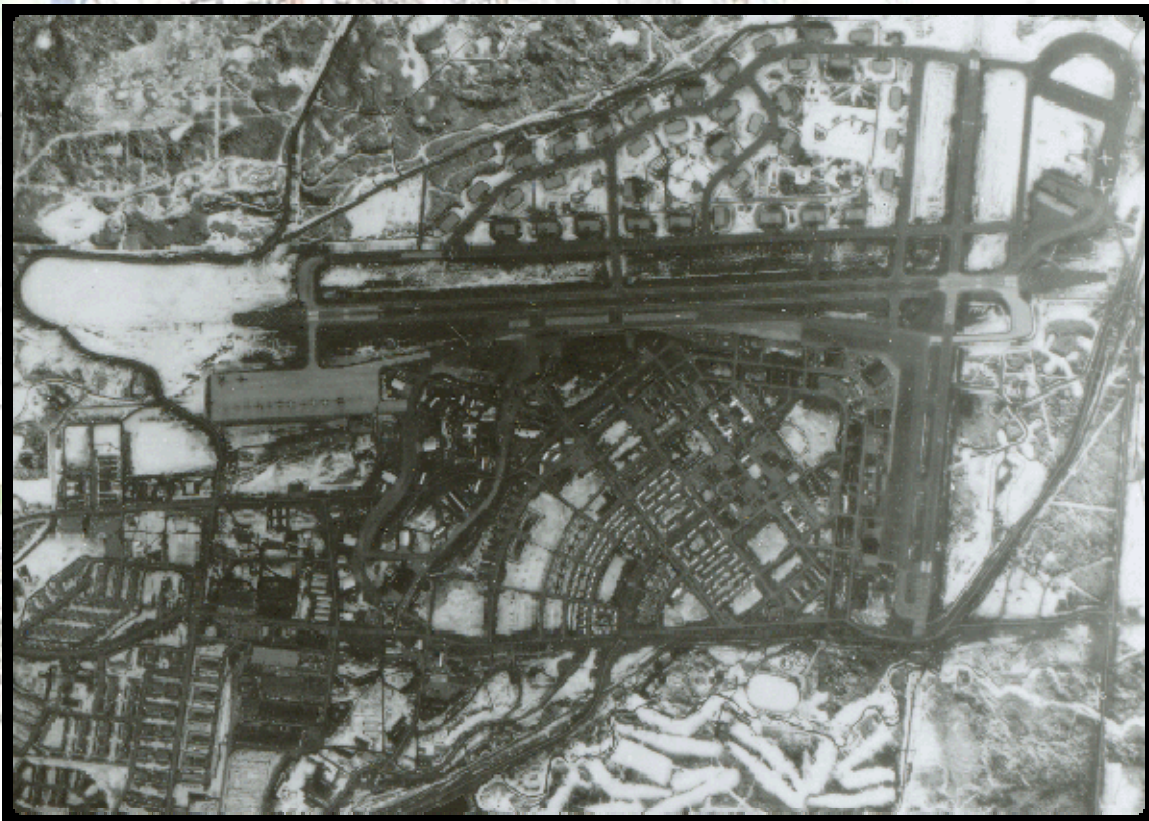
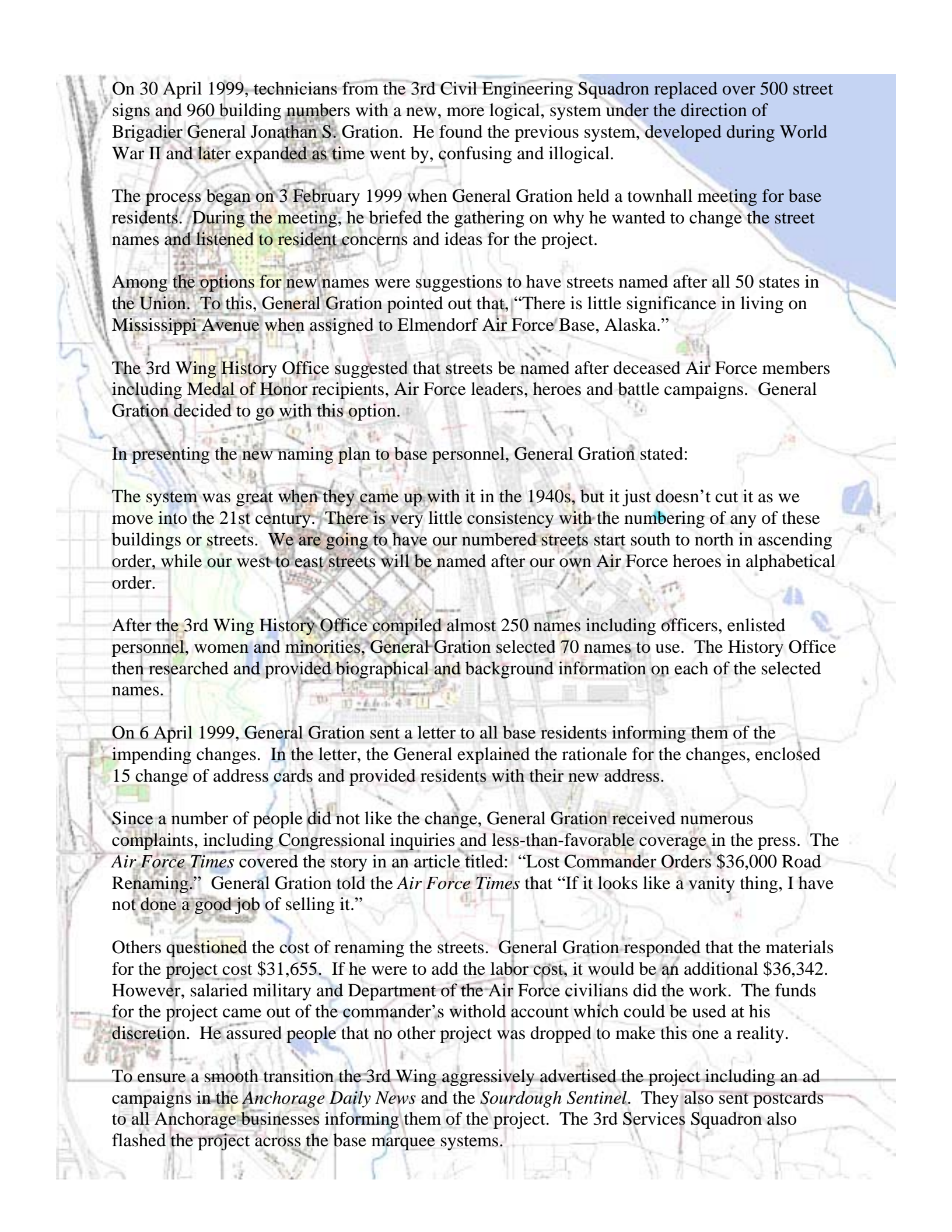


The Streets of Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska



3rd Wing History Office
Elmendorf Air Force Base
Alaska
2007

A faint, light-colored map of the Elmendorf Air Force Base is visible in the background. It shows a grid of streets, various buildings, and a large blue area representing a body of water or a lake in the upper right corner. The map is overlaid with text blocks.

On 30 April 1999, technicians from the 3rd Civil Engineering Squadron replaced over 500 street signs and 960 building numbers with a new, more logical, system under the direction of Brigadier General Jonathan S. Gration. He found the previous system, developed during World War II and later expanded as time went by, confusing and illogical.

The process began on 3 February 1999 when General Gration held a townhall meeting for base residents. During the meeting, he briefed the gathering on why he wanted to change the street names and listened to resident concerns and ideas for the project.

Among the options for new names were suggestions to have streets named after all 50 states in the Union. To this, General Gration pointed out that, "There is little significance in living on Mississippi Avenue when assigned to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska."

The 3rd Wing History Office suggested that streets be named after deceased Air Force members including Medal of Honor recipients, Air Force leaders, heroes and battle campaigns. General Gration decided to go with this option.

In presenting the new naming plan to base personnel, General Gration stated:

The system was great when they came up with it in the 1940s, but it just doesn't cut it as we move into the 21st century. There is very little consistency with the numbering of any of these buildings or streets. We are going to have our numbered streets start south to north in ascending order, while our west to east streets will be named after our own Air Force heroes in alphabetical order.

After the 3rd Wing History Office compiled almost 250 names including officers, enlisted personnel, women and minorities, General Gration selected 70 names to use. The History Office then researched and provided biographical and background information on each of the selected names.

On 6 April 1999, General Gration sent a letter to all base residents informing them of the impending changes. In the letter, the General explained the rationale for the changes, enclosed 15 change of address cards and provided residents with their new address.

Since a number of people did not like the change, General Gration received numerous complaints, including Congressional inquiries and less-than-favorable coverage in the press. The *Air Force Times* covered the story in an article titled: "Lost Commander Orders \$36,000 Road Renaming." General Gration told the *Air Force Times* that "If it looks like a vanity thing, I have not done a good job of selling it."

Others questioned the cost of renaming the streets. General Gration responded that the materials for the project cost \$31,655. If he were to add the labor cost, it would be an additional \$36,342. However, salaried military and Department of the Air Force civilians did the work. The funds for the project came out of the commander's withhold account which could be used at his discretion. He assured people that no other project was dropped to make this one a reality.

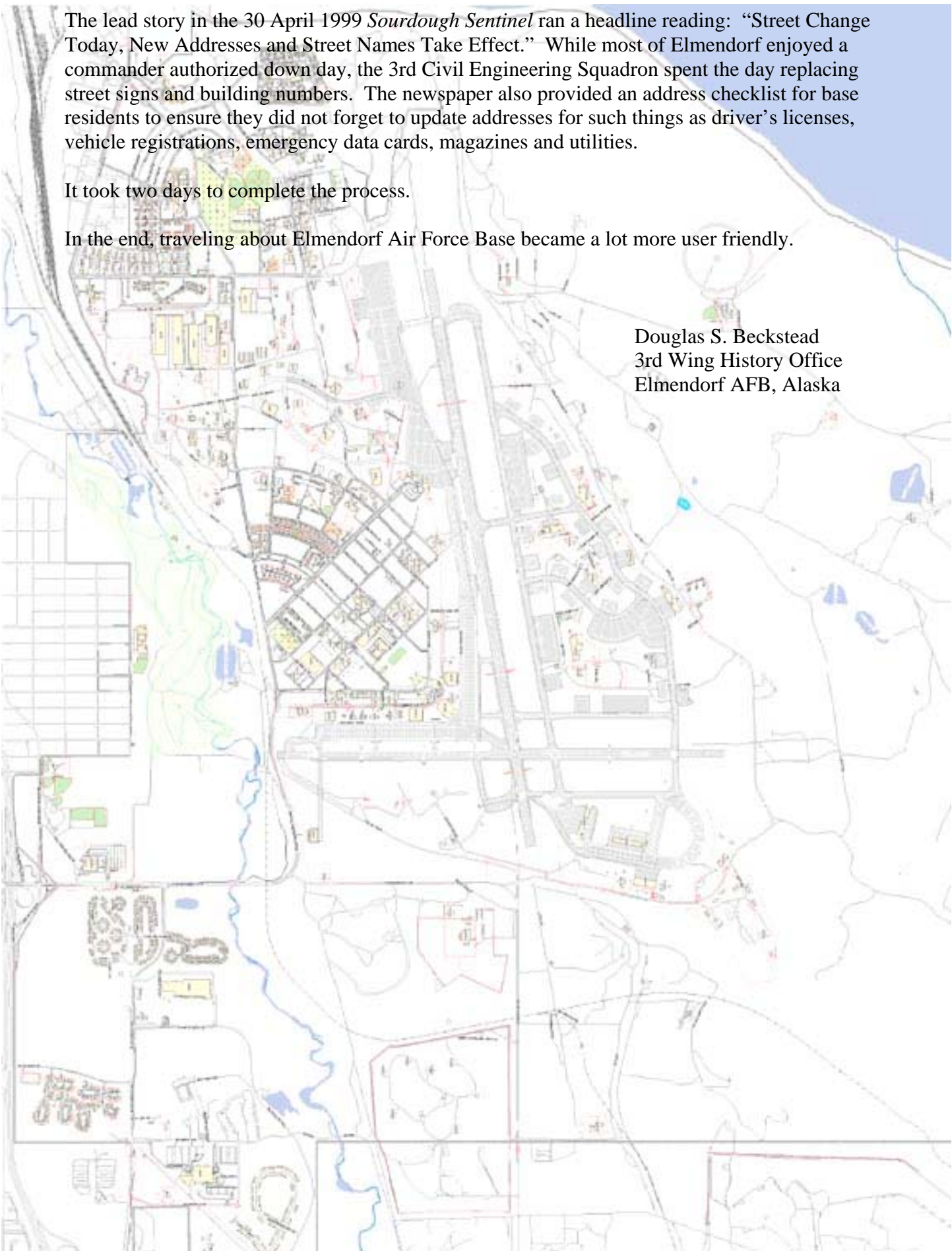
To ensure a smooth transition the 3rd Wing aggressively advertised the project including an ad campaigns in the *Anchorage Daily News* and the *Sourdough Sentinel*. They also sent postcards to all Anchorage businesses informing them of the project. The 3rd Services Squadron also flashed the project across the base marquee systems.

The lead story in the 30 April 1999 *Sourdough Sentinel* ran a headline reading: “Street Change Today, New Addresses and Street Names Take Effect.” While most of Elmendorf enjoyed a commander authorized down day, the 3rd Civil Engineering Squadron spent the day replacing street signs and building numbers. The newspaper also provided an address checklist for base residents to ensure they did not forget to update addresses for such things as driver’s licenses, vehicle registrations, emergency data cards, magazines and utilities.

It took two days to complete the process.

In the end, traveling about Elmendorf Air Force Base became a lot more user friendly.

Douglas S. Beckstead
3rd Wing History Office
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska





ANDERSON CIR

Airman First Class, Carl Anderson Jr., served with the 3rd Logistics Readiness Squadron. While on a convoy mission, the vehicle he was riding in struck an improvised explosive device near Mosul, Iraq on 29 August 2004. While deployed, A1C Anderson was assigned to the 732nd Expeditionary Mission Support Group, Balad, Iraq.



ANDREWS AVE



Chief Arthur "Bud" L. Andrews, the seventh Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, enlisted in the Air Force in January 1953. He served in the Security Police Force most of his career, before being selected for his final Air Force assignment 1 August 1981. Chief Andrews retired from the Air Force on 31 July 1983, and passed away on 26 October 1996. (Formerly Citrus Ave and Peach Street.)



ARMSTRONG CIR

Lt Gen Frank Alton Armstrong Jr. began his military career in 1928 when he enlisted as a flying cadet. General Armstrong personally led the first and last heavy bomber raids of WWII. The first was over Rouen-Sotteville, France. The last was over Honshu, Japan. He also led his group over Wilhelmshaven in the first heavy bomber raid over Germany proper. This mission became the basis of the book and movie "Twelve O'Clock High." In 1949, he began the first of two tours in Alaska, first heading the Alaskan Air Command. After tours at Sampson AFB, MacDill AFB and Barksdale AFB, Armstrong returned to Alaska in July 1956 to again head the Alaska Air Command and later the Alaska Command.



ARNOLD AVE



General of the Air Force Henry Harley "Hap" Arnold commanded the Army Air Forces during World War II. A West Point graduate, he received his initial flight training from the Wright brothers. He is known as one of the US pioneer military aviators -- a man of ability, vision, determination, and a talented administrator and strategist who helped bring about the creation of an independent Air Force. He was the only Air Force general to hold five star rank. (Formerly Cherry Street.)



BEACH COURT

Major General Maurice Milton Beach joined the Air Corps as a private and received a commission in December 1925. He spent most of his Air Force career in air transport and pioneered support of airborne operations during War II, and played a key role in the Berlin Airlift. He retired from active duty on 31 January 1949. (Formerly Dahlia Court.)





The 3rd Bombardment Group proved that air power alone could destroy a Japanese fleet during the Battle of Bismarck Sea, fought 1- 4 March 1943. The battle also verified the awesome capability of the delayed fuse skip bomb, especially on the B-25 Mitchell with its ten forward guns. The 3rd Bombardment's relentless assaults at low-level resulted in an incredible 13 ships sunk or damaged in one of the most strategic battles of World War II. (Formerly 24th Street.)

 **BISMARCK SEA DR**

 **BLAKE AVE**

Staff Sergeant Ester McGowin Blake had the distinction of being the first woman to enlist in the Air Force when women were allowed join the service on regular active duty on 8 July 1948. Her active-duty military career began in 1944, when she, as a widow, joined her sons in the uniform of the Army Air Force. She separated from the Air Force in 1954 due to a disability and went to work for the Veterans Administration. (Formerly Orange Avenue.)



Major Richard I. Bong was the ranking American Ace of World War II with 40 aerial victories. He also flew over 200 missions in the Southwest Pacific before being ordered home. Major Bong then became a test pilot at Wright Field, Ohio. He died while testing the P-80 Shooting Star on 6 August 1945. (Formerly Beech Avenue.)

 **BONG AVE**

 **BORAM AVE**

On 16 August 1943, the 3rd Bombardment Group participated in the operation to destroy Japanese facilities on Wewak and Boram on the north side of New Guinea. The attacks were made in preparation for the 5 September 1943, amphibious and airborne assaults to seize the nearby Japanese airfields at Lae and Salamua. The occupation of the two strategic locations cleared the Japanese from eastern New Guinea. (Previously un-named.)



Eugene Jacques Bullard enlisted in the French Foreign Legion at the outbreak of World War I. Bullard participated in some of the most heavily contested battles of 1915-1916, was severely wounded, and received the French Croix de Guerre for his heroism. He completed pilot training on 17 May 1917 and in doing so, secured a place in history as the world's first African-American fighter pilot. Bullard passed away on 12 October 1961. (Formerly Lemon Avenue.)

 **BULLARD AVE**



BURGE AVE

Corporal Vernon Burge became the first enlisted pilot on 14 June 1912, while stationed in the Philippines. He served as a member of one of the first military-powered dirigible crews and a member of the "Dusseldorf" balloon crew that participated in the 1908 International Balloon Race in St. Louis. (Formerly Apple Street.)



CAMPOS DR

Staff Sergeant Jose C. Campos served as a B-26 gunner, 3rd Bombardment Group, 8th Bombardment Squadron. Sergeant Campos was killed in action when his B-26 crashed at sea returning from a bombing run over Seoul, Korea on 28 June 1950. He was one of the first enlisted Air Force members killed in action in the Korean War.



CARSWELL AVE

Major Horace S. Carswell, Jr., earned his Medal of Honor as a B-24 pilot on a one-plane strike against a Japanese convoy in the South China Sea on 26 October 1944. He made two direct hits, but the anti-aircraft fire from the convoy damaged his bomber. His deeds and efforts to save his crew earned him the posthumous Medal of Honor. Major Carswell is the namesake of Carswell AFB in Texas. (Formerly Paxton Drive.)



CASEY LN

Casey, Military Working Dog Z-164, was assigned to the 3rd Security Police Squadron (SPS) stationed at Clark AB, Philippines. His handler, SrA Robert S. Gray was killed in the line of duty on 6 January 1978. Casey although not fatally wounded, did sustain injuries from a single gunshot. Casey was found moments later by other Security Police personnel still standing guard over his mortally wounded handler.



CHAPMAN CT

Master Sergeant Henry A. Chapman was the first recipient of the Cheney Award, presented annually for an act of valor. Sergeant Chapman rescued the crew from the dirigible *Roma* at Langley Field, Virginia, on 22 February 1922. President Coolidge presented the award to him on 26 April 1928. (Formerly Petunia Street.)





 **CHENNAULT AVE**

Lieutenant General Claire Lee Chennault, a pioneer Army Air Corps pilot, achieved fame as one of the organizers of the Flying Tigers, one of the famous units of World War II. He later commanded the Fourteenth Air Force during the war. He died in 1958. (Previously unnamed.)

 **CRAW AVE**

Colonel Demas T. Craw earned the Medal of Honor posthumously while on a secret mission to French headquarters in Morocco behind enemy lines prior to the November 1942 Allied landings in North Africa. His group intended to meet with French leaders loyal to the German cause and negotiate a truce. He died in an ambush enroute to the meeting. (Formerly Myrtle Street.)



 **D-DAY DR**

6 June 1944, the day on which the Battle of Normandy began, commencing the Western Allied effort to liberate mainland Europe from Nazi occupation during World War II using the codename OPERATION OVERLORD. The primary Allied formations that saw combat came from Canada, the US and the United Kingdom.

 **DAVIS HIGHWAY**

Major Everett S. Davis landed the first airplane assigned to Elmendorf Field at Merrill Field on 12 August 1940. Since facilities at Elmendorf Field were not immediately available, Maj Davis, along with SSgt Joseph A. Grady and Corp Edward D. Smith, established their headquarters in a one-room wanigan, a portable building on skis, at Merrill Field remaining there for over a month. The temporary building served as headquarters, engineer section, general storage and sleeping quarters.



 **DENA'INA ROAD**

When Europeans began exploring Alaska in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Upper Cook Inlet region was home to dozens of Dena'ina Athabaskan villages. The Native people of the region supported themselves with the same rich and diverse fish and wildlife resources Alaskans enjoy today. Naming a road on Elmendorf AFB after the Dena'ina people celebrates the region's rich cultural heritage and the contributions of the Dena'ina people to U.S. military efforts from WWII to the present.



DETHLEFSEN AVE

Captain Merlyn H. Dethlefsen received the Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War while flying an F-105 mission over North Vietnam. Despite intense enemy fighter opposition and severe damage to his aircraft, Captain Dethlefsen continued to press his attacks against ground installations. President Johnson awarded him the Medal of Honor at the White House in February 1968. He died on 14 December 1987. (Formerly Larch Street.)



DOOLITTLE AVE



General James "Jimmy" H. Doolittle, one of the giants in aviation history, achieved many firsts during his remarkable career. He was the recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor for leading the famed April 1942 bombing attack against the Japanese home islands. He also received the Mackay Trophy along with many other major awards and decorations. He served as the first President of the Air Force Association. General Doolittle retired from Air Force in 1959 and passed away in 1993. (Formerly Tulip Avenue & Paxton Drive.)



EAKER AVE

General Ira C. Eaker was one of the founding pioneers of strategic air power, including the encouragement of an independent Air Force. As the first Eighth Air Force Commander, he carried on a sustained campaign of precision daylight bombing attacks against German industrial and military sites across Europe. The Allied around-the-clock strategic bombing campaign was adopted largely because of his persistent advocacy of daylight bombing. General Eaker died on 6 August 1987. (Formerly Pear Street.)



FAIRCHILD AVE



General Muir S. Fairchild began his Air Force career as a private during World War II. Although he never completed a college degree, General Fairchild's belief in the importance of education for Air Force officers was the driving force behind a central institution in the Air Force today--the Air University. He was instrumental in developing the future of Air University as a place that taught "sound and true doctrine and basic concepts to guide the development of the air forces of the future." General Fairchild died on 17 March 1950. (Formerly Plum Avenue & Loop Road.)



FAUST AVE

Airman First Class Steven M. Faust, assigned to the 3rd Security Police Squadron (SPS), stationed at Clark AB, Philippines, he was a dog handler with "C" Flight Law Enforcement. He was murdered on 28 October 1987 while traveling from his home to the base by a terrorist assassination unit called a "sparrow unit."





 **FEMOYER AVE**

Second Lieutenant Robert E. Femoyer earned the Medal of Honor as a B-24 navigator during a mission over Germany on 2 November 1944. Despite being severely wounded, he remained at his station for two-and-half hours so that he could guide his bomber back to England. Only on reaching the English Channel, did he permit a sedative injection. Lieutenant Femoyer died shortly after being removed from his B-24. (Formerly Fig Street.)

 **FINLETTER AVE**

Thomas Knight Finletter, was the second Secretary of the Air Force, from 24 April 1950 to 20 January 1953. During World War I, he served a captain in the 312th Field Artillery Regiment. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1920 and the New York Bar in 1921. Secretary Finletter served as chairman of the President's Air Policy Commission that, on 1 January 1948, sent to the president the report entitled "Survival in the Air Age." He died on 24 April 1980. (Formerly Grape Street.)



 **GAINEY AVE**

Technical Sergeant James W. Gainey was a loadmaster assigned to the 17th Tactical Airlift Squadron (TAS), now the 517th Airlift Squadron (AS). He died when the C-130 he was aboard crashed a mile off the approach end of the runway at Sparrevohn, Alaska on 28 April 1978.

 **GIBSON AVE**

Brigadier General Kenneth H. Gibson served as Commander, Alaskan Air Command from August 1957 to August 1958. He saw service in the European and Pacific Theaters during World War II. He retired 1 July 1966 and died 27 December 1997. (Formerly Elm Street.)



 **GOODWIN DR**

Sergeant William J. Goodwin served as a B-26 gunner, 3rd Bombardment Group, 8th Bombardment Squadron. Sergeant Goodwin was killed in action when his B-26 crashed at sea returning from a bombing run over Seoul, Korea, on 28 June 1950. He was one of the first enlisted Air Force members killed in action in the Korean War.



GOTT AVE

Lieutenant Donald J. Gott received the Medal of Honor for a B-17 mission flown over Germany on 9 November 1944. Lieutenant Gott and his copilot, Lieutenant William E. Metzger, Jr., chose to remain with their badly damaged bomber until their crew could bail out. Both died in the crash. (Previously un-named.)



GRAVELINE CT



Sergeant 1st Class Fred Graveline was the first enlisted recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross. Although virtually unknown, he occupies a unique place in history as one of only two Air Service enlisted men in WWI to win the Distinguished Service Cross and one of a very small group of enlisted men that flew combat missions during WWI. Sergeant Graveline died on 6 February 1956. (Formerly Calla Street.)



GRADY HWY

Staff Sergeant Joseph A. Grady was a flight engineer assigned to the 28th Composite Group. Grady was one of the first military members to land at Merrill Field, in Anchorage, Alaska, since facilities were not ready at Elmendorf Field. Along with Maj Everett S. Davis, they established their headquarters in a one-room wanigan, a portable building on skids on 12 August 1940. They remained at Merrill Field for over a month until facilities were available on Elmendorf.



GRAY LOOP



Senior Airman Robert S. Gray was assigned to the 3rd Security Police Squadron (SPS) stationed Clark Air Base, Philippines. On 6 January 1978, during a patrol with his canine partner, Casey, SrA Gray encountered intruders near the base perimeter. During the conflict between himself and the intruders he was fatally wounded when he was stabbed with a 12-inch knife in his chest. When other units arrived on the scene they found SrA Gray mortally wounded on the ground, with his dog Casey at his side.



HALEY WAY

Corporal Richard M. Haley was a B-25C Crew Member, 3rd Bombardment Group, 90th Bombardment Squadron. Corporal Haley and the rest of his crew were shot down while on a bombing mission over Lae, Papua, New Guinea on 23 May 1942. One of the aircraft's two engines was hit by canon fire from enemy aircraft. The aircraft was last seen flying on one engine near Cape Loena.





 **HARLOW CT**

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Donald L. Harlow served as the second Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force. He entered military service in August 1942. Chief Harlow retired 30 September 1971. He died on 18 June 1997. (Formerly Pansy Court.)

 **HODGES AVE**

Major General James P. Hodges received his commission in the Aviation Section, US Army Signal Corps on 29 April 1918. He spent his career in various training commands. He died on 19 June 1992. (Formerly Dogwood Street.)



 **HOLLANDIA DR**

Hollandia, on New Guinea Island, served as a major Japanese airbase and supply center during World War II. The 3rd Bomb Group frequently attacked the strategic installations there and participated in its retaking in April 1944. The seizure of Hollandia eliminated the last major Japanese stronghold on New Guinea Island. (Formerly 22nd Street.)

 **JERSTAD AVE**

Major John L. Jerstad earned the Medal of Honor during the 1 August 1943 bombing mission against the oil refinery at Ploesti, Romania. He continued to lead his bomber group despite the fact that his B-24 was on fire and badly damaged. He and his crew crashed and died in the target area after the bombs were released. (Formerly Cedar Street.)



 **JOHNSON AVE**



Lieutenant Colonel Leon W. Johnson earned the Medal of Honor during the 1 August 1943 bombing mission against the oil refinery at Ploesti, Romania. When his group became separated due to weather, he elected to carry out his planned low-level attack despite the thoroughly alerted defenses. (Previously un-named.)



KENNEY AVE

General George C. Kenney began his military career in the Aviation Section, US Army Signal Corps. He served in combat during World War I and received credit for two aerial victories. He commanded the Fifth Air Force during World War II and became the first Strategic Air Command commander after the war. He retired 1951, and died on 9 August 1977. (Formerly Maple Street.)



KISLING CT



Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Richard D. Kisling was the third senior enlisted man to hold the position of adviser to Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff. He joined the Army Air Forces during World War, and retired from the Air Force on 30 September 1973, and from Air Force civil service on 20 May 1985. He passed away on 3 November 1985. (Formerly Orchid Court.)



KUTER AVE

General Laurence S. Kuter's 35 years of active service left its mark on the development of airlift. As a senior planner during World War II, he advocated military airlift and commanded the Atlantic Division of the Air Transport Command. In 1948, General Kuter headed up the effort to consolidate the Air Force and Navy airlift assets into a single operating command, which resulted in the activation of the Military Air Transport Service (MATC) June 1948, which later evolved into the Military Airlift Command and later Air Mobility Command. General Kuter died on 30 November 1979. (Formerly Chinook Circle & L Street.)



LAMBERT AVE



First Sergeant Lawrence Lambert became the first person to eject from an aircraft using an ejection seat. He achieved the feat while assigned to Parachute Branch, Personnel Equipment Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB in the late 1940s. The test proved the feasibility of using ejection seats in high-speed aircraft. (Formerly un-named.)



LINDBERGH AVE

Charles A. Lindbergh achieved fame in May 1927, when he flew the "Spirit of St Louis," on a 3,600 mile flight from New York to Paris, becoming the first solo airman to cross the Atlantic. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the first-ever Distinguished Flying Cross other high honors from many countries. During WWII, he served as a civilian advisor in the South Pacific and flew combat missions in the P-38. In 1954, Lindbergh was recommissioned in the Air Force Reserve and appointed a brigadier general by President Eisenhower. (Formerly K Street.)





LORING AVE

Major Charles J. Loring, Jr., was one of four airmen to earn the Medal of Honor for combat in Korea. He was killed during a combat mission on 22 November 1952, while leading a flight of four F-80 jets on a close support mission near Sniper Range in North Korea. (Previously un-named.)



LUKE AVE

Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., was America's number two ace and the most spectacular air fighter of World War I. He earned the reputation of being a "lone fighter," preferring to seek out and destroy the enemy on his own initiative. He also earned two Distinguished Service Crosses for extraordinary heroism in air action in the face of heavy enemy fire and the Medal of Honor. He was 21 years old when he was killed in action in 1918. (Formerly J Street.)



MATHIES AVE



Staff Sergeant Archibald Mathies, Medal of Honor recipient, was killed in action in England after a mission over Leipzig, Germany on 20 February 1944. While on his second mission, the aircraft was attacked and severely damaged with the pilot wounded and unconscious, the copilot killed, and the radio operator wounded. Sergeant Mathies, an engineer-gunner and another crewmember flew the plane back to the home station, where the crew bailed out. Sergeant Mathies, with the wounded pilot aboard, tried unsuccessfully to land the bomber. They died in the crash. (Formerly Daisy Court.)



McCLOUD AVE

Lieutenant General David J. McCloud assumed command of the Alaskan Command, Eleventh Air Force and Alaskan NORAD Region in December 1997. General McCloud had a vision of Alaska as one of the premiere training grounds for joint forces, and he worked tirelessly to promote that image. He died on 26 July 1998, when his privately owned aircraft crashed at Fort Richardson. (Previously un-named.)



McGUIRE AVE



Major Thomas "Mickey" McGuire, a Medal of Honor recipient, was America's second highest scoring ace of World War II. He shot down 38 Japanese planes while assigned as a P-38 pilot in the Southwest Pacific. Major McGuire was killed in action 7 January 1945. (Formerly I Street.)



METZGER AVE

Lieutenant William E. Metzger, Jr., received the Medal of Honor for a B-17 mission flown over Germany on 9 November 1944. Lieutenant Metzger and his pilot, Lieutenant Donald J. Gott, chose to remain with their badly damaged bomber until their crew could bail out. Both died in the crash. (Formerly Eagle Drive.)



MITCHELL AVE



Brigadier General William "Billy" Mitchell was known as the "visionary" of the Air Force. He was one of the founding fathers of the Air Force, defined roles and missions for an independent air force. He was a crusader having the vision to understand the potential of strategic air power that would dominate future wars long before his contemporaries would realize the potential of air power. He was awarded posthumously the Special Congressional Medal of Honor in 1946, the only one of its kind. He died on 17 February 1936. (Formerly 5th Street.)



MUNDY AVE

Lieutenant General George W. Mundy graduated from West Point in 1928, and served with great distinction. As a B-29 group commander during World War II, he flew 22 combat missions before his bomber was shot down off the coast of Japan. He and his crew were rescued. General Mundy served as Commander-in-Chief, Alaskan Command before his retirement in 1961. (Formerly H Street.)



NECRASON AVE



Major General Conrad F. "Nick" Necrason graduated from West Point in 1936. He served with and later commanded a bomber group and saw extensive action in the Pacific and China-Burma-India Theaters during World War II. Later he commanded the Alaskan Air Command before his retirement in 1965. General Necrason then served as the Adjutant General, Alaska National Guard from 1967 to 1971 and from 1974 to 1982. He died in January 1997. (Formerly S Street.)



NORTH TIGER LP

The American Volunteer Group, "The Flying Tigers," established an impressive record during the early days of World War II. Between 18 December and 4 July 1942, when they were disbanded, the volunteer P-40 pilots destroyed 286 Japanese aircraft. In contrast, they lost only eight pilots killed in combat. To enhance esprit de corps, the P-40 noses were painted to symbolize the mouth, flashing teeth, and eye of the tiger. Subsequently, newsmen used the tagline "Flying Tigers" which rapidly caught on worldwide.





PEASE AVE

Captain Harl Pease Jr., earned the Medal of Honor when he was killed in action near Rabaul, New Britain. He was flying a B-17 mission on 8 August 1942; his formation was intercepted by about thirty enemy fighters. Pease, who bore the brunt of the attack, continued to press the attack, dropping his bombs on the target before being shot down. (Formerly Post Road, F Street and G Street.)



PITSENBARGER CT

On 11 April 1966, A1C William H. Pitsenbarger, a pararescuman, was killed while defending some of his wounded comrades. This action earned him the Air Force Cross. "Pits," as he was known to his friends, refused to leave a group of Army wounded when offered the opportunity. He remained with them, assisting in defending them against Viet Cong attacks. He was killed by a sniper. (Formerly Lilac Court.)



QUESADA AVE

General Elwood R. Quesada enlisted in September 1924 as a flying cadet receiving his wings a year later. Quesada became a Brigadier General in December 1942 and commanding general of the 1st Air Defence Wing at Mitchel Field in New York. In 1943 he commanded the 12th Fighter Command and was deputy commanding general of the Northwest African Coastal Air Force. He became commanding general of the 9th Command and the 9th Tactical Air Command in Europe in November 1943. He became commanding general of the Third Air Force on March 1, 1946. This group soon became Tactical Air Command. Major General Quesada headed the Joint Technical Planning Committee for the Joint Chiefs in September 1949 retiring on 31 October 1951.



RABAU DR

Rabaul was the stronghold of Japanese defense in the Solomon Islands. The 3rd Bomb Group along with other Army Air Forces and Navy Aviation units fought an intense air campaign that lasted from mid October to late November 1943 that succeeded in neutralizing the Japanese bastion. (Previously un-named.)



RICKENBACKER AVE

Edward V. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, was America's leading ace of World War I with 26 aerial victories. During his career in aviation, he earned nearly every decoration possible including the Congressional Medal of Honor. (Formerly E Street.)





 **ROLLING THUNDER DR**

Operation Rolling Thunder was a frequently interrupted bombing campaign against the North Vietnam military important infrastructure that began on 24 February 1965 and ended three years later. Aimed at persuading the North Vietnam to abandon the conquest of the south, it also faced political restrictions because of the fear of drawing China and Russia into the conflict. The aircrews faced increasingly deadly defenses system. The combination of the two hampered the goals of Rolling Thunder and led to its abandonment.

 **SARNOSKI AVE**

Lieutenant Joseph R. Sarnoski earned the Medal of Honor while assigned as a B-17 bombardier on a 16 June 1943 mission over Buka in the Solomon Islands. Despite intense, coordinated fighter attacks against the nose of the bomber, Lieutenant Sarnoski remained at his post. Mortally wounded, he continued fire his machine gun until he collapsed and died. (Formerly D Street.)



 **SAVILLE AVE**

General Gordon P. Saville entered the Army Air Corps in 1926 as a flying cadet. He held important high level command and staff positions during World War II. Following the war, he continued to rise in rank and commanded the Air Defense Command. (Formerly B Street.)

 **SHARP AVE**

Dudley Crawford Sharp was the sixth Secretary of the Air Force, from December 1959 to 20 January 1961. Secretary Sharp served in the US Navy from 1942 to 1945 as an officer aboard an anti-submarine warfare vessels and later in the Navy Department in Washington. He died on 17 May 1987. (Formerly A Street.)



 **SIJAN AVE**

Captain Lance P. Sijan earned the Medal of Honor for his fierce opposition to his North Vietnamese captors. Shot down on 9 November 1967, Lieutenant Sijan first resisted capture for 45 days. When captured, he refused to disclose information and tried to escape. His health broken, but not his spirit, he died from a lack of proper food and medical attention. (Formerly N Street and P Street.)



SIMPSON HARBOR DR

Simpson Harbor was one of two principal harbors at the Japanese strong hold of Rabaul on New Britain Islands in the southwest Pacific. Beginning in October 1943, the 3rd Bomber Group conducted repeated low-level bombing attacks against Japanese shipping in the harbor that contributed to the ultimate neutralization of Rabaul. (Formerly 35th Street.)



SLAMMER AVE



The Hughes AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile is nicknamed "Slammer" was designed as an all-weather "fire-and-forget," Mach 4 weapon with a 30-mile range. In December 1992, an F-16 pilot fired the first AMRAAM in actual combat, shooting down a MiG-25 Foxbat during a confrontation over southern Iraq. (Formerly O Street.)



SMITH LANE

Staff Sergeant Maynard H. "Snuffy" Smith earned the Medal of Honor on his first mission as a ball turret gunner. Anti-aircraft fire ruptured the fuel tanks on his B-17 igniting a massive fire in the center of the fuselage and severely injuring several crewmen. Smith climbed out of the ball turret after it lost power and alternated between manning the .50 cal waist guns to fight off German attackers, providing first aid to his wounded comrades and fighting the fire. He successfully put out the fire just before the plane landed. Upon landing, the aircraft broke in half. It had been hit by over 3,500 bullets and shrapnel.



STAFFAN AVE

Technical Sergeant Peter J. Staffan was a flight engineer assigned to the 17th Tactical Airlift Squadron (TAS), now the 517th Airlift Squadron (AS). He died when the C-130 he was aboard crashed a mile off the approach end of the runway at Sparrevohn, Alaska on 28 April 1978.



TALLEY AVE

Brigadier General Benjamin B. Talley came to Alaska in 1940, to supervise construction of Yakutat Airfield. In January 1941, he assumed responsibility for the construction of Elmendorf Field and Fort Richardson. During 1941-1943, he supervised construction of Army facilities in Alaska including the Aleutian Islands. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his efforts. He left in June 1943 to help plan the Normandy Invasion. He earned the Distinguished Service Medal, the Nation's second highest award for valor, on Omaha Beach. Following retirement, General Talley returned to Alaska. General Talley died on 27 November 1998, at the age of 95 in Homer, Alaska. (Formerly Farrel Road, Hubble Road and Spur Road.)





 **TRUEMPER LP**

Lieutenant Walter E. Truemper earned the Medal of Honor as a B-17 navigator during a bombing raid over occupied Europe on 20 February 1944. After his pilot was severely wounded and the copilot killed, Lieutenant Truemper flew the damaged bomber back to England. Following the bailout of other crewmembers, Lieutenant Truemper and the flight engineer attempted to land the bomber in order to save the pilot's life. All died in the crash. (Previously un-named.)

 **URGENT FURY DR**

The conflict lasted from 25 October 1963 through December 1963 to rescue nearly 1,000 American medical students after a Communist government supported by Cuba seized control of the island of Granada. United States forces initially met stiff resistance from Grenadian army and Cuban military units. Heavy fighting continued for several days, but as the invasion force grew to more than 7,000, the defenders either surrendered or fled into the mountains. By mid-December, U.S. combat forces went home and a pro-American government took power.



 **VANDEMBERG AVE**



General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, who served in the 3rd Attack Group prior to World War II, rose rapidly in rank during the war, becoming one of the architects of the modern Air Force. He became the second Air Force Chief of Staff in April 1948. He oversaw its rapid expansion during the early days of the Cold War. General Vandenberg's untimely death from cancer on 2 April 1954 cut short a remarkable career. (Formerly Davis Highway.)

 **VOSLER AVE**

While flying over Bremen, Germany, on 20 December 1943 the radio operator, Technical Sergeant Forrest L. Vosler, received severe wounds when the aircraft was struck by anti-aircraft fire. He originally offered to be thrown out of the crippled aircraft to reduce the weight of the plane. The remaining crew refused, and after the aircraft made a crashed landing, he was instrumental in saving the tail gunner from certain death.



 **WALMSLEY AVE**



Captain John S. Walmsley earned the Medal of Honor while assigned to the 3rd Bomber Group. He was killed in action over North Korea on 14 September 1951, while leading a B-26 night attack against a convoy. Running out of ammunition, he guided another B-26 to the target area with his searchlight, constantly exposing himself to enemy fire. Badly wounded and his plane damaged, Captain Walmsley ordered his crew to bail out. He died in the crash. (Previously un-named.)



WARD LP

Corporal Eddie Ward served as the first enlisted airmen to the Aeronautical Division of the Army Signal Corps on 1 August 1907. He helped unpack the first military airplane, delivered by the Wright brothers to Ft. Myer, Va., for testing in 1908. He retired from the service some 29 years later on 2 June 1930 at the rank of Master Sergeant. During his career he attained the status of Master Signal Electrician, Master Photographer, and a Balloon Pilot and mechanic.



WEBB COURT



Sergeant James A. Webb served as a B-25C Bombardier, 3rd Bombardment Group, 90th Bombardment Squadron. Corporal Haley and the rest of his crew were shot down while on a bombing mission over Lae, Papua, New Guinea on 23 May 1942. One of the aircraft's two engines was hit by canon fire from enemy aircraft. The aircraft was last seen flying on one engine near Cape Loena.



WESTOVER AVE

General Oscar Westover enlisted as a private in the Army in 1901, and the following year he won an appointment to West Point. He became one of the pioneers of military airpower and was responsible for procuring modern aircraft. He is credited with the development of aviation schools at Langley Field, Virginia and Rockwell Field, California. In 1935, Westover was appointed Chief of the Army Air Corps. General Westover died 21 September 1938, while piloting an attack plane. (Previously un-named.)



WEWAK DR



On 16 August 1943, the 3rd Bombardment Group participated in the operation to destroy Japanese facilities on Wewak and Boram on the north side of New Guinea. The attacks were made in preparation for the 5 September 1943, amphibious and airborne assaults to seize the nearby Japanese airfields at Lae and Salamua. The occupation of the two strategic locations cleared the Japanese from eastern New Guinea. (Formerly 36th Street.)



WIDECAMP AVE

Sergeant K.T. Widekamp was one of four crewmembers aboard the Martin NBS Bomber that completed the first cross-country flight in a bomber aircraft. On 13 September 1923, the crew departed Langley Field, Virginia for San Diego, California and then returned to Langley Field. The multi-legged flight covered 8,257 miles and took until 14 December 1923 to complete. Although the flight was accomplished with little publicity or fanfare, it was seen as an example of the future capabilities of what commercial and military aviation could accomplish.





WILKINS AVE



Major Raymond H. Wilkins earned the Medal of Honor on 2 November 1943, while leading a 3rd Bomb Group formation of B-25s against enemy shipping in Simpson Harbor, Rabaul, New Britain Island. On his 87th combat mission, Wilkins' airplane was hit almost immediately, damaging the right wing. Despite the damage, he continued to lead the attack, drawing fire away from the other bombers. In this fierce engagement, Major Wilkins destroyed two enemy vessels, and made possible the safe withdrawal of the remaining planes of his squadron, before his plane crashed, killing all aboard. (Formerly Hospital Drive.)



YOUNT AVE

Lieutenant General Barton Kyle Yount graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1907. He transferred to the Army Air Service during World War I. He served in various senior level command and staff positions following the war. He commanded the Army Air Forces Training Command, which was responsible for training a force of over two million. General Yount retired from active duty on 30 June 1946, and died 11 July 1949. (Formerly Moose Drive.)



ZEAMER AVE



Captain Jay Zeamer, Jr. earned the Medal of Honor as a B-17 pilot on 16 June 1943, mapping mission over the Buka area, Solomon Islands. Japanese aircraft attacked his aircraft, damaging it and severely wounding Captain Zeamer. Despite his injuries, Captain Zeamer maneuvered the damaged plane so skillfully that his gunners were able to fight off the enemy during a running fight lasting 40 minutes, and destroyed at least five hostile planes, which he shot down himself. (Formerly Walton Road.)



ZUCKERT AVE

Eugene M. Zuckert as the Secretary of the Air Force on 24 January 1961 to 30 September 1965. In July 1948, he served on a committee set up by Secretary of Defense James Forrester to establish a unified court-martials code for the military services. Later Secretary Zuckert assisted the Air Force in the formulation of the fiscal year 1950 budget, the first joint Army-Navy-Air Force budget in history. (Previously un-named.)

