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CHAPARRAL GUIDE

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VETERANS' DAY 2016



New Mexico Veterans' Home Will Host Ceremony Nov. 11

By Betsy Phillips
HERALD Reporter

The New Mexico State Veterans' Home, 992 South Broadway in TorC, will host its annual Veterans Day Ceremony Friday, Nov. 11.

NMSVH will begin the day with an open house from 9 – 9:45 a.m., with tours of the facility available.

The program will begin promptly at 10 a.m. with an invocation, the presentation of the posts' colors, presentation of colors by the Hot Springs High School JROTC and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Pam Bauer will perform the National Anthem. Assistant Administrator Donna Deason will give introductions of dignitaries and a welcome address. America the Beautiful will be performed by the students of Apple Tree Educational Center followed by a poetry reading by Stanley Paul Thompson.

Special Guest Speakers include: Lynn Gallagher, Department of Health Cabinet Secretary Designate (Pending); State Representative Dianne Hamilton; Melanie Goodman for Senator Tom Udall; Joe Martinez for Congressman Stephan Pearce; Chief Lee Alirez of the TorC Police Department; George Vargas, VSO, DVS Representative to read proclamation for Gov. Martinez; Lt Colonel Aaron B. Griffith from Kirtland AFB; Col. Lyle Drew, Comdr 49th Maint. Grp, Holloman AFB; Col. Dave Brown WSMR Garrison Commander.

There will be a moment of silence at 11 a.m. followed by a flyover by local pilots and Robert Woodward will play "Taps" and "Amazing Grace" on the bagpipes. Irwin Hawkins will give



HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL JROTC COLOR GUARD 2015

a benediction, the colors retired by the JROTC and closing remarks given by Donna Deason.

Luncheon will be served immediately following the ceremony with music provided by "On Call."

For more information contact Carol Wilson at NMSVH, 894-4297.

Veterans Day

Veterans Day is an official United States holiday, which honors people who have served in armed service also known as veterans. It is a federal holiday that is observed on November 11. It coincides with other holidays such as Armistice Day and Remembrance Day, which are celebrated in other parts of the world and also mark the anniversary of the end of World War I. (Major hostilities of World War I were formally ended at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, when the Armistice with Germany went into effect.)

Veterans Day is not to be confused with Memorial Day; Veterans Day celebrates the service of all U.S. military veterans, while Memorial Day is a day of remembering the men and women who died while serving.

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson first proclaimed Armistice Day for November 11, 1919.

The United States Congress passed a concurrent resolution seven years later on June 4, 1926, requesting that President Calvin Coolidge issue another proclamation to observe November 11 with appropriate ceremonies. A Congressional Act approved May 13, 1938, made the 11th of



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LAST YEAR DURING VETERANS' DAY

November in each year a legal holiday: "a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as 'Armistice Day'."

In 1945, World War II veteran Raymond Weeks from Birmingham, Alabama, had the idea to expand Armistice Day to celebrate all veterans, not just those who died in World War I. Weeks led a delegation to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, who supported the idea of National Veterans Day. Weeks led the first national celebration in 1947 in Alabama and annually until his death in 1985. President Reagan honored Weeks at the White House with the Presidential Citizenship Medal in 1982 as the driving force for the national holiday. Elizabeth Dole, who prepared the briefing for President Reagan, determined Weeks as the "Father of Veterans Day."

U.S. Representative Ed Rees from Emporia, Kansas, presented a bill establishing the holiday through Congress. President Dwight Eisenhower, also from Kansas, signed the bill into law on May 26, 1954.

Congress amended this act on June 1, 1954, replacing "Armistice" with "Veterans," and it has been known as Veterans Day since.

The National Veterans Award, created in 1954, also started in Birmingham. Congressman Rees of Kansas was honored in Alabama as the first recipient of the award for his support offering legislation to make Veterans Day a federal holiday, which marked nine years of effort by Raymond Weeks. Weeks conceived the idea in 1945, petitioned Gen. Eisenhower in 1946, and led the first Veterans Day celebration in 1947 (keeping the official name Armistice Day until Veterans Day was legal in 1954).

Although originally scheduled for celebration on November 11 of every year, starting in 1971 in accordance with the Uniform Monday Holiday Act, Veterans Day was moved to the fourth Monday of October. In 1978, it was moved back to its original celebration on November 11. While the legal holiday remains on November 11, if that date happens to be on a Saturday or Sunday, then organizations that formally observe the holiday will normally be closed on the adjacent Friday or Monday, respectively.

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World War I

World War I (WWI), also known as the First World War, was a [global war](#) centered in [Europe](#) that began on July 28, 1914 and lasted until November 11, 1918. From the time of its occurrence until the approach of [World War II](#) in 1939, it was called simply the World War or the Great War, and thereafter the First World War or World War I. More than nine million combatants [were killed](#): a scale of death impacted by industrial advancements, geographic stalemate and reliance on [human wave attacks](#). It was the fifth-[deadliest conflict](#) in world history, paving the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved.

The war drew in all the world's economic [great powers](#), which were assembled in two opposing alliances: the [Allies](#) (based on the [Triple Entente](#) of the [United Kingdom](#), [France](#) and the [Russian Empire](#)) and the [Central Powers](#) of [Germany](#) and [Austria-Hungary](#). Although [Italy](#) had also been a member of the [Triple Alliance](#) alongside Germany and Austria-Hungary, it did not join the Central Powers, as Austria-Hungary had taken the offensive against the terms of the alliance. These alliances were both re-organized and expanded as more nations entered the war: Italy, [Japan](#) and the [United States](#) joined the Allies, and the [Ottoman Empire](#) and [Bulgaria](#) the Central Powers. Ultimately, more than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilized in one of the largest wars in history.

Although a [resurgence of imperialism](#) was an underlying cause, the immediate trigger for war was the June 28, 1914 [assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria](#), heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by [Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip](#) in [Sarajevo](#). This set off a [diplomatic crisis](#) when Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to the [Kingdom of Serbia](#), and international alliances formed over the previous decades were invoked. Within weeks, the major powers were at war and the conflict soon spread around the world.

On July 28, the Austro-Hungarians fired the first shots in preparation for the [invasion of Serbia](#). As Russia mobilized, Germany invaded neutral [Belgium](#) and [Luxembourg](#) before moving towards France, leading Britain to declare war on Germany. After the German march on Paris was brought to a halt, what became known as the [Western Front](#) settled into a battle of attrition, with a [trench line](#) that would change little until 1917. Meanwhile, on the [Eastern Front](#), the Russian army was successful against the Austro-Hungarians, but was stopped in its [invasion of East Prussia](#) by the Germans. In November 1914, the Ottoman Empire joined the war, opening fronts in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia and the Sinai. Italy and Bulgaria went to war in 1915 and [Romania](#) in 1916.

The war approached a resolution after the Russian Tsar's government [collapsed in March 1917](#) and a [subsequent revolution in November](#) brought the Russians to terms with the Central Powers. After a 1918 German offensive along the western front, the Allies drove back the Germans in a series of successful offensives and American forces began entering the trenches. Germany, which had [its own trouble with revolutionaries](#), agreed to an armistice on November 11, 1918, ending the war in victory for the Allies.

By the end of the war, four major imperial powers – the [German](#), [Russian](#), [Austro-Hungarian](#) and [Ottoman](#) empires – ceased to exist. The successor states of the former two lost substantial territory, while the latter two were dismantled. The map of central Europe was redrawn into smaller states,

with the [League of Nations](#) formed with the aim of preventing any repetition of such an appalling conflict. This aim failed, with weakened states, renewed European nationalism and the humiliation of Germany contributing to the rise of fascism and the conditions for [World War II](#).



World War II

World War II (WWII or WW2), also known as the Second World War, was a [global war](#) that lasted from 1939 to 1945. It involved [the vast majority of the world's nations](#) – including all of the [great powers](#) – eventually forming two opposing [military alliances](#): the [Allies](#) and the [Axis](#).

It was the most widespread war in history, with more than 100 million people, from more than 30 different countries, serving in military units. In a state of “[total war](#),” the major participants threw their entire economic, industrial and scientific capabilities behind the war effort, erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources.

Marked by mass deaths of civilians, including the [Holocaust](#) and the [only use of nuclear weapons in warfare](#), it resulted in an estimated [50 million to 85 million fatalities](#). These made World War II the [deadliest conflict](#) in [human history](#).

The [Empire of Japan](#) aimed to dominate [East Asia](#) and was already [at war](#) with the [Republic of China](#) in 1937, but the world war is generally said to have begun on September 1, 1939 with the [invasion of Poland](#) by [Germany](#) and subsequent declarations of war on Germany by [France](#) and the [United Kingdom](#).

From late 1939 to early 1941, in a series of campaigns and [treaties](#), Germany formed the Axis alliance with [Italy](#), conquering or subduing much of continental Europe. Following the [Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact](#), Germany and the Soviet Union

partitioned and annexed territories between themselves of their European neighbors, [including Poland](#) and the [Baltic states](#). The United Kingdom and the other members of the [British Commonwealth](#) were the only major Allied forces continuing the fight against the Axis, with battles taking place in [North Africa](#) as well as the long-running [Battle of the Atlantic](#).

In June 1941, the European Axis launched an [invasion of the Soviet Union](#), giving a start to the [largest land theatre of war in history](#), which tied down the major part of the Axis' military forces for the rest of the war. In December 1941, Japan joined the Axis, [attacked the United States](#) and [European territories](#) in the [Pacific Ocean](#), and quickly conquered much of the Western Pacific.

The Axis advance was stopped in 1942. Japan lost a critical battle at [Midway](#), near Hawaii, and never regained its earlier momentum. Germany was defeated in [North Africa](#) and, decisively, at [Stalingrad](#) in Russia. In 1943, with a series of [German defeats](#) in Eastern Europe, the [Allied invasion](#) of Italy, which brought about that nation's surrender, and American victories in the Pacific, the Axis lost the initiative and undertook strategic retreat on all fronts.

In 1944, the Western Allies [invaded France](#), while the Soviet Union regained all of its territorial losses and invaded Germany and its allies.

During 1944 and 1945, the United States defeated the [Japanese Navy](#) and captured key Western Pacific islands.

The war in Europe ended with an [invasion of Germany](#) by the Western Allies and the Soviet Union culminating in the [capture of Berlin](#) by Soviet and Polish troops, and the subsequent [German unconditional surrender](#) on May 8, 1945.

Following the [Potsdam Declaration](#) by the Allies on July 26, 1945, the United States [dropped atomic bombs](#) on the Japanese cities of [Hiroshima](#) and [Nagasaki](#) on August 6 and August 9, respectively.

With an invasion of the Japanese archipelago (known as [Operation Downfall](#)) imminent, and the [Soviet Union having declared war on Japan](#) by [invading Manchuria](#), [Japan surrendered](#) on August 15, 1945,

See [WWII](#) on Page C5

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WWII

Continued from Page 3

ending the war in Asia and cementing the total victory of the Allies over the Axis.

World War II altered the political alignment and social structure of the world. The [United Nations](#) (UN) was established to foster international cooperation and prevent future conflicts. The great powers that were the victors of the war – the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the United Kingdom, and France – became the [permanent members](#) of the [United Nations Security Council](#).

The Soviet Union and the United States emerged as rival superpowers, setting the stage for the [Cold War](#), which lasted for the next 46 years.

Meanwhile, the influence of European great powers started to decline, while the [de-colonization of Asia](#) and [Africa](#) began. Most countries whose industries had been damaged moved towards [economic recovery](#). Political integration, especially [in Europe](#), emerged as an effort to stabilize postwar relations and cooperate more effectively in the Cold War.



Korean War

The Korean War (June 25, 1950July 27, 1953) was a war between the [Republic of Korea](#) (South Korea), supported by the [United Nations](#), and the [Democratic People’s Republic of Korea](#) (North Korea), at one time supported by the [People’s Republic of China](#) and the [Soviet Union](#). It was primarily the result of the political [division of Korea](#) by an agreement of the victorious [Allies](#) at the conclusion of the [Pacific War](#) at the end of [World War II](#). The [Korean Peninsula](#) was [ruled by the Empire of Japan](#) from 1910 until the end of World War II. Following the [surrender of the Empire of Japan](#) in September 1945, American administrators divided the peninsula along the [38th Parallel](#), with [U.S. military forces](#) occupying the southern half and [Soviet military forces](#) occupying the northern half.

The failure to hold free elections throughout the Korean Peninsula in 1948 deepened the division between the two sides; the North established a [communist](#) government, while the South established a [right-wing government](#). The 38th Parallel increasingly became a political border between the two Korean states. Although reunification negotiations continued in the months preceding the war, tension intensified. Cross-border skirmishes and raids at the 38th Parallel persisted. The situation escalated into open warfare when North Korean forces invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950. In 1950, the [Soviet Union](#) boycotted the [United Nations Security Council](#). In the absence of a veto from the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries passed a Security Council resolution authorizing military intervention in Korea.

The U.S. provided 88 percent of the 341,000 international soldiers, which aided South Korean forces, with 20 other countries of the United Nations offering assistance. Suffering severe casualties within the first two months, the defenders were pushed back to the [Pusan perimeter](#). A rapid U.N. counter-offensive then drove the North Koreans past the 38th Parallel and almost to the [Yalu River](#), when the [People’s Republic of China](#) (PRC) entered the war on the side of North Korea. Chinese intervention forced the

Southern-allied forces to retreat behind the 38th Parallel. While not directly committing forces to the conflict, the Soviet Union provided material aid to both the North Korean and Chinese armies. The fighting ended on July 27, 1953, when the armistice agreement was signed. The agreement restored the border between the Koreas near the 38th Parallel and created the [Korean Demilitarized Zone](#) (DMZ), a 2.5-mile (4.0 km)-wide fortified buffer zone between the two Korean nations. Minor incidents still continue today.

From a [military science](#) perspective, the Korean War combined strategies and tactics of [World War I](#) and World War II: it began with a mobile campaign of swift [infantry](#) attacks followed by air [bombing](#) raids, but became a static [trench war](#) by July 1951.



Vietnam

The Vietnam War ([Vietnamese](#): Chiến tranh Việt Nam, in Vietnam known as the American War, [Vietnamese](#): Chiến tranh Mỹ), also known as the Second Indochina War, was a [Cold War](#)-era [military conflict](#) that occurred in [Vietnam](#), [Laos](#), and [Cambodia](#) from November 1, 1955 to the [fall of Saigon](#) on April 30, 1975. This war followed the [First Indochina War](#) and was fought between [North Vietnam](#) – supported by [China](#) and other [communist](#) allies – and the government of [South Vietnam](#) – supported by the [United States](#) and other [anti-communist](#) countries. The [Viet Cong](#) (also known as the National Liberation Front, or NLF), a lightly armed South Vietnamese communist [common front](#) directed by the North, largely fought a [guerrilla war](#) against anti-communist forces in the region. The [Vietnam People’s Army](#) (North Vietnamese Army) engaged in a more [conventional war](#), at times committing large units into battle. U.S. and South Vietnamese forces relied on [air superiority](#) and overwhelming firepower to conduct [search and destroy](#) operations, involving [ground forces](#), [artillery](#), and [air strikes](#).

The U.S. government viewed American involvement in the war as a way to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam. This was part of their wider strategy of [containment](#), which aimed to stop the spread of communism. The North Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong were fighting to reunify Vietnam under communist rule. They viewed the conflict as a [colonial war](#), fought initially against France, then against America as France was backed by the U.S., and later against South Vietnam, which it regarded as a U.S. [puppet state](#). Beginning in 1950, American [military advisors](#) arrived in what was then [French Indochina](#). U.S. involvement escalated in the early 1960s, with troop levels tripling in 1961 and again in 1962. U.S. [combat units](#) were deployed beginning in 1965. Operations crossed international borders, with Laos and Cambodia heavily bombed.

American involvement in the war peaked in 1968, at the time of the [Tet Offensive](#). After this, U.S. ground forces were gradually withdrawn as part of a policy known as [Vietnamization](#), which aimed to end American involvement in the war.

Despite the [Paris Peace Accords](#), which was signed by all parties in January 1973, the fighting continued.

U.S. military involvement ended on August 15, 1973 as a result of the [Case-Church Amendment](#)

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passed by the U.S. Congress. The [capture of Saigon](#) by the Vietnam People’s Army in April 1975 marked the end of the war, and North and South Vietnam were reunified the following year. The war exacted a huge human cost in terms of fatalities (see [Vietnam War casualties](#)). Estimates of the number of Vietnamese service members and civilians killed vary from 800,000 to 3.1 million. Some 200,000-300,000 [Cambodians](#), 20,000-200,000 [Laotians](#), and 58,220 U.S. service members also died in the conflict.



Iraq War

The Iraq War was an armed conflict in [Iraq](#) that consisted of two phases. The first was an invasion of Iraq starting on March 20, 2003, by an invasion force led by the [United States](#). It was followed by a longer phase of fighting, in which an insurgency emerged to oppose [the occupying forces](#) and the newly formed Iraqi government.

The U.S. completed its withdrawal of military personnel in December 2011. However, the [Iraqi insurgency](#) continues to cause thousands of fatalities.

Prior to the war, the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom claimed that Iraq’s alleged possession of [weapons of mass destruction](#) (WMD) posed a threat to their security and that of their coalition/regional allies.

In 2002, the [United Nations Security Council](#) passed [Resolution 1441](#), which called for Iraq to completely cooperate with UN weapon inspectors to verify that Iraq was not in possession of WMD and [cruise missiles](#).

Prior to the attack, the [United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission](#) (UNMOVIC) found no evidence of WMD, but could not yet verify the accuracy of Iraq’s declarations regarding what weapons it possessed, as their work was still unfinished. The leader of the inspectors, [Hans Blix](#), estimated the time remaining for disarmament being verified through inspections to be “months.”

After investigation following the invasion, the U.S.-led [Iraq Survey Group](#) concluded that Iraq had ended its nuclear, chemical and biological programs in 1991, and had no active programs at the time of the invasion, but that they intended to resume production if the [Iraq sanctions](#) were lifted. Although some degraded remnants of misplaced or abandoned [chemical weapons](#) from before 1991 were found, they were not the weapons that had been one of the main arguments for the invasion.

[Paul R. Pillar](#), the CIA official who coordinated U.S. intelligence on the Middle East from 2000 to 2005, said, “If prewar intelligence assessments had said the same things as the [Duelfer report](#), the administration would have had to change a few lines in its rhetoric and maybe would have lost a few member’s votes in Congress, but otherwise the sales campaign – which was much more about Saddam’s intentions and what he “could” do than about extant weapons systems – would have been unchanged. The administration still would have gotten its war.

Even Dick Cheney later cited the actual Duelfer report as support for the administration’s pro-war case.

See **CONFLICT** on Page C6

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CONFLICT

Continued from Page 5

George J. Tenet, the former director of central intelligence, stated Vice President Dick Cheney and other Bush administration officials pushed the country to war in Iraq without ever conducting a “serious debate” about whether Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the United States.

Some U.S. officials also accused Iraqi President Saddam Hussein of harboring and supporting al-Qaeda, but no evidence of a meaningful connection was ever found.

Other stated reasons for the invasion included Iraq’s financial support for the families of Palestinian suicide bombers, Iraqi government human rights abuses, and an effort to spread democracy to the country.

On March 16, 2003, the U.S. government advised the U.N. inspectors to leave their unfinished work and exit from Iraq. On March 20, the American-led coalition conducted a surprise military invasion of Iraq without declaring war. The invasion led to an occupation and the eventual capture of President Hussein, who was later tried in an Iraqi court of law and executed by the new Iraqi

government.

Violence against coalition forces and among various sectarian groups soon led to the Iraqi insurgency, strife between many Sunni and Shia Iraqi groups, and the emergence of a new faction of Al-Qaeda in Iraq.

In June 2008, U.S. Department of Defense officials claimed security and economic indicators began to show signs of improvement in what they hailed as significant and fragile gains. Iraq was fifth on the 2008 Failed States Index, and sixth on the 2009 list.

As public opinion favoring troop withdrawals increased and as Iraqi forces began to take responsibility for security, member nations of the Coalition withdrew their forces.

In late 2008, the U.S. and Iraqi governments approved a Status of Forces Agreement effective through January 1, 2012. The Iraqi Parliament also ratified a Strategic Framework Agreement with the U.S., aimed at ensuring cooperation in constitutional rights, threat deterrence, education, energy development, and other areas.

In late February 2009, newly-elected U.S. President Barack Obama announced an 18-month withdrawal window for combat forces,

with approximately 50,000 troops remaining in the country “to advise and train Iraqi security forces and to provide intelligence and surveillance.”

UK forces ended combat operations on April 30, 2009.

Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki said he supported the accelerated pullout of U.S. forces.

In a speech at the Oval Office on August 31, 2010, President Obama declared, “The American combat mission in Iraq has ended. Operation Iraqi Freedom is over, and the Iraqi people now have lead responsibility for the security of their country. Beginning September 1, 2010, the American operational name for its involvement in Iraq changed from ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’ to ‘Operation New Dawn.’ The remaining 50,000 U.S. troops were designated as “advise and assist brigades” assigned to non-combat operations while retaining the ability to revert to combat operations as necessary. Two combat aviation brigades also remain in Iraq. In September 2010, the Associated Press issued an internal memo reminding its reporters that “combat in Iraq is not over,” and “U.S. troops remain involved in combat operations alongside Iraqi forces, although U.S. officials say the American combat mission has formally ended.”

On October 21, 2011, President Obama announced that all U.S. troops and trainers would leave Iraq by the end of the year, bringing the U.S. mission in Iraq to an end.

On December 15, 2011, U.S. Defense Secretary Leon Panetta officially declared the Iraq War over, at a flag lowering ceremony in Baghdad. The last U.S. troops left Iraqi territory on December 18, 2011 at 4:27 UTC.

Since the U.S. military’s withdrawal, significant violence has continued in Iraq, as Sunni militant groups have stepped up attacks targeting the country’s majority Shia population to undermine confidence in the Shia-led government and its efforts to protect people without American backup.



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Afghanistan

The War in Afghanistan (2001–present) refers to the intervention by [NATO](#) and [allied forces](#) in the [Afghan political struggle](#), following the [terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001](#), to dismantle the [al-Qaeda terrorist organization](#) and to remove from power the [Taliban government](#), which at the time controlled 90 percent of [Afghanistan](#) and hosted al-Qaeda leadership.

U.S. President [George W. Bush](#) demanded that the Taliban hand over [Osama bin Laden](#) and expel the al-Qaeda network, which was supporting the Taliban in its war with the [Afghan Northern Alliance](#).

The Taliban recommended that bin Laden leave the country, but declined to extradite him without evidence of his involvement in the 9/11 attacks.

The United States refused to negotiate and launched [Operation Enduring Freedom](#) on October 7, 2001, with the [United Kingdom](#) and later joined by [Germany](#) and other western allies, to attack the Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in conjunction with the Northern Alliance.

The U.S. and allies drove the Taliban from power and gradually built new military bases near major cities across the country. However, most al-Qaeda and Taliban members escaped to neighboring Pakistan or retreated to rural or remote mountainous regions.

In December 2001, the [U.N. Security Council](#)

established the [International Security Assistance Force](#) (ISAF), to oversee security in the country and train the [Afghan National Security Forces](#).

At the [Bonn Conference](#) in December 2001, [Hamid Karzai](#) was selected to head the [Afghan Interim Administration](#), which after a [2002 loya jirga](#) in [Kabul](#) became the [Afghan Transitional Administration](#).

In the [popular elections of 2004](#), Karzai was elected the president of the new permanent Afghan government, the [Islamic Republic of Afghanistan](#).

In 2003, NATO assumed leadership of ISAF, included troops from 43 countries, with NATO members providing the core of the force. Only a portion of U.S. forces in Afghanistan operate under NATO command; the rest remained under direct American command.

[Mullah Omar](#) reorganized the Taliban movement and, in 2003, launched [insurgency](#) against the Afghan government and ISAF forces. Though vastly outgunned and outnumbered by NATO forces and the Afghan National Army, the Taliban insurgents, most notably the [Haqqani Network](#) and [Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin](#), have waged [asymmetric warfare](#) with [guerrilla raids](#) and [ambushes](#) in the countryside, [suicide attacks](#) against urban targets, and [turncoat](#) killings against coalition forces. The Taliban exploited the weak administration of the Afghan government, [among the most corrupt in the world](#), to reassert influence across rural areas of southern and eastern Afghanistan.

NATO countries responded in 2006 by increasing troops for operations to “[clear and hold](#)” villages and “[nation building](#)” projects to “[win hearts and minds](#).”

While NATO forces continued to battle the Taliban insurgency, the war expanded into neighboring northwest Pakistan.

In 2004, the Pakistani Army began to clash with local tribes hosting al-Qaeda and Taliban militants. The U.S. military launched [drone attacks in Pakistan](#) in order to kill leaders of the insurgent groups. This resulted in the start of an [insurgency in Waziristan](#) in 2007.

On 2 May 2011, [U.S. Navy SEALs killed Osama bin](#)

CHAPARRAL GUIDE • NOVEMBER 2016 • PAGE C7

[Laden](#) in [Abbotabad](#), Pakistan. About three weeks later, NATO leaders endorsed [an exit strategy](#) for removing their soldiers from Afghanistan. In the meantime, UN-backed peace talks got under way between the Afghan government and the Taliban.

As of 2013, tens of thousands of people were killed in the war, mostly militants and ordinary civilians. In addition, more than 4,000 ISAF soldiers and civilian contractors as well as more than 10,000 Afghan National Security Forces also died.

Observance

Because it is a federal holiday, some American workers and many students have Veterans Day off from work or school. When Veterans Day falls on a Saturday then either Saturday or the preceding Friday may be designated as the holiday, whereas if it falls on a Sunday it is typically observed on the following Monday.

Non-essential federal government offices are closed. No mail is delivered. All federal workers are paid for the holiday; those who are required to work on the holiday sometimes receive holiday pay for that day in addition to their wages.

Free meals for Veterans are offered in many fast food and casual dinner restaurant chains. In his Armistice Day address to Congress, Wilson was sensitive to the psychological toll of the lean War years: “Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness,” he remarked. As Veterans Day and the birthday of the United States Marine Corps (November 10, 1775) are only one day apart, that branch of the Armed Forces customarily observes both occasions as a 96-hour liberty period.

ABOUT THE CHAPARRAL GUIDE

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Veterans' Day Activities will be held at the New Mexico State Veterans' Home and at the Hamilton Military Museum and Veterans' Memorial Wall. See story inside for details.





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108 N. Arrowhead - 2 bedroom 2 bath 16 X 60 1996 Fleetwood manufactured home. Deactivated title, on permanent foundation. Out standing Mountain views. Detached carport, RV hookups. Close to Hot Mineral spas, and shopping. \$59,000. MLS #20164944



801 Maple - 4 Bedroom, fresh paint, new carpet. Ready to go. Fenced Yard, corner lot. Just minutes from Sierra Vista Hospital. 1997 Oakwood Manufactured home. 16X80 Owner Agent. \$64,900.00. MLS #20162489.



47 El Nido, Williamsburg. Beautiful custom home on 11.16 Acres, overlooking the Palomas Valley. Fabulous Kitchen, 3 bedroom, 3 bath home. Bring the horses, extensive pens. Private, secluded location. Mountain and valley views. \$260,000.00. MLS 20161852.



714 Kopra - 3 BD / 1 BA, older home right next to a small family park. Need some work but lots of potential. Large fenced yard with garage/workshop in the back off the alley You can own a home at the price you are paying for rent! \$59,000. MLS 20163354.



543 Cattfish - Lake Home with Lake Views! 2 bedroom, 2 bath home on 0.36 acre lot. Large family kitchen, covered front porch. Finished 2 car garage, and room for you RV. All overlooking Elephant Butte Lake. \$139,900. MLS # 20163225.



906 Kopra - Beautiful 2700 sq. ft. home. 4 Bedroom, 3 bath for your family to enjoy. Huge family room with wet bar. Cozy sun room, formal dining room, and spacious cabinet filled kitchen. Hardwood floors, custom cabinets. Many recent upgrades. Carport and 17 x 29' attached garage. Huge lot, with room for RV, or add a pool. Located in a quiet neighborhood, close to the golf course, schools, and shopping. Location! Location! Motivated sellers. \$175,000. MLS #20164870.



000 Mountain View: 137.92 acres. Beautiful views of the Caballo Mountains, and Caballo Lake. These once active mining claims were part of the Pittsburgh Mining District Sierra County NM Gold, Silver, and Felspar were found here. Access to BLM, with hunting and fishing at your door step. Quiet, secluded, location. \$160,000 MLS# 20153408.



512 Van Patten: 3 Bedroom 2 Bath in the Historic Hot Water District. Hot Mineral well, # HS 01036. 1982 Manufactured home, assessed as permanent. Spacious 3 bedroom, with carport and detached 24 x 29 garage. Enjoy quiet soaks in your private covered spa. Fully fenced yard. Lots of Storage. Close to downtown and shopping. \$80,000 MLS# 20131541.



823 Ivy - Recently remodeled, beautiful 2 bedroom, one bath, tile floors, carved wooden columns between living room and eat-in kitchen. Low e windows, custom blinds and ceiling fans. Tile counter tops. Single car detached garage with loads of storage. You will love the very private patio, and new privacy fencing. A delight to show. \$94,000. MLS #20164599.



1700 Broadway - Nice large home that needs work. This lot comes with 6 RV spots that are able to be rented out. Home owner did this up to about 04. Power and water hook ups are there. Large fenced yard. Located right on Broadway...possibilities for income and live on site Occupied please call agent for showing. \$95,000. MLS# 20154101



302 Michigan - 2 Bedroom 1.5 Bath home on large 100x220 lot. 20x30 detached garage, plenty of room for all the lake toys. Home offers 2 spacious living areas with wood stove and a fireplace. Large wet bar for entertaining. Cabinet filled open kitchen with center island. Enjoy the Fireworks and balloon regatta from the deck overlooking Elephant Butte Lake. Just minutes from the Marina and the Golf Course. Easy access to Spaceport America. \$149,500. MLS #20162313.



Lot 7, Monterrey Point - 1.2 acre lot On the ridge overlooking Elephant Butte Lake and Dam. Exclusive Rancho del Lago Subdivision, area of fine custom homes. Beautiful Lake and Mountain views. Paved, private road, underground electric, shared well. Site built homes only. Minimum 1500 sq. ft. heated area. Just minutes from Dam and Great Room, with pellet stove. 0.38 acre lot mol. Covered patio wraps around back and side of home. Stucco courtyard off back of house. Minutes from Elephant Butte Lake, Hot Mineral Baths, Rio Grande River Floating, and Spaceport America. \$215,000.00. MLS 20161831.



00 Mud Canyon Rd. 72.22 acres with 35 acre feet of water rights HS 303. Two additional capped wells. Level spot for building pad or mobile home. Electric to Property. Condition of well is unknown. \$145,000. MLS #20162683.



110 Cuchicco Court - 4 bedroom, on over half an acre. Room for all your lake toys and RV's. Plenty of room for weekend guests, and family gatherings. Just minutes from the Marina's, golf, and shopping. Priced to sell! \$124,900. MLS# 20160258.



1205 Skyline - 3 bedroom, 3 full baths. Fireplace in Living room. Master suite offers large living area, 2 spacious walk in closets, with lots of storage. Jetted tub and sep. shower. Hot water baseboard heat. Great Sun room, wrap around covered deck with Lake/Mtn views. 4 car garage, plus large RV pad, and oversized carport. Fenced, with firepit in back yard. Don't miss this one. Priced to sell. Bring your lake toys and settle in. \$175,000. MLS# 20154598.



309 Erie - 3 BD/ 2 BA - Lago Vista Subdivision, Approx. 1600 sq. ft.. \$199,000. MLS #20160205.



400 Hallmark - Beautiful home on 6th Fairway of Sierra del Rio golf course, BUT is not part of Homeowners/ Golf Memberships/ You will have ability to play 18 holes. Views of Turtleback Mtn, & Mims Lake. Sattilio tiled floors, huge picture windows to take in the views. 2 master suites! Cabinet filled kitchen, Breakfast Nook and Great Room, with pellet stove. 0.38 acre lot mol. Covered patio wraps around back and side of house. Minutes from Elephant Butte Lake, Hot Mineral Baths, Rio Grande River Floating, and Spaceport America. \$215,000.00. MLS 20161831.



603 Hawthorne Dr. - Pride of Ownership! Beautifully maintained home. Outstanding from the enclosed front courtyard, to the covered back patio, overlooking a fabulous yard. 3 bedrooms, 2 full baths, jetted tub, separate shower. Living room with fireplace to warm you on cool nights. Formal dining room, and large eat in kitchen with ample storage. \$230,000. MLS #20164772.



622 Lincoln. 1987 Manufactured home. 2 Bd/1 BA. Spacious cabinet filled kitchen, attached carport and storage shed. Easy care 44.8 X 89.5 lot. Priced to sell at \$42,000. MLS 20155365



811 Hawthorne Drive - .80 Acre lot in Elephant Butte, water, sewer, natural gas to property line. Large level lot. Paved road, just minutes from Marina Del Sur and Sierra Del Rio Golf course. Build your dream home. Surrounded by beautiful custom homes. \$44,900. MLS #20162090.



45 El Nido - 9.32 Acres in Las Palomas. Outstanding views of the Las Palomas Valley, Beautiful Caballo Mountain views. Property comes complete with a 30X40 shop with 400 amp electrical service. 150' well, extra cement slab for carport, RV or manufactured home. Flat Level building area for that dream home. Horses welcome!!! \$147,000. MLS #20164528.

