

35th Anniversary 1987



Alaska Air National Guard



Lt. Albert Kulis, 144th Fighter-Bomber Squadron, November 1954. Portrait by Charlen Jeffrey.

Lt. Albert Kulis

Lt. Albert Kulis was a pilot assigned to the 144th Fighter-Bomber Squadron and was a civilian pilot for Cordova Airlines also. In 1954, Lt. Kulis was on a two week encampment at Elmendorf AFB, the second annual training period of the Alaska Air Guard. On November 16, 1954, while performing a training mission near Goose Bay, his plane went down. A cold front with driving sleet and snow was swiftly moving into the Goose Bay area across Cook Inlet from Anchorage. Lt. Kulis was leading a flight of three F-80 jets in trail formation. Kulis's plane went into a steep diving turn, disappearing into a cloud bank. His two wingmen returned to Elmendorf to report his disappearance but radio contact was lost. About two weeks later his plane was spotted in the mud of Goose Bay but it sank before it could be recovered. In May 1955, the Alaska Air Guard Base was dedicated to Lt. Kulis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 176TH COMPOSITE GROUP (MAC)
KULIS ANG BASE, 6000 AIR GUARD ROAD
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99502-1998

19 July 1987

Welcome to an Alaska Air National Guard Celebration

1987 is a year of celebration for the Alaska Air National Guard. The 176 Composite Group is celebrating 35 years since the establishment of the 8144 Air Base Squadron in 1952, the first Air Guard unit in Alaska. In conjunction with our own anniversary, we want to include a commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the U.S. Constitution and the 350th year of the Militia. Articles on the origin of the Militia, from which the National Guard derives its history, and the Constitution, which provides for a militia, are addressed in this pamphlet.

We are proud of our continued growth and expanded missions over the years. From a beginning strength of 16 members and one training aircraft in 1952 we have increased our membership to 980 with our sights on 1000 by the end of September; we have eight C-130H Aircraft at Kulis ANG Base and four KC-135E Aircraft at Eielson AF Base. We have expanded all units in size and responsibilities as well as added another flying unit to the group. Our increasing membership comes directly from the support that our families and community give to us individually and as a unit. We are well trained to support both Federal and State missions and proudly look back on our past accomplishments as well as look to the future for increased responsibilities.

This pamphlet is dedicated to all the men and women who participated in the establishment and continued progress of the Air Guard in Alaska. It is with recognition of the past and the promise of the future that we celebrate this 35th Anniversary of the Air National Guard in Alaska.


Thank you for your support and for joining our Family Day celebration. We hope you find your visit informative and that you have fun as well. We're happy you could come.


PAUL W. LINDEMUTH, Colonel, AKANG
Commander



Governor Steve Cowper, 1986. (Photo from the Office of the Governor)

STATE OF ALASKA


Executive Proclamation
 by
Steve Cowper, Governor

On July 19, 1987, The Alaska Air National Guard will celebrate its 35th birthday.

Over a period of more than three decades, the Alaska Air National Guard has continued to prove the need for citizen airmen in our country's defense and our state's day-to-day support.

Alaska Air National Guard members have repeatedly demonstrated their willingness to sacrifice their time and energies in the accomplishment of their missions. They have also sacrificed their lives so that others might live.


We acknowledge those early struggles and sacrifices. We pay tribute to their vitality and to their successes. For they are our successes.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Steve Cowper, Governor of the State of Alaska, do hereby proclaim July 19, 1987, as:

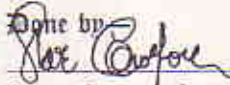
ALASKA AIR NATIONAL GUARD DAY

in Alaska, and urge all Alaskans to salute the Air National Guard for their contributions to our well-being and safety.

Dated: April 21, 1987



Done by


Steve Cowper, Governor
 who has also authorized
 the seal of the State of
 Alaska to be affixed to
 this proclamation.

STATE OF ALASKA

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY
AND VETERANS AFFAIRS**

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

STEVE COWPER GOVERNOR

PROCESSED
 JUL 19 1987
 MAIL ROOM
 4500 W. BRIDGE
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
 PHONE 907 243 2800
 TELETYPE 907 243 2800

July 19, 1987

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ALASKA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

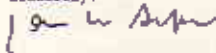
I join in saluting each of you as members of the Alaska Air National Guard on your 35th Anniversary.

The Alaska Air National Guard's three and one-half decades of distinguished service to our State and our nation have been marked with examples of sacrifice, courage, vision, and honor of the highest order. Each of you are a part of that extraordinary heritage.

Your families have also played a significant role in sustaining the growth of the Alaska Air Guard. Their sacrifices and successes have paralleled yours.

Today we recognize these efforts and I encourage each of you to take time out to reflect on where you have been, where you are now, and where you are going. In addition to your proud memories of past accomplishments, I feel confident that each of you will discover a renewed sense of awareness of your mission, and a continued desire to move forward as a team member to continue the proud tradition of the Alaska Air National Guard.

Sincerely,



JOHN W. SCHAEFFER
 Major General, (AK) NG
 The Adjutant General



Major General John W. Schaeffer, (AK) NG, The Adjutant General of Alaska, 1986.

Brigadier General Edward A. Belyea

Brigadier General Edward A. Belyea is the Chief of Staff of the Alaska Air National Guard at Anchorage, AK. General Belyea was born in Detroit, Michigan on 2 May 1933. He graduated from Royal Oak High School in June 1951, went straight to basic training at Lackland AFB, TX and, upon completion of BMT was first assigned in supply at Craig AFB, Alabama. He entered aviation cadet preflight training in January 1953 at Lackland AFB, and received his commission and wings in April 1954 at Greenville AFB, MS. He received advance fighter training at Luke AFB, AZ and in July 1954, he was assigned his first line pilot duty at Malmstrom AFB, MT flying F-84s. In 1957 he transferred to Osan, Korea and flew F-86 aircraft; then he transferred to Walker AFB, NM and flew T-33s. Upon his discharge from the USAF in 1959 he entered the Montana Air National Guard; in 1964 he transferred to the Washington D.C. Air National Guard; then returned to the Montana Air Guard in 1965. In April 1967, he joined the Alaska Air National Guard flying C-123s and C-130s. He has held such positions as Safety Officer, Operations Officer, 144th TAS Commander and 176 TAQ Base Commander prior to being appointed Chief of Staff, Alaska Air National Guard in 1983. General Belyea was promoted to Brigadier General effective 28 June 1984 and is the first member to be promoted to general officer rank from within the Alaska Air National Guard.



Brigadier General Edward A. Belyea, Chief of Staff, AKANG 1986.



Colonel Paul W. Lindemuth, Commander, 176 Composite Group, AKANG.

Col. Paul W. Lindemuth

Colonel Paul W. Lindemuth is the commander of the 176 Composite Group at Kulis Air National Guard Base, Anchorage, Alaska. He was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania on 14 June 1934 and attended elementary schools and Lebanon Valley College in Annville, Pennsylvania, then entered aviation cadet pilot training 31 December 1953. He received his pilot wings and was commissioned a second lieutenant at Vance AFB, Oklahoma on 30 March 1955. While on active duty, he was stationed at Stewart AFB, TN; Thule, Greenland, and Langley Field, Virginia where he flew C-119, SA-16, L-20, and B-57 aircraft. Upon his release from active duty, he joined the Pennsylvania Air Guard and returned to Lebanon he completed his degree in Biology in 1961. Back on active duty in February 1963 at Dover AFB, Delaware he was later transferred to Elmendorf, AFB Alaska where he remained until his separation in June 1968. He immediately joined the Alaska Air National Guard and then became an air technician in December 1968. He has been commander of the 144th Tactical Airlift Squadron, flight examiner, instructor pilot, and director of operations prior to his appointment as commander of the 176 Tactical Airlift Group in 1983. Colonel Lindemuth was promoted to colonel in 1983. He has flown over 8400 military flying hours in more than 20 military aircraft.

History of the Alaska Air National Guard

The Alaska Air National Guard was organized 15 September 1952 as the 8144th Air Base Squadron and upon Federal recognition the following July, the unit was redesignated 144th Fighter-Bomber Squadron. The unit training assemblies were conducted at Elmendorf Air Force Base and the first unit roll call consisted of 5 officers and 11 enlisted men. The first aircraft, a T-6G trainer, arrived in February 1953. By the time Federal recognition was granted on 1 July 1953, five T-6G trainers were assigned and everyone was busy getting ready to transition into jet aircraft. The first jet, a T-33, arrived in October 1953 and in the Spring of 1954 the unit received its first operational aircraft, the F-80 Shooting Star jet fighter. By the first annual training period unit strength had increased to 15 officers and 49 enlisted men.

In 1955, the Air Guard unit moved from Elmendorf to its own base by the Anchorage Airport. Kulis ANGB was named after 1st Lt. Albert Kulis, an Air Guard pilot who lost his life while flying a training mission. In July of 1955, the unit exchanged F-80 aircraft for the F-86E Sabrejets, and the unit was redesignated 144th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

The mission of the Alaska Air Guard unit was changed to airlift in 1957. With the arrival of the C-47 Gooney Bird, the unit was redesignated 144th Air Transport Squadron (Light) on 1 July 1957. In 1960, the aging Gooneys were replaced by the larger C-123 Providers — a tactical airlift transport — and became 144th Air Transport Squadron (Medium).

In July of 1969, the Squadron was raised to Group level and renamed the 176th Tactical Airlift Group with the 144th Tactical Airlift Squadron as its mission unit. There were more than 700 positions authorized in the Group. After 16 years flying the C-123s, the Group received C-130 Hercules aircraft. The first of the eight four engine prop-jets was received in early 1976. Their range, speed, and airlift capability were more than double those of the C-123's they replaced. Alaska is the only Air Guard unit that was assigned C-47s and C-123s as mission aircraft.

In July of 1983 the Alaska Air Guard again updated aircraft, this time to C-130 H models directly from the factory. This new aircraft has longer range and more speed than the E model, essential to the units' worldwide mission commitment.

In 1986, a new flying squadron in the Alaska Air Guard was established with the Federal recognition of the 168th Air Refueling Squadron located at Eielson AFB near Fairbanks. The Group was redesignated 176th Composite Group to reflect the two squadron missions of refueling and airlift under one group commander.

The 176th Composite Group Mission is to provide trained aircrews and support personnel for airlift, airdrop, and aerial refueling during all contingencies in the Alaskan Theater. For training and wartime operations, the Group is gained by the Military Airlift Command with the 168th Air Refueling Squadron being gained by Strategic Air Command. The State Mission is to provide emergency and humanitarian support when called on by the Governor.



Colonel Lars L. Johnson, First Adjutant General of the Alaska National Guard, 1951.

Colonel Lars L. Johnson, first Adjutant General of the Alaska National Guard, organized the Alaska Air Guard in 1952 during the territorial administration of Governor Ernest Gruening. Lars Johnson, born 5 January 1918 in Klolen, North Dakota, came to Alaska in 1938, was called to active duty in 1941, and was assigned to Alaska and the Philippines during World War II. After the war he was assigned to Bogota, Colombia as a flight instructor. He returned to Alaska in 1949 to do some commercial fishing and hard rock mining. Territorial Governor Gruening appointed him as Adjutant General for the Alaska National Guard effective 1 August 1951. Shortly thereafter Col. Johnson began organizing an Air National Guard unit. After almost a year of hard work organizing, promoting, and coordinating requirements to start a new Air Guard unit in the Territory, the Alaska Air National Guard was organized officially on 15 September 1952 as the 8144 Air Base Squadron. In November of that year, Col. Johnson separated from the Army National Guard to accept a commission in the Air National Guard and simultaneous appointment as Adjutant General and Commander, Alaska Air National Guard. Col. Johnson was credited almost entirely with the allocation and organization of the 144th Fighter-Bomber Squadron at Anchorage. He was selected for inclusion in *Who's Who In America* in 1952. When the new governor took office in July 1953, Col. Johnson resigned as Adjutant General but remained acting Adjutant General until September when the new AG took office. Col. Johnson was then assigned as Chief of Staff, Alaska Air National Guard from 1953 to 1955, a position in which he was responsible for the administration and operational supervision of AKANG and Kulis ANG base. He was placed on the Reserve Retired List as a Colonel effective 1 June 1958.



Kulis...in earlier days. Aerial view of Kulis ANG Base, Anchorage, Alaska. 1969.



Kulis now. Aerial view of Kulis ANG Base Alaska. 1986.

The United States Constitution

A Bicentennial Celebration

The U.S. Constitution is a remarkable document. It is the world's oldest constitution still in use today. Its durability can be explained in part because of the ambiguous way in which the document is written. The framers of the constitution intended it to be a continuing instrument of government adaptable to the events of the times. That it is still in use after 200 years with only 26 amendments—the first ten known as the Bill of Rights were passed within two years after the effective date of the Constitution—is a monument to the foresight of those delegates attending the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

Our Constitution is the culmination of political thought which established a government according to democratic principles that would bind the States together without sacrificing the independence they fought so hard to gain. The framers of the Constitution emphasized the need for a strong central government stipulating that there must be a separation of powers among the three parts of government. It was apparent to many of the political leaders that the Articles of Confederation were not enough to keep the colonies united as one nation nor did it give the federal government any power to enforce any laws it might have established.

The Preamble to the Constitution, although not a part of the Constitution itself, indicates the source from which the Constitution comes: The people of the United States; and it states the objects of the Constitution and the Government it established is expected to promote: National unity, justice, peace, liberty, and general welfare.

The first three articles establish the framework of the government according to the doctrine of the separation of powers. This doctrine teaches that there are only three functions of government: legislative, executive, and judicial, and that these three functions should be exercised by distinct bodies of officials in order to prevent undue concentration of power.

The remaining articles define State's relationships one to another and the Federal government's relationships to the States, supremacy of the Federal government, amending powers, and ratification and signatures of the 39 members of the Constitutional Convention who approved the Constitution for their State.

Article I defines legislative powers of the United States which it vests in Congress. Section 8 is one of the most important sections of the Constitution because it describes the fields within which Congress may exercise its legislative power. Among the enumerated powers is the provision for . . . *calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;* . . . This allowed the States to establish and maintain a militia but when necessary, the militia could be Federalized. Today the dual mission, unique to the National Guard, is carried out through use of Federal funds for pay, facilities, and equipment while the State provides the training and insures that Federal standards are met.

Our Constitution affects each of our daily lives. Our government is based on it, our rights and privileges are protected by it, our very lives are built around it. We should enjoy and appreciate what our Constitution does for us and protect the value of it for the future of our families and nation. That is worth celebrating.



AKANG 30th Anniversary Cake cut by Maj. Gen. LaVern E. Weber, Chief, National Guard Bureau; Mrs. Ruth Kulis, widow of Lt. Kulis for whom the base is named; Maj. Gen. C. F. Necrason, Alaska's Adjutant General; and Col. Edward A. Belyea, Commander, 176 TAG. July 1982.



Mrs. Kulis on Orientation Flight, July 1982. Crew members are Lt. James K. Robinson and SSgt. Gary W. Martin



All assigned navigators together at one time, Oct. 1986. From left to right: Capt. Gary E. Lee, Capt. Keven C. Windel, Maj. Howard D. Weaver, Capt. Jack F. Scroggs, Capt. David H. Mitson, Maj. Howard C. Ryherd, Capt. Allen J. Barber, Maj. George W. Bowder, Capt. Richard A. Lau, Capt. Robert A. Provoncha, Maj. Henry J. Dahlquist, Lt. Col. Gene L. Ramsay, Maj. George J. Cannelos, Lt. Col. George J. Elledge, Maj. John D. Hanscomb, & Lt. Col. Paul W. Smith, Jr.



Let Me Try! Feb. 1986. MSgt John W. Cross instructs SSgt Lee W. Langbehn and SRA Barron C. McLain on the operation of aerospace ground equipment.



Security Police Assault Training with the Army Guard, Oct. 1986. Sgt Joe C. Darnell, MSgI Cecil Bailey, Jr., TSgI Gregory M. Owens, SRA Keith H. Latimer, A1C Anthony H. Steensgaard and SSgt. Duane Dvorak are shown during training at Malemute Drop Zone with 1898th Aviation Co, AKARNQ.



Retired Brigadier General Seaborn J. Buckalew Jr., former Assistant Adjutant General for Air Guard attends ceremony awarding his son, Seaborn J. III, an associates degree in automotive maintenance through Community College of the Air Force, Dec. 1986.



AKANG firefighters assist in KAL crash Christmas Eve, 1984.



Huff and Puff! Running the physical fitness test Jul. 1986. From left to right: unk; SSgt. John Baker, 176 CF; Sgt. David Wood; SSgt. Milton L. Cornelius, 176 CF; SSgt. Edward Young; SSgt. Reginald Pinckney, 176 RMS; Sgt. Deborah Allen, 176 RMS; SSgt. Eugenia A. Paavola, 176 CF; Sgt. Clifford D. Ligons, 176 WSSF; Sgl. Kenneth J. Gardeline, 176 RMS; Sgt. Sharon Malotte, 176 CF; SSgt. Robert A. Coleman, 176 CF; TSgt. Giles Swindels, 176 CF.

Our Unit to the M



Here's how it's done. SSgt. Kenneth E. Latham shows SSgt. Peggy K. Kilburn how to put in the initial requirements in the supply system, Apr. 1987.



Loading the Flying Schedule. MSgt. Michael W. Moyer instructing SSgt. Thomas A. Sawyer on computer procedures for loading the 168th AREFS weekly flying schedule, Apr. 1987.



Drilling to Remove Stripped Screws from Tail Panel. SSgt. Timothy A. Gilbert stands in basket of cherry picker to get access to a part to be inspected. May 1987.

The 168th R

North



A B-52 Drops by for a Drink. The 168th Air Refueling Sq. refuels an Air Force B-52, Jan. 1986.

Refueling Squadron



Laying the Foundation. Beginning to build the new Operations & Training Building at Kulis ANO Base. Jul. 1984.



Finished O&T Building. winner of USAF Merit Award for Completed Project, then DOD's Blue Seal Award for Design Excellence. June 1985.



O&T Building named Elmore Building. Mrs. Elmore, widow of Alaska's former Adjutant General, Maj. General William S. "Pappy" Elmore, is assisted by MSgt. A. J. Stark when unveiling the portrait of General Elmore painted by Charlen Jeffrey, Feb. 1985.



Cutting the Cake. Mrs. Elmore and Col. Paul W. Lindemuth, Commander of the 176th Tactical Airlift Group, cut the cake after dedicating the new O&T Bldg. to General Elmore during the February UTA 1985.





Total of Sixty Years of a Job Well Done. Lt. Col. Walter A. Arthur, Jr., Commander, 176 RMS, congratulates MSGIs. Leif H. Strand, Gary W. Nilson, and Charles S. Burt when they received the Alaska Commendation Medals for exceptional meritorious service and outstanding performance of duties in the Alaska Air National Guard. June 1984.



Here's a taste of your own medicine, Jul. 1983. TSgt. Darby Prince usually gave the shots to all AKAHQ members who came to the clinic for immunizations. Sgt. Lydia E. Garcia intends showing that turnabout is fair play!



Family Day 1985 with Dan Healy. Jul. 1985.

Family Day



Family Day 1986 with Frank the Clown. Jul. 1986.

Airlift Rodeo 1987



We did it! Best in the World Short Field Landings, Airlift Rodeo, May 1987. SRA Kirk L. Whitehurst, Maj. Richard A. Shaw, Jr., and SSgt. William S. Rahiser show off the award.



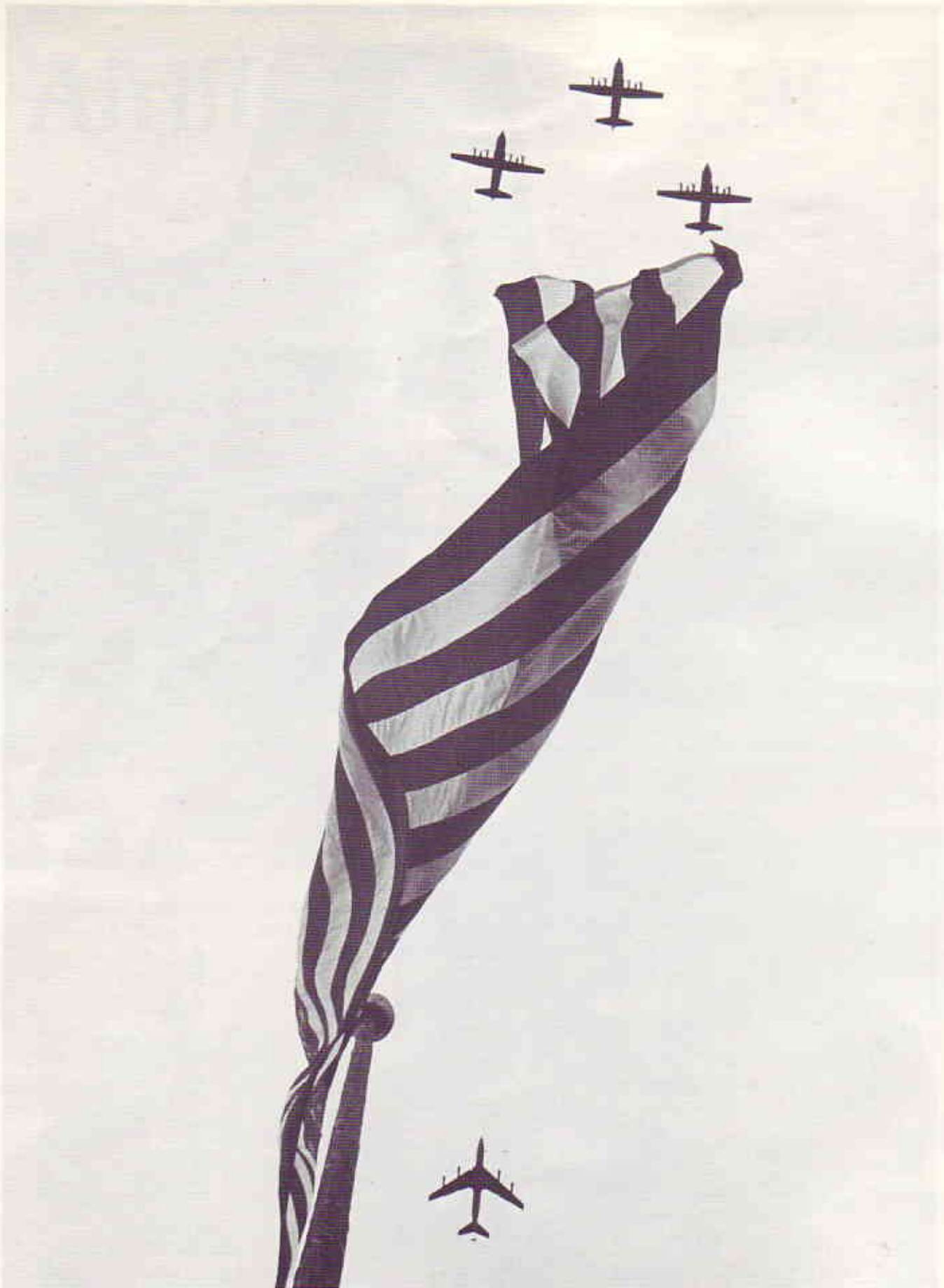
Short Field Landing on the Mark. Airlift Rodeo, May 1987. Judges take a close look at landings to determine if the aircraft lands within the marked area.



On-Off Load Competition. Airlift Rodeo, May 1987. Husling during the off load competition are MSgt. Russell B. Kendall and TSgt. Robert O. Wood, Jr. pushing the trailer, SRA Jeffrey D. Lindall marshalling the driver, MSgt. Thomas M. Henery.



Another successful start. Airlift Rodeo, May 1987. SSgt. Lucio V. Calma, Jr. and TSgt. Dennis P. Almond slowing the power cord on the generator after starting the C-130 engines.



Dedication of Veteran's Memorial with all Guard Flyby, May 1987. A Veteran's Memorial was built in the Delaney Parkstrip of downtown Anchorage as a memorial to all Alaskans who have served their country. AKANG members contributed their time and skills to help build this memorial and participated in the Flyby during the services held on Memorial Day weekend 25 May 1987.

Militia — Its 350th Year

At first, they were called "Trainbands," an English term for militia. Then the name was changed to militia, then to State Volunteer Militia, and finally, inspired by the Garde Nationale headed by Revolutionary War patriot Marquis de LaFayette, the name was changed in 1862 to the National Guard.

Today's National Guard attributes its origins from 1636 when the Old North Regiment of Massachusetts Bay colony became the first formally structured military force. The National Guard is the nation's largest Reserve force and it is the oldest military unit in the United States.

When the Guard was mobilized for World War I in 1917, its units were organized into divisions representing a State or group of States. According to historians, Guard units made up more than a third of General Pershing's American Expeditionary Forces. Guard units participated in 7 of 13 major campaigns and suffered more than 100,000 casualties, including 20,000 dead.

Guard units were among the first to enter combat in World War II. The flying units called into service at that time are the same units of today's new Air National Guard. When the Korean War began in June 1950, the mobilization of the Guard began almost immediately.

The Vietnam War was the first major war in American history in which large numbers of Guard units were not called to active duty. A decision had not been reached by President Johnson to mobilize the Guard until after the USS Pueblo was captured by the North Koreans in 1968. Even then, only 12,234 Army and 10,511 Air Guard members were called up. Of the 10,511 Air Guardsmen, more than 2,000 were deployed to Southeast Asia, providing four of the Air Force's 13 F-100 tactical fighter squadrons.

The Air National Guard has come a long way since the late 1940s when some people called the Air Guard a "glorified flying club" and "the governor's private air force." Today, the Air National Guard provides 73% of the fighter interceptor, 57% of the tactical reconnaissance, 40% of the tactical air support, 35% of the tactical airlift, 25% of the tactical fighter, and 17% of the air refueling capabilities of the U.S. Air Force. Those first National Guard aviators of 70 years ago, in their flimsy canvas biplanes, riding breeches, and boots, would be proud of today's Air National Guard.



Offloading a North American T-6 "Texan" -first type of aircraft used by the AKANG from Feb. 1953 to Jul 1957. CMSgt. James D. Herrick arranged through the Air Force Museum to have a T-6 painted according to the specifications used in 1953, then arranged transportation with 144 TAS to deliver the T-6 to Kulis for static display. A memorial plaque will be located at the aircraft for 1st Lt. Clermont A. O'Born who was killed in a T-6 crash 20 Oct. 1955.



Lockheed F-80 "Shooting Star" was first mission aircraft used by the AKANG in its fighter-bomber mission from 1953 to 1955. This aircraft will be dedicated 19 Jul. 1987 in memory of Lt. Albert Kulis who was killed in a F-80 crash 16 Nov. 1954. (Photo from personal collection of CMSgt. James D. Herrick)



North American F-86E "Sabre Jet" flown in the AKANG fighter interceptor mission from Jun. 1955 to Jul. 1957. A plaque at this aircraft will be in memory of Capt. Richard Otto who was killed in a F-86 crash 18 Feb. 1957.



Douglas C-47A "Gooney Bird" (foreground and upper right) and **Fairchild C-123J "Provider"** (left center). The C-47 was flown by the AKANG from May 1954 as a support aircraft and from Oct. 1957 to June 1960 as mission aircraft in the role of Air Transportation (Light). A plaque located at this aircraft will be in memory of Capt. Robert K. Kafader, 1st Lt. Dennis V. Slamet, SSgt. Floyd S. (Red) Porter, and SSgt. David O. Dial who were killed in a C-47 crash 23 Nov 1957.

The C-123 was flown by the AKANG in the role of Air Transportation (Medium) from May 1960 to June 1976. A plaque placed at this aircraft will memorialize two crashes with this type of aircraft: On 30 Mar 1964 to Lt. Col. Thomas E. Norris, Maj. James A. Rowe, & TSgt. Kenneth W. Ayers. (Brig. Gen. Thomas Carroll, AKANG, who was the Adjutant General was also killed on board the aircraft at that time); and on 15 Dec 1965 to Lt. Col. John M. Podroza, Maj. Herbert E. Bredow, TSgt. Oscar (O.D.) Holland, TSgt. Freddie L. Spradlin, & SSgt. Louis E. Harris.

Key Personnel of the Alaska Air National Guard

Maj. Gen. John W. Shaeffer
The Adjutant General

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Belyea
Chief of Staff — Air

Col. John C. Stafford
Assistant Adjutant General — Air

Col. Kenneth M. Taylor, Jr.
Executive Support Staff Officer

Col. Paul W. Lindemuth
Commander, 176 Composite Group

Col. Jaroslav K. Richter
Commander, 176 Tactical Clinic

Lt. Col. Waller A. Arthur, Jr.
Deputy Commander, Maintenance

LL Col. William D. Clinton
Commander, 168 Air Refueling Squadron

Lt. Col. Robert C. Gastrock
Deputy Commander, Operations

Lt. Col. Steven L. Gilbertson
Commander, 144 Tactical Airlift Squadron

Lt. Col. Jerry W. Gillean
Deputy Commander, Resources & Commander,
Resource Management Squadron

Lt. Col. Jack C. King
Base Services Officer & Commander, Combat
Support Squadron

Maj. Stephen J. Burg
Commander, 176 Weapons System Security
Flight

Maj. Donald R. Knight
Commander, 176 Civil Engineering Squadron

Maj. James H. Larsen
Commander, 176 Communications Flight

Maj. George R. Vest
Commander, 176 Consolidated Aircraft
Maintenance Squadron

Capt. Keith A. Douglas
Commander, 176 Mobile Aerial Port Flight

Credits for developing, writing, researching, and publishing this pamphlet:

Project Officer - Lt. Col. Walter A. Arthur Jr.; Assistant Project Officer, writer & researcher - LL Col. D. A. Bumpers; Writer, researcher, & administrative support - TSgt. Anita Porter; Photography & research - MSgt. Russell Weston; Research & administrative support - MSgt. Stanley Nelson; Research & personal aircraft photos - CMS James Herrick; Research - Lt. Mike Haller.

Charlen Jeffrey

Charlen Jeffrey paints in oils, watercolors and pastels. Her subjects range from portraits to landscapes and wildlife. She exhibits in galleries throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

She is a member of the Alaska Watercolor Society, Anchorage Artist Guild and the Society of Animal Artists. She was chosen to do the 1983 Game Conservation Stamp Print for the International Wildlife Foundation.

Charlen's paintings of Alaskan subjects, its people, wildlife and scenery have been nationally published. Additionally, she has been commissioned by the State of Alaska to do numerous projects and has been selected to do paintings for many commercial concerns throughout Alaska.

Charlen is no stranger to the Alaska National Guard as she has completed several outstanding pieces of art for the National Guard. She was commissioned by the Alaska National Guard Officers Association (ANGOA) to paint a Sitka deer representing one of four paintings to represent the southeastern geographical area. Prints are still available thru ANGOA. Additionally, she painted the oil portrait of Major General "Pappy" Elmore, which is on display in the Elmore Building.



I am the Guard

Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War... of security and honor, for three centuries I have been the custodian, I am the Guard.

I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the risky war, and watched the dark night bow to the morning. At Concord's bridge, I fixed the fateful shot heard 'round the world. I stood on Bunker Hill. My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge. I pulled a muffled car on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware. I stood with Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. I saw the sword surrendered... I am the Guard. I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's burst at New Orleans. These things I know—I was there! I saw both sides of the War between the States—I was there! The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout... On the Mexican border I stood... I am the Guard. The fern forest of the Argentine blazed with my barrage. Chateau-Thierry crowded to my cannonade. Under the arches of victory I marched in legion—I was there! I am the Guard. I bowed briefly on the grim Comrades, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. Through the jungle and in the swamps, I fought the enemy boat, battered and broke him. I raised our banner to the stark air on Devona's—I scrambled over Normandy's beaches—I was there! I am the Guard. Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. I flew MKG Alley—I was there! I am the Guard.

Soldier in war, civilian in peace... I am the Guard.

I war at Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes. I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City. The stricken knew the comfort of my skill. I dropped the seed that fed the starving beast on the frozen fields of the west and through the tonnering drifts I ploughed to rescue the marooned. I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane and flood—these things I know—I was there! I am the Guard. I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth. Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand... I am the Guard. For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace—of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever... I am the Guard.



