U.S. commonwealth.

World War II 1941-1945

First atomic bomb test successful July 16, 1945

On this day in 1945, at 5:29:45 a.m., the Manhattan Project comes to an explosive end as the first atom bomb is successfully tested in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Plans for the creation of a uranium bomb by the Allies were established as early as 1939, when Italian émigré physicist Enrico Fermi met with U.S. Navy department officials at Columbia University to discuss the use of fissionable materials for military purposes. That same year, Albert Einstein wrote to President Franklin Roosevelt supporting the theory that an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction had great potential as a basis for a weapon of mass destruction. In February 1940, the federal government granted a total of \$6,000 for research. But in early 1942, with the United States now at war with the Axis powers, and fear mounting that Germany was working on its own uranium bomb, the War Department took a more active interest, and limits on resources for the project were removed.

Brigadier-General Leslie R. Groves, himself an engineer, was now in complete charge of a project to assemble the greatest minds in science and discover how to harness the power of the atom as a means of bringing the war to a decisive end. The Manhattan Project (so-called because of where the research began) would wind its way through many locations during the early period of theoretical exploration, most importantly, the University of Chicago, where Enrico Fermi successfully set off the first fission chain reaction. But the Project took final form in the desert of New Mexico, where, in 1943, Robert J. Oppenheimer began directing Project Y at a laboratory at Los Alamos, along with such minds as Hans Bethe, Edward Teller, and Fermi. Here theory and practice came together, as the problems of achieving critical mass—a nuclear explosion—and the construction of a deliverable bomb were worked out.

Finally, on the morning of July 16, at the Alamogordo air base, 120 miles south of Santa Fe, the first atomic bomb was detonated. The scientists and a few dignitaries had removed themselves 10,000 yards away to observe as the first mushroom cloud of searing light stretched 40,000 feet into the air and generated the destructive power of 15,000 to 20,000 tons of TNT. The tower on which the bomb sat when detonated was vaporized.

The question now became—on whom was the bomb to be dropped? Germany was the original target, but the Germans had already surrendered. The only belligerent remaining was Japan.

A footnote: The original \$6,000 budget for the Manhattan Project finally ballooned to a total cost of \$2 billion.

The Korean War 1950-1953

Armistice ends the Korean War July 27, 1953

After three years of a bloody and frustrating war, the United States, the People's Republic of China, North Korea, and South Korea agree to an armistice, bringing the Korean War to an end. The armistice ended America's first experiment with the Cold War concept of "limited war."

The Korean War began on June 25, 1950, when communist North Korea invaded South Korea. Almost immediately, the United States secured a resolution from the

United Nations calling for the military defense of South Korea against the North Korean aggression. In a matter of days, U.S. land, air, and sea forces had joined the battle. The U.S. intervention turned the tide of the war, and soon the U.S. and South Korean forces were pushing into North Korea and toward that nation's border with China. In November and December 1951, hundreds of thousands of troops from the People's Republic of China began heavy assaults against the American and South Korea forces. The war eventually bogged down into a battle of attrition. In the U.S. presidential election of 1952, Republican candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower strongly criticized President Harry S. Truman's handling of the war. After his victory, Eisenhower adhered to his promise to "go to Korea." His trip convinced him that something new was needed to break the diplomatic logjam at the peace talks that had begun in July 1951. Eisenhower began to publicly hint that the United States might make use of its nuclear arsenal to break the military stalemate in Korea. He allowed the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan to begin harassing air raids on mainland China. The president also put pressure on his South Korean ally to drop some of its demands in order to speed the peace process.

Whether or not Eisenhower's threats of nuclear attacks helped, by July 1953 all sides involved in the conflict were ready to sign an agreement ending the bloodshed. The armistice, signed on July 27, established a committee of representatives from neutral countries to decide the fate of the thousands of prisoners of war on both sides. It was eventually decided that the POWs could choose their own fate—stay where they were or return to their homelands. A new border between North and South Korea was drawn, which gave South Korea some additional territory and demilitarized the zone between the two nations. The war cost the lives of millions of Koreans and Chinese, as well as over 50,000 Americans. It had been a frustrating war for Americans, who were used to forcing the unconditional surrender of their enemies. Many also could not understand why the United States had not expanded the war into China or used its nuclear arsenal. As government officials were well aware, however, such actions would likely have prompted World War III.

The Cold War 1945-1990

Truman issues first peacetime draft July 20, 1948

President Harry S. Truman institutes a military draft with a proclamation calling for nearly 10 million men to register for military service within the next two months.

Truman's action came during increasing Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union.

Following World War II, the United States moved quickly to demobilize the vast military it had constructed during the conflict. During the war, more than 16 million men and women served in the U.S. military; when the war ended in August 1945, the American people demanded rapid demobilization. By 1948, less than 550,000 men remained in the U.S. Army. This rapid decline in the size of America's military concerned U.S. government officials, who believed that a confrontation with the Soviet Union was imminent. During the years following World War II, relations between the Russians and Americans deteriorated rapidly. In 1947, the president issued the Truman Doctrine, which provided aid to Greece and Turkey to oppose communist subversion. In that same year, Secretary of State George C. Marshall warned that Western Europe was on the brink of political and economic chaos that would leave it defenseless against communist aggression; the following year, Congress approved billions of dollars in financial assistance to the beleaguered nations. In June 1948, the Soviets cut all land

traffic into the U.S.-British-French zones of occupation in West Berlin. The United States responded with the Berlin Airlift, in which tons of food and supplies were flown in to sustain the population of the besieged city. In light of these events, many Americans believed that actual combat with the Soviet Union was not far away. In response to this threat, President Truman announced on July 20, 1948, that the United States was re-instituting the draft and issued a proclamation requiring nearly 10 million men to register for military service in the next two months.

Truman's action in July 1948 marked the first peacetime draft in the history of the United States, thereby underlining the urgency of his administration's concern about a possible military confrontation with the Soviet Union. It also brought home to the American people in concrete terms the possibility that the Cold War could, at any moment, become an actual war. In 1950, possibility turned to reality when the United States entered the Korean War, and the size of America's armed forces once again increased dramatically.

The Vietnam War 1964-1975

First troops withdrawn from Vietnam July 7, 1969

A battalion of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division leaves Saigon in the initial withdrawal of U.S. troops. The 814 soldiers were the first of 25,000 troops that were withdrawn in the first stage of the U.S. disengagement from the war. There would be 14 more increments in the withdrawal, but the last U.S. troops did not leave until after the Paris Peace Accords were signed in January 1973.

Looking Back

The Azuwur staff recently found back issues of the paper dating to 1974. As the Oregon Guard continues to excel in the new millennium, we would like to run selected stories to look back into the past.

Oregon gets new tanks

AZUWUR July-Aug. 1981

Oregon gets new tanks

Oregon was the first state to receive the newly retrofitted M60A1AOS (Ad On Stabilization) tanks replacing the M60A1s. The new tank was modified to allow more accurate firing of the gun while moving.

Three of the new tanks are stationed at Woodburn and nine are at the Redmond UTES Training Site.

"Troop E, 82d Calvary is the primary unit using the new tanks," Chief Warrant Officer 2 Jack Urie said. Urie is the UTES training site manager.

"We received all 12 of the tanks in one shipment from Louisiana," Urie Continued. "The regular Army is upgrading our equipment as Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) changes are made. It is conceivable that we will receive more tanks as time goes along. But when is the good question."

Awards and Decorations

Air Force Commendation Medal

MSgt Jeffrey Bixler 173 SG
 SSgt Kristine Everhart 244 CBCS
 SSgt Eric Everhart 244 CBCS
 TSgt John Schmul 244 CBCS
 TSgt Donald Lemons 244 CBCS
 TSgt Mark Heron 244 CBCS
 TSgt David Fambro 244 CBCS
 TSgt Howard Thompson 244 CBCS
 TSgt Bruce Anderson 244 CBCS
 MSgt Daniel Whalen 244 CBCX
 MSgt David Steffi 244 CBCS
 MSgt Laurel Nielsen 244 CBCS
 MSgt Michael Buck 244 CBCS
 SMSgt Robert Kehler 244 CBCS
 MSgt Randy Bray 244 CBCS
 SSgt Shaun Brown 244 CBCS
 TSgt John Fortney 272 CBCS
 TSgt Robby Phillips 272 CBCS
 SSgt Robert Downs 123 WF

Air Force Meritorious Service Medal

LtCol Robert Gentry 173 SG
 MSgt Steven Alexander 173 LG
 MSgt Steven Grandy 173 LG
 MSgt David Telle 173 LG
 LtCol George Smeraglio HQORANG
 LtCol Deborah Messacar 142 FW
 MSgt Elizabeth Bailey 244 CBCS
 MSgt Jerry Nichols 272 CBCS
 TSgt Michahelle Kelly 272 CBCS
 SMSgt Jerrold Lipps 272 CBCS

Air Force Achievement Medal

SrA Timothy Lanz 244 CBCS
 TSgt Curtis Winchester 244 CBCS
 SSgt Freddie McCown 244 CBCS
 SMSgt Randall Walker 272 CBCS
 SMSgt John Matzka 272 CBCS

MSgt Robert Glenn 272 CBCS
 TSgt Edward Abel 272 CBCS
 TSgt Karl Martin 272 CBCS
 TSgt Jeffrey Ley 272 CBCS
 SSgt Robert Algar 272 CBCS
 TSgt William Dewey 272 CBCS
 TSgt Robert Hadley 272 CBCS
 TSgt Matthew Shifflette 272 CBCS
 TSgt Howard Thompson 272 CBCS
 SrA Lindsay Nagy 272 CBCS
 Capt Robert Baugh 272 CBCS
 MSgt Bruce Davidson 272 CBCS
 MSgt John Shirron 272 CBCS
 TSgt Michael Fitzgerald 272 CBCS
 TSgt Jeffrey Wiford 272 CBCS
 TSgt Bradley Becker 272 CBCS
 SSgt Roger Peet 272 CBCS
 SSgt Francis Mitchell 272 CBCS
 SSgt Carey Price 272 CBCS
 SSgt Otto Meininger 272 CBCS

Legion of Merit

COL Herb Sims HQSTARC

Army Commendation Medal

MAJ Michael Gillett HQ/82 Bde
 MAJ Jason Schwabel HHC/1249 EN
 CPT Bruce Alzner HQSTARC
 CPT Meloni Beauchamp 41 PSC
 CPT Eric Hall A/249 Avn
 CPT Dwayne Schnelle A/141 Spt
 CPT Lyle Simshaw F/82 Cav
 CW5 Neil Tepper HQSTARC
 SFC Stanley Eubanks HHC/1-162 IN
 SFC Peter Heidt G/82 Cav
 SFC David Hopman HQ/249 Reg
 SFC Kerry Kerzman HQSTARC
 SFC Stefan Kramer HQSTARC
 SFC Cate Luyet HQSTARC
 SFC Bradley Helt HQSTARC

SFC Dawn Shumack HQSTARC
 SFC Troy Turner HHC/1-186 IN
 SSG Linda Jolly HQSTARC
 SSG Joseph Lewis C/3-116 Cav
 SSG William Lowe 1/HQSTARC
 SSG Kevin Maries HHC/2-162 IN
 SSG Eli Smith HQSTARC
 SGT Rebekahmae Bruins 2/HHC/141 Spt
 SGT Evelyn Cazier HQSTARC
 SGT Tina Neeley HQ/249 Reg
 SGT Richard Powell 1/HQSTARC
 SGT Richard Wirfs 1/HQSTARC
 SPC Lance Ash 41 PSC
 SPC Fernando Fernandez HQSTARC
 SPC Geoff Matero B/1249 EN
 PFC Kody Lane HQSTARC

Army Meritorious Service Medal

COL Carol Brown HQSTARC
 COL William Stewart HQ 82 Bde
 LTC Steven Ferrell HQSTARC
 LTC Raymond Meyer HQSTARC
 LTC James Weaver HQSTARC
 LTC William Spoja HQSTARC
 MAJ Douglas Kuhl HQSTARC
 CPT Virgil Dickey HHC/2-162 IN
 CW2 Lisa Cowan HQSTARC
 CSM Raymond Berryman 82 Bde
 MSG Ernest Corey HHC/1-186 IN
 MSG Robert Cox HQSTARC
 MSG Kevin Cutting HQSTARC
 MSG William Friend HHC/41 SIB
 MSG Stefan Kramer HQSTARC
 MSG DW McDougall HHC/41 SIB
 SFC Richard Berkey 1/249 Reg
 SFC Jerry Fuls HQSTARC
 SFC Cha Cha Gillett HQSTARC
 SFC Timothy Johnson HQSTARC
 SFC Murray Nunn HQSTARC
 SFC Gregory Perez HQSTARC
 SFC Larry Schlotman HHSB/2-218FA
 SSG Dennis Goozee 3/HQSTARC

Oregon Exceptional Service Medal

LTC John Kashchy HQSTARC
 LTC James Weaver HQSTARC
 CW2 Lisa Cowan HQSTARC
 CSM Raymond Berryman 82 Bde
 MSG Randy Farmer HQSTARC
 MSG Stefan Kramer HQSTARC
 MSG Harvey Lynch 3/HQSTARC
 CIV Rita Rush OMD
 CIV Anitha Whittle OMD
 CIV Les Whittle OMD

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Spc. David Morris, from the 3rd Battalion, 116th Cavalry, hacks open a burned stump to make sure it is completely cool while performing mop-up duty on the Winter Fire near Summer Lake. Approximately 1,000 Oregon Guard troops were called up for three weeks of state active duty to help suppress the wildfires that have scorched more than 426,000 acres.

Photo by Master Sgt. Bob Haskell, National Guard Bureau