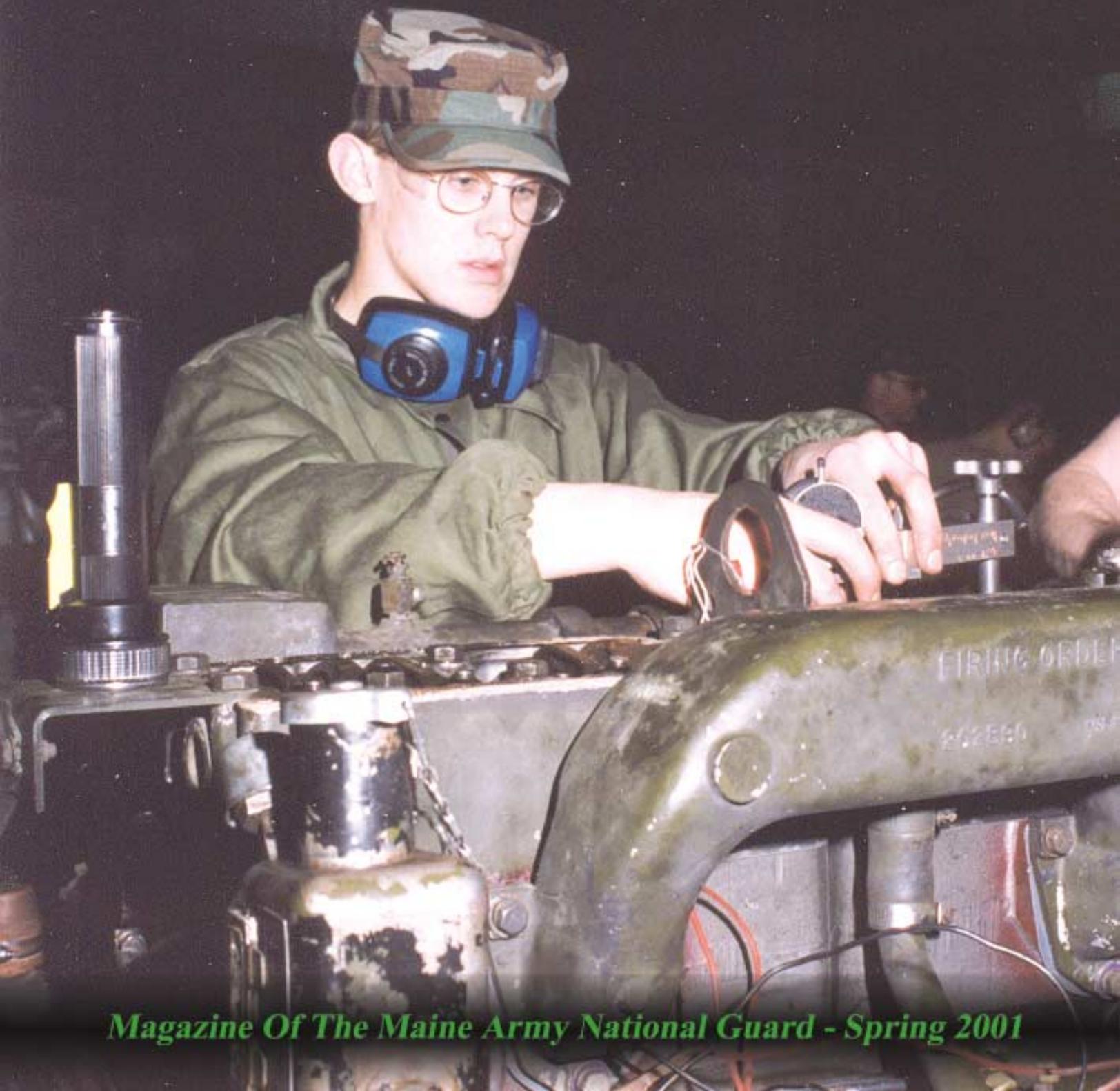
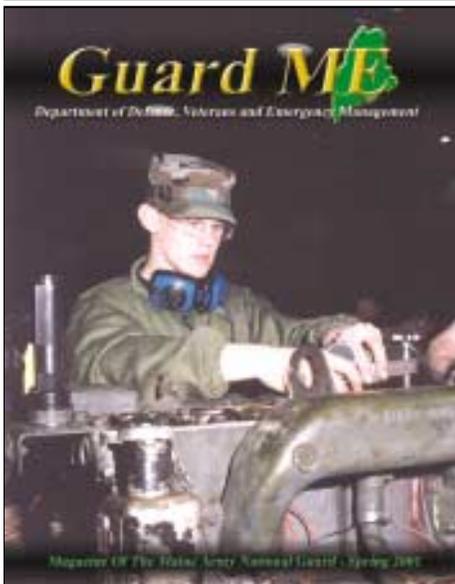


# Guard ME

*Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management*



*Magazine Of The Maine Army National Guard - Spring 2001*



### **On the Cover...**

PV1 Levi Orff, a diesel mechanic with 152d Maintenance Company, Maine Army National Guard, adjusts the valves on a 250 Cummings diesel engine. Orff has been in the MeARNG for one year and is attending his first AT with the Maintenance Company in Limestone, at the Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center. (Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG)

### **Guard ME**

The Magazine of  
the Maine Army National Guard

Spring 2001

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**Guard ME** is an unofficial quarterly publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81 and NGR 37-78 and produced by the Public Affairs Office, Military Bureau, Headquarters MEARNG, Camp Keyes, Augusta, ME 04333-0033. Telephone (207) 626-4335. Views and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army. The Adjutant General is MG Joseph E. Tinkham, II.

## **From the Adjutant General**

### **Major Changes**

As the Bush Administration assumes the reins of command in the Pentagon through his new Secretary of Defense, Donald H. Rumsfeld, one thing is clearly obvious – some major changes are on the way. Each new administration traditionally puts its own stamp or twist on the way our national defense is practiced. This time, however, the changes appear to be major affecting everything from force structure and equipment to the very focus of our defensive posture.

Perhaps by the time you read this column the new direction for DoD will be more obvious but as of this writing much is still speculation. We are reasonably certain, however, of the process being followed to plot this new course and can thus make a few low risk predictions.

There are four elements which dictate national security policy and they are all interwoven. The first is a well-defined list of our vital national interests. Next, logically, follows an assessment of the threats or potential threats to these vital interests. The third element is an evaluation of our capabilities to counter these threats and, lastly, is basic affordability. How much do we spend for defense given the likelihood of the danger to our interests?

This process is currently going on in DoD and we can be reasonably certain that at least one non-traditional threat will emerge. Non-traditional, that is, as far as being a normal military mission. All of the major studies looking forward find domestic terrorism as one of, if not the major national security danger facing our country in the next quarter century. It surely meets the first two tests of the criteria above. Protecting our citizens is a basic vital interest and the likelihood of domestic terrorist attack grows as it becomes the weapon of choice by the disaffected.

And who, of all of the services is better positioned to counter this threat than the National Guard? Who is already “forward” deployed in over 2,700 communities nationwide with many of the tools available to do the job? The answer, is obvious and we will stand behind our 365 years of tradition and experience to perform this mission if assigned.

A danger lurks here, however, for our organization if we in the Guard allow ourselves to be assigned the job of “homeland defense” as our soul mis-



**MG Joseph E. Tinkham, II**

sion. In other words, we must not let this responsibility supplant our current federal role such that we are no longer organized, equipped or missioned to be available as a reserve of the Army in time of war. Were this to occur the National Guard, as we know it today would disappear in favor of small element sized constabulary forces. And some, for their own parochially held motives, would have us become just that.

Give the Guard the mission while resourcing us accordingly and we'll place it up high on our essential task list. We're no stranger to multiple missions and we'll professionally master this one. But, don't cause the National Guard to reorganize itself for this function making us unable to perform our expeditionary mission. To do so would erase the value of every lesson we have learned for hundreds of years as a militia nation. Those lessons learned at so high a cost.

The Guard is indeed supremely relevant to the business of homeland defense, but we are so much more. Let's ensure that our value to national defense is maximized for the first half of the next century, not marginalized by a narrow restrictive mission.

In closing, I remind you of one of your additional duties as a member of the team who defends this great nation, a duty we spend too little time performing; the role of a person actively involved in the responsibilities of private citizenship. Please exercise this individual duty by remaining informed of the debates on National Defense and by placing your weight behind your con-

# Guard ME

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## In This Issue

- Page 2** – Comments from the Adjutant General
- Page 3** – Assembly line Training
- Page 4** – 11th WMD-CST Trains for Final Evaluation
- Page 5** – National Guard Partners up with Area Vocational Schools
- Page 6** – First Female SGM  
– Maine is Fourth in Nation
- Page 7** – 152nd Maintenance goes to Loring
- Page 8** – Rebuilding Military Vehicles
- Page 9** – A Tradition of Patriotic Service
- Page 10** – Promotions
- Page 11** – Comments from the State Command Sergeant Major

## Guard Mechanics Conduct Assembly Line Training

By: **MSG Daniel Fortin, PA**

At first glance you may think that you are walking down an assembly line at Ford Motor Company. As you would expect to see at the automobile industry icon, you observe mechanics working on different vehicle components each at their own respective stations.

However, unlike the mechanics you would find at Ford, these mechanics are wearing camouflage green. They are citizen soldiers and members of Maine's 152d Maintenance Company of the Maine Army National Guard. The 177 member unit is spending two weeks at the Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center in Limestone to assist the center in vehicle component repair.

The Maintenance Center refurbishes discarded military vehicles and reissues them to various National Guard units saving taxpayers thousands of dollars.

The unit wasn't always in the maintenance business. First organized on May 1, 1903 as Company M, 2d Infantry Regiment, the 152d Maintenance Company is the second oldest unit in the battalion. The unit was first mustered into federal service on June 28, 1916 in Augusta, for service on the Mexican border. It was deactivated on October 25, 1916.

While again serving in federal service from April 12, 1917 to April 28, 1919, the unit was re-designated as Company M, 103d Infantry, an element of the 16th Division. The next demobilization occurred at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Another organizational change took place about two years later on January 1, 1922, when the unit became Company F, 3d Infantry, an element of the 43d Division (later the 43d Infantry Division).

See ' 152nd Maintenance' page 7



SPC Richard Robinson, a heavy equipment mechanic with the Maintenance Company, installs a manifold onto a 6.2 liter engine. (Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG)

# Support Team Trains for Certification

By: SFC Angela Blevins, PA

On March 16, 1995, in the middle the morning rush hour, 10 terrorists boarded five trains at different locations. At a pre-determined time, the terrorists, who were part of a dooms day cult, punctured bags of sarin gas wrapped in newspaper as they left their trains. Twelve people died and five-thousand more were incapacitated from exposure to nerve gas. Later, police discovered that the same group was working on biological weapons and had attempted seven other similar attacks.

If the above scenario sounds far fetched, think again. You don't have to go back to long ago to remember what happened in a place called Oklahoma City to realize it could happen in your own town. In order to prevent potential terrorist attacks from becoming deadly, the United States Government in 1998 began a new initiative. The Government determined that our nation's communities needed technical expertise, in the form of highly trained teams, to identify and assess particular chemical or biological agents used in a terrorist attack. Maine's 11th Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team (WMD-CST), one of the Maine Army National Guard's newest units, is one of 27 such teams that are providing these services to emergency response personnel in our nations communities.

These teams are unique. They are resourced, trained, evaluated, and operated under federal doctrine. Their mission is to assist first responders in the event of a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. When asked about the unit's mission, MAJ Gerald L. Dunlap, Unit Commander said that their mission was threefold. "First, is to assess the type of weapon that's been used. Second, is to move into an advisory role providing agencies with protocols on how best to treat or respond to the agent. Lastly, they can facilitate requests for follow up support from either the state or federal government for help in the incident scams."

Starting up one of these units hasn't been easy nor has it been without controversy. In a recent Department of Defense Inspector General's report, there were concerns over the validity of the WMD-CST program. "I know the Commanders of the first 10 teams, and with the start up of any

unit and work through an exercise to determine any issues they may have in preparation for an actual attack." For the first time, the WMD-CST team had to bring to bear all of its communication, medical, sampling and survey assets together in one place under simulated, emergency conditions. During the exercise, the Maine unit received support from the Portland Fire Department and the 1st WMD-CST from Neddick, Massachusetts.

When they arrived on the scene, the commander received the initial brief from the incident commander, outlining possible situations they might experience down range. From that briefing, they determined what type of equipment to take down range, whether civilian or military area monitoring equipment would be needed, and what sampling equipment would be used. A survey team was sent down range to determine the area of contamination, identify any possible leaks or spills, and to

determine the extent of those spills. The survey team then conducted a sampling call to grab any samples, which they would process through the decontamination line, purify completely and bring to a scientist for analysis in the mobile analytical lab.

According to Lyon the exercise's intent was accomplished. "Over all, the commander's intent was met because what we wanted to do is see how we would react in a full scale team exercise. The team responded very well in very adverse conditions. This exercise was a tune up for our lanes training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri later this month".

In late February, the unit traveled to Missouri for a lanes training exercise. As the training progressed, mistakes made on the first day were non-existent by the last day of the exercise.

The Missouri exercise gave the unit an opportunity to enhance the team's technical skills in working towards their external evaluation. By successfully completing the external evaluation and receiving their certification from the Secretary of State, the unit will then be fully capable to deploy and support the citizens of Maine.



Members of the 11th WMD-CST conduct Decontamination Operations. (Photo by: MAJ Jeff Squires)

new program there will be shortcomings," said Dunlap. "Those shortcomings have been corrected and we continue to work and improve upon the program." Dunlap continued to say that the Army normally develops its new programs in 6 years; this program is standing in 2 years.

Last year, Maine's WMD-CST unit worked hard to develop their team, by hiring soldiers and by receiving training and equipment that will aid in their mission. Training has been in the forefront of the unit's priorities.

Currently, the unit is 100 percent manned and everyone has completed approximately 65% of the unit's required training. A great deal of individual training is required to be a member of a WMD-CST Team. Every member is required to complete an average of 650 hours of training. There are 14 different specialties on the team, and out of those 14 specialties are five different sub-teams, those teams train individually and collectively.

In early February, the unit participated in an exercise called Celtic Sun. First Lieutenant Darryl Lyon, unit Assistant Operations Officer said that the exercise was important for the unit. "The commander's intent was to have the team deploy as a

# Vocational Students Partner with Guard

By: MSG Daniel Fortin, PA

In a time when every school district in Maine is crying for more financial help in it's nice to know that all across Maine there is a program that's helping.

Since 1992, Maine Career Advantage (MCA), located in South Portland, provided new educational opportunities for vocational students in the state. Through the internship program, high school students have the opportunity to go out and actually explore a career and get hands-on training in fields such as automotive repair, auto body mechanics and diesel hydraulics at actual businesses in their area. Finding those area businesses who are both willing and able to participate is not always easy. That's when the Maine Army National Guard stepped to the plate to help in the northern Maine area.

The MCA is partnering with the Maine Army National Guard in sending vocational students from area schools to the Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center (MRSMC), in Limestone. Once there, students study Automotive Technology or Heavy Equipment Technology, get hands-on training on military vehicles. The students also receive high school credit and get paid for the training.

Ruth White, who is the Student Services Liaison, for Maine Career Advantage in Presque Isle, says that the reaction of the students when they first get to work on military vehicles is amazing. "Their eyes just get so wide, they just love it. It is just like some big toy to them. They enjoy it a lot and they couldn't get it anywhere else but at the MRSMC."

The MRSMC is a National Guard facility designed to bring military vehicles in from active Army bases, issue the vehicles to the Guard, completely refurbish them, then assign the vehicle to a National Guard unit in need.

The Center is managed by Maine Army National Guard soldiers. The repair work is done by both state employed mechanics and Guard technicians. These same mechanics and technicians help in the training of the student interns.

CW3 Gary Cleaves, general manager of the Maintenance Facility, says that the



Ronnie Clapper drains the oil out of the transfer case on a HUMVEE. ( Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG )

internship program is a plus for the Guard. "It gives us a chance to do something positive for our surrounding community and for its young people. It also gives us a good recruiting opportunity, both on the Guard side and state side."

The program has worked well for one area school. "For us it started last year when then state Adjutant General Earl Adams allowed a Maine Army National Guard technician to come into our school and show our students how maintenance is conducted using technical manuals," said David Keaton, principal of St. John's Vocational Center in St. Agatha, Maine. This year, with the help of MCA, we have been sending our students directly to the Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center, at Loring to see how the maintenance of these vehicles is conducted. So it has been a building program from last year to this year."

Keaton also stated that his school's involvement in the partnering program has given him some advantages he didn't have before. First, it has given him the ability to keep up with all the new changes in the automotive industry. Where it was impossible to keep up with all those changes in one program, now with the intern program at the MRSMC his total program is enhanced.

It has especially helped him in the area of gas and diesel engines by giving them exposure in these areas they just would not otherwise get. " My students are coming out of the program better trained."

Second, by providing a better trained student, the chances of seeing more of the

county's high school and vocational school graduates staying in the area increases. "I'm doing this for purely selfish reasons," said Keaton. "We don't want to lose our kids. Getting them better trained, especially on military vehicles, gives them a chance to be employed at the MRSMC upon graduation or at other local businesses." Keaton went on to say that he has had several of his students join up with the Army National Guard once they have graduated just because of their experiences in the program.

So far, the partnering program also seems to be to the students liking as well. Just ask Ronnie Clapper, an MCA intern and Washburn High School student who spends his afternoons at the MRSMC. "I think it is great. You get to work on stuff you wouldn't get to work on back at the high school. You get to work on, 'HUMMERS', figure out how a 6.2 diesel engine works, and learn how to do a wheel service. If anyone likes to do automotive work, this is the place to be." Clapper spends most of his afternoons working on HUMVEES doing anything from changing tires to putting new engines in them. He also has a classmate that works on 5-ton tractors in another building.

Ms. White summed it up perfectly, "I think that the Maine Career Advantage Program, here in northern Maine, is the best kept secret in the state. Anytime you can get together and do a joint venture with an organization like the Maine Army National Guard it's a win-win situation for both parties."

# Guard's First Female Sergeant Major

By: SFC Angela Blevins, PA

On April 6, 2001, Major General Tinkham promoted 1st Sgt. Allyson Cox to Sergeant Major, making her the first female in the history of the Maine Army National Guard, to obtain such a rank.

Twenty-three years ago a young woman, searching for a way to help pay for her college education, SGM Cox looked toward the National Guard. She joined through the then Civilian Acquired Skills program, which recognized her musician college major as a civilian skill. Auditioning on a French horn with the 195th Band, in Gardner, she acquired a position.

As with anyone's reality of becoming a soldier, for her, then a naïve, young woman who walked into the Army. "It was quite a shock, to my system, of getting off the bus at boot camp, and realizing I was really in the Army" SGM Cox said. The excitement of basic training, learning and gaining confidence in her self was just the beginning. "It still blows my mind. Basic Training was exciting, I learned a lot about myself, and gained much more confidence, than I had." The Guard program then did not pay extra for college attendance so her drill pay was assisting through her college years.

She was with the band for 13 years, then decided to change military occupational skills (MOS) to 71L. "The band MOS was only useful in the band, the 71L

would be useful throughout the National Guard. It made sense to get the skills that I could carry to other locations".

She used her instructing skills at Maine Military Academy (MMA), teaching BNCOC (Basic Non Commissioned Officer Course), ANCO (Advanced Non Commissioned Officer Course), and ITC (Instructor Training Course).

A role model that SGM Cox has had since 1985, is Major Daniel Goodheart. While attending BNCOC, then a Master Sgt. Goodheart "pushed her and changed her life around, becoming a distinguished graduate." She has watched him not be afraid to take chances, to make changes; an "I can do that" attitude.

Throughout her military career there have been hurdles: juggling children, jobs, military education and even resistance to a woman in the higher ranks. For instance when she became a First Sergeant, while shopping in uniform, older men would approach her, and say: "You can't be a First Sergeant" "Why?" she would respond. They would answer "Because you are a girl." She would quickly learn to say, "I am?"

Some people believe that it is unheard of to have a woman as a First Sergeant, or in a leadership role. Being assertive and confident in what she does, and having a good balance between being tactful and saying what has to be said are strengths that have helped in her journey. She is



**SGM Allyson Cox**

determined to keep going, overcoming hurdles along the way.

Her new M-Day role as SGM of Personnel, is to deal with policies and procedures that deal with personnel issues within the Maine Army National Guard. She will also continue as the manager of the Drug Demand Reduction program, the prevention arm of the Counter Drug Program.

SGM Cox helps to coordinate the use of National Guard assets to support pre-

**See ' First Female' page 9**

# Maine Guard Fourth Best in Nation

By: SSG Carl Weiss, PA

The Army has long recognized excellence among individual soldiers and units. Badges and medals are awarded for performing well on the range, in a physical fitness test or in the carrying out of one's duties. Units can be recognized with Presidential Unit Citations. During times of conflict, heroism and valor are revered and recognized. Within the structure of the Army National Guard there are 54 individual states and territories. The governing board of these states and territories falls to the National Guard Bureau (NGB). In an effort to rate the performance levels of each state and territory, NGB has incorporated the National Guard Bureau State Performance Reporting System (SPIRS). This reporting system measures 25 key indicators of effectiveness/efficiency in each state and territory with the focus on readiness.

The 25 categories are spread out across all the functional areas (Personnel,

Logistics/Maintenance, Financial and Training). Each category is measured and weighed and then factored into a rating system. An overall ranking is also given.

For the rating period of the 1st fiscal quarter of 2001 (October to December 2000) Maine's overall ranking was 4th out of the 54 states and territories. The range of scores were 17.7 (1st place, Guam) to 35.2 (54th place, New Mexico) Maine's score was 18.9.

"We knew about 4 to 5 months out about this performance measurement." Said Colonel Mark A. Gilbert, Chief of Staff, Maine Army National Guard. "There was nothing for us to do to prepare for this, as the NGB took the figures we routinely provide to them." Although pleased with Maine's ranking, Colonel Gilbert sees this report card of sorts as a tool for improvement. "For us this is business as usual. We didn't know how specific the report would be, but will use it as a tool to work on the areas that weren't ranked as high as we would like them to

be. This report is a performance measure of the organization as a whole. We must recognize that this is a reflection of the collective efforts of all members of the Maine Army National Guard. However, we aren't going to stand pat on this ranking."

Gilbert continued, "This report didn't identify any areas that needed work, that we weren't previously aware of." For instance, in the area of reducing excess material, Maine was ranked 35th. "However, we've made quantum improvements in that area thanks to the efforts of the units, maintenance personnel and the logistics directorate over the last 6 months. We knew it was a weakness of ours, so the ranking is a confirmation of our successful efforts and points out our continued efforts in the area of excess."

The NGB will continue to publish quarterly reports of all the states and territories. The next report is due out shortly for the 2nd fiscal quarter of 2001 (January to March 2001).

# 152nd Maintenance goes to Loring

## '152nd Maintenance'

*Continued from page 3*

Company F was inducted into federal service on February 24, 1941 in Augusta and served until November 1, 1945, when it was inactivated at Camp Stoneham, California.

In the next year, the 103d Infantry was relieved from assignment to the 43d Infantry Division. Later on September 27th 1946 the company became the 3620th Ordnance Maintenance Company, Anti-Aircraft.

The Ordnance Company changed names three more times before becoming a maintenance company; the 142d Ordnance Company on September 15, 1952 and then consolidated with the 684th Ordnance Detachment on March 1, 1959 as the 142d Ordnance Company. Finally, on December 31, 1967, the unit became the 152d Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company.

Three changes have occurred since: on November 1, 1974, it was renamed the 152d Maintenance Company (less the Detachment in Gardiner); on April 1, 1978, the detachment consolidated with the parent company in Augusta; and on September 1, 1993, the 152d Maintenance Company (General Support) was reorganized forming with two detachments, Detachment 1 in Bangor and Detachment 2 in

Brunswick.

In July 1995, Detachment 2 was consolidated with the parent company in Augusta. Detachment 1 still is active in Bangor. This last change is still in effect today.

According to CPT Blair Tinkham, commander, the Maintenance Company has a very unique mission. "We essentially have two missions, one being our federal mission the other being our state mission. Our federal mission is to conduct General Support Maintenance. That consists of component repair overhaul which you see out in the bays today. Our state mission is to respond with Operational Logistical Support for any contingency that the government deems necessary."



*SPC Patrick Murphy rebuilds HUMVEE starters while at the Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center in Limestone. Murphy is a four year member of the Maintenance Company and resides in Deer Isle, Maine. (Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG)*



*PV1 Levi Orff (right) and SSG Alton Sinclair both diesel mechanics with the Maintenance Company, adjust the valves on a 250 Cummings diesel engine. (Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG)*

While at the Maintenance Center in Limestone, the soldier mechanics have been training in their wartime, federal mission, working to rebuild Humvee and 5-Ton component parts and engines. Both repair platoons formed two rebuild lines. One line repairing Humvee components like transmissions, transfer cases and engines, the other line repairing 5-ton tractor components to include the 250 Cummings diesel engines.

"Based on the production goals we set for each platoon, they will meet or exceed those goals," stated CW3 Conrad Damboise, in charge of quality control for the company.

Damboise went on to say that this Annual Training has been the best training they have had in ten years.

# Center Saves America 'Big Bucks'

By: MSG Daniel Fortin, PA

A Maine Army National Guard maintenance center located in the middle of nowhere is making a living adopting battered and broken military vehicles and giving them a new lease on life.

The Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center (MRSMC), located on the former site of Loring Air Force Base, in Limestone, Maine. Is designed to bring military vehicles from active Army military bases from all over the world, issue them to the National Guard Bureau, and then completely refurbish them before sending them out to National Guard units in need.

The concept of the MRSMC originated in early 1995 with then Adjutant General Earl L. Adams, the Commissioner of the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management and Maine Governor Angus King, Jr. They envisioned a center in northern Maine that would refurbish usually discarded, active Army vehicles and turn them into like-new vehicles for National Guard units in need. That automatically brought to mind the then recently closed Loring Air Force Base with all its readily available buildings and equipment. It made sense to put



*SFC Greg McNamee, a 3-year technician at the Maintenance Center, conducts an overall inspection on a M998 HUMVEE before its final road test. (Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG)*

buildings, already bought and paid for by taxpayer money, to a good use. That's how the Center got started.

The Maine center currently refurbishes Humvees, 5-ton tractors and bulldozers. The vehicles are completely stripped down and all components are either replaced or rebuilt if necessary. The chassis are all sandblasted, primed and painted. The vehicles are subjected to a series of inspections and are finally road tested for quality assurance. A full one-year warrantee accompanies each vehicle as it goes to its new National Guard home.

All of this is done at a tremendous savings to the taxpayer. "It is really cost effective," said CW3 Gary Cleaves, general manager at the MRSMC. "A new Humvee costs about \$70,000, we can completely refurbish one for about \$17,000. That's about a 3 to 1 savings for our taxpayers."

Cleaves went on to say that currently there is a nationwide shortage of about 11,000 Humvees and the center's efforts are helping in making more National Guard troops better prepared to fight.

The savings for refurbished 5-ton tractors and D-7 bulldozers is equally as staggering. The sticker price for a new 5-ton tractor is \$80,000, a refurbished model is \$36,000. The price for a new D-7 bulldozer is approximately \$245,000, a refurbished model runs about \$56,000!

The work at the center is done by a combination of state employed mechanics

and Army National Guard Technicians most of whom are Aroostook county residents. Cleaves is not shy about praising his maintenance team at the center. "We were very, very fortunate. We have the best mechanics in Aroostook County working here now."

Cleaves is not just boasting. In August of last year, the center, which is manned by approximately 120 employees, was awarded its ISO 9000 Quality Certification. This certification verifies that the center is one of the best in its business in its ability to maintain and rebuild military equipment according to requirements established by the 110-nation International Standards for Organization. That level of accreditation is considered as important to organizations dealing in industrial products as the Underwriters Laboratory approval is for electrical products sold in the USA. This means that the center has been inspected and certified for doing what it says it can do.

Having the MRSMC in Limestone, has lessened the impact of the air base closing back in 1994. "Our annual budget last year ran about 15 million dollars. About 6 million dollars of that was payroll alone. Every bit of that amount is going right back into the local economy. Also, many thousands of dollars is being spent by the Center for local purchases from the local economy for operating supplies," stated Cleaves. "It has a huge impact."



*Mike Downend, a civilian mechanic employed at the Center, cleans a diesel engine prior to performing a valve job on it. (Photo by: MSG Dan Fortin, PA, MeARNG)*

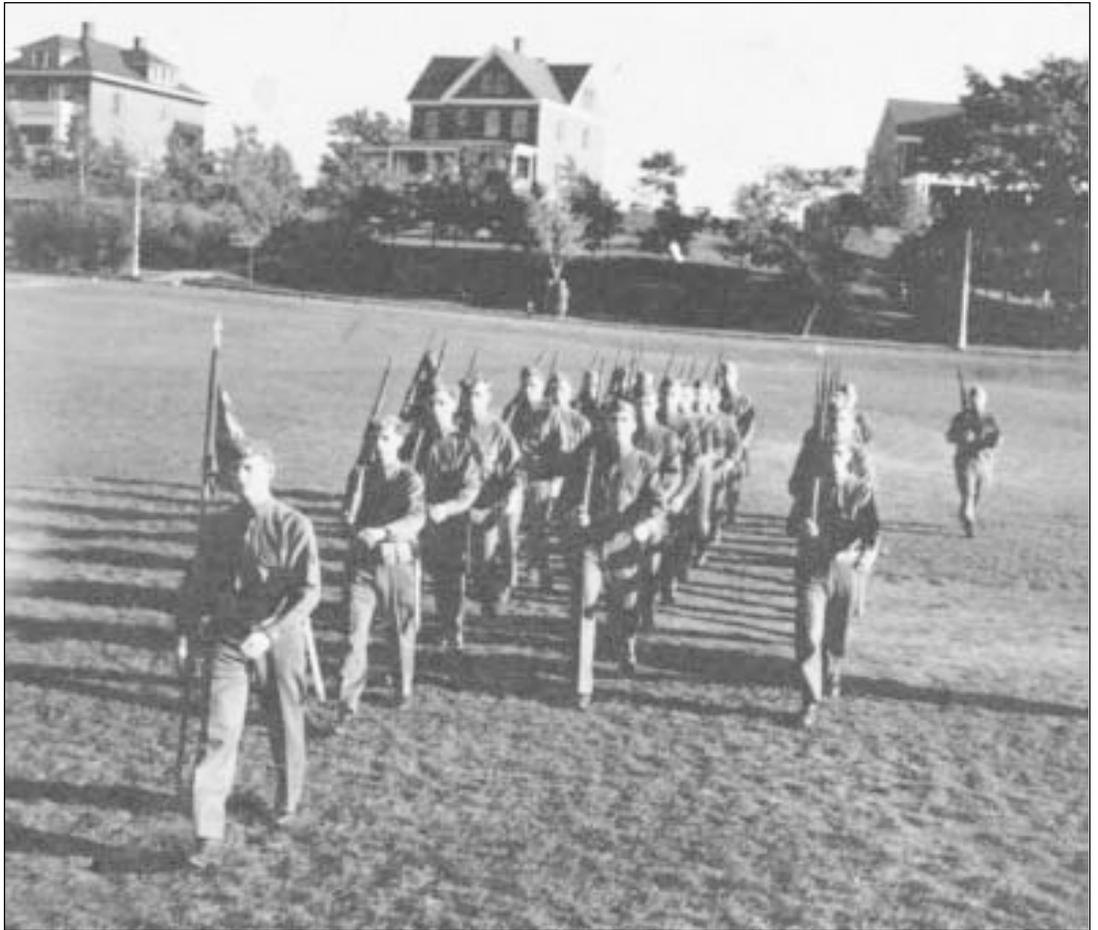
# A Tradition of Patriotic Service

By: CW05 Ronald Roussel, (Ret)

The last time that the First Sergeant or Company/Battery/ Detachment Commander stood in front of the unit's formation and asked for volunteers to render military salutes and honors, how many of us knew the origins that Guard tradition?

We all agree that Maine Guard soldiers have served voluntarily in times of war and emergencies. That is the Guard's Constitutional mandate. Upon their return home from these conflicts, they then began a tradition of leadership in government and patriotic community activities.

Perhaps begun first at an annual muster of the Militia, patriotic community visibility has been a continuous hallmark of the Guard. A few generations later, this visibility may have evolved through the it's presence in 4th of July town and city celebrations. There are many photos going back to the late 19th century showing Maine Guard units in local parades. The photo shown here is of the 240th Coast Artillery at Fort Williams after their mobilization for World War II.



*On parade, Battery K, 240th Coast Artillery. Photo taken from the Pictorial History Harbor Defenses of Portland, 1941.*

After the Civil War, many Militia leaders continued their civic contributions, such as Gen. Joshua Chamberlain in Maine government. Guard commanders and soldiers were also involved with the birth of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) one of our Nation's first Veterans' Groups. There was hardly a Maine town that didn't boast a GAR Post. The custom of rendering Honors to fallen buddies or those who died later, was proliferated through these posts. Just prior to the 20th century the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) was also founded.

In 1919, with the success of the Great War behind them, Maine Guard leaders and veterans (at the time, one of the largest identifiable groups of Veterans in Maine) again bonded together in the formation of the American Legion. It's no coincidence that Maine Veterans with a common experience wanted to band together in comradeship. The offices of the Legion were patterned after military titles

such as "Commander" "Adjutant" "Chaplain" just to name a few.

Two of Maine's Adjutant Generals, Generals Albert Greenlaw and James Hanson were instrumental in the forming of the Legion in Maine. General Greenlaw even participated in conventions held in France and in Washington, D.C.

Following WW II and Korea, Guardsmen were also to be found as charter Members of the Veterans' of Foreign Wars (VFW) or American Veterans (AMVETS) Posts and other Veterans' groups.

After Vietnam, Veterans affiliated themselves in their own unique veteran's group. Desert Shield/Storm Veterans also are serving via various veterans' groups. You too can continue the Guard tradition of service after retirement or discharge. The aforementioned organizations are of unquestionable value to our Communities our Nation and it's Veterans.

## 'First Female Sergeant Major' Continued from page 6

vention work throughout the state.

There are many reasons why SGM Cox is enjoying a military career: receiving a sense of accomplishment, the many opportunities that the Guard offers and a chance to keep learning.

Recently she presented a career panel 8th grade girls and she brought some prompts from her work: ID tags (representing her military life), a palm pilot (which keeps her organized), and some of the DDR (Drug Demand & Reduction) toys. "I wanted them to understand that to be successful, there needs to be a balance between doing the work, and having fun while you are doing it. If you're not enjoying the job, you might want to look some place else. I think that is one of the places that I have been successful, I love what I do."

# Promotions

From January 26, - April 27, 2001, the following individuals were promoted to the rank indicated.

COL Robert G. Carmichael, Jr.	HHD STARC	SPC Levi A. Staples	Co. B., (-), 3/172d IN
COL Richard G. Hines	Det. 3, HQ, STARC	SPC Kurt J. Stoppler	Btry. A., 1/152d FA
LTC David A. Belyea	Det. 3, HQ, STARC	SPC Nathan J. Tibbetts	HSC, (-) 133d EN
MAJ Jeffrey A. Morton	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PFC Ryan W. Burkhart	Co. A., (-Det. 1), 133d EN
ILT John T. Cobbs III	Co. A., (-Det. 1), 133d EN	PFC Eric S. Campbell	112th Med. Co.
ILT Patrick D. Damon	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN	PFC Brian I. Corey	Btry. A., 1/152d FA
ILT Troy I. Dumond	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN	PFC Joshua K. Doroen	286th Petroleum
ILT Jennifer M. Jarmul	11th WMD	PFC Joseph P. Fecteau	152d Maint. Co.
ILT Andrew F. Zuber	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PFC Daniel C. Foss	152d Maint. Co.
CW5 Jeffrey G. Peterson	Det. 14, OSA	PFC Timothy D. Hendsbee	HHC, 240th EN
CW3 Benjamin D. Ayer	Det. 14, OSA	PFC Richard F. Jelley	HHC, 240th EN
CW2 Kevin M. Doody	52d Troop Command	PFC Carson S. Kelley	112th Med. Co.
CW2 Karter H. Kenney	112th Med. Co.	PFC Arthur A. Kimbell	HSC, (-) 133d EN
CW2 Jacob M. Russell	112th Med. Co.	PFC Benjamin L. MacDonald	Det. 1, HHC, 3/172d IN
SGM Allyson J. Cox	NHD STARC	PFC Dwayne A. Manning	Co. A., (Det. 1), 133d EN
MSG Vanessa F. Field	52d Troop Command	PFC Charles E. Naumann	Btry. A., 1/152d FA
MSG Michael T. Gorman	HHD STARC	PFC Joseph G. Nott	Det. 1, Btry. B., 1/152d FA
MSG Byard B. Long	HSC, (-) 133d EN	PFC Jeremy A. Rackliff	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SFC Matthew J. Colver	11th WMD	PFC Jeffrey L. Searles	152d Maint. Co.
SFC Stanley W. Dube	11th WMD	PFC Anthony R. Sturgis	Co. C., (Det. 1), 133d EN
SFC Joseph D. Guerette	HHD STARC	PFC Kristoffer M. Tardiff	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN
SFC George W. Merritt	Btry. B., 1/152d FA	PFC Shane A. Tatro	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.
SFC Charles W. Picard	HHD STARC	PFC Deborah A. Thomas	286th Petroleum
SFC Shawn D. Thibodeau	HHS, Btry., (-Det. 1), 1/152d FA	PFC Dwayne A. Tootill	Det. 1, HHC, 3/172d IN
SSG Stevie R. Bond	HSC, (-), 133d EN	PFC Tyson M. Trepanier	152d Maint. Co.
SSG Stephen D. Bragg	HSC, (-) 133d EN	PFC Derek A. White	Btry. C., 1/152d FA
SSG Roger A. Brant	152d Maint. Co.	PFC Joey L. Wing	Co. C., (Det. 1), 133d EN
SSG Jeffrey N. Coe	152d Maint. Co.	PV2 Joshua G. Caron	Det. 1, Btry. C., 1/152d FA
SSG Kirk A. Coe	Btry. A., 1/152d FA	PV2 Bradford W. Cirone	Det. 1, Btry. B., 1/152d FA
SSG Ronald J. Dube	Co. B., 133d EN	PV2 Derek C. Creasy	Co. A., (Det. 1), 133d EN
SSG Harold W. Fitch	HHC, 240th EN	PV2 Thomas A. Deboer	Det. 1, 1136th Trans. Co.
SSG Douglas P. Frost, Sr.	HHD STARC	PV2 Kevin C. Farquharson	Det. 1, Btry. B., 1/152d FA
SSG Anthony J. Grant	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.	PV2 Christopher L. Gordon	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SSG Damon E. Hewitt	152d Med. Co.	PV2 Paul W. Haney	Det. 1, Btry. B., 1/152d FA
SSG Peter E. Keller	Co. B., (Det. 1), 133d EN	PV2 Bee Jay Hebert	Btry. C., 1/152d FA
SSG Robert E. Kinn	HHS, Btry. (Det. 1), 1/152d FA	PV2 Desmond R. Hutchinson	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.
SSG Damon D. Linn	Det. 1, 1136th Trans. Co.	PV2 Jeremy S. Lothrop	Co. B., (-) 3/172d IN
SSG David A. Long	Co. C., 120th Av.	PV2 Scott A. Morey, Jr.	Btry. A., 1/152d FA
SSG Bruce W. Moore	HHD STARC	PV2 Shawn M. Muldowney	Co. B., (Det. 1), 133d EN
SSG Carl A. Sponne	Det. 1, HHC, 3/172d IN	PV2 Jason W. Nickerson	Co. C., (Det. 1), 133d EN
SGT Christopher L. Armstrong	152d Maint. Co.	PV2 Levi R. Orff	152d Maint. Co.
SGT John L. Brooks	Co. B., (-) 3/172d IN	PV2 Darcy A. Ott	152d Maint. Co.
SGT Mark K. Goodrich	240th Reg.	PV2 Corey L. Provencher	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN
SGT Edward G. Gray	Co. B., (Det. 1), 133d EN	PV2 Joshua A. Ramos	HHS, Btry., (Det. 1), 1/152d FA
SGT Jaine Hanson	HHC, 240th EN	PV2 Kevin R. Sirois	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN
SGT Michael J. Kinnants, II	Btry. A., 1/152d FA	PV2 Dean C. Spencer	152d Maint. Co.
SGT Daniel J. Lavers	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PV2 Brett E. Strout	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SGT Matthew M. Miller	112th Med. Co.	PV2 John A. Thibodeau	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.
SGT Scott B. Wright	HSC, (-) 133d EN	PV2 Norman E. Voter	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN
SPC Justin K. Beard	1136th Trans. Co.	PV2 Russell J. Waugh	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN
SPC Craig Z. Clement	Co. A., (-Det. 1), 133d EN	PV2 James R. Watkins	1136th Trans. Co.
SPC Jerrad L. Coffin	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PV2 Daniel S. White	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.
SPC Valdie J. Collins	HSC, (-) 133d EN	PV2 Alpha N. Williams, Jr.	152d Maint. Co.
SPC John J. Cummings	112th Med. Co.	PV2 Jonathan R. Wood	Det. 1, Co. B., 133d EN
SPC Jonathan M. Elcewicz	195th Army Band		
SPC Christopher D. Gelineau	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN		
SPC Brian M. Hatch	HQ, STARC		
SPC Michael H. Jones	HSC, (-) 133d EN		
SPC David A. Nelson	Btry. B., 1/152d FA		
SPC Maurice Sirois Jr.	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN		
SPC Nicholas A. Stamand	Co. C., (-Det. 1), 133d EN		

# From the State Command Sergeant Major

## Wearing the Black Beret

Throughout history as the United States Army has evolved so have our uniforms. In keeping with that idea, Army Chief of Staff General Eric K Shinseki announced last October that the Black Beret will become the standard day-to-day headgear for the entire Army. The beret is intended to be a symbol of Army excellence and Army values.

All soldiers will begin wearing the black beret on 14 June 2001, the Army's birthday. Soldiers will be issued two berets. The first issue in May will give soldiers time to prepare for proper wear of the beret on 14 June 2001 through the conduct of NCPD/OPD classes. The beret will not be available in military clothing sales stores until January 2002.

All soldiers not previously authorized to wear the beret will initially wear the universal flash during the first year. The flash has a light blue background with thirteen white stars superimposed just inside its outer

border. The beret flash is designed to closely replicate the Colors (Flag) of the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army at the time of its victory at Yorktown. Officers will wear their rank on the distinctive flash. Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Soldiers will wear their unit crest on the distinctive flash.

Soldiers will wear the Beret with the BDU uniform in garrison and with the class A and B uniforms. Soldiers will wear the BDU Cap (now called the patrol cap) in the field when they are authorized to remove their Kevlar helmet. Commanders may authorize the wear of the patrol cap on work details or in other situations when wear of the beret is impractical, such as in the motor pool where it could be easily soiled. The beret will not be worn with dress blues or with the Class A uniform when worn as a formal uniform (white shirt and bow tie). Do not discard these clothing items until you are instructed to do so. Soldiers in an initial training status will not wear the beret. They will wear the pa-

trol cap with the BDU uniform and the garrison cap or the saucer cap with Class A and B uniforms. Soldiers attending career progression schools, will wear the beret. In schools that have a mixture of initial training and permanent party students, such as in MOS schools, the local commander will determine wear of the beret during the course.

The beret is worn so the headband is straight on the head, one inch above the eyebrows, with the flash over the left eye and the excess material draped over to the right, down to at least the top of the ear, but no lower than the middle ear joint.

Recommendations for shaping the beret: Ensure that the beret is the proper size. Properly don the beret for fit. Tie the ribbons into a non slip knot (cut off ends). Dampen the beret (not soak). Properly don the dampened beret to shape it for your head. Wear the beret until it dries to shape.

In the Maine Army National Guard, initial issue of the black beret will be as fol-



**CSM Mark J. Collins**

lows: Units on annual training status or drilling and all full time support personnel will switch to the black beret at first formation on Thursday June 14th, 2001. Units not on duty will switch to the black beret on their first duty day after June 14th. Soldiers who will be going TDY out of state after June 14th and before their unit's next duty day will be issued the black beret prior to departure for the temporary duty.

## Looking to the Maine Army National Guard Soldier

### Why did you join the Maine Army National Guard?



**PVT Willa Yates**  
240th Engineer Group

*I joined the National Guard to help pay for my college education, to experience new things and because of the benefits.*



**PFC Sri Miller**  
152nd Maintenance

*I joined to take advantage of the educational benefits and to learn a new skill like being a diesel mechanic.*



**SSG Walter Powell**  
152nd Maintenance

*This is something I had always wanted to do for myself and my country.*



**PV2 Levi Orff**  
152d Maintenance

*I like working on diesel engines and mechanics. I am also planning to go to college in the future.*