

# COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

SUBJECT: Financial support for "The Wall"

MEETING DATE: February 21, 2008

PAYSON GOAL: NEW:                      EXISTING:

ITEM NO.:

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

SUBMITTED BY: Cameron Davis

AMOUNT BUDGETED: \$0.00

SUBMITTAL TO AGENDA  
APPROVED BY TOWN MANAGER

EXPENDITURE REQUIRED: \$9,000.00

CONT. FUNDING REQUIRED: \$0.00

  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBITS (If Applicable, To Be Attached):

**The Wall history**

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## POSSIBLE MOTION

I move to allocate \$9,000 to support bringing the The Vietnam War Memorial Exhibit, The Wall, to Payson on June 6,7 & 8, 2008.

## SUMMARY OF THE BASIS FOR POSSIBLE MOTION:

This exhibit contains an 80% to scale replica tribute wall that contains the names of 58,219 service men and women who were killed or listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War. 560 are from Arizona. There will be an accompanying art and memorabilia display. The exhibit will be open 24 hours a day and manned by volunteers who will help people find names of friends and family. Payson is the only place in Arizona to host this exhibit.

## PROS:

Pays tribute to those who sacrificed for this country.

## CONS:

## PUBLIC INPUT (if any):

## BOARD/COMMITTEE/COMMISSION ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS (if any) (give dates and attach minutes):

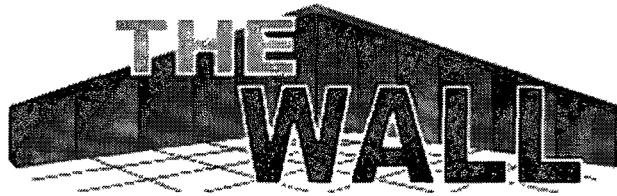
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## FUNDING:

Account Number: 101.401.000.775.000	Title: Public Relations	Amount: \$ 9,000.00
Account Number:	Title:	Amount: \$
Account Number:	Title:	Amount: \$
Account Number:	Title:	Amount: \$
		Total Cost: \$ 9,000.00

CFO: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



P. O. Box 703, Payson, Arizona 85547

February 4, 2008

Ms. Debra Galbraith, City Manager  
Town of Payson  
303 North Beeline Highway  
Payson, Arizona 85541

Re: The Vietnam War Memorial Exhibit, Payson, Arizona - June 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> – 2008

Dear Ms. Galbraith;

A replica of the Vietnam War Memorial located in Washington, DC – “The Wall” – was constructed in 1999 by a firm called Habitat, Inc. in Phoenix, Arizona. The replica was made under a contract with the non-profit Florida foundation American Veterans Traveling Tribute. At 80% to scale, the “Tribute Wall” replica stands 8 feet tall at the apex and is 370 feet long consisting of 34 panels. The Tribute Wall contains the names of all 58,219 United States service men and women killed or listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War, including the 560 soldiers who called Arizona their Home. The average age of those listed on the Wall is 19 years and 7 months.

The Tribute Wall was first displayed at the Arizona State Capital grounds right after it was commissioned. In May of 2000, the two Rotary Clubs of Payson arranged for the exhibit to come to Payson, when it attracted more than 10,000 visitors. The Tribute Wall has not been to Arizona since that time.

Through the hard work and dedication of many area residents, the two Rotary Clubs of Payson and the Town of Payson, the Tribute Wall exhibit is coming back to Arizona for the first time in 8 years. For the 560 Arizona casualties whose names are on the Tribute Wall, they are coming home in spirit.

The exhibit not only includes the Tribute Wall, but has an accompanying art and memorabilia display. Heartbreaking images of the Vietnam War are depicted in some 50 original oil paintings. These paintings will push the emotional envelope for a lot of veterans, as they depict helicopter flights, combat assaults, river patrols and much, much more. Also included are replicas of the bronze statues featuring Vietnam Combat Soldiers and the Vietnam Women’s Memorial. Dedication ceremonies are part of the planning process.

The Tribute Wall exhibit is not a glorification of war, but simply a way to honor those who gave the ultimate sacrifice for their country. This somber event will reflect the sorrow of that time in our history, which found the United States in our longest war ... a war that began in 1957 and finally ended in 1975.

In addition to those killed in action, the event will pay tribute to the 220,000 U. S. soldiers wounded in action, of which 80,000 were severely or critically wounded and disabled. The event will also honor the 2,338 men still listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War as well as the 766 prisoners of war, of which 114 died in captivity.

The Tribute Wall will allow people to share the emotional events that will bring them together in time to this one place in Green Valley Lakes Park. Many veterans and their families will never be able to travel to our nation's capital to view the Vietnam War Memorial. For them, the coming of the Tribute Wall to Payson will be their only opportunity to experience the emotion The Wall evokes. Hopefully, some Vietnam Veterans will find closure.

The entire community has quickly embraced this memorial event and feels very strongly that those of us living in and around the Payson area should share this with all of northern Arizona. Plans are already underway to develop the necessary promotional and public service announcements. These items will be distributed from Flagstaff to Springerville ... from Globe to Window Rock. We anticipate that during the three primary days of display, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> - 2008 that more than 20,000 people will venture to Payson to view the Tribute Wall.

The Tribute Wall will be adequately lit and available at no charge to the public 24 hours a day. Security will be on site at all times. Community volunteers will be there 24 hours a day to help visitors locate names, assist with wall "rubbings" and to provide emotional support. We will be operating two computer locator systems ... if a soldier is listed on the wall, we will find their name. We know that many will venture to the Tribute Wall at all hours of the night. We will be there to help them in every way possible. The sheer size of the exhibit may frustrate some looking for that special name. We will not let them leave disappointed. The event will be somber ... it will be simplistic ... it will be respectful.

The coming of the Tribute Wall to Payson is nothing less than remarkable. The fact that some communities have reserved the Tribute Wall as far out as 5 years, further emphasizes the importance of it coming to Rim Country and how crucial it is that we let all northern Arizona communities share in the event.

We have enclosed for your review an alpha listing of all 560 Arizona casualties who names appear on the Tribute Wall, just as they do in our nation's capitol.

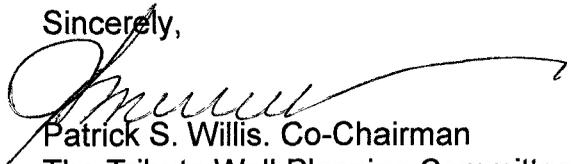
Should you feel it appropriate, we have prepared a power point program as part of our presentation for this event. The entire presentation takes approximately 30 minutes and would be available for the Town Council, should time and interest permit.

At this time the planning committee is working to raise funds to finance this exhibit. Our goal is to reach \$18,000 - \$20,000 to finance the basic cost of the exhibit of \$9,000; cost for a large tent of \$3,000; and cost for advertising, promotion and other materials. The planning committee seeks to make this event something the entire community can embrace with a strong sense of pride. The Rim country Rotary Foundation is a 501C3 tax exempt organization, making all donations to this project tax deductible. Many area businesses have already pledged some financial support, but we still have a ways to go.

On behalf of the planning committee, we look forward to the Town of Payson's continued support for the coming of the Tribute Wall to our fine community. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me personally.

We thank you in advance for your support.

Sincerely,



Patrick S. Willis, Co-Chairman  
The Tribute Wall Planning Committee

**The Tribute Wall Planning Committee**

**Carol McCauley  
John Wilson  
Marty Stuckenberg  
Nelson D. Beck  
Hallie Overman  
Steve Cantrill  
Bill Lawson  
Grant Kepp  
John Muhr**

**Jan Parsons  
John Naughton  
Clark Jones  
Barbara Ganz  
Bill Sahn  
Blaine Kimball  
Glenn Smith  
Harry Offerman  
David Main**

**Rich Stockwell  
Donovan Thornhill  
Rick Manchester  
Tara Keeney  
Bruce Barnes  
Val Sullivan  
Dick Prince  
Richard Hull**



**“The price of freedom is written on The Wall”**

**In honor of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam War, Rim Country Rotary and The Rotary Club of Payson are honored to bring to Payson, Arizona**

## **The Tribute Wall**

**This 80% to scale replica of the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, DC – “The Wall” – is 370 feet long and stands eight feet tall at the apex. The tribute wall contains the names of all 58,219 United States service men and women killed or listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War.**

**June 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008  
Green Valley Lakes Park  
Payson, Arizona**

**The Tribute Wall and accompanying exhibits are not a glorification of war, but simply a way to honor those who gave the ultimate sacrifice for their country. This somber event will reflect the sorrow of that time in our nation’s history, which found the United States in our longest war ... a war that began in 1957 and finally concluded in 1975.**

**This event is open free to the general public 24 hours a day. The Tribute Wall will be adequately lit and there will be security on site at all times. Volunteers will be there to help visitors locate names, assist with wall “rubbings” and to provide emotional support.**

**We know that many will visit the Tribute Wall at all hours of the day and night. The event will push the emotional envelope for many veterans. Many will be stunned by the sheer size of The Wall. Volunteers will assure those looking for that “special name” will not leave disappointed. If a soldier is listed on The Wall, they will be found. This event will be somber, it will be simplistic, and it will be respectful.**



**BATTLEGROUND  
VIETNAM  
WAR IN THE JUNGLE**



## CHAPTERS

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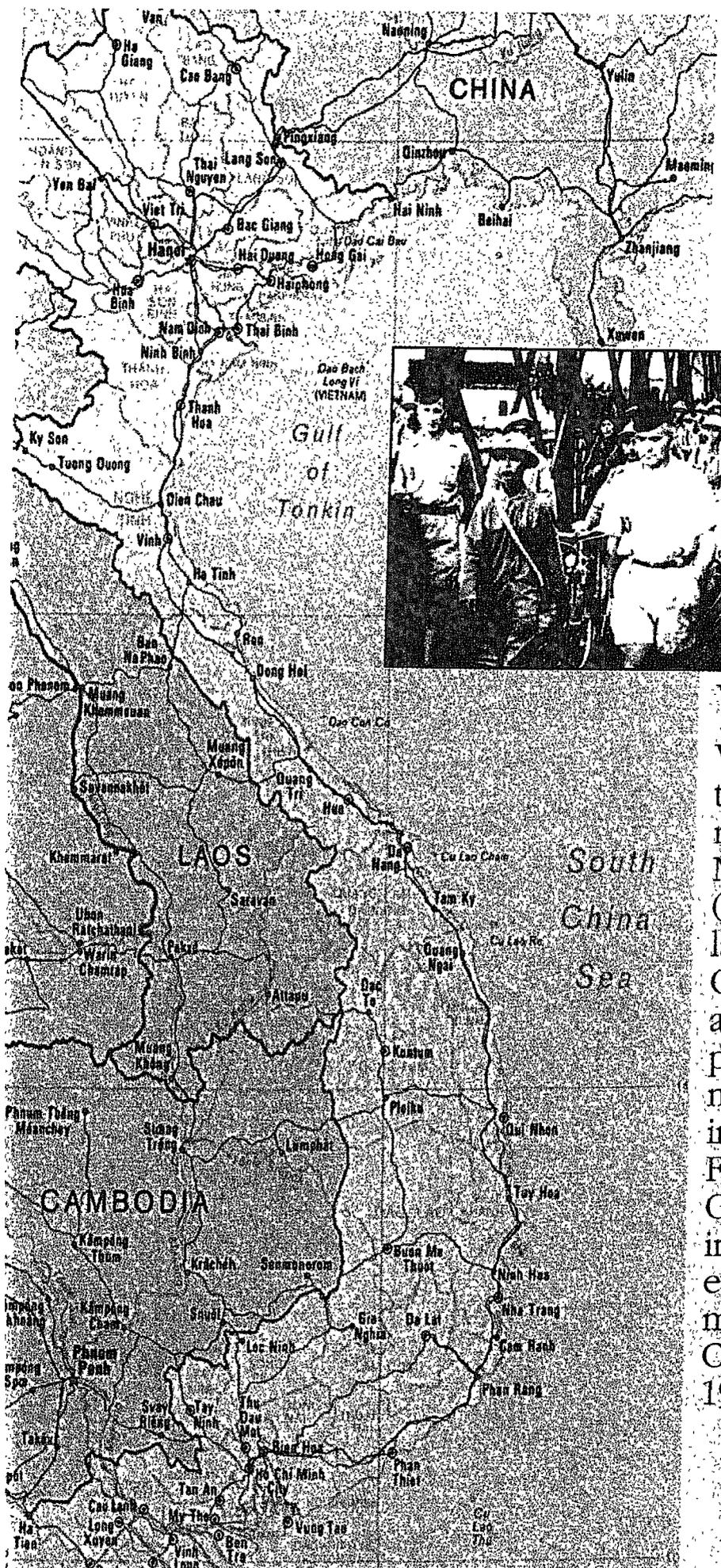
## The History of Vietnam: Colonialism Leads to War

After breaking free of centuries of Chinese colonialism in the 10th century, Vietnam enjoyed nearly a thousand years of independence, successfully fighting off potential suppressors in a series of wars that led to a stronger, more unified Vietnam with a rich culture, distinct language and prosperous agricultural development. The seeds of French colonialism in Vietnam were planted in the late 17th century when French missionaries were sent to the area in an attempt to spread Catholicism in Asia.

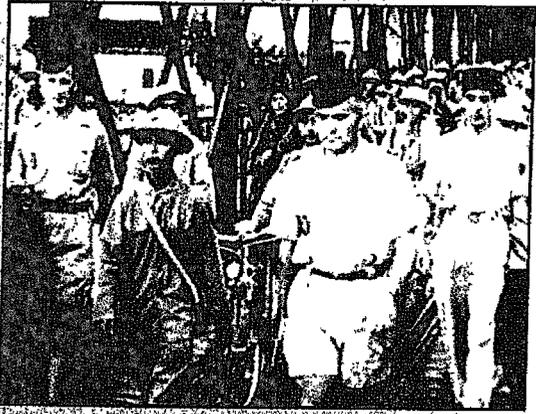
There were other reasons behind France's interest in Vietnam, however. During the 18th and 19th centuries, France was in competition with other European nations for international military and economic supremacy. In an effort to win this supremacy, France, like other countries, looked for strategic locations that would support its international trade and capitalism ventures and it found the perfect breeding ground in Vietnam.

In the mid-1800s, Vietnam's government was at a crossroads as to whether it should remain the staunchly Confucianist nation it had always been, thus alienating itself from the rest of the world, or whether it should accept aid and intervention from other nations in an effort to modernize and become competitive on the international scene. It was this discord that opened the doors for Napoleon III to send his French troops to invade Vietnam in July 1857. With the nation lacking the arsenal needed to fend off the French offensive, the government quickly gave in and made concessions with France. The two countries signed a peace treaty in 1862 that gave control of the southern part of Vietnam to the French. The north however, remained steadfast in its resolve to remain independent and managed to so for 21 years. After the French finally succeeded in conquering the area in 1883, Vietnam officially became a French colony.

Under the French, Vietnam's resources and people were exploited and its government became a puppet regime set up to toe the French colonialist party line. The peasantry was up in arms and their many attempts at resistance were quickly and firmly quashed. The most



significant of these resistance movements, the Viet Nam Quoc Dan Dang Party, drew its inspiration from the Japanese defeat of Russia in 1904, the Koumingtang Revolution against the British in China in 1911 and the Russian Revolution of 1917 and inspired the man who became one of the most significant players in establishing Vietnam's independence.



Within the framework of these influences, a young revolutionary named Nguyen That Thanh (a.k.a. Nguyen Ai Quoc, later to be renamed Ho Chi Minh) began learning about Communist principles in the hopes of mobilizing his countrymen into a revolt against the French. He studied with Communist sympathizers in Russia and China and even became a founding member of the French Communist Party in the 1920s.

The education he received on politics, warfare and power led him to form the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930. Along with the similarly veined Vietnamese Nationalist Party, which had formed in 1927, separate sporadic rebellions were carried out to raise awareness among Vietnamese and revive the thirst for independence and freedom that had been stunted by their years under French oppression.

During Vietnam's occupation by Japan in WWII, the Communists and the Nationalists continued plotting separate underground intelligence and guerilla networks in the hopes of winning their country back. After Japan was defeated, Ho Chi Minh and his communists used the



postwar political and social unrest to secure territory for his party in the upcoming negotiations with France over the state of Vietnam's future. When those talks broke down in 1949, the Communists and Nationalists came together in a bid to fight the French. Victory came at the battle of Dien Bien Phu on May 8, 1954, making Vietnam an independent state.



The country was temporarily divided in two at the 17th parallel under the stipulation that it be reunified within two years by means of a nationwide general election. The northern Democratic Republic of Vietnam was taken over by Ho Chi Minh and his Communists and made its capital city in Hanoi, while the Nationalists took hold of the southern Republic of South

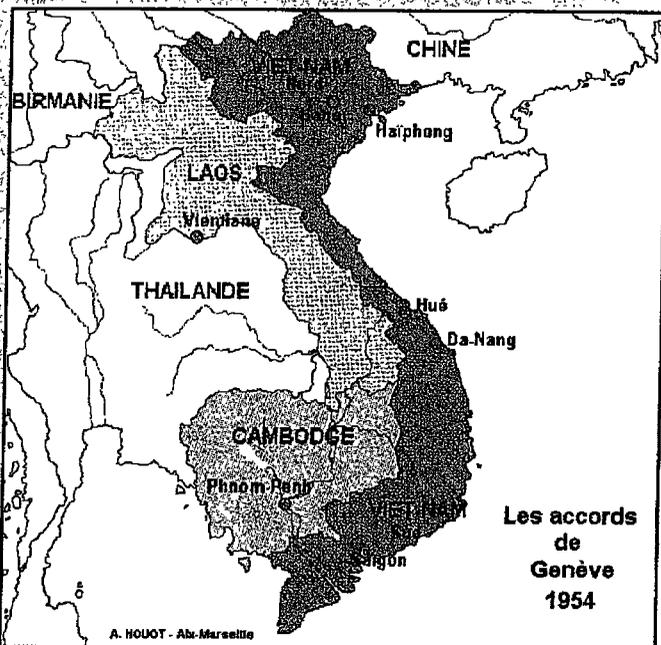
Vietnam, centralizing their power in Saigon. The southern Nationalists were a pro-French administration who also sympathized with the U.S. and the northern Communists were fierce advocates of a Vietnam independent of outside political influences.

Fearing a loss to the Communists, the government in Saigon did its best to try to prevent the reunification bid and the U.S., fearing the

spread of Communism, increased foreign aid to South Vietnam, setting the stage for devastating consequences that no one could ever have predicted.

## The Buildup to War: 1945-1964

The post-WWII years were defining ones for Vietnam. The country repeatedly fought to secure its independence from French colonialist forces, then from the Japanese, who occupied the country during the war. At the end of WWII, Vietnam was temporarily divided in half in an effort to oust the occupying Japanese. The Allies were dispatched to disarm the Japanese in the south while Chinese Nationalists would do the same in the north. During this division, Ho Chi Minh declared himself president of North Vietnam despite a lack of recognition from the U.S. The French meanwhile, found a suitable puppet head in Bao Dai and installed him as leader of South Vietnam.



After the victory of independence against the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, Vietnam was officially divided into two halves. The northern part of the country was awarded to Ho Chi Minh and his Communists while the U.S.-backed Nationalists were granted the southern half on the stipulation that nationwide elections be held within two years in an attempt to reunite the country. As president of South Vietnam, Bao Dai named Ngo Dinh Diem his Prime Minister,

a move that pleased the United States. As a staunch anti-Communist, America placed their hopes in Diem to resolve the escalating tensions in the country.

Diem's style of governance was aloof and autocratic, an attitude that sparked the ire of most South Vietnamese and did little to boost his popularity. As a Roman Catholic living in an overwhelmingly Buddhist country, Diem urged all Catholics living in the Communist north to flee south. Nearly a million did. Consequently, 90,000

southern Communists headed north, leaving behind a secret army of 10,000 Communist Viet Minh soldiers, as ordered by Hanoi.

With rampant U.S. fears about the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia and no president wishing to appear soft thanks to anti-Communist hardliners in America, the United States opposed the unifying elections and continued to support the south. By 1955, they had begun offering financial and military aid to South Vietnam, while at the same time Ho Chi Minh inked a deal with the Soviets and accepted their support in the north. That same year, Diem became president of South Vietnam in a U.S.-backed ousting of Bao Dai. The U.S. then pledged its support for the new government and offered continued military aid against Communist rebels.

Diem proved to be an inefficient leader, assigning most high-level government positions to friends and family members and adding to the tension in an already volatile and precarious Vietnam. He allowed big landowners to hold onto their territory, bitterly disappointing peasants hoping for land reform and rewarded his Catholic supporters by offering them land at the expense of the majority Buddhist peasantry, igniting their anger and further dwindling support for his regime.

By 1956, Diem instituted a crackdown on suspected Viet Minh fighters living in the South Vietnam countryside. Suspects were arrested, denied legal counsel and brought before "security committees" where many were tortured or executed.

Meanwhile, oppressive land reform in North Vietnam sparked the ire of peasants there but Communist forces quickly crushed any unrest by killing or deporting over 6000 civilians.

By 1957, Diem's government had spent most of its budget on security, sidestepping internal issues such as education and basic health care. With promises of better living conditions and land reform, Communist guerillas and propagandists hiding out in the south made easy headway among peasants and support for Diem continued its downward spiral. At the same time, Viet Minh guerillas waged a terror campaign on the government in South Vietnam that saw the murder of nearly 400 officials by the end of 1957.

In 1959 Ho Chi Minh capped off the revolution by declaring a People's War whose aim was to unite all of Vietnam under his leadership. In an all-out military offensive, 4 000 Viet Minh guerillas were sent south to infiltrate the region. The seeds of war were not only planted, they were now bearing fruit.

By the early 1960s, political pressure on the U.S. to disassociate itself from Diem was mounting. His own Nationalists pleaded with him to loosen his grip on South Vietnam and reform his rigid, family-run and ever more corrupt government. He ignored their suggestions and instead forced the closure of opposition newspapers and began arresting journalists and intellectuals. Angry South Vietnamese Army officers attempted a coup and the streets were filled with Buddhist and other disgruntled South Vietnamese protesters almost daily.



In response to the protests and calls for resignation, Diem went on a witch-hunt for all perceived enemies of the state, arresting over 50,000 people, many of whom were either tortured or killed. As his popularity sank even lower among South Vietnamese, he imposed martial law on the country, a move that edged the conflict even closer to the boiling point.

Thousands fled to North Vietnam, fearing arrest and death. Many were promptly sent back by Ho Chi Minh in an effort to infiltrate South Vietnam as part of his People's Liberation Armed Forces.

By 1963, the U.S. was convinced that Diem had to go. On November 1, troops surrounded the presidential palace where he and his brother were living. After slipping out unnoticed and hiding out in a Catholic church, the brothers finally surrendered and were assassinated the following day.

The people of South Vietnam were joyous – but not for long. The lack of a government created an administrative chaos in which a series of military and civilian governments tried unsuccessfully to run the country, rendering it almost completely dependent on the U.S. for its existence. By the end of 1963, the U.S. had given over \$500 million in aid to South Vietnam and installed over 16,300 military



advisors. The escalating conflict was quickly becoming more about the strength of the United State's resolve to fight Communism and less about the actual spread of the ideology. Anything less than a total anti-Communist stance they felt would damage their credibility on an international level. The cost to America to maintain this mindset was fast approaching \$2 million a day by early 1964.

By summer, 56,000 Viet Cong had managed to infiltrate South Vietnam and were waging their own guerilla war. Talks of bombings and assaults of North Vietnamese radar sites were circulating at the highest levels of the U.S. government, putting President Lyndon Johnson in a precarious situation. After arch Conservative and staunch anti-Communist Barry Goldwater was chosen as the Republican party's candidate for president in the 1964 elections, Johnson was stuck between looking soft on Communism and facing a potential loss to Goldwater or being considered a warmonger concerning Vietnam.

Back in Southeast Asia, there seemed to be no resolution in sight to the ever-worsening conflict. On July 31, 1964 South Vietnamese commandos in unmarked speedboats raided two North Vietnamese military bases located near the American destroyer U.S.S. Maddox. Two days later, three North Vietnamese patrol boats attacked the U.S.S. Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin by firing three torpedoes and rounds of machine gun ammunition, though no casualties were recorded. In retaliation, the U.S. Navy took aim at the patrol boats, sinking one and damaging the other two.

President Johnson, trying to avoid setting the wheels in motion for an all-out military offensive sent a strongly worded telegram to Hanoi advising of "grave consequences" if the "unprovoked" attacks continued. As a precaution however, he began scouting locations for a possible bombing raid, should it be needed.

The night of August 3, thunderstorms and poor visibility led the crew of the Maddox and another destroyer, the U.S.S.C. Turner Joy to



believe they were under attack by North Vietnamese patrol boats. Both opened fire. Though the details were sketchy and there was never any confirmation of an attack by North Vietnamese forces, President Johnson decided to retaliate this time. Promising the American people, "We will seek no wider war," he launched the first bombing of North Vietnam on oil facilities and naval targets.



Despite promises to the contrary, war was almost inevitable at this point. On August 7, the U.S. Congress unanimously passed a resolution that essentially gave President Johnson the power to wage an undeclared war in Vietnam from the White House. There was no turning back.

On November 1, 1964 the first Viet Cong attack against Americans in Vietnam occurred at an air base near Saigon. The predawn mortar assault killed five Americans and two South Vietnamese and wounded nearly 100 others.

By December 10,000 North Vietnamese soldiers arrived in South Vietnam with sophisticated weapons provided by China and the U.S.S.R. At the same time, the White House was preparing for a gradual escalation in U.S. military involvement in Vietnam.

On Christmas Eve 1964, Viet Cong terrorists set off a car bomb explosion at an American officers residence in downtown Saigon during happy hour at the residence's bar. Two Americans were killed and 58 wounded.

At the end of 1964, U.S. military presence in South Vietnam numbered 23,000, versus an estimated 170,000 Viet Cong fighters who consistently and successfully waged coordinated, battalion-sized attacks against South Vietnamese troops in villages around Saigon.

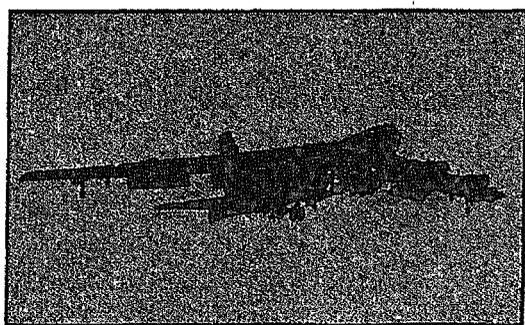
## The War Years: 1965-1968

**America had  
to step it up  
in Vietnam or  
get out  
altogether**

By 1965, the U.S. and its involvement in the escalating conflict in Vietnam had reached a crossroads. America could no longer afford to take cautious, tentative steps into Vietnam, playing both sides of the fence by flexing its considerable military muscle against the Communist north while trying to avert an all-out war at the same time. A decision needed to be made. America had to step it up in Vietnam or get out altogether.

The deciding factor finally came on February 6. After Viet Cong guerillas attacked a U.S. military compound, President Lyndon Johnson had finally had enough and authorized the launch of Operation Flaming Dart; sustained bombing campaigns on a North Vietnamese army camp near the city of Dong Hoi. The attack led the North Vietnamese to seek military aid from the U.S.S.R. and within weeks, Soviet missiles began arriving in Hanoi.

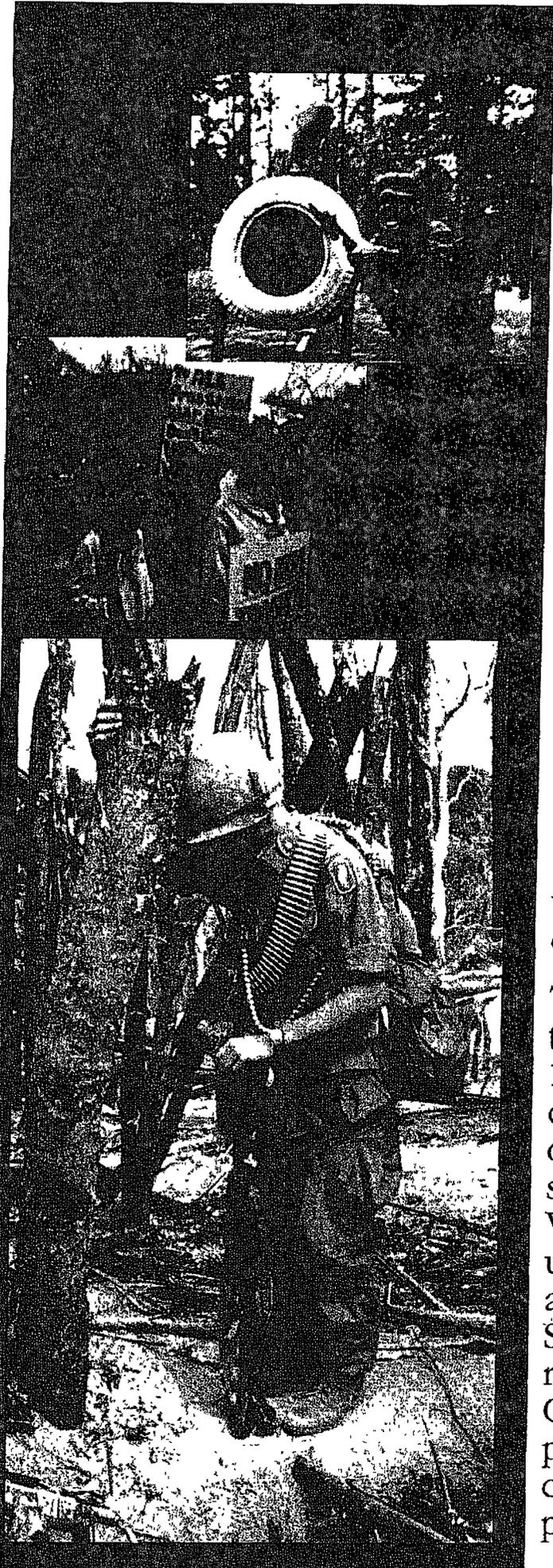
Back in Saigon, the South Vietnamese were still floundering under a series of government administration changes that saw 10 governments in 20 months, including a series of military coups that installed various combinations of military and civilian administrations.



Full on war came in March 1965, when over 100 U.S. fighter-bombers and 3,500 troops descended on North Vietnam. The operation, which was initially supposed to last eight weeks, ended up lasting three years and became the crux of the war. The U.S. also began heavily targeting the

Ho Chi Minh trail, the primary route for Viet Cong soldiers and supplies to get to and from South Vietnam.

With the Viet Cong bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon at the end of March, President Johnson authorized the envoy of another 20,000 troops to Vietnam as well as two more Marine battalions with



instructions to weed out any Viet Cong hiding out in the countryside. The war machine had begun.

And with the start of that war machine came the anti-war movement. In the months following the initial bombing campaign, student and civilian protests had begun in America, with over 15,000 youths converging on Washington to protest the offensive. Journalists including Walter Lippmann and Walter Cronkite and influential figures such as renowned pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock all came out against President Johnson's actions in Vietnam. By the height of the war in 1968, countless demonstrators had voiced their dissent in hundreds of rallies all over the country. In 1968 alone, there were 221 student protests at over 100 colleges and universities.

Though there was dissent at home, the war trudged on overseas. By May 1965, the Viet Cong had reached central South Vietnam and had overrun South Vietnamese troops stationed there. The advancement of Viet Cong forces led the U.S. to step up its military presence by sending another 44 combat battalions to Southeast Asia, increasing the number of soldiers there to 125,000. Over 35,000 young men were drafted per month and the burning of draft cards was deemed illegal and punished by jail terms.

The element that differentiated the Vietnam War from previous conflicts, aside from the sheer intensity of the bombing campaigns, was the up-to-the-minute updates that Americans were now privy to thanks to the burgeoning medium of television news. No longer were they bound by the propagandist newsreels of wars past; this time, America was drawn into the horrors in living – and dying – color. To its shock and horror, America witnessed Buddhist protesters setting themselves on fire in Vietnam; they saw U.S. troops leveling entire villages with the drop of a bomb, assassinations, explosions, blood and more atrocities than they ever could have imagined. Though America was thousands of miles away and the conflict was mostly contained to the television set in their living rooms, for many, the war was closer to home than ever before.

And still, the war raged on with no clear direction or end in sight. By the end of 1965, over 50% of



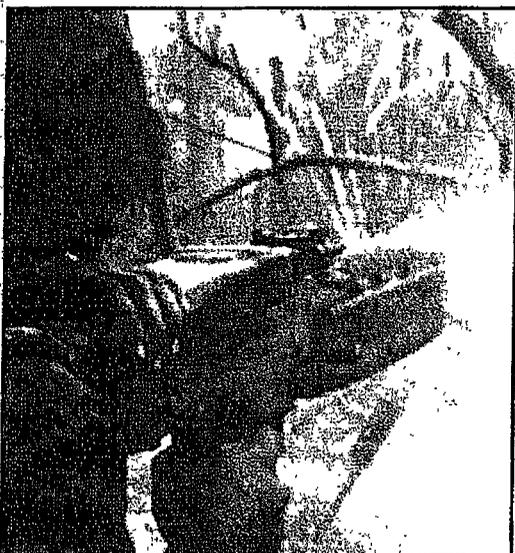
South Vietnam's countryside was submerged under some type of Viet Cong control and the number of U.S. troops shot up to 184,300 with no cap in sight.

By early 1966, it was becoming more and more clear that a victory for the U.S. in Vietnam would not come easily. U.S. intelligence reports that over 4500 North Vietnamese per month managed to make their way south struck a blow to America and its heavy bombing campaign of the Ho Chi Minh trail, the heart and artery of the Viet Cong offensive. Where America was floundering with sophisticated military technology, the Viet Cong were succeeding with grassroots guerilla warfare. Over half of the U.S.' 5000 deaths and 30,000 injuries to date were caused by sniper attacks and small-arms fire during Viet Cong ambushes that included booby traps and landmines strategically planted in the countryside.

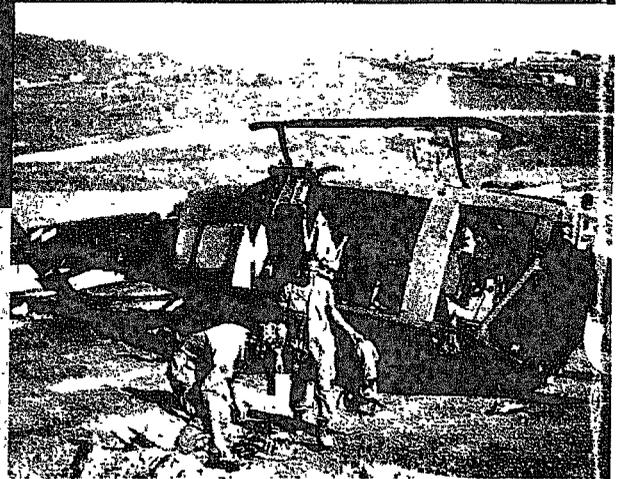
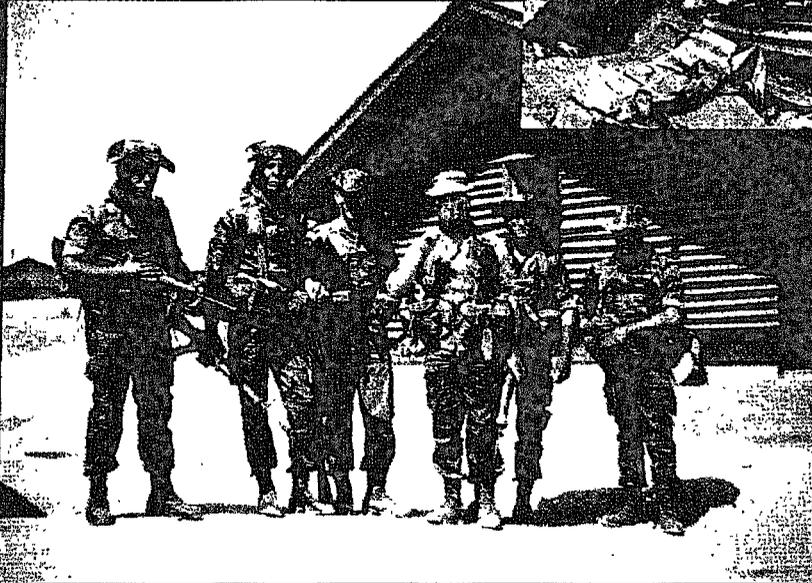
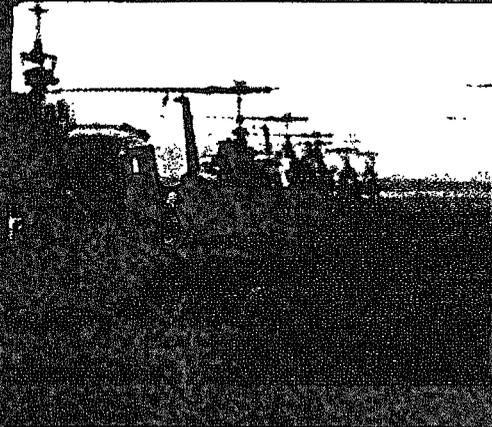


Any movement towards peace talks was rejected by North Vietnam and at year's end, U.S. presence in Vietnam ballooned to 389,000 troops with an additional 89,000 North Vietnamese making their way to the south.

By 1967, the war had become bloodier than ever and America was becoming increasingly divided. On the same day that President Johnson delivered his State of the Union address to Congress, the United Nations spoke out publicly about their doubts surrounding the war in Vietnam, denting the president's resolve to stand firm against the Viet Cong. Another blow to Johnson's firm stance on the war came with the surprise resignation of his Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in November 1967 over his mounting doubts about America's involvement in Vietnam. In the wake of his departure, three more top Presidential aides abandoned their posts. Among them were Bill Moyers,



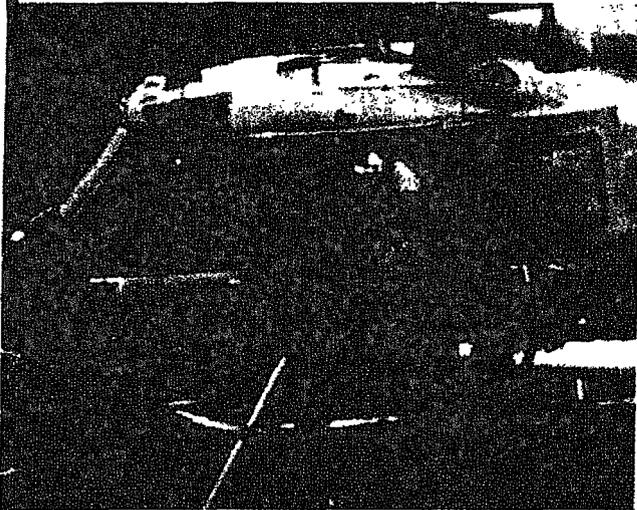
It was estimated that roughly 1000 American soldiers lost their lives per month in 1968



McGeorge Bundy and George Ball. Despite this top-level jumping of ship, Congress still allotted an additional \$4.5 billion to the war effort and President Johnson ordered 45,000 more troops be sent to the area.

The dissent from his own aides and the growing mistrust of the American people regarding the U.S.' purpose in Southeast Asia must have sent a message to the President. In 1967, after reaffirming his commitment to the war effort, he also began urging the North Vietnamese to the peace table to begin talks.

That same year, the Johnson administration established the Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) in an effort to regain the trust and loyalty of the South Vietnamese, who



were war ravaged and weary of the American initiative in their country. With nearly 60% of South Vietnamese villages under some type of Viet Cong control, CORDS transported over \$850 million in food, machinery, medical supplies and basic household items to the people and taught them to protect themselves from the Viet Cong.

The largest offensive to date in the war came in 1967, when 22 U.S. and South

Vietnamese battalions attempted to assault the North Vietnamese army's Central Office headquarters. They managed to escape and relocate to neighboring Cambodia, but not before losing nearly 3000 North Vietnamese soldiers.

At the end of 1967 there were 463,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam with over 16,000 dead. An estimated 90,000 North Vietnamese soldiers infiltrated South Vietnam that year via the Ho Chi Minh trail and North Vietnamese troops in the south topped 300,000.

A series of ambushes and offensives in early 1968 led to the deaths of thousands (it was estimated that roughly 1000 American soldiers lost their lives per month in 1968) and it seemed as though things couldn't get any worse. Support for the war back in America was being eroded on a daily basis and it looked as though the President's determination was wearing thin as well.

In March 1968, Lyndon Johnson convened a group of trusted elder statesmen and decorated war heroes to the White House to assess the situation. Things could not go on as they were and the tribe agreed. All but three of the 12 concurred with the opinion that the U.S. should withdraw from Vietnam. Five days after the conference, the President further shocked America by announcing that he would not be seeking the Democratic nomination for President in the 1968 election. He also once again urged Hanoi to begin peace talks.

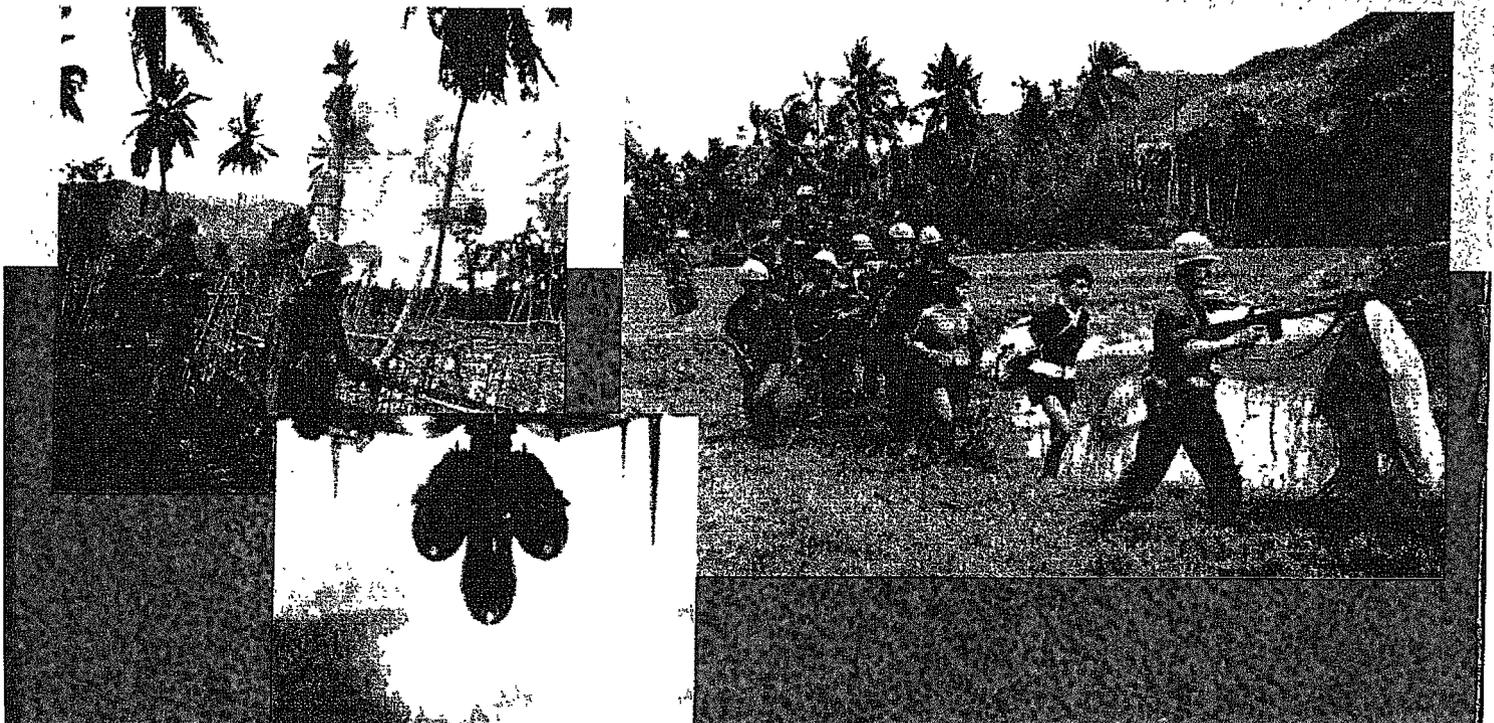
At long last, both sides came to the peace table in May 1968 but just as soon as it began to appear that an agreement might soon be reached things came to a grinding halt when both factions came to a

head over America's request that the North Vietnamese retreat from the south and the Viet Cong's insistence that they play a role in a coalition government in South Vietnam. In the one bright spot of the whole ordeal, the stalemate did not last too long. By October, President Johnson announced a complete stop to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam in the hopes of reviving peace talks. In November 1968, Republican Richard Nixon won a narrow victory over the Democrats for the presidency and pledged "an honorable end to the war in Vietnam."

**Over a million tons of bombs were launched**

Over the three-and-a-half years the U.S. carried out its bombing campaign over Vietnam, over a million tons of bombs were launched over North Vietnam which, when broken down, came out to roughly 800 tons a day. The campaign did little to stop the flow of North Vietnamese soldiers and supplies into South Vietnam. Ironically it succeeded in producing the opposite effect with the North Vietnamese rallying around their leaders in a show of support and patriotism against the onslaught.

By the end of the year, there were 495,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam and over 30,000 sent home dead. An estimated 150,000 NVA soldiers infiltrated South Vietnam that year.



## The End of the War

The war began edging closer to an end after Richard Nixon was elected president in November of 1968. At this point, he was the fifth president to have to deal with the Vietnam issue and continued unrest at home, as well as a stalemate on the frontlines was making the war harder to sustain and even harder to justify.

Nixon's crawl towards peace consisted of a policy of gradual disengagement from Vietnam, with U.S. soldiers slowly leaving the area and leaving the South Vietnamese with the tools and the mandate to fight the war on their own. This policy formed the crux of what became known as the "Nixon Doctrine," otherwise known as "Vietnamization."

The official goal of Vietnamization was to enable the South Vietnamese army to hold its own against the North Vietnamese, but its underlying purpose was to get American troops out of the country as soon as possible in an effort to return the war to Vietnamese nationals and quell the divisive opposition to the war in America.

Troops began shipping out in July 1969 and though the number of troops withdrawing from the area was steadily increasing, so was the number of bombs dropped on Vietnam. A U.S. troop infiltration was also beginning in Cambodia, where it was suspected that the North Vietnamese army harbored sanctuaries.





Nixon struck another blow to the war and moved closer to peace by wavering the support for the Viet Cong by their erstwhile allies the Soviet Union and China. Through Nixon's determination to improve U.S. relations with both nations, each backed off on their military and financial support of

Vietnam in the hopes of patching up their rocky relationships with America.

Another factor pushing the war closer to its end was the conduct of American military personnel in Vietnam that was coming to the surface thanks to the proliferation of television news. In 1969, investigative reporter Seymour Hersh exposed one of the worst massacres at the hands of U.S. soldiers of the war that resulted in his being awarded the Pulitzer Prize. He revealed that under the leadership of platoon leader Lt. William Calley, U.S. soldiers orchestrated the systematic massacre of several hundred Vietnamese civilians in the village of My Lai, including women, babies and the elderly. The carnage was only stopped when two American soldiers passing by on a helicopter noticed what was going on and began airlifting the civilians to safety. Americans were shocked at the slaughter and its subsequent cover up, as the atrocity was only exposed to the public a year after it occurred. Calley got a life sentence for the crimes but was later given a full pardon by President Nixon.

Seeing that some of the worst atrocities of the war were being committed not by Communist forces but by their own soldiers was too much for many Americans to take and an increasing number of people (many of them Vietnam veterans themselves) were becoming vocal with their antiwar sentiments, thus urging the end of the conflict nearer.

In an effort to help suppress the ever-growing discontent over the war in America, President Nixon announced on October 12, 1970 that 40,000 more U.S. troops would withdraw from the area before Christmas. By the end of 1972, U.S. troop levels were down to 27,000 and on December 30, 1972, the U.S. ceased heavy bombing of North Vietnam altogether.

By mid-January 1973, the White House announced the suspension of offensive action in North Vietnam, later followed by a unilateral withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. On January 27, 1973, the Paris Peace Accords were signed, officially ending U.S. involvement in Vietnam. U.S. prisoners of war were released and it looked as though the conflict would soon be over.

But the good times didn't last for long.

By this time, Nixon, now engulfed in the Watergate scandal and fighting for his political life, cut off all military funding to South Vietnam. At the same time, the U.S.S.R. and China began increasing their aid to North Vietnam. With the Americans moving out of Vietnam, the two Communist powers no longer saw the need to make nice in order to salvage their political relationship with the U.S. and power shifted into the hands of the north.

By 1975 the South Vietnamese were pretty much cornered by the north's forces and cities began to fall one by one to the north, beginning with Bummnethout. Pretty soon, the Central Highlands were abandoned by South Vietnamese forces and Hue, Vietnam's 3rd largest city eventually fell as well. By March, half of South Vietnam was under Communist control with the home plate of Saigon looming ever closer. Hanging on to the hope that the U.S. would return to help them, South Vietnamese forces fought a bloody resistance to save Saigon from a military and economic collapse – to no avail. On April 21, exhausted and besieged, they surrendered the city to the north.



After decades of bloody battle, both halves of the country were united again on July 2, 1976 to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City in honor of the Communist leader and thousands of supporters of the fallen South Vietnamese government were systematically rounded up and executed and many more were imprisoned. Communist rule continues to this day.

Trying to estimate the number of people killed during the Vietnam conflict is extremely difficult. There are no official records from the North Vietnamese government and many Vietnamese were literally blown to pieces, making body counts difficult. Estimates run from 1.5 million to up to 3.1 million soldiers and civilians in both the north and south killed. Over 58,000 Americans lost their lives in active duty. The number of U.S. soldiers serving in Vietnam peaked at 543,400 in April of 1969.

## The Antiwar Movement

It was one of the most divisive issues in America's history and a phenomenon that, when coupled with the social and political zeitgeist that was the '60s, pitted America against itself in a political unrest not seen since the Civil War.

The antiwar movement against America's involvement in Vietnam sparked a social instability so deep and forceful that it inspired marches, storming of college campuses, burning of draft cards, desertion, congressional lobbying, civil disobedience, political violence and, in a few instances, self-immolation. Even many veterans of the Vietnam War opposed the conflict.

At the protest movement's height, the two factions of America could scarcely see eye to eye over whether troops should get out of the area, whether the White House had a coherent strategy for winning Vietnam, whether it was a fight against Communism or just an exercise in America flexing its political muscles at the expense of its own citizens and political stability and whether or not the whole thing was worth it.

Though at times things seemed out of control, with protesters constantly skirmishing with police and National Guardsmen, the peace movement actually began as a relatively small, quiet subset of the American population. Born out of Quaker and Unitarian religious beliefs, it failed to catch on with the mainstream public



until the Cold War nuclear scare of the late 1950s. It was then that the first national pacifist organization, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) came into being in response to escalating Cold War nuclear arms proliferation. Representing a decidedly middle class constituency, it was a clean-cut, white bread response to a looming nuclear threat, with no aggressions or protests to speak of.

Another organization, the Student Peace Union (SPU) began spreading on college campuses at the turn of the '60s as a liberal, but not radical, expression of nascent activism. The SPU was gone from the scene by 1964 and in its place came Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Initially begun as a forum for laborers, African-Americans and intellectuals, it was quickly taken over by student radicals Al Haber and Tom Hayden of the University of Michigan.

In June 1962, 59 SDS members met in Port Huron, Michigan to produce what has come to be considered the Bible of the new Left: the Port Huron Statement. The 64-page document expressed disillusionment with the U.S. military, academic and industrial establishments by highlighting the mistreatment of African-Americans in the South, the increasing uncertainty in Cold War America and the culture of apathy the students felt was born of America's prosperity as examples of the need of the establishment to change and of citizens, particularly college students, to mobilize themselves.



In its infancy, the SDS concerned itself with domestic issues and initially shied away from expressing its concerns regarding the budding conflict in Vietnam in an effort to avoid alienating President Lyndon Johnson, whom they actively supported during the 1964 presidential elections.

The burgeoning war in Vietnam lent itself perfectly to the urge to be heard and change American society that was gaining in popularity among the often white, middle class youth on college campuses. With the birth of another college organization the Berkeley-bred Free Speech Movement (FSM) and the example set by the Civil Rights demonstrations coming out of the black community, the protest movement found a verbal following in college students who were

becoming increasingly vocal in their advocacy of the Civil Rights fight and the condemnation of the Vietnam situation the White House seemed to be getting itself deeper and deeper into.

The bomb that ignited the movement, literally, came in February of 1965 when the U.S. began bombing North Vietnam. Only a threat until then, now the war was on and people were determined to stop it.

Protests came fast and furiously after the bombing campaigns began. SDS organized marches on the Oakland Army Terminal, the main point of departure for soldiers shipping out to Southeast Asia. Teachers at the University of Michigan began a series of "teach ins" modeled after Civil Rights seminars and tried to educate the student population about the moral and political implications of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The format spread to campuses across the country and pretty soon colleges from coast to coast were holding teach ins.

In March 1965, SDS called for a march on Washington to protest the bombing and on April 17, between 15,000 and 25,000 people converged on the capital. Nominal compared to the mass rallies that were to come, it was still the largest protest gathering in America's history at the time.

Subsequent marches were held on the Pentagon and in one notable incident in 1967, male protesters were urged to turn in their draft cards. Most protesters argued against a system they felt targeted the most disenfranchised of the American people (since college students were not drafted, the war targeted the poor and working class) and forced them to fight a war that they did not understand and did little if nothing to save the people it purported to be saving.

By 1967, dissent had shifted clearly from the underground of college campuses to the forefront when Civil Rights leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King joined the fray and began questioning the government's policies in Vietnam, especially concerning the plight of African-American soldiers. In a country where blacks were still considered second-class citizens to whites in many areas, the African-American population was indignant at having to fight a war in defense of the freedom many of them felt they didn't have the opportunity to enjoy.



at home. King also asserted that extensive focus on an external conflict was draining America of valuable resources needed to tend to its own domestic programs. His words and the constant college demonstrations were beginning to have an effect because later that year, one of the biggest rallies took place in New York City with over 300,000 people showing up to voice their dissent.

Wavering support for the war was not only coming from the American people but from many of the leaders at the helm of the operation. As early as 1965, Undersecretary of State George Ball advised President Lyndon Johnson against any further involvement in Vietnam. In 1967, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara resigned after voicing his concerns over the moral justification for the war. That same year, Vietnam Veterans Against the War was formed. Demonstrating across the country, they were a living example of the implications of combat, with many soldiers protesting in wheelchairs, on crutches and on behalf of their dead comrades: throwing away the medals they had earned in combat and expressing their remorse for what they felt were the atrocities they committed on the Vietnamese people in the name of freedom. In 1968, faced with widespread public opposition, President Johnson halted the bombing of North Vietnam and, after learning that many of his closest advisors opposed the war, shocked America by deciding not to seek re-election.

In October 1969, more than two million people participated in Vietnam Moratorium protests across America and the following month, 500,000-plus demonstrators marched on Washington with another 150,000 taking on San Francisco. The following month, 500,000 people marched on Washington in protest but by then it looked like active dissent was beginning to waver. But not for long.

By the end of the 1960s, the clean-cut, college-bred SDS leaders had dropped out, grown out their hair, begun sporting tie-dye and become hippies. As the new leaders of the protest movement, hippies succeeded in widening the gap between protesters. Instead of attracting the support of Americans, a majority of who were still opposed to the war, they attracted the ire of people for their

unkempt look, anti-authority attitude and blatant disrespect for returning soldiers; taunting them on their return home and even spitting at them on numerous occasions. A situation arose in which most Americans supported the cause but disapproved of its leaders, methods and culture of protest.

Perhaps as a backlash to the hippie domination of the antiwar movement or perhaps just a sad accident, the protest movement saw its first casualties with the tragedy at Kent State University in Ohio in 1970. In what came to be the pinnacle of antiwar tension, four students (two of whom were simply on their way to class) were gunned down by overzealous Ohio National Guardsmen during a noontime rally. Nine other students were injured by the gunfire as well. The repercussions of Kent State resulted in a general student strike that shut down nearly 500 colleges and universities. Though an investigation was ordered into the incident, no one was ever charged with the killings.

American society was split and it seemed like events only came to light to tear it open even more. When news of the My Lai massacre at the hands of U.S. soldiers and its subsequent cover up was revealed, it sparked an immediate outrage, forcing thousands out onto the streets in protest within minutes.

The Pentagon Papers leaked to the New York Times in 1971 by Pentagon aide Daniel Ellsberg showed Americans the true nature of the war. Tales of drug trafficking, political assassinations and indiscriminate bombings led many to believe that military and intelligence services had lost all accountability.

Morale was down among the soldiers serving as well, with many of them not understanding the full justification for their involvement in

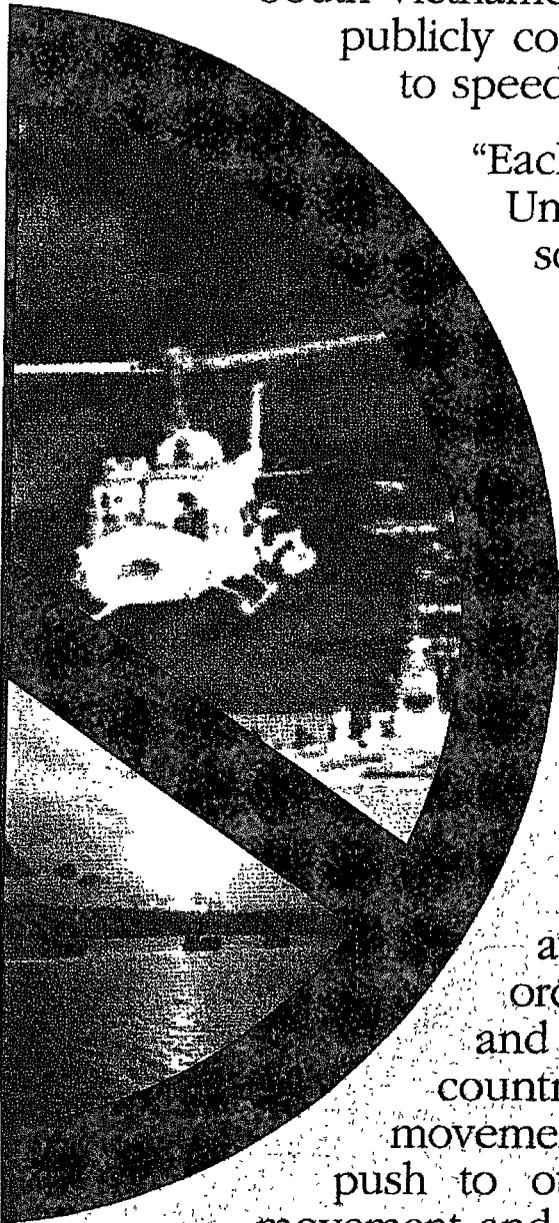


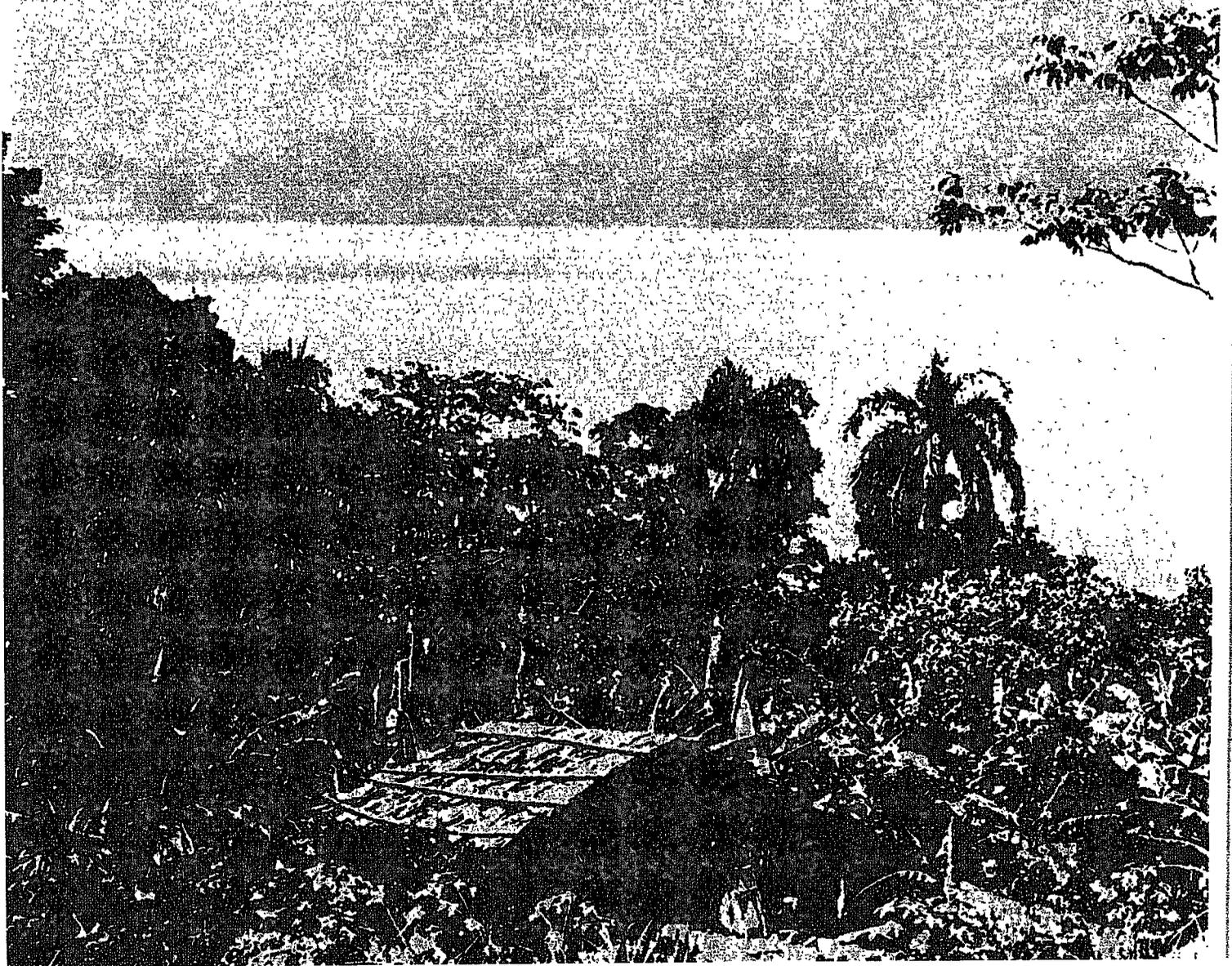
what was essentially an internal conflict. Between 1960 and 1973, over 500,000 U.S. armed forces personnel deserted, proving that some of the most powerful dissent came from the soldiers themselves.

Vietnam veteran and future presidential hopeful John Kerry famously spoke before the U.S. Senate on April 23, 1971 on behalf of Vietnam veterans. He spoke of the crimes U.S. soldiers committed on the South Vietnamese in the name of America and freedom and publicly condemned the war, urging the White House to speed up the peace process.

“Each day to facilitate the process by which the United States washes her hands of Vietnam, someone has to give up his life so that the United States doesn’t have to admit something that the entire world already knows, so that we can’t say that we have made a mistake. Someone has to die so that President Nixon won’t be, and these are his words “the first President to lose a war.””

Whether or not the antiwar movement succeeded in helping stop the war in Vietnam, it is certainly one of the most successful mobilizations of American citizens in U.S. history. At the very least, it contributed to raising the country’s awareness about the conflict and about how ordinary citizens can make their voices heard and get their point across at a time where the country was ripe for change. The antiwar movement gave ammunition and a much-needed push to other movements including the women’s movement and helped to raise awareness about a myriad of other social causes in the decades to come.







***"The price of freedom is written on The Wall"***

## **White Gloves**

**By Mary Anne Russell**

***Mary Ann Russell attended high school with Robert Bagnall, whose name can be located on Panel 34 East, Line 40. She has published several poems and lives with her family in Sevierville, Tennessee***

**Mother paged through the names,  
In the book of names  
And then, businesslike  
Read aloud;  
"Robert S. Bagnall,  
Bloomfield, Connecticut."  
And I read too, but silently,  
Remembering  
High school basketball  
And yearbook photos.  
"January, 1968 –  
Date of Casualty," it said.  
Impersonal words for death.  
"Row 34E," she said  
And stiffened.  
"Line 40," she said, and turned away  
As it struck.  
"I will not cry," I thought,  
Remembering  
A boy I hardly knew,  
We all admired  
Healthy, handsome, easygoing,  
Clean cut.  
His hand in such white gloves, folded.**

Brass buttons, Navy blue linen.  
"I will not laugh," I thought,  
    Thirty years ago,  
    Teenage cool at the funeral.  
But ambushed by those stilled gloved hands,  
I sobbed like a child,  
And reached to his own mother for comfort.

Our safe young lives.  
    Bobby had it planned so well  
    In his good and easy way –  
    Team captain, class president,  
    High school graduate,  
    Soldier,  
    College,  
    Career.

Exploded, they said.  
Was it a quick clean cut  
    Or did he suffer?  
Was he alone  
    Or did he die among friends?

The Wall was only one inch high  
    At first.  
    And then a name.  
    And then three names,  
    Then five.  
    Then I stopped counting.

I took a photograph where the Wall  
    Towered like an ancient obelisk,  
    Monument to some dark mystery.  
A woman dabbed her eyes,  
Looking at a brother, a cousin  
A son,  
Forever young.

**His name**

**Next to so many other names –  
His friends?  
Or soldiers dying in another place  
In the same hour?  
Question upon question.**

**We saw ourselves reflected, ghostlike,**

**Otherworldly**

**In the Wall**

**Against the names,**

**Solid names carved in granite.**

**We reached out from our pool of reflections**

**And touched the names,**

**Wanting something.**

**Who were these boys, these men?**

**A thousand million reasons**

**Beyond us now,**

**Within us forever.**



## **Vietnam War Memorial Prayer**

**All powerful God, your eternal promise of never forgetting one of your children we hope will generate countless miracles of healing here at this Payson Vietnam Veterans Memorial.**

**We hope you will use this Tribute Wall as a visible means to speak to the hearts and souls of all who come here seeking forgiveness, reconciliation and resolution in their lives.**

**Remember them, oh Lord, for the gift of life and sacrifice these men and women of war have offered. For them we give you thanks.**

**Remember also, those men still missing whose fate is known to you alone. Bless them and us for the miracles yet to be revealed.**

**Remember finally the holy remnant of war, those who wear their scars visibly or secretly. Grant them and us freedom from enslavement and freedom in your light.**

**This we pray. Amen**



***"The price of freedom is written on The Wall"***

In honor of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam War the names of the 560 from Arizona who gave their lives and those who remain missing are listed herein.

Our nation honors the courage, sacrifice and devotion to duty and country of its Vietnam Veterans.

The Tribute Wall – Arizona KIA's and MIA's (Alpha Listing)  
Green Valley Lakes Park, Payson, Arizona  
June 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008

<u>Name</u>	<u>Panel</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Arizona Home Town</u>
Adair, Dallas Tyler Jr.	52E	13	Mesa
Adikai, Elvin Jr.	04W	45	Window Rock
Aguayo, Oscar Jr.	31E	96	Phoenix
Aguilar, James Daniel	03W	42	Central Heights
Aguirre, Filberto Jr.	25E	45	Tucson
Albright, Buck Edward	24W	80	Tempe
Alday, Frank Tisnero	41E	58	Phoenix
Allen, Henry Gerhardt	16W	113	Phoenix
Allenberg, James Pattee	06W	128	Phoenix
Allred, Orin Larry	03E	41	Casa Grande
Alvarez, Esteban Morales	08E	128	Tucson
Alvarez, Jose Ricardo	39W	6	Tucson
Alyea, Walter John	50W	47	Phoenix

<b>Anderson, Gary John</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Anderson, Lee E.</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Anderson, Robert Keith</b>	<b>37W</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Chandler</b>
<b>Andrade, Richard</b>	<b>33W</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Andrews, Robert Lee Jr.</b>	<b>64E</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Andreyka, Theodore E.</b>	<b>25E</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Apolinar, Fortino James</b>	<b>33E</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Applegate, Paul Orben</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Aragon, Joseph Manuel</b>	<b>18E</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Arkie, Vallance Galen</b>	<b>25E</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>Parker</b>
<b>Arlentino, Dudley Nelson</b>	<b>31E</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Coolidge</b>
<b>Armstrong, Walter Lee</b>	<b>31E</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Arnn, John Oliver</b>	<b>04E</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>Kingman</b>
<b>Arnold, Roy Lee</b>	<b>26W</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Arrington, Joseph Phillip</b>	<b>14E</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Asplund, Marcus Ray</b>	<b>48W</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Atwell, William Albert</b>	<b>50W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Ajo</b>
<b>Austin, Albert Delgado Jr.</b>	<b>26W</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Austin, Oscar Palmer</b>	<b>32W</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>B Ten, Huskie Wazzie</b>	<b>37E</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Pinon</b>
<b>Babcock, Ronald Lester</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Bailey, Larry Eugene</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Baker, Vincent B.</b>	<b>29E</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Banks, Henry Duane</b>	<b>52W</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Prescott</b>

<b>Barefield, Bobby Joe</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Barnes, Allen Roy</b>	<b>59E</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Aguila</b>
<b>Barnes, William Acker</b>	<b>15W</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Arnett, Benjamin Franklin</b>	<b>43W</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Barriga, Arturo</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Barton, James Eugene</b>	<b>05W</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Bateman, Mark Andrew</b>	<b>27E</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Oracle</b>
<b>Bates, Brian William</b>	<b>39E</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Bates, Paul Jennings Jr.</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Bautista, Jesus Estrada</b>	<b>55E</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Bay, Ronald Stephen</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Bayne, Michael John</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Beach, Sam Festis, Jr.</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Becker, James Francis</b>	<b>23W</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Begody, Harold L.</b>	<b>39E</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Tuba City</b>
<b>Bell, Oscar Charlie Jr.</b>	<b>09E</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Bennett, Anthony Lee</b>	<b>62W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Cottonwood</b>
<b>Bennett, Wayne</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Bennett, William Raymond</b>	<b>12E</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Cottonwood</b>
<b>Benton, Robert Daniel</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Bia, Michael Howard</b>	<b>60W</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Window Rock</b>
<b>Bilducia, Conrado Francisc</b>	<b>42E</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>Winkleman</b>
<b>Biles, Michael Lynn</b>	<b>16W</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Billie, Larry Rogers</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Chinle</b>

<b>Birch, Joel Ray</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Bisjak, Howard Robert</b>	<b>35E</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>Chino Valley</b>
<b>Blackwater, Dwight Thomas</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Blackwell, Kenneth G.</b>	<b>27W</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Blanchette, Michael R.</b>	<b>08W</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Boehm, Bradley Wainwright</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Bohannon, Edward Jean</b>	<b>20E</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Bois, Claire Roland Alan</b>	<b>25E</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Bojorquez, Sisto Bojorquez</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Eloy</b>
<b>Bond, David Arthur</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Bonillas, Guillermo Trujil</b>	<b>08E</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Borg, Michael Royce</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Boudworth, Michael Vernon</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Boyce, John Franklin</b>	<b>10E</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Boykins, Randy Ronell</b>	<b>30W</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Braxton, James Harold</b>	<b>16E</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Brenner, Larry Ray</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Brinkoetter, James Albert</b>	<b>41W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Broadston, Scott Ray</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Lake Havasu City</b>
<b>Brown, Anthony Bartow</b>	<b>60W</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Brown, Donald Alan</b>	<b>08W</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Brown, James Ronald</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Brown, James Scott</b>	<b>58E</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Brown, Rick Samuel</b>	<b>05W</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Mesa</b>

<b>Brownlee, Kenneth Duane</b>	<b>34W</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Bryant, William J. Jr.</b>	<b>15E</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Burieo, Richard David</b>	<b>06E</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Burns, John Patrick</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Burnside, Derrill Lee</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Kingman</b>
<b>Byassee, Norman Kelly</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Litchfield Park</b>
<b>Caamano, Leonard Olguin</b>	<b>17W</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Calderon, Richard Torres</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>Silverbell</b>
<b>Caldwell, Joe</b>	<b>12E</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Campbell, Steve Daniel</b>	<b>25E</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Canales, David Joseph</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Sierra Vista</b>
<b>Cannon, Francis Eugene</b>	<b>33E</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Carabeo, Leonard</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Bisbee</b>
<b>Cardenas, Joe Candelaria R.</b>	<b>41W</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Carlborg, Alan George</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Carlson, Richard Theodore</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Carrasco, Ralph</b>	<b>28E</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Carrillo, Joe Jr.</b>	<b>56E</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Carter, Jack David</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Casey, Tom Gayle</b>	<b>40W</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Cassell, Robin Bern</b>	<b>23E</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>Ft. Huachuca</b>
<b>Cates, William Lloyd</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Stanfield</b>
<b>Chaira, Francisco Peraza</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Chaves, Robert L.</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Yuma</b>

<b>Chavez, Allen Fred</b>	<b>19E</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Winslow</b>
<b>Chester, Alvin</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Window Rock</b>
<b>Chiago, Gregory Burkhart</b>	<b>38W</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Childers, Melvin Ronald</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Christman, Jerry Nolan</b>	<b>59W</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Williams</b>
<b>Christman, Lawrence Paul</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Christopher, Adolphus</b>	<b>21W</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Cintineo, Giacomo James</b>	<b>13E</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Clark, Richard Garland</b>	<b>13E</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Clarke, Jesse Lewis II</b>	<b>06E</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Classen, Earl Thomas</b>	<b>37E</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Claw, Peter Wazzie</b>	<b>48E</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Kayenta</b>
<b>Clifford, William Henry</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Cobb, Theron Wallace</b>	<b>38W</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Cochran, Larry Alan</b>	<b>32W</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Coffey, Steven Lynn</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Coffin, Jeffery Alan</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Coker, James Lee</b>	<b>39E</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Cole, Jon</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Florence</b>
<b>Collins, Billy G.</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Conley, Green</b>	<b>06E</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Conry, John Timothy</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Contreras, Richard Aguirre</b>	<b>40E</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Hayden</b>
<b>Cook, Jimmy Lee</b>	<b>22E</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

Cook, Ronald John	67E	7	Phoenix
Coons, Robert Dale	24E	66	Morenci
Cornelius, Johnnie Clayton	54W	2	William Air Force Base
Cornwell, Leroy Jason II	02W	13	Tucson
Corpus, David Joseph	10W	4	Glendale
Courtright, Michael Eugene	26W	61	Phoenix
Cox, John Davies Jr.	54W	41	Tucson
Cribb, Edward Bernard	01E	27	Cactus
Crider, Russell Duane	53E	29	Parker
Crisk, Dale Eugene	32W	11	Flagstaff
Cronin, James Russell	16E	77	Tucson
Crook, Elliott	01W	26	Phoenix
Crow, James Dennis	26W	61	Phoenix
Cruz, Tony	18W	27	Phoenix
Curran, James R.	16E	111	Phoenix
Curran, John Dehaas	03W	54	Phoenix
Czechowski, John Louis	51E	18	Mesa
Dale, Bennie	59E	3	Wide Ruins
Dale, Charles Alva	02E	2	Phoenix
Daniel, Fred Jacobo	22W	31	Mesa
Daniels, Russell Glen	06W	66	Phoenix
Darling Dennis Thomas	04W	60	Phoenix
Davidson, Charles Allen	11W	130	Tucson
Davis, Donald Allen	10W	89	Wickenburg

<b>Davis, Floyd Robert</b>	<b>01E</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Whiteriver</b>
<b>Davis, Gary Lynn</b>	<b>15W</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Davis, James Mark</b>	<b>11W</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Davis, Leonard Douglas</b>	<b>09E</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Bisbee</b>
<b>Davis, Leonard Ray</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Davis, Wesley Wayne</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Queen Creek</b>
<b>Daw, Jerry Lorenzo</b>	<b>21E</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>Tonalea</b>
<b>De Masi, Michael Armond</b>	<b>08W</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Deal, Floyd Andrew</b>	<b>27W</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Globe</b>
<b>Deeds, Jerry Richard</b>	<b>20W</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Delaney, James Harry</b>	<b>36W</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Willow</b>
<b>Dellecker, Henry Floyd</b>	<b>02W</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Delozier, John Adrian</b>	<b>32E</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Denipah, Daniel D.</b>	<b>32E</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Tuba City</b>
<b>Denney, Alan Wayne</b>	<b>21E</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Dent, Bruce James</b>	<b>41E</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Williams</b>
<b>Deschamps, Raymond</b>	<b>090E</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Diando, Casimiro</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Dickerson, William Clint</b>	<b>25W</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Wilcox</b>
<b>Dimmer, Michael Phillip</b>	<b>15W</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Dominguez, Michael J.</b>	<b>10E</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>No City</b>
<b>Dominques, Frank L.</b>	<b>39W</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Dorsett, Roy Gerread</b>	<b>54W</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Superior</b>
<b>Downing, John Leslie</b>	<b>55E</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

<b>Drane, John Wilbur</b>	<b>25W</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Draper, Wilfred</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Drye, Jack Lee</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Dunagun, Michael Dennis</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Safford</b>
<b>Dundas, Steven William</b>	<b>30W</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Dunlap, William Charles</b>	<b>15W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Dusch, George Edward</b>	<b>32W</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Ecklund, Arthur Gene</b>	<b>27W</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Elias, Juan Angel</b>	<b>63W</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Ellis, Donald Ray</b>	<b>20E</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>Florence</b>
<b>Elmore, Donald Robert</b>	<b>24E</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Buckeye</b>
<b>Embrey, Richard Lynn</b>	<b>49W</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Warren</b>
<b>Engleman, Richard George</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Nogales</b>
<b>Enos, Leonard Arvin</b>	<b>20E</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Enright, Robert Earl</b>	<b>35W</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Epperson, Roy Allen</b>	<b>15W</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Ernsberger, Randall Wayne</b>	<b>29W</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Farner, Harry Kay</b>	<b>12E</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Felts, Dan Owen</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Fenter, Charles Frederick</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Fenton, James Willard</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Figueroa, Anthony H. Jr.</b>	<b>22W</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Fincher, Donald B.</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>Waldo</b>
<b>Flekins, Wilbur Daniel</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

<b>Flores, Manuel Solares</b>	<b>15E</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Flores, Robert Lee</b>	<b>31E</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>Parker</b>
<b>Foote, Walter Bruce</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>Safford</b>
<b>Fourmentin, Gregg R.</b>	<b>47E</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Francisco, Patrick Phillip</b>	<b>18E</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>Stanfield</b>
<b>Frazer, Frederick Harry</b>	<b>38W</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Wickenburg</b>
<b>French, Dennis</b>	<b>17W</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Fritz, Leonard Eugene</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Superior</b>
<b>Fults, Lawrence Arthur Jr.</b>	<b>44E</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Furch, Joe Henry</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Gallego, Michael</b>	<b>17W</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Galvez, Tom</b>	<b>65W</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Casa Grande</b>
<b>Garcia, Arthur Martinez Jr.</b>	<b>14W</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>Mammoth</b>
<b>Garcia, Clive Jr.</b>	<b>16W</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>Morenci</b>
<b>Garcia, Juan Manuel</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Mammoth</b>
<b>Garcia, Larry Robert</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Eloy</b>
<b>Garcia, Steven Vargas</b>	<b>31W</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Gault, Clinton Monroe Jr.</b>	<b>40W</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Eloy</b>
<b>Gayne, Jeffery Lee</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Geraghty, Merrill Thomas</b>	<b>45W</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Giifford, William Gary</b>	<b>62W</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Gilliland, Dennis Elbert</b>	<b>05W</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>Globe</b>
<b>Godfrey, Johnny Howard</b>	<b>04E</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Goff, Stanley Arthur</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Tolleson</b>

<b>Gomez, Jessie Yutze</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Gonzales, Gerardo Holquin</b>	<b>36W</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Gonzalez, Jose Luis</b>	<b>31W</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Miami</b>
<b>Gosney, Durward Dean</b>	<b>01E</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Goss, Clarence Eugene</b>	<b>38W</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Wilcox</b>
<b>Gossett, William O.</b>	<b>06E</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Graves, Gary Everett</b>	<b>39W</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>San Manuel</b>
<b>Gray, Dale Alan</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Gray, James</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>Chandler</b>
<b>Green, Jerry L.</b>	<b>44E</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Green, Kenneth Leon</b>	<b>27E</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Roosevelt</b>
<b>Grijalva, Geronimo Lopez</b>	<b>45W</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Grisby, Gary Bernard</b>	<b>55W</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Hain, Robert Paul</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Hamblin, Ronald B.</b>	<b>23E</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Hamilton, William Eugene</b>	<b>27E</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Roosevelt</b>
<b>Hankins, Bruce Lynn</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Hanna, Donald Ray</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Harbottle, James Lavern</b>	<b>47W</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Hardy, Charles McRae</b>	<b>48W</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Hardy, Lincoln</b>	<b>33W</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Harmon, Carey Dean</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Lake Havasu City</b>
<b>Harrington, John Dee</b>	<b>33W</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Harrison, Chip Russell</b>	<b>49E</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

<b>Haskins, John Merle</b>	<b>26E</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>Ehrenberg</b>
<b>Hathaway, Stephen Worth</b>	<b>43E</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Hawk, Randall Lee</b>	<b>27W</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Hawkins, Robert Lewis</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Hollmen, William Harry</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Holmes, Allan William</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Holton, Stanley Gene</b>	<b>49W</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Hood, Terrance Lee</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Hopkins, Leroy Jr.</b>	<b>28E</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Florence</b>
<b>Hopper, Earl Pearson Jr.</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Howell, James Riley</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Huelskamp, Ronald James</b>	<b>42W</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Huff, Jackie Eugene</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>Peoria</b>
<b>Hughes, John Howard</b>	<b>22W</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Hulse, Richard David</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Hunt, Bob Clarence</b>	<b>04E</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Hunt, Leigh Wallace</b>	<b>17E</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Huskon, Benny Leo</b>	<b>59W</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Leupp</b>
<b>Ingram, Allen Wade</b>	<b>42W</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>San Manuel</b>
<b>Jackson, Ralford John</b>	<b>24W</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>Tuba City</b>
<b>Jamison, Jan Dwain</b>	<b>45W</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Jauregui, David Cruz</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Jeffords, Darrell Blackburn</b>	<b>04E</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Jensen, Frank Alfred</b>	<b>32W</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Holbrook</b>

<b>Jimenez, Jose Francisco</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Red Rock</b>
<b>Johnson, David Alvin</b>	<b>39W</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Johnson, David Arthur</b>	<b>45E</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Johnson, Rog</b>	<b>05W</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Johnston, David William</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Jones, Jerrell Ray</b>	<b>17W</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Superior</b>
<b>Lathon, James</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Earle</b>
<b>Lauffer, Billy Lane</b>	<b>10E</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Laurence, Joe Robert</b>	<b>42W</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>Wilcox</b>
<b>Lawson, William Roy</b>	<b>31W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Lazlo, Joseph</b>	<b>47E</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Lee, Bill Gregory</b>	<b>29W</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Lee, Dennis Varis</b>	<b>33W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Lee, James Andrew</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>Globe</b>
<b>Lee, Ned</b>	<b>38E</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Lee, Robert</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Legleu, Samuel</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>Nogales</b>
<b>Lehman, Millard Wesley</b>	<b>09E</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Naco</b>
<b>Lentz, Edward Martin</b>	<b>42E</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Lerma, Geronimo</b>	<b>53W</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Buckeye</b>
<b>Leyva, Frank Montano</b>	<b>25E</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>El Mirage</b>
<b>Litherand, Thomas Edward</b>	<b>15E</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Littleton, John Wayne</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Litzler, James William</b>	<b>57W</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>

<b>Long, Robert Orrie</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Longdail, Dennis Lee</b>	<b>11W</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Lopez, Eddie Cesario</b>	<b>12E</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>Clifton</b>
<b>Lopez, Perfecto Nunez</b>	<b>39E</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Peoria</b>
<b>Lopez, Robert Dias</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Tolleson</b>
<b>Lopez, Robert Francisco</b>	<b>57W</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Lubbehusen, Gerald Martin</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Lucas, Michael Richard</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Lukenbach, Max Duane</b>	<b>04E</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Lupkins, Larry Richard</b>	<b>16E</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Lutrick, Darrell Leroy</b>	<b>42W</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Casa Grande</b>
<b>Lyons, Joseph Walter</b>	<b>60W</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Machardo, Francisco Jr.</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Madrid, Ernest</b>	<b>36E</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>McNary</b>
<b>Maloney, Oscar</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Tuba City</b>
<b>Mansfield, Patrick Leroy</b>	<b>59E</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Marietta, Harold Joseph</b>	<b>05E</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Sacaton</b>
<b>Markin, Allen Theodore II</b>	<b>16E</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Buckeye</b>
<b>Marquez, Geraldo</b>	<b>31W</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Laveen</b>
<b>Martin, Clifford B. Jr.</b>	<b>63W</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Martin, Edwin Woods Jr.</b>	<b>22E</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Polacca</b>
<b>Martin, William Everett</b>	<b>21E</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Mason, Daniel</b>	<b>51E</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>McChesney, John T. II</b>	<b>35E</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

<b>McCullough, Roland James</b>	<b>14E</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>McGinnis, Christopher Mar</b>	<b>23E</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>McIntosh, Randall Lee</b>	<b>24E</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Medeguari, Rene</b>	<b>26W</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Melius, John Sterling</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Mendenhall, Thomas Deal</b>	<b>18E</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Mendez, Salvador Joe</b>	<b>47W</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Casa Grande</b>
<b>Mendoza, Albert Manuel</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Superior</b>
<b>Merrett, James Allen</b>	<b>36W</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Mesquita, Fernando Oliva</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Messer, Darryl</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Tolleson</b>
<b>Meyer, Arthur William</b>	<b>47W</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Miller, Marshall Gregory</b>	<b>03W</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Miller, Michael Andrew</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Molina, Simon Rosalino</b>	<b>29E</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Queen Creek</b>
<b>Moncavage, David John</b>	<b>39E</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Moncayo, Jose Roberto</b>	<b>56W</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Morenci</b>
<b>Monroe, Charles Caleb</b>	<b>21E</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Montano, Francisco Andrew</b>	<b>17E</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Montgomery, John</b>	<b>01E</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Luepp</b>
<b>Montijo, Michael</b>	<b>23W</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Tombstone</b>
<b>Montoya, Manuel Tomas</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Duncan</b>
<b>Moore, Elgan Leroy</b>	<b>31E</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Morales, Antonio Ruiz</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

<b>Moreno, Alfred Jr.</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Moreno, Jose Luis</b>	<b>10E</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Moreno, Miguel Ortega</b>	<b>24W</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Morton, Douglas George</b>	<b>48E</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Morton, Mathew Edward Jr.</b>	<b>30W</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Muir, James</b>	<b>63E</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Munoz, Rojelio Olivan II</b>	<b>48W</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Murrietta, Frank A.</b>	<b>29E</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Nead, Elwood Franklin Jr.</b>	<b>10E</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Pima</b>
<b>Newton, Melvin Dew</b>	<b>47E</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Newville, Van Harold</b>	<b>27E</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Nieto, Jesus Diez Jr.</b>	<b>19W</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Norvell, Raymond Frank</b>	<b>25W</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Norvelle, Clyde L. Jr.</b>	<b>06E</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Norzagary, Salvador Lopez</b>	<b>31W</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>Nogales</b>
<b>O'Brien, Arthur Alen</b>	<b>14E</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Tolleson</b>
<b>O'Brien, Willard Donald</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>O'Connor, Mortimer Lelane</b>	<b>47E</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Ochoa, Jesus</b>	<b>45W</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Ochoa, Ralph Richard</b>	<b>26W</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Ogden, Russell Kevin</b>	<b>39W</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Apache Junction</b>
<b>Ogilvie, Gordon Wilson</b>	<b>42W</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Bakersfield</b>
<b>Olea, Francisco Herrera</b>	<b>41W</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Ajo</b>
<b>Olson, Erick Owen</b>	<b>14W</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Tucson</b>

<b>Orozeco, Tony Salazar Jr.</b>	<b>49W</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Winslow</b>
<b>Ortiz, Antonio Olivarez</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>Pirtleville</b>
<b>Ovideo, Michael Lellie</b>	<b>34W</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Owen, John Wilson</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>Payson</b>
<b>Oxley, James Edward</b>	<b>18E</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Winslow</b>
<b>Pahissa, William Anthony</b>	<b>08W</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Parker, Michael Lee</b>	<b>31E</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Parks, Calvin Alan</b>	<b>19E</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Parton, John Edward</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Pashano, Jack Poola</b>	<b>47W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Polacca</b>
<b>Patten, Jimmie</b>	<b>36E</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>San Carlos</b>
<b>Patterson, Daniel Charles</b>	<b>39W</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Paulsen, Michael</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Pena, John L.</b>	<b>11W</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Pennington, Fred Melvin</b>	<b>12E</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Perkins, David Drake</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Coolidge</b>
<b>Perry, Elmer Reid</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Pete, Franklin Danny Jr.</b>	<b>65W</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Sacaton</b>
<b>Peterson, William Wesley</b>	<b>17E</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>Casa Grande</b>
<b>Pickett, Darrel Munroe</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Buckeye</b>
<b>Pierson, Bruce Fuller</b>	<b>22W</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Williams</b>
<b>Piesler, Robert Nathan</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>Bisbee</b>
<b>Pike, Dennis Stanley</b>	<b>02W</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>Bagdad</b>
<b>Polanco, Jose Ybarra Jr.</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Tucson</b>

<b>Polesetsky, Bruce</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Porovich, Steve</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Powell, Larry Dean</b>	<b>40E</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Hillside</b>
<b>Powers, Lowell Stephen</b>	<b>27W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Puls, Robert Lawrence</b>	<b>54W</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Quesney, Jose Manuel</b>	<b>43W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Quintero, Fernando Mendoza</b>	<b>41E</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Globe</b>
<b>Ramirez, Armando</b>	<b>24W</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>Wilcox</b>
<b>Ramirez, Richard Jr.</b>	<b>47W</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>McNeal</b>
<b>Ramirez, Roberto Mendoza</b>	<b>24E</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>Peoria</b>
<b>Randall, John Michael</b>	<b>24W</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Raper, Alvin Louis</b>	<b>39E</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Sierra Vista</b>
<b>Rasmussen, John William</b>	<b>16W</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Razo, Frank Ambrose</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Cottonwood</b>
<b>Reed, Richard Guy</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Reid, John Eric</b>	<b>05W</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Reinhold, Michael J.</b>	<b>40E</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Rendon, Guadalupe</b>	<b>21E</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>Casa Grande</b>
<b>Reyes, Gilbert</b>	<b>21E</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Ashfork</b>
<b>Reynolds, James Stephen Jr.</b>	<b>31W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Litchfield Park</b>
<b>Rhine, Richard Allen</b>	<b>18E</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Holbrook</b>
<b>Rhoades, Frederick Paul</b>	<b>42W</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Rice, Dennis Kelly</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Ridenour, Edwin Michael</b>	<b>43E</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Yuma</b>

<b>Ritter, James Lee</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Rizo, Albert Martinez</b>	<b>59E</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Roberts, James Aaron</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Roberts, John J.</b>	<b>20E</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Robinette, Charles Edward</b>	<b>37W</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Robinson, Charles David</b>	<b>27W</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Robinson, Jerry Lynn</b>	<b>45W</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Rodriguez, Joe Stelo</b>	<b>42E</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Rodriguez, Paul M. Jr.</b>	<b>22E</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Roland, Richard Lee Jr.</b>	<b>47W</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Romero, Michael Andrew</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Sells</b>
<b>Romero, Robert Anthony</b>	<b>50W</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Romero, Robert Luis</b>	<b>23W</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>Superior</b>
<b>Romo, John Roger</b>	<b>19W</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Rosenstock, Mark Lamont</b>	<b>07E</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Rouch, Samuel Emmerson</b>	<b>56E</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Roybal, Thomas Michael Jr.</b>	<b>51W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Ruiz, Peter George</b>	<b>54W</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Ajo</b>
<b>Saavedra, Robert</b>	<b>52E</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Nogales</b>
<b>Salcido, George Arthur</b>	<b>52W</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Benson</b>
<b>Sanchez, Paul Frank</b>	<b>62W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Globe</b>
<b>Sanchez, Rudolpho</b>	<b>45E</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Sandoval, Randall Jack</b>	<b>30W</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Santacruz, Jose Angel</b>	<b>14W</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>Glendale</b>

<b>Santor, Robert Paul</b>	<b>11E</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Ft. Huachuca</b>
<b>Scarborough, James Arthur</b>	<b>35W</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Schaffer, David Thomas</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Schibi, James Lee</b>	<b>46W</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Winslow</b>
<b>Schoenewald, David Charles</b>	<b>15W</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Schrader, Ronald Bruce</b>	<b>17E</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Schwartz, Donald Edwin</b>	<b>32W</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Lakeside</b>
<b>Scorsone, George Anthony</b>	<b>54W</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Tumacacori</b>
<b>Scott, Greg Bradford</b>	<b>17W</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Sedillo, Juan Natividad</b>	<b>48E</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>McNary</b>
<b>Segar, Calvin Russell</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>Bisbee</b>
<b>Serna, Herman</b>	<b>10W</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Buckeye</b>
<b>Sershon, Lawrence G.</b>	<b>23E</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Sexton, Jeffrey Ross</b>	<b>22E</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>Maricopa</b>
<b>Sharpe, William A. Jr.</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Shaver, Clinton William Jr.</b>	<b>26W</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Shevlin, Hugh John</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Shrum, William Lawrence</b>	<b>51W</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Silvas, Jorge Alvarado</b>	<b>45W</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Simmons, Billy Joe</b>	<b>33W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Simmons, James Charles Dean</b>	<b>43W</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Eloy</b>
<b>Sinn, Bradley Louis</b>	<b>19W</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Siqueiros, Manuel Mendoza</b>	<b>50W</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Nogales</b>
<b>Skaggs, Harold Alonzo</b>	<b>23W</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

<b>Slim, Jimmie Farrell</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>Cow Springs</b>
<b>Slocum, William Scott</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Smith, Andrew William</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Smith, Terrance Glen</b>	<b>35E</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Smolik, Vernon Kenneth Jr.</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Solano, Mike Anthony</b>	<b>38W</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Solis, David Tobias</b>	<b>12W</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Winslow</b>
<b>Southard, Charles A. II</b>	<b>05E</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>Pierce</b>
<b>Sowers, Charles Henry II</b>	<b>44E</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Staddon, Peter Bruca</b>	<b>06W</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Staley, Robert E.</b>	<b>57E</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Stands</b>	<b>06E</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Stanley, Richard Allen</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Stevens, John Warner Jr.</b>	<b>42E</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Stewart, Gregory William</b>	<b>41W</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Stockett, Richard lee</b>	<b>04W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Stowe, Jeffery Charles</b>	<b>25W</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>Winslow</b>
<b>Strahl, Richard William</b>	<b>16E</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Glendale</b>
<b>Stubbs, Billy Ray</b>	<b>25W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Lakeside</b>
<b>Sudduth, Robert Thomas</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Sutton, Frank</b>	<b>33E</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Tarkington, Curtis Ray</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Tedrick, Warren Gambiel Jr.</b>	<b>43E</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Tempe</b>
<b>Terrell, Alva Ray</b>	<b>34W</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Elfrida</b>

<b>Tersteegen, Paul Francis</b>	<b>34W</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Tesosie, Albert</b>	<b>08W</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Chinle</b>
<b>Thomas, James Calven</b>	<b>47E</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>Safford</b>
<b>Thompson, Richard Lewis Jr.</b>	<b>29W</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Thrasher, John Douglas</b>	<b>16W</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Thursby, Richard Allen</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>Bisbee</b>
<b>Tillou, John Frederick Jr.</b>	<b>09W</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Todd, George Albert</b>	<b>51W</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Tompkins, Phillip Warren</b>	<b>44W</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Globe</b>
<b>Torres, Manuel Romero</b>	<b>11W</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Toschik, Mark Joseph</b>	<b>08W</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Toth, William Charles</b>	<b>01E</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Trujillo, Jacob Romo</b>	<b>49W</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Tsosie, Lee Dino</b>	<b>50W</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Cross Canyon</b>
<b>Tuohy, Jackie Allen</b>	<b>26E</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Turner, John Michael</b>	<b>28W</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Casa Grande</b>
<b>Urias, David Soqui</b>	<b>51E</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Valdez, Modesto</b>	<b>43W</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Valencia, Rosalio</b>	<b>65W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Valenzuela, Pedro</b>	<b>49E</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Guadalupe</b>
<b>Valenzuela, Rodolfo</b>	<b>42E</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Chandler</b>
<b>Valle, Manuel Burrola</b>	<b>17E</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Valo, Henry Eouis</b>	<b>13W</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Van Fredenberg, Allen John</b>	<b>18W</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>

Van Loon, Frank C. Jr.	41W	44	Phoenix
Van Whitmer, Alfred	49E	48	Morenci
Vance, Kerry Laverne	11W	33	Show Low
Vasquez, Jose Maria	20E	79	Coolidge
Vasquez, Martin Mendoza	02W	62	Phoenix
Verno, John Arthur	10W	20	Phoenix
Villalobos, Henry Estrella	20W	74	Phoenix
Wahl, Johnnie Mitchell	16W	129	Tucson
Walker, Bradley A.	19E	8	Flagstaff
Walling, Charles Milton	09E	119	Phoenix
Walters, Craig Collins	55E	34	Tucson
Wbarra, Manuel Gutierrez	25E	40	Superior
Webster, David Oneil	11E	47	Phoenix
Weeks, Curtis Miller Jr.	16W	36	Yuma
Weitzel, George Martin	48E	48	Phoenix
Wescas, Antonio Gilberto	14E	68	Prescott
West, Larry Joe	62E	4	Morenci
Wheeler, James Atlee	01E	103	Tucson
White, Donald Merle	26E	53	Phoenix
White, Fred Donald	24E	49	Phoenix
White, Samuel Marlar Jr.	22W	71	Tucson
Whitehead, William J.	48E	49	Tucson
Wilbanks, Leslie Joe	10W	16	Gila Bend
Wilkes, Eulis Neil Jr.	35E	1	Yuma

<b>Willett, Franklin David</b>	<b>26E</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>Hereford</b>
<b>Williams, Robert Jr.</b>	<b>49W</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Wilson, John Thomas</b>	<b>20E</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Wilson, John William</b>	<b>19W</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Wilson, Robert Laurence</b>	<b>24E</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Wilson, William Neil</b>	<b>02E</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Duncan</b>
<b>Wise, Joseph Robert</b>	<b>36E</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Nogales</b>
<b>Woakum, David Lewis</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Wood, Delbert Roy</b>	<b>01W</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Woodland, Douglas Mead</b>	<b>07W</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Scottsdale</b>
<b>Woolridge, Thomas Alphonse</b>	<b>51W</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Worley, Don Franklin</b>	<b>44E</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Bald Knob</b>
<b>Wright, Jeffery Lynn</b>	<b>02W</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>
<b>Yazzie, Leonard Lee</b>	<b>63W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Pinon</b>
<b>Ycoco, George Rogas</b>	<b>30E</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>Douglas</b>
<b>Young, Robert Ernest</b>	<b>34E</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Silverbell</b>
<b>Zelski, Phillip Edward</b>	<b>43W</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Zigalla, Leonard James</b>	<b>19W</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>Mesa</b>
<b>Zody, Richard Lee</b>	<b>25W</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>