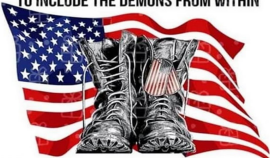


VETERAN'S CREED

I AM A VETERAN
I HAVE SEEN AND DONE THINGS
YOU MAY NOT UNDERSTAND
I AM A WARRIOR
I WILL NEVER ACCEPT DEFEAT
* * I WILL NEVER QUIT * *
I WILL NEVER LEAVE A FALLEN BROTHER OR SISTER
IF THEY ARE HURT, I WILL CARRY THEM
IF I CAN'T CARRY THEM, I WILL DRAG THEM
I WILL HELP THEM FACE THEIR ENEMIES
TO INCLUDE THE DEMONS FROM WITHIN



Hazards Veterans Faced:

Description

Do we now Ignore the Hazards until no Veterans are Left to Tell?

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VETERAN'S CREED

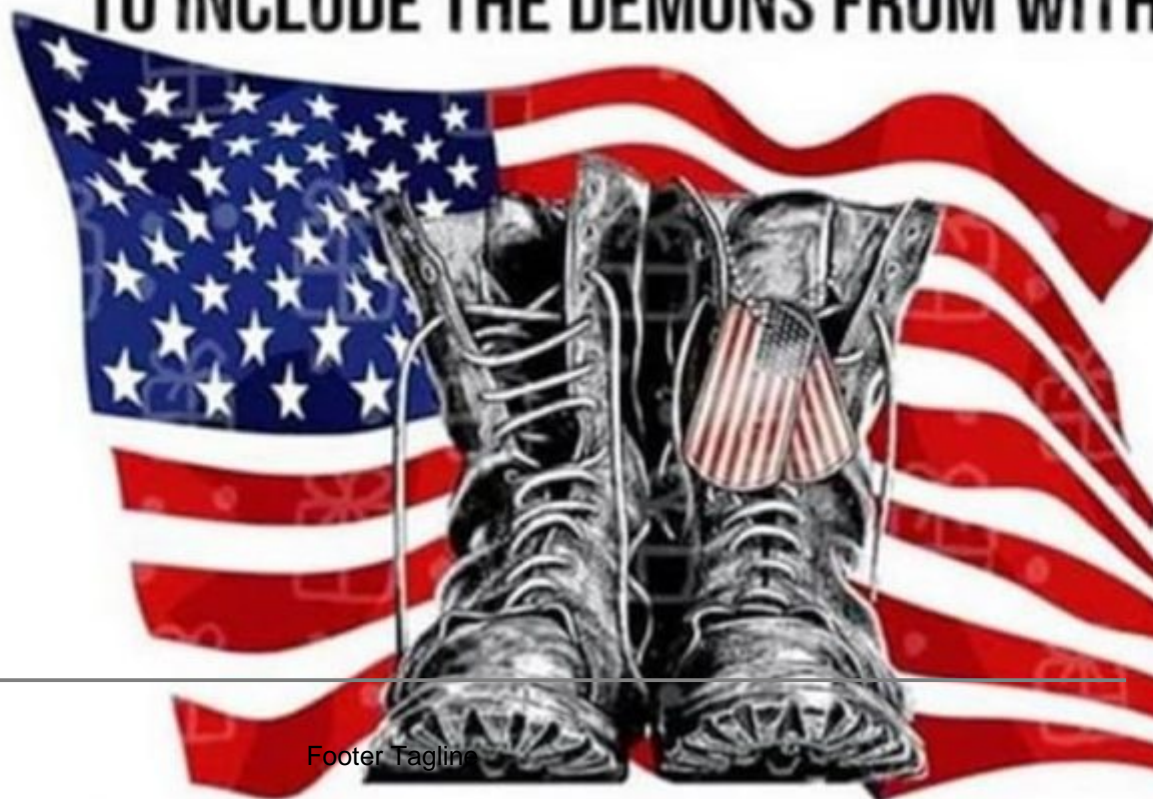
**I AM A VETERAN
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★ ★ I WILL NEVER QUIT ★ ★

**& I WILL NEVER LEAVE A FALLEN BROTHER OR SISTER
IF THEY ARE HURT, I WILL CARRY THEM
IF I CAN'T CARRY THEM, I WILL DRAG THEM
I WILL HELP THEM FACE THEIR ENEMIES
TO INCLUDE THE DEMONS FROM WITHIN**



Some might be surprised to know that the image of Alaska as a pristine place with clean environment as far as the eye can see is a myth. In fact, the **U.S. Military** has made many hazardous dump sights around this state and shortened many people's lives with deadly chemical exposures.

They know it

We know it

And, they know we know it

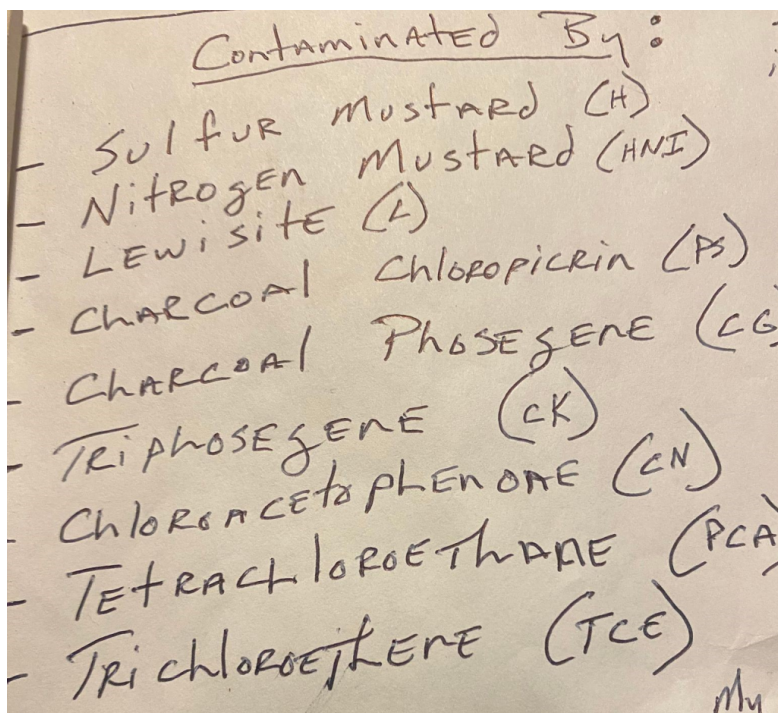
[1]Federal Environmental Superfund Hazardous Waste Sites in Alaska

Today Army Veteran **Brian Holmes** is a disabled vet struggling with bureaucracy and attempting to cause accountability for what has happened to him and others who served in uniform in Alaska. Holmes lives Outside now but has done extensive investigation into what he and his men of the **4/11 Field Artillery Regiment** were exposed to at **Fort Richardson** in the early 1990s. He has an informative **Facebook Page** providing information and seeking collaboration with others who may have also suffered from malfeasance of the U.S. Military in Alaska.

Holmes is still looking for his brothers in arms

[2]Brian Holmes Facebook Page

When the unit was decommissioned the men all went their separate ways.



*I joined the army back in 1989, explained Holmes. I was stationed up in Alaska from 1990 to 94. I started off in Field Artillery. After I started proving myself, I became my units standard-bearer the guy with the flag and the commander's driver for three different commanders, and included Lieutenant Colonel **Paul S. Hossenlopp** before he later became Commander during **Desert Storm** of*

Operation Shock and Awe!

[3]A Military History of the Iraq War Part1: Shock and Awe•

With top secret security clearance, Holmes took care of the unit's arms rooms and other secret storage areas.

This was at **Ft. Richardson** when it was separate from **Elmendorf Air Force Base (Now Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson JBER)**, Holmes continued. I was there four and a half years. I left Alaska when my unit was decommissioned shortly after we were contaminated by chemical agents.

[3]Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson

Hazards Veterans Faced Following Orders

In 1993, the army had us go in and guard a disposable dump site on Poleline Road near Eagle River, explained Holmes. So we were told that there might be some **Mustard Gas** there.

[4]CDC: Mustard Gas

Apparently there was like nine different types of chemicals that were buried in the ground there. I have pictures of it on my Facebook page actually showing the hotspot where my men and I were located when we weren't guarding the spot to make sure that nobody in the public found out about this.

It was top secret.

We were guarding to make sure nobody got in to the site who didn't have the credentials, continued Holmes. As we were standing there all we could see was the tree line and the equipment digging up the ditch in the back trying to get all the chemicals and things out of the ground. We didn't actually see any of it, they put it on the trucks and were hauling it out driving past us to take it to some bunkers so it could be stored and guarded at a different more secure location.

We were not wearing hazmat suits as these guys were driving by us, said Holmes. I also remember the Geiger counters were out as well. I always wonder why Geiger counters were out as they were digging? These are supposed to be **chemical agents** not nuclear.

[5]EPA Database of Hazardous Wastes



Brian Holmes keeps asking questions

Since then I've done a lot of research and reached some new revelations:

After the war was done the chemicals actually came from Attu Island when the Japanese attacked us back in 1943; the Japanese made their last charge—that last banzai charge—because we were gassing them! That island now is uninhabitable. Nobody can go on that island without an act of Congress to step even one foot on.

*Another Alaska island, St. Lawrence Island, which hosted **Northeast Cape Air Force Station**, is reportedly also highly contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) which were dumped and left behind in water and soil after the station was closed in 1972. There are approximately 600 abandoned defense sites in Alaska that operated from **World War II** to the **Cold War**—Northeast Cape is one of the more infamous due to its extensive pollution.**

[6]Cold War-era military site continues to pollute fish and Yupic people

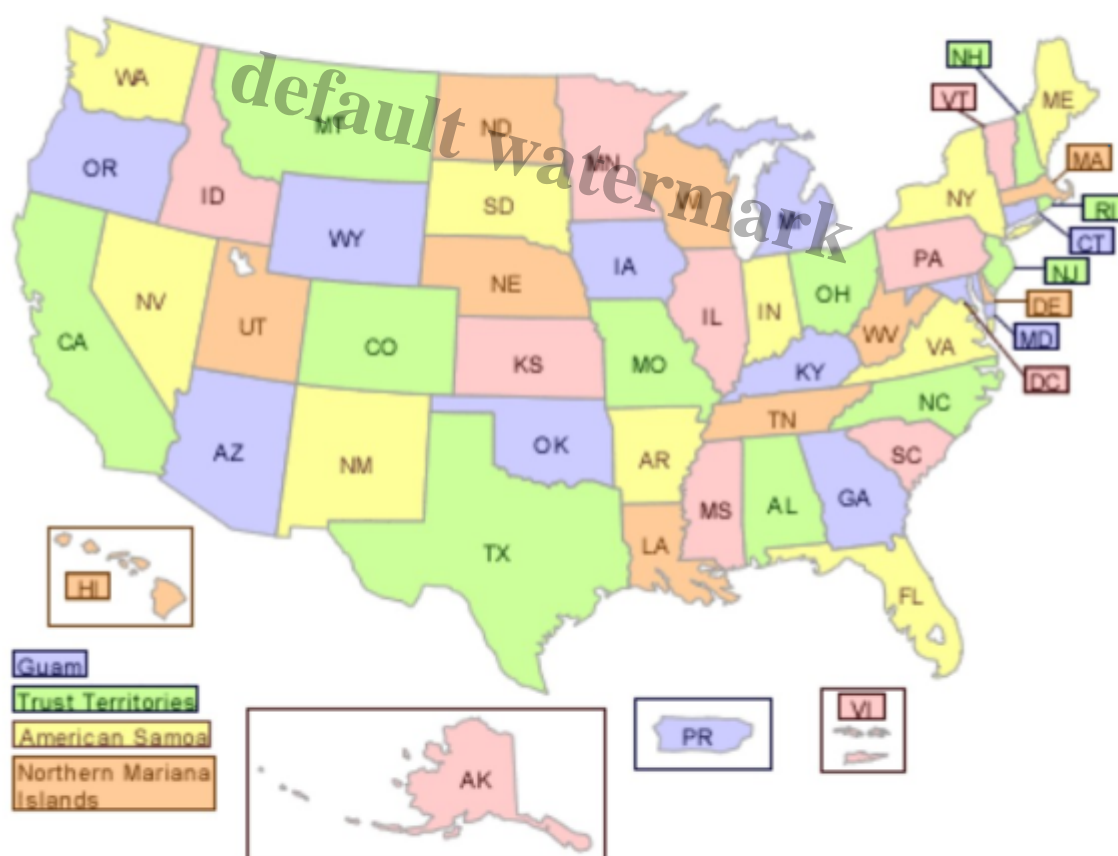
The Superfund Sites are listed by state:

[7]Superfund National Priorities List for Alaska

National Priorities List (NPL) by State

[\[View NPL Sites - by Site Name\]](#) | [\[View NPL Sites - by Date\]](#)

Choose a state or territory from the map or list below.



This page provides information about sites listed on the NPL; including S Listing Date, Site Score, and Federal Facility Indicator. Links to the Site N and *Federal Register* Notice are provided in the Additional Information co column contains a link to a map with the site location. Select a state from in that state.

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state>

Learn about efforts to restore the Anchorage Nike Site here!

[Nike Site Reflections from the Cold War](#)

*All of this stuffâ??including nuclear possibly from various sitesâ??was moved to the **Poleline Road Dump Site**, said Holmes. Why else would they have the Geiger counters out when we were out there? They took this live mustard gas that was lethal, and they were digging a new place for itâ??and itâ??s still there!*

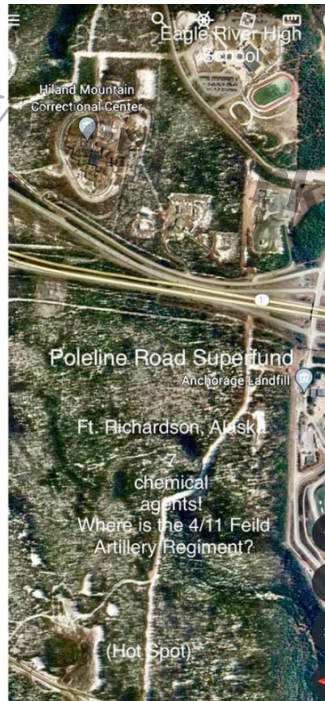
Ultimately the removal effort was halted due too safety concerns from live ammunition.

This should be of some concern to Alaskans who live in the Chugiak-Eagle River area.

From Holmesâ?? Facebook Page:

Brian Holmes: *We have now started the new year, and still no word from our government! I have now found six of my old servicemen and I won't stop until I find them all!*

If our government wants to make productive citizens out of their ex soldiers, then they need to stop lying to their veterans. If the government is there to secure the rights of the people, then our government and politicians need to be held accountable when they break their contract! Open your eyes America, it's time to change the agenda! Not once has our Government tried to debunk my evidence, they've only ignored it!



How is the cleanup going Now?

The Army constructed the installation in 1940. During World War II, the Army used the fort to defend Alaska against foreign invaders. Its current mission is to command and control Army forces in Alaska. Fort Richardson provides the services, facilities and infrastructure to support and train rapid deployment forces from Alaska to the Pacific theater.

What Is the Current Site Status?

The U.S. Army signed a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) with EPA and the state in 1994 to address site contamination. EPA has divided the site into several operable units (OUs) in order to better address site contamination. The site's long-term remedy includes treating hot spots of contaminated soil and groundwater with high-vacuum extraction (HVE); extracting and treating some contaminated groundwater; allowing natural attenuation of groundwater contaminants outside the hot spot areas; groundwater monitoring; and land use controls. Cleanup actions also include treating contaminated sediment; minimizing wetland disturbance; applying cap-and-fill material in specific ponded areas; performing aerial photography, habitat mapping, telemetry monitoring and aerial surveys; evaluating waterfowl mortality and monitoring cap-and-fill integrity. Remedy construction began in 1999 and is ongoing.

[8]Fort Richardson (USARMY) Cleanup Activity

Reflections on Amchitka Nuclear Blast

Amchitka Island



1 / 2



Cannikin nuclear test site drilling operations at Amchitka in 1971. Photo courtesy of Los Alamos National Laboratory.



Between 1965 and 1967, the US Government exploded nuclear weapons on Amchitka Island in the Aleutian island chain in southwest Alaska. Amchitka Island is the traditional homeland of Aleut Alaska Natives, who lived on Amchitka until the arrival of Russian settlers in the 1760s. Russian settlers forced many Aleut to move from Amchitka to the nearby island of Adak.

The most notorious explosion was conducted in 1971, **Project Cannikin**. At 5-megatons, this blast was 250 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. It was detonated almost a mile below Amchitka's surface. The detonation caused the ground surface on Amchitka to rise, then fall 20 feet. A crater a mile wide and 40 feet deep on Amchitka's surface serves as an ominous reminder of the massive explosion. The shock from the explosion measured 7.0 on the Richter scale, the same as the 2010 earthquake that devastated Haiti. A social movement against Project Cannikin by a group of environmentalists from British Columbia inspired the formation of the group Greenpeace.



Our history & successes

In 1971, our founders set sail to an island in the Arctic. Their mission? To stop a nuclear bomb. It was a journey that would spark a movement and make history.

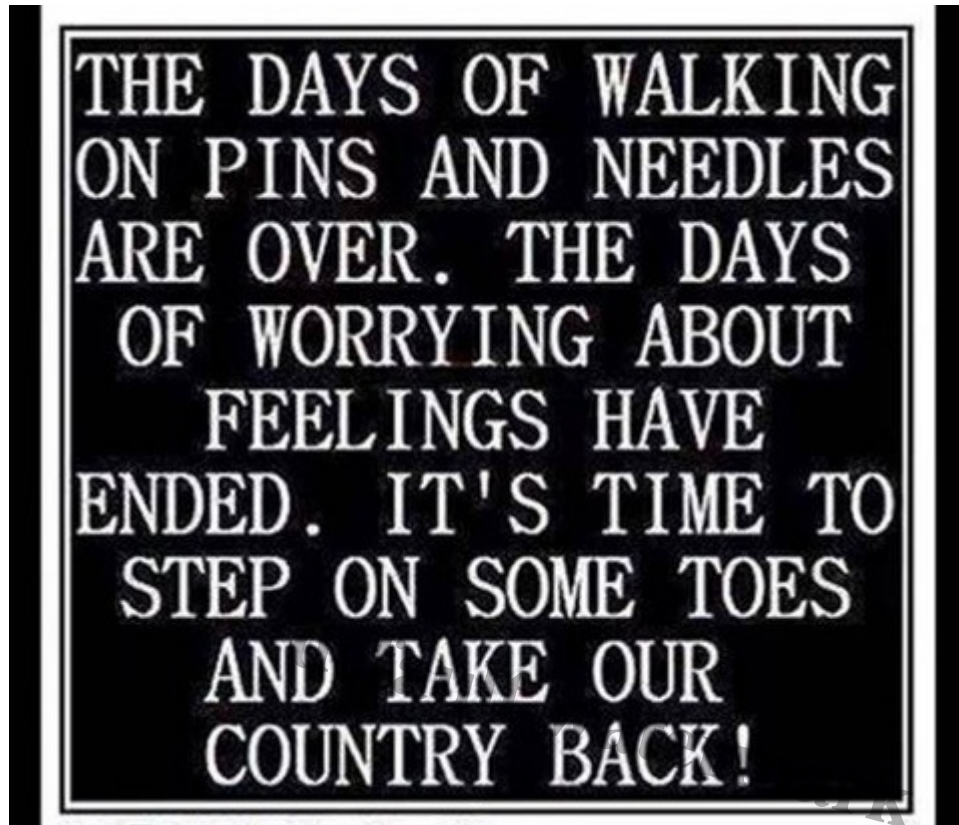
Some rich brats on a sailboat lark didn't stop anything, of course. Today Alaskans recognize the worldwide *Greenpeace* organization as an elitist fear-monger leftist group promoting climate change hysteria and anti-fossil fuel propaganda.

[9]Princeton University, Nuclear Princeton

[10][*]Kieran Mulvaney, "A Brief History of Amchitka and The

[11]Fort Richardson (USARMY) Cleanup Activity

[12]Alaska Underground Nuclear Testing Video



A Price for His Service

As a result of your exposure during your wartime serviceâ??thank you for your serviceâ??you have now medical issues that are not being resolved?

Yes, yesterday as a matter of fact, I had a CT scan for my neck. Iâ??ve got seven blown discs, and more than likely Iâ??m going to have to go in for another fusion within a month or so. My hands donâ??t want to work correctly anymore. These chemical agents affect the brain; what I have is called chronic sarcoidosis.

Exposure to chemical agents can cause itâ??affecting every organ in your body. It even affects your nervous system. Thatâ??s what itâ??s affected me the most, said Holmes.

Are you in communication with other people that were in your similar situation?

In 30 years. Iâ??ve only found five of my men. Two are already 100% disabled. Iâ??m at a 30% disability for having sarcoidosis and being contaminated by all these agents.

How old are you?

55, but I am told I look a lot older than that. This battle with the government has added a lot of years to my life but my greatest hope is to find every man from our unit who has been impacted by this injustice.

We must stand together.

Publisherâ??s Note: Any contributions made from this story will be forwarded to Brian Holmes.

References:

[1]Federal Environmental Superfund Hazardous Waste Sites in Alaska

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state#AK>

[2]Brian Holmes Facebook Page

<https://web.facebook.com/brian.holmes.52206>

Holmes Overview, August 18, 2022

After the Battle of Midway, the United States turned its attention back to the island of Attu! Why? The Japanese had taken over the island of Attu and held it for over 13 months. The Japanese took the Attu people as prisoners of war! Once the war was over, the Attu people were relocated to a new island! Why? Why is it that it takes an Act of God and Congress just to be able to step on this island today?

Once the war was over, the military cleaned up the island of Attu and brought back all the chemical agents and unexploded ammunition. Their brilliant plan was to dig a hole at Poleline Rd., Superfund Site and throw it in it. In 1993, my unit was put on guard duty to secure the area while cleanup was underway. The job was unsuccessful due to the unexploded ammunition, if there would've been an explosion the chemicals would have been scattered everywhere!

Since the cleanup was unsuccessful, our government consciously mis-informed the public by hiding this information on the Internet. You can find this information on the EPA site and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game site. Residents of Eagle River are in danger! If you look at the 1997 Rod report, you will find at the bottom of the page (Table 4-4), that the recreational fisherman can be contaminated if fish are Consumed!

Now I've informed all Alaskan politicians! Ask them why they are sitting on this? Lieutenant Colonel Paul S. Hossenlopp was later Desert Storm Commander of Operation Shock and Awe!

[3]A Military History of The Iraq War Part 1: Shock and Awe•

I was his driver in 1993 when this incident happened. I was also his armor and ran the NBC room (Nuclear, biological, Chemical). I have waited 28 years for my country to do the right thing, and still I get nothing but silence! this is not my America, and I will not stand for it!

[4]Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Base_Elmendorf%E2%80%93Richardson

[5]CDC: Mustard Gas

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/sulfurmustard/basics/facts.asp>



CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Print](#)

Facts About Sulfur Mustard

Related Pages +

What sulfur mustard is

- Sulfur mustard is a type of chemical warfare agent. These kinds of agents cause blistering of the skin and mucous membranes on contact. They are called vesicants or blistering agents.
- Sulfur mustard is also known as “mustard gas or mustard agent,” or by the military designations H, HD, and HT.
- Sulfur mustard sometimes smells like garlic, onions, or mustard and sometimes has no odor. It can be a vapor (the gaseous form of a liquid), an oily-textured liquid, or a solid.
- Sulfur mustard can be clear to yellow or brown when it is in liquid or solid form.
- Sulfur mustard was introduced in World War I as a chemical warfare agent. Historically it was available for use in the treatment of a skin condition called psoriasis. Today it has no medical use.

[6]EPA Database of Hazardous Wastes

<https://enviro.epa.gov/envirofacts/rcrainfo/search>

[7]Cold War-era military site continues to pollute fish and Yupic people

<https://www.ehn.org/military-site-polluting-yupik-people-2513528278.html?fbclid=IwAR2sLfAS8uqD1zBuzEgH6bZb701QNahHfG57s9H0K8edrh00rVzDpGZqrK4>

[8]Superfund National Priorities List for Alaska

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state>

[9]Princeton University, Nuclear Princeton

[https://nuclearprinceton.princeton.edu/amchitka-island#:~:text=In%201965%2C%20the%20US%20conducted,underground%20nuclear%20testing.%5B2%](https://nuclearprinceton.princeton.edu/amchitka-island#:~:text=In%201965%2C%20the%20US%20conducted,underground%20nuclear%20testing.%5B2%20)

[10]Kieran Mulvaney, "A Brief History of Amchitka and The Bomb," *Greenpeace*, August 25, 2007, <https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/a-brief-history-of-amchitka-and-the-bomb/>

[11]Fort Richardson (USARMY) Cleanup Activity

<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/SiteProfiles/index.cfm?fuseaction=second.Cleanup&id=1001455#bkgro>

[12]Alaska Underground Nuclear Testing Video

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Category

1. Alaska Hope
2. ALASKA! HEALTHCARE
3. Eagle River/Chugiak Community
4. Topcover for America

Tags

1. Alaska Environmental Waste Sites
2. Damaged Military Veterans

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