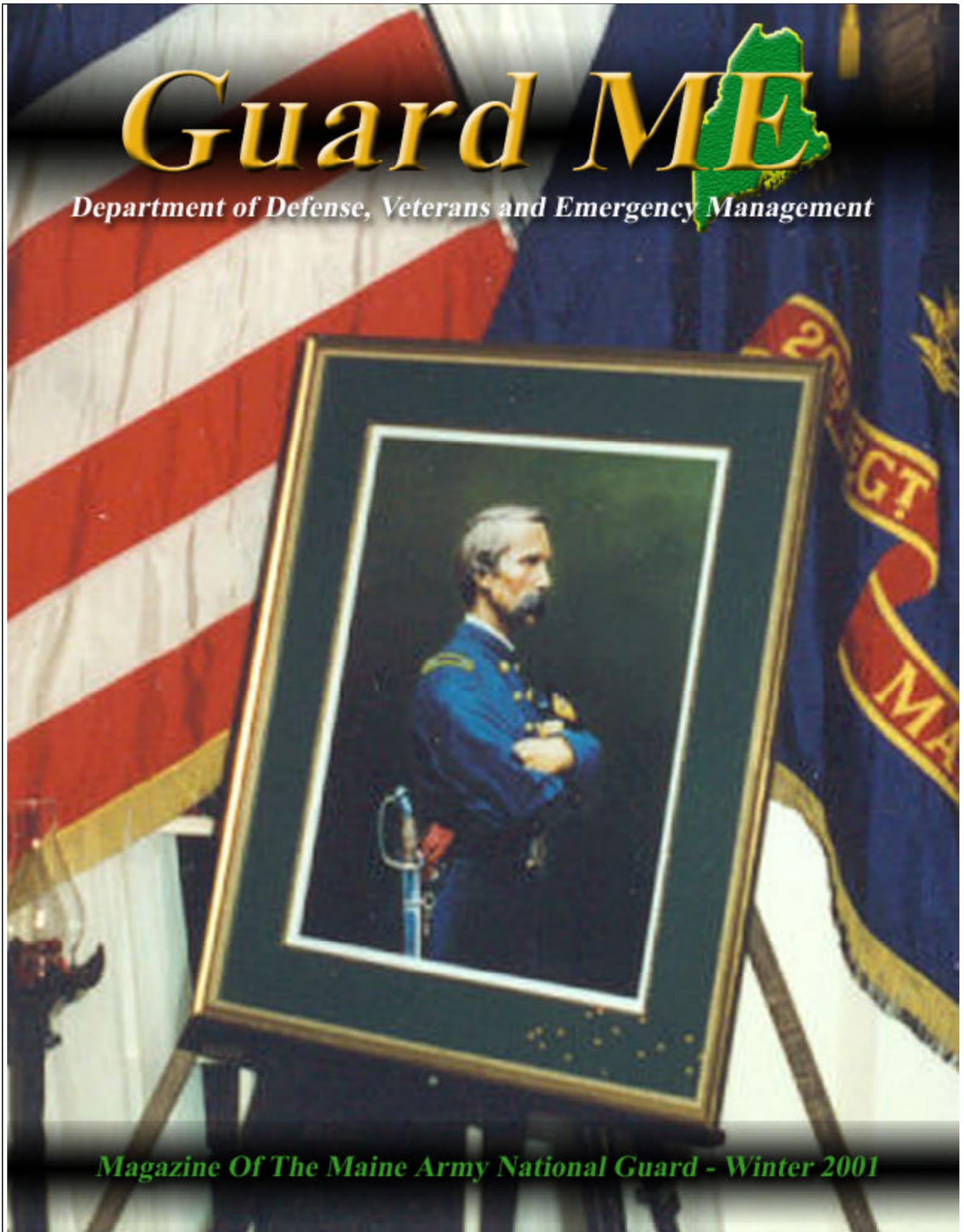
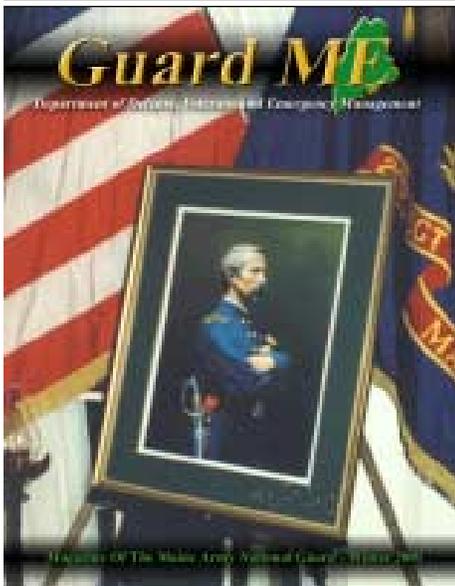


# Guard ME

*Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management*



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



### *On the Cover...*

Display of Civil War Battle Flags and a picture of Brevet General Joshua Chamberlain at the Annual Meeting of the Maine Military Historical Society.

(Photo by: MSG Daniel Fortin, PA)

### **Guard ME**

The Magazine of  
the Maine Army National Guard

Winter 2001

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## From the Adjutant General

### Using The Chain of Command

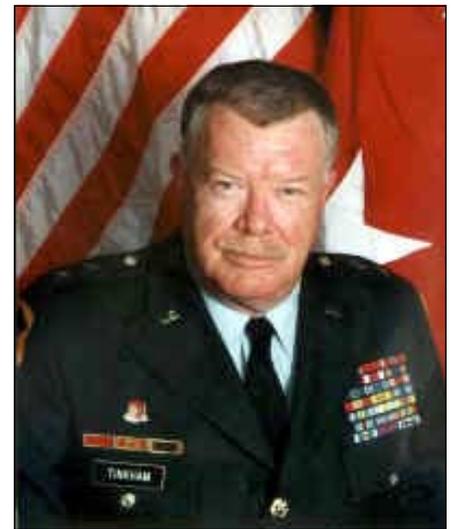
All soldiers, except the greenest recruit, have had drilled into them the requirement to use their chain of command to have grievances addressed or complaints heard. This is particularly important because a soldier's leaders need to know what is going on within their unit and the state of morale of each individual soldier. It is also important because the final resolution of the vast majority of these issues is ultimately solved in the unit chain of command.

Thus, the soldier's first step is to speak with his or her immediate supervisor, working up the line until the issue is resolved or it becomes clear that no resolution is possible. But, what if the grievance is with the soldier's unit chain of command or the unit can't seem to get to a clear answer or solution?

In this case, the first consideration should be given to remaining within the chain, but requesting to speak with someone up a link or two, say the Battalion Commander or CSM. No one can deny a soldier this right, but you must follow the unit chain to get there. If the issue is too personal or sensitive to discuss at the lower levels of command, fine, don't discuss it. But, you should follow and use the chain to request an audience above your boss, right up to me, if appropriate.

There are circumstances, to be sure, when the chain of command must be circumvented. This is a judgement call on your part, and your judgement, misplaced or otherwise, will not be criticized.

Any soldier in the Maine Army National Guard may turn to my Inspector General, the IG. Our current IG is Colonel Joseph Wannemacher, a JAG Corps officer, a traditional Maine Guardsman who also works for the Maine Attorney General's office here in Augusta. Instructions for reaching



**MG Joseph E. Tinkham, II**

Colonel Wannemacher should be on your unit bulletin boards. To supplement this column, you can find the IG information displayed in this edition of *Guard ME*.

The IG works directly for me. He has the rank and status to break down barriers to get attention and answers. Issues brought to the attention of the IG will get action. That action may take various forms, often right back through the chain of command. No soldier can be punished for using the IG, and the IG is also sensitive to avoid putting soldiers with complaints in awkward situations.

In closing, if you or a soldier you know has an issue needing resolution, give the full chain of command a chance to address it. If the traditional use of the chain of command fails you, don't quit on us, call the IG. We can't solve every situation to everyone's satisfaction, but if you think you are right, work the chain or call the IG.

**Editors Note:** Colonel Wannemacher can be reached at: 626-4288. Leave your phone number and he will return your call.

### **Wanted**

#### **Photographs and Story Ideas**

**Guard ME is currently accepting photographs and stories ideas for future issues. Send photographs, stories, comments and questions to:**

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**Maine Army National Guard Headquarters**  
**Camp Keyes, Augusta, ME 04333**

# Guard ME

The Magazine of the Maine Army National Guard – Winter 2001

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## Mountain Company tests it's 'Vertical Limits'

By: SSG Carl Weiss, PA

Drawing upon Mother Nature to provide the requisite winter weather and using the hilly terrain of the Katahdin Scout Reservation as its backdrop, soldiers of the 3/172<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Company assaulted a 200 foot cliff at the normally serene scout camp in Eddington Maine, January 6-7, 2001. Using the terrain to their advantage, lead climbers placed fixed ropes up the cliff, to aid each platoon's advance to their objective. That objective, a rogue element of enemy troops dug in atop the cliff, was to be met, engaged and then eliminated.

Normally a commander or platoon leader is looking at the most likely avenue of approach when he plans an assault. Issues like type of terrain, possible time of attack, condition of his troops and the mission come into play. The enemy

looks at this as well. He will place his troops defensively in accordance with what the offensive troops are liable to do. "We look for the least likely avenue of approach, and try to incorporate this into our plans," Captain Will L. Dionne, Company Commander of the Mountain Company said.

Captain Dionne went on to say that the enemy probably isn't going to look down a steep cliff and think that an assault would come from that direction. This plays right into the Mountain Infantry's hands. On an offensive note, the Maine soldiers are looking to sneak in the backdoor.

The Mountain Company is part of a battalion, with troops stationed in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. These soldiers are the Army's only troops whose primary mission is to train

**See 'Mountain Company' page 5**



Two soldiers of the 3/172<sup>d</sup> Mountain Company carry a 'wounded buddy' away from the objective, after determining that he was 'injured' during the assault. (Photo by: SSG Carl Weiss, PA)

# Lead Climbers show Infantry the Ropes

By: SSG Carl Weiss, PA

Most people wouldn't expect a military unit to assault the enemy up a cliff. The terrain is easily defended, and, well it is a cliff, who would (could) climb a cliff? It's precisely that thinking that members of the 3/172<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Company count upon the enemy to think. If that's their thought process, why bother to defend it? It makes the Mountain Company's job that much easier.

According to lead climber SGT Don L. LaChapelle, an Alpha team leader with 2<sup>nd</sup> squad, 3<sup>rd</sup> platoon, "Our special skills and training make such an assault feasible." Simply put, "We can scale a cliff. We are looking to take advantage of the enemy. They are looking to defend the most likely avenue of approach; conversely, we often times are looking to attack at the least likely avenue of approach."

While members of the Mountain Company can and do perform a wide variety of special skills ranging from skiing, both downhill and cross country, snowshoeing, skijourning, surviving and thriving in extremely cold climates and climbing mountains, it is the role of the lead climbers which helps make the latter possible, if not easier.

LaChapelle explains, "We have eight lead climbers in the company. We install the ropes used in a climb. In other words we set up the ropes for the other members of the company to make their climb and carry out the mission. We also act as safety NCO's during climbing drills. We insure that the harnesses and ropes are in proper working order. We work on climbing safety and ensure that skills are up to par."

LaChapelle stressed that lead climbing isn't the same as free climbing, as seen in the recently released movie, *Mission Impossible Two*. "Free climbing is climbing without any safety ropes. As a lead climber, we are placing ropes to be used by other climbers, but we are tied into a safety rope ourselves. If we slip we might freefall 10 feet before the safety engages. It hurts, but it won't kill you."

Generally speaking the best climbers in the Mountain Company are the lead climbers. Soldiers are picked to be lead climbers. They can volunteer for this additional duty, but wanting to be a lead climber isn't enough, you've got to demonstrate a certain level of skill. Most lead climbers have had the additional training provided by the Mountain Warfare School in Jericho, Vermont. Many of us also climb on our own time, using civilian equipment."

In addition to basic training and

infantry school, most members of the Mountain Company attend two two week schools at Jericho, Vermont to learn the summer and winter phases of mountain warfare school. For those selected to be lead climbers, there are two additional two week schools to attend and learn the special nuances of lead climbing.

In the event the company is ever

mountain warfare training. I think it's the best unit in the National Guard. Being in the Mountain Company isn't a two day a month part time job. I think you have to be in a little better shape than most folks. In addition to our normal training, we have a 12 mile road march coming up. We just had a six and a nine miler. I stay in shape by lifting weights and working on



SGT Don LaChapelle, uses a fixed rope to navigate a cliff at Katahdin Boy Scout Reservation in Eddington, Maine. (Photo by: SSG Carl Weiss, PA)

called upon to perform its mission in a real world situation, the lead climbers role would take on a slightly different twist. "We would still set up ropes for the rest of the company" said LaChapelle, "but we'd be doing it at night, hopefully out of sight of the enemy. We'd still be looking for the best place to attack, but we'd be doing it from a helicopter, or pouring over maps, as opposed to actually being on site."

"I think that the Mountain Company is an extremely challenging unit. I like the way that we train. I've been to Germany and there are a slew of schools for us to attend to improve our skills as military mountaineers. We have slots for Ranger school, air assault, as well as

my cardio vascular endurance. I play a lot of basketball and run. I also do a fair amount of studying my manuals on knot tying, various hauling systems, how to get a casualty off a mountain or rescuing a stranded climber."

LaChapelle has been a member of the Mountain Company for eight years. Previously he served a year with the 3/16<sup>th</sup> in Dexter as an infantryman with the Army Reserve. He works at the Good Will Hinckley home school for boys and girls as a life skills worker, helping at risk kids. He lives in Norridgewock with his wife and son.

# Boy Scout badge becomes reality with Guard's help

By: SFC Angela Blevins, PA

Members of the Augusta Boy Scouts Troop #603 met with Chief Warrant Officer Three (CWO3) Mark Houdlette, the Maine Army National Guard's Visual Information specialist for a class on cinematography. Chief Houdlette instructed a "hands on" course to an enthusiastic group of 12 year olds.

As part of the Maine Army National Guard's commitment to Community Service, Chief Houdlette teaches several cinematology classes a year to different scout groups.

A fellow guard member, aware of Chief Houdlette's previous involvement with the scouts, approached him and asked for his assistance, in helping the boys earn this cinematography badge.

Their day began by watching parts of various movies and learning the various types of camera shots.

They also learned to identify that a good movie includes a good story and images. "Awesome, I love movies," said Scout Andy Rand. Following the movies they walked to the chow hall to have a wholesome lunch provided by the National Guard.

After lunch they continued by learning how to write an effective story line for producing a video. The scouts



CW3 Mark Houdlette (left) instructs boy scout Ryan Henry on the intricacies in the use of the video camera. (Photo by: SFC Angela Blevins, PA)

broke into two groups, wrote a story, then put together a storyboard. They learned how to set up the camera, placements of lights, microphone and the actors. "It takes time to set up, if you want a good video," Chief Houdlette told the kids.

Each group enthusiastically practiced and presented the developed scenes. Their end test was producing a 30-second commercial, promoting the Boy Scouts.

The 10 scouts that participated in this class earned the cinematography badge. This was just one badge among their patches, last summer they undertook a 205-mile bicycle ride and also hiked Mount Katahdin. "This was a great opportunity for the boys to get hands on training in cinematography", said Keith Hart, Assistant Scout Master.

## 'Mountain Company'

Continued from page 3

on climbing mountains and conduct cold weather training. "We are here to work on our two staples, climbing and cold weather training.", said 1SG Joe Benedetto. "Our primary mission isn't as standard infantrymen. Forty percent of the earth's surface is mountainous. As a service, we just don't train for it. As a company and battalion, we do. Take a look at the situation in Kosovo. As a very mountainous area of the world, the opportunity for a small unit, roadblock type mission or assaulting a mountain pass is feasible. We haven't been called to do this, but that is the type of mission we would take on. We've been concentrating on this type of cliff assault training for the past three years. I think that we're getting rather good at it."

Benedetto continued, "Each of our three platoons has 2 hours to conduct the cliff assault, do a leaders recon and then attack the objective." Benedetto went on to say that the scenario called for a platoon of around 30 soldiers to attack 8

to 10 soldiers in an unorganized defense, who had taken over a radio tower, and thus the communications in the region. In addition to the cliff assault, they had been practicing skiing, snowshoeing, winter bivouac skills, raids, night ambushes.

In addition to the above training, the snipers worked on their stalking skills. The mortar section was tasked with playing the role of the OPFOR, opposing forces.

As soon as the first members of the assault force crested the top of the cliff they immediately dove into security positions to provide coverage for the remaining members of their platoon to gain the summit. Quickly the platoon assembled, and as the leaders went out for their recon, the remaining platoon element formed a 360 degree secure perimeter. Upon returning from the leaders recon, the platoon formed up and went into the search mode, seeking the enemy.

Once spotted, shots erupted from both sides. A brief, but vicious firefight ensued, with elements of the attacking force sweeping through their objective, mission complete. The squad leaders

then took casualty reports, rounded up their squads and formed up with the rest of the platoon and moved out, off to another training task. The 'dead and wounded' defenders of the tower, then came "alive", repositioned themselves and prepared for another assault from the next platoon.

Captain Dionne continued, "Through this training we are gaining confidence in our mountain gear and equipment, improving our synchronization of attack and improving our route recon skills, as well as our security." This weekend's training is a precursor to February's drill which will see the infantry troops trade in their climbing gear for skis, boots and poles as they hit the slopes at Hermon Mountain.

With the advent of the newest education benefits offered to members of the Maine Army National Guard, the soldiers aren't the only ones profiting.

The Mountain Company is reaping rewards here as well. The Company has received 15 new faces who were non-prior service and gained 10 soldiers who were prior service.

# Historical Society Honors Civil War Hero

## The Maine Military Historical Society Honors Joshua Chamberlain

By: MSG Daniel Fortin, PA

Many a small child's dreams have been filled with stories of victorious battles fought and valiant heroes conquering their enemies. That's exactly what happened to a Lewiston, Maine boy's childhood. "I grew up in Maine and developed an interest in General Joshua Chamberlain and the Civil War," said Dr. Thomas A. Desjardin, author of, 'Stand Firm Ye Boys From Maine'. "When I was ten years old we went to Gettysburg and that is when I first heard of the Twentieth Maine and Chamberlain. When I grew older, that interest prompted me to write my book."

Dr. Desjardin was the guest speaker at The Maine Military Historical Society's Annual Meeting, which was held at the Senator Inn, in Augusta, on November 11, 2000.

The theme of this year's meeting was, 'The Maine Military Historical Society Honors Joshua Chamberlain'. John P. Pullen, noted historian and author, was also honored during the meeting as a special guest.

General Chamberlain and his regiment turned the tide of the Civil War in the Battle for Little Round Top at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 and this decisive encounter with Confederate forces is perhaps the most studied small unit military action in American history.

When asked why there is so much interest in Joshua Chamberlain today, Dr. Desjardin offered this opinion. "I believe when the movie 'Gettysburg' came out a few years ago, it created a renewed interest in the Civil War and in particular Joshua Chamberlain. He was probably as ill-prepared as anyone could have been to be a soldier at the time. However, he went on to do many extraordinary things. I believe the reason why General Chamberlain has so much appeal today is because he was just a regular Joe who went on to great success".

The Historical Society's purpose is to preserve the history and the memory of the sacrifices made by all of Maine's veterans past and present through its museum and through the endeavors of its volunteers.

Retired Brigadier General Richard Tuttle, USAF, president of the Society, said that events such as the annual meeting were important. "We have approximately 150 people here tonight. Among them are many retired Guard members, their families and civilian attendees. I personally believe if we don't cherish, appreciate and teach our youth what freedom really means and the sacri-

historical lineage to today's 133<sup>rd</sup> Engineer Battalion of the Maine Army National Guard."

The National Guard, through the authority of its Adjutant General, is responsible for the Society and its museum. The museum, which is located at Camp Keyes, in Augusta, Maine, plays a vital role in the education of the public.

Retired Chief Warrant Officer Ronald Rousell, curator for the museum, says the museum's purpose is two fold. "First, our goal is to promote, encourage and foster research and education into the history and traditions of the military in Maine. Second, is to acquire and hold by gift, trade or bequest, purchase or otherwise, Maine military objects and artifacts."

Rousell went on to say that many of the artifacts come from donations or on loan from families and veteran groups. "Many of the artifacts are donated from the VFW, the DAV, other veterans groups and from family members. There is a story behind every piece. History is not a dead thing, it's alive." One interesting artifact that was on display during the annual meeting was the actual pistol used by General Chamberlain.

The museum is open the first weekend of each month between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. and for special groups by appointment. "I like to get youngsters in the museum. It is really important to teach them about our heritage," stated Rousell.

To add interest and authenticity to the event, Civil War re-enactors, in period clothing and uniforms were present. They manned the displays of Civil War artifacts and answered questions about the displays and about their uniforms.

On several occasions during the meeting, the re-enactors played drum-and-fife musical pieces.

**Pictured Above:** David Brandt (right), dressed as a Civil War reenactor, plays the fife during the Maine Historical Society's Annual Meeting. Brandt is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Maine Army National Guard and currently serves as an Environmental Engineer with the Directorate of Engineering at Camp Keyes in Augusta, Maine. (Photo by: MSG Daniel Fortin, PA)



fices that our forefathers made to keep the Union alive, then I think patriotism could slowly die in this country. I don't want that to happen".

The Maine National Guard has an important part, both past and present to Maine's Civil War history. "Many of the soldiers in the Civil War were volunteers who made up the Volunteer Regiments such as the Twentieth Maine", stated Tuttle.

The Guard is made up of volunteers just like our Civil War counterparts. In fact, the Twentieth Maine has direct

# Maine Author Plugs Guard Benefit

## Stephen King promotes the Maine Guard's new Tuition Incentive Program

By MSG Robert Haskell  
National Guard Bureau

Maine author Stephen King's request to check out a four-wheel drive military vehicle while writing a new novel and movie resulted in a remarkable promotional plug this year for the Maine National Guard's new college tuition assistance program.

It also helped the Maine Army Guard surpass its recruiting goal for 2000, officials said.

"You know, one of the few things scarier than my books and movies is trying to pay for college," said the internationally acclaimed horror writer in a 30-second public service announcement carried by Maine television stations from July through October.

That helped spread the word about the Maine Guard's new college assistance plan that guaranteed people 100 percent tuition for attending any of Maine's public colleges if they joined or re-enlisted in the Maine National Guard.

The Maine Legislature funded the tuition program with \$300,000 on a one-year trial basis. By Thanksgiving, nearly \$500,000 in state and federal funds had been given to Maine Guard troops pursuing undergraduate and graduate degrees, explained Army Guard MSG. Robert Haley, the Pine Tree State's education services specialist.

"The money went so fast," said LTC David Duehring, "that the King announcement had to be pulled on Oct. 31." The television stations will be asked to air it again if the legislature funds the tuition program in 2001, added the Maine Army Guard's recruiting and retention manager.

Maine is hardly the first state to benefit from a National Guard tuition assistance program. In fact, it was one of just eight states that did not offer college money to its Guard members before getting the funds, explained Army Guard recruiting SGM Kerry Birmingham.

But having a celebrity such as Stephen King promote the program does not happen everywhere.

King agreed to record the spot last June in exchange for examining a Maine Army Guard wide-bodied Humvee, Duehring explained, to support his new story line in which the Army seals off a section of northern Maine where an alien ship has crashed.

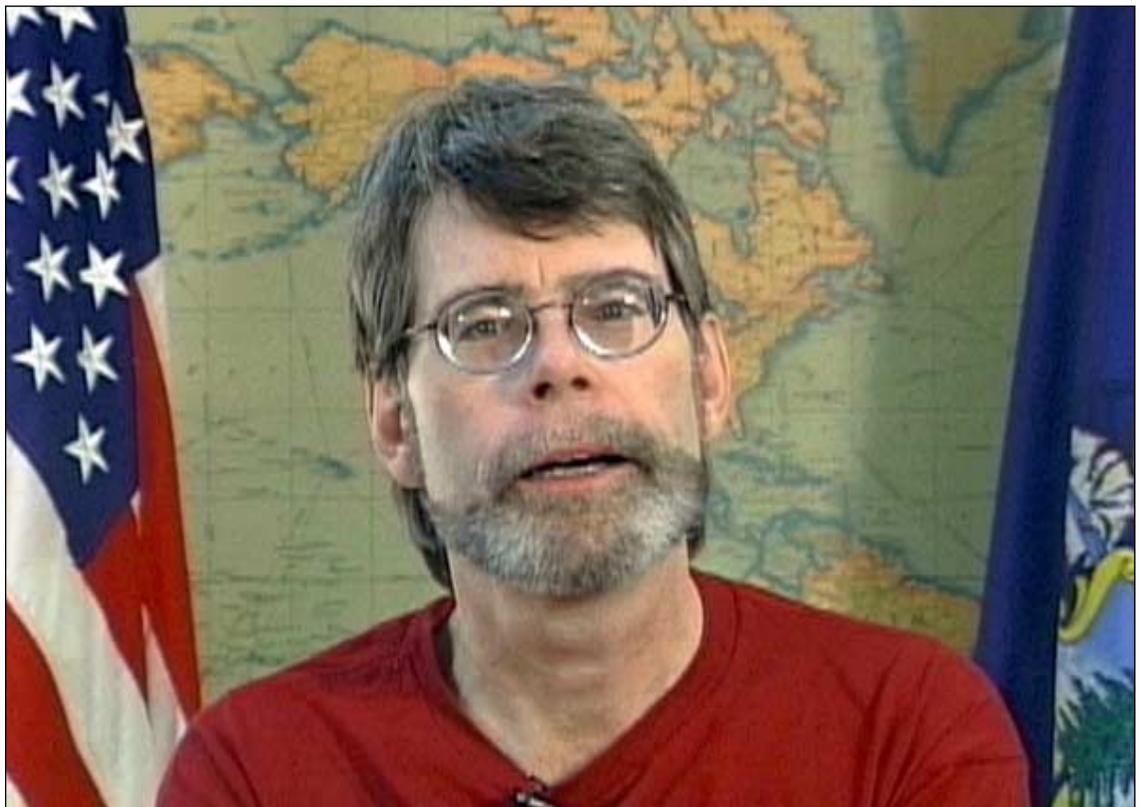
The 53-year-old King remembers the lean years of working his way through the University of Maine in Orono before graduating in 1970 and before achieving literary stardom and financial security when Doubleday & Co. published

time to his alma mater and to Maine people in general. Those who know him were not surprised that he helped the Maine Guard promote its new tuition incentive program.

"In addition to the GI Bill, signing bonuses and paid skill training, the Maine Guard will pay 100 percent of your tuition at any public college in Maine," King stated. "It's a great way to serve your community and reduce the cost of college at the same time. So don't be scared. Call the Maine National Guard recruiter today."

People have clearly gotten the message.

"Fifty-five have enlisted in the Army Guard and 20 have joined the Air



his novel "Carrie" in 1973.

"He was the poorest college kid I ever knew," recalled wife Tabitha King during a recent A&E Biography program about the author.

King opposed the Vietnam War as unconstitutional when he was in college, according to his Internet biography, and he was declared 4-F and ineligible to serve in uniform after he graduated because he had high blood pressure, limited vision, flat feet and punctured ear drums.

But King has gained a reputation for being generous with his money and

Guard thanks to the program," said Haley. "New recruits have signed up for one year longer than the amount of time the tuition assistance is enabling them to go to college," he added.

"We might not have achieved our required strength without it," observed Birmingham. "We had to have a total of 2,228 people in the Army Guard by Sept. 30. We finished with 2,254."

# Maine's Native Americans begin 'pow-wow' with National Guard

By: MSG Daniel Fortin, PA

Over the past six years, through a series of memorandums and Executive Orders, former President Clinton directed that all Federal Agencies be required to consult with and undertake Government-to-Government relations with all Federally recognized Native American tribes. Three such orders, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Army Regulation 200-4, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) all require the evaluation, identification and nomination of historic places by these Federal Agencies.

"Just why these new policies would effect the National Guard in Maine is very interesting," said LTC David Brandt, an Environmental Engineer with the Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Maine Army National Guard.

"The National Guard in the states and territories has two missions. The first is the Federal mission, while the second is a State mission. The Federal mission requires that the National Guard equip, train and maintain its force structure in support of a Federal mobilization to augment the active Army components and their missions. A good example of a recent mobilization is the peace keeping operations in Kosovo." Brandt went on to say that because of this Federal mission, the National Guard falls under the requirements of developing relations with the Federally recognized tribes in Maine, as a Federal DOD agency.

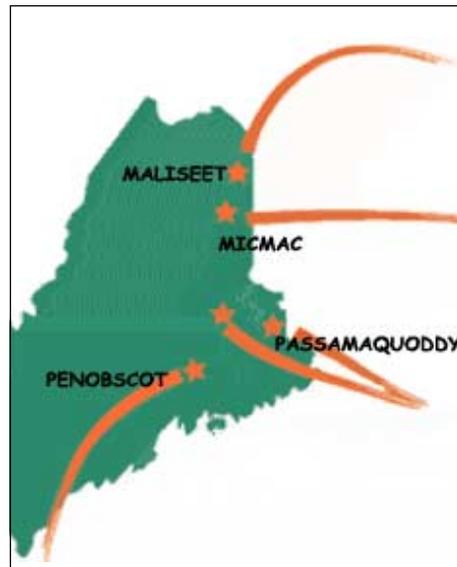
Maine has four Federally recognized tribes. These tribes are the Aroostock band of MicMac Indians in the Presque Isle area, the Houlton band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy in Indian Township and Pleasant Point, and the Penobscots of Indian Island in Old Town.

LTC Brandt has been tasked with the initiation and implementation of a

policy, on behalf of the Maine Army National Guard, to interact with Maine's Native American tribes. This isn't the first time Indian tribes in the United States have interacted with the Army.

Over the first 200 years of our nation's development, the U.S. Congress ratified treaties, enacted statutes and developed various Indian policies. The implementation of these fell to the U.S. War Department, or more specifically, the U.S. Army.

During the last 170 years, soldiers who had the responsibility of managing the frontiers were constantly put in 'harms way' because of the white-mans continual encroachment of tribal lands. Because of this ever-deepening problem,



the U.S. Army found it impossible to deal with it in a peaceable manner. They found themselves disciplining the Indians for acts of violence against the white trespassers. Federal policy eventually changed from one of removal in 1836 to the Indian Wars from 1860 through the 1890's. These Indian Wars involved the Army.

"It is ironic that after so much bloodshed between the various tribes and the U.S. Army, that we find ourselves talking to one another," Brandt said. "In fact, there is a considerable amount of respect between the two of us. Native Americans have a tremendous amount of dedication to duty and country as exhibited by their participation in this country's conflicts".

More than 12,000 Native Americans served in World War I distinguishing themselves in combat with several earning the Croix de Guerre, the Church War Cross for gallantry and the Congressional Medal of Honor. In the 1940's, ninety-nine percent of American Indians and Native Alaskans registered for the draft before the outbreak of World War II.

By the end of the war, more than

44,500 Native Americans had served in uniform, more than 10% of the entire Native American population. These Native Americans won over 200 medals for gallantry, five of them being the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Because the National Guard is a federally funded agency, NEPA requires them to identify and evaluate potential historic properties and determine if the proposed undertaking or action will have an impact on the resource. If a project will affect historic properties that have an archeological value, the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) may require the agency to identify archeological sites; prohibit unauthorized excavation on Federal and Indian lands; establish standards for permissible excavation; and prescribe appropriate civil and criminal penalties.

According to LTC Brandt, the means to establish the criteria for this evaluation process involves a dialog between the Maine tribes and the Guard.

"There are three steps that the National Guard needs to take before we can begin to address these properties," said Brandt. "The first step is to introduce ourselves to all the tribal leaders. This is no different than if I were to meet the president of another foreign country."

Brandt went on to give an account of an incident that demonstrated this fact. "I attended a conference at Camp Beaurigard, Louisiana. At the conference, I met three Indian representatives from Maine. There were one Maliseet and two Passamaquoddy. I got to know the two Passamaquoddy pretty well. Through their acquaintance, I was able to set up a meeting with the tribal leader of the Passamaquoddy as a representative of the Maine National Guard. When I got to the meeting, to my surprise, the tribal chief was one of the gentlemen I had met in Louisiana. Even though I had previously met and spoken to him, I still had to be formally introduced to him, by a friend, as if we had never met."

The next step is to formally contact the tribal leaders with a letter from the Adjutant General expressing the interest of the MEARNG to conduct Government-to-Government consultations and ask for their support. The third step would require the MEARNG and tribal representatives to develop common areas of interest and define any issues or concerns such as traditional uses or sacred sites.

Once defined, Standard Operating Procedures can be developed to establish guidelines and procedures to assist the MEARNG in addressing these concerns. Finally, these procedures may be formalized with a Memorandum of Understanding, which would be a binding agreement between the MEARNG and the signatory tribes.

# National Guard on Naval Vessels?

By: CW05 Ronald Roussel, (Ret)

It never happened....you'd probably say. Well it did! From 1899 to 1917 there was a branch of the National Guard, authorized and paid for by Congress and the State Legislature, called the Naval Reserve, National Guard State of Maine (NGSM). The National Guard's Naval Reserve roots have been traced back to the Naval Militia.

Although established in the early 1890's, Maine didn't get on board with the idea until 1899. It was never a big part of the total force in Maine. Starting with 45 soldiers, the number grew to just under 200 just before World War I.

Can you visualize Guardsmen in naval uniforms and holding Navy ratings? Or, instead of Guardsmen going to Fort Drum or Canadian Forces Bases, they would perform their Annual Training on U. S. Navy vessels.

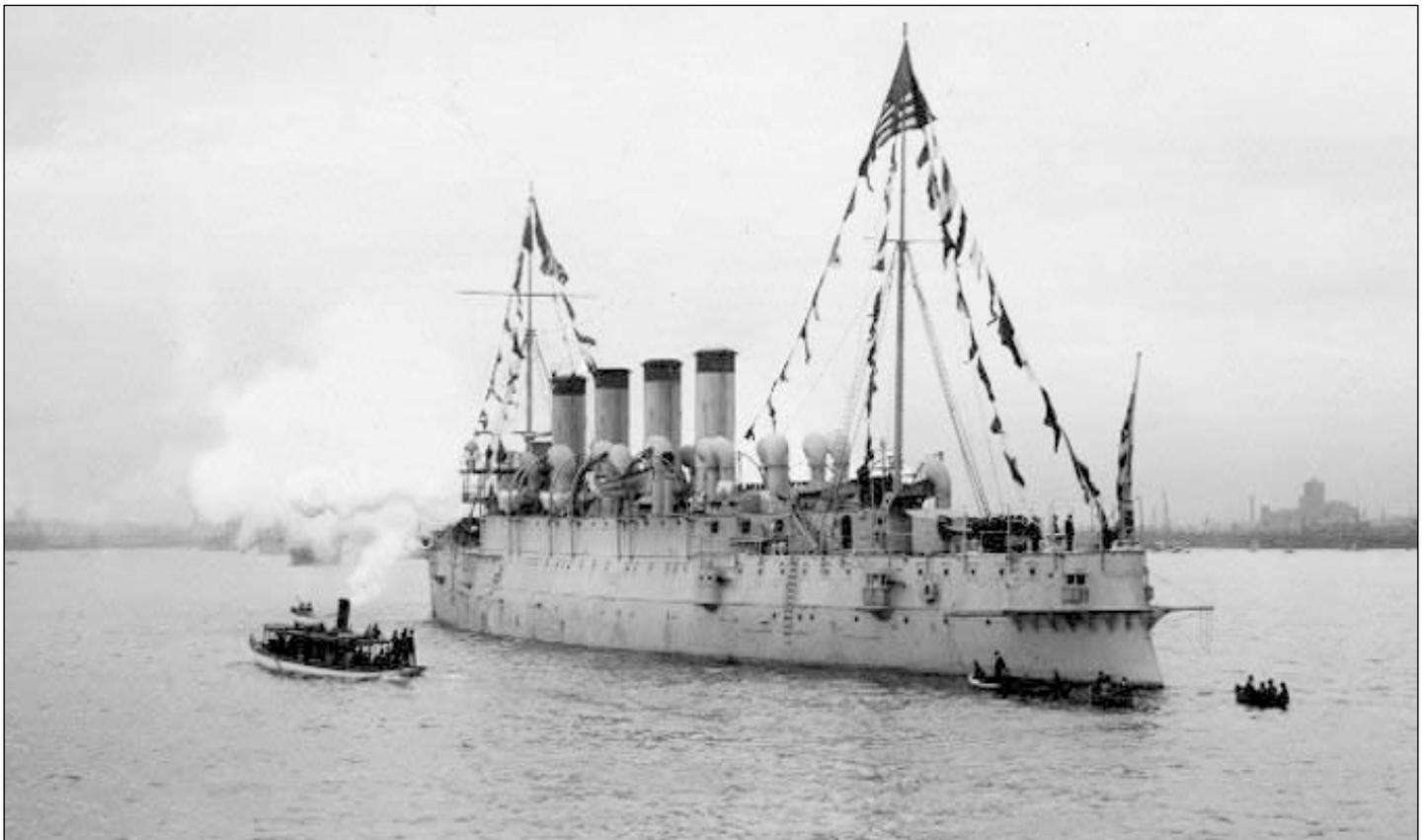
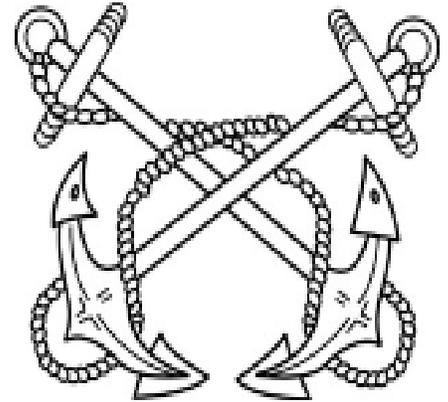
Instead of working the typical National Guard jobs we hold today, they performed jobs like shoveling coal, practicing naval gunnery and learning the latest developments such as the Hollis Tube (torpedoes to us modern land lubbers).

Pictured below is the cruiser Co-

lumbia. Congress had authorized the Navy to set aside older vessels for training by the Reserve Fleet. Many of the vessels, on which Maine Guardsmen served, were former ships of Teddy Roosevelt's Great White Fleet. They shipped out on auxiliary cruisers, light cruisers, battleships, tugboats, or whatever was available. Maine citizens, who were also trained sailors, entered World War I via the Naval Reserve, NGSM.

The Maine Military Historical Society is preparing a revision of the Maine Army National Guard's History for the Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Maine Army National Guard. The revision will include more details about the history of the Naval Militia in Maine. It should be completed within two years.

*Look for more articles about our Guard History in future issues of the GUARD ME. This article was contributed by CW5 Ron Roussel (Ret.), a 38-year member of the Maine Guard and Curator of the Museum at Camp Keyes, Augusta, Maine. To visit the museum, call 622-7420.*



The cruiser Columbia saluting, August, 1898. ( Photo courtesy of the U. S. Naval Museum in Wash. D.C.)

# Promotions

From October 27, - January 25, 2001, the following individuals were promoted to the rank indicated.

LTC David M. Duehring	HHD STARC	SPC Thomas E. Gordon	152d Maint. Co.
LTC Clifford M. Loverme	HHD STARC	SPC Jessica M. Henry	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN
MAJ Fred M. Chesbro	HHD STARC	SPC Roy T. Jones	HHC, 240 <sup>th</sup> EN
MAJ John P. Cyrus	HHC 240 <sup>th</sup> EN	SPC Dale K. Jordan	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
MAJ Diane L. Grell-Demers	Det. 3, HQ STARC	SPC Michael M. Labonte	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN
MAJ Rosemary Kaszubowski	HHD STARC	SPC Brian L. Little	Btry. B., 1/152d FA
MAJ Renn D. Nichols	Det. 3, HQ STARC	SPC Christopher McLaughlin	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.
MAJ William Pelletier	HHD STARC	SPC Alexander Ojeda	HSC, 133d EN
MAJ Dale E. York	HHD STARC	SPC Jodi P. Pelletier	112 <sup>th</sup> Med. Co.
CPT William H. Penrod	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	SPC Melissa M. Raymond	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN
CPT David A. Richmond	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	SPC Richard Henry Schmidt	Btry. B., 1/152d FA
1LT Robert E. Johnson	HHS Btry. (Det. 1), 1/152d FA	SPC Henry D. Wade	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
CW5 Larry A. Gauthier	HHD STARC	SPC Charlie C. Warren, II	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
CW5 Robert K. Welton	HHD STARC	PFC Steven J. Beaulieu	Btry. B., 1/152d FA
CW5 John R. Whalen	HHD STARC	PFC Gary K. Briggs	Co. B., 3/172d IN
CW3 Bruce K. Ireland	112 <sup>th</sup> Med. Co.	PFC Jasmine A. Bowles Chase	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN
CW2 Clair T. Fraser	112 <sup>th</sup> Med. Co.	PFC Michael A. Chavaree, Jr.	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
1SG Thomas J. Conroy	HSC, 133d EN	PFC Stanley J. Dumont	HHC, 240 <sup>th</sup> EN
MSG David C. Harrison	HHD STARC	PFC Tara K. Haley	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SFC Thomas A. Clifford	Det. 3, HQ STARC	PFC Arthur A. Kimball	HSC, 133d EN
SFC Michael L. Hafford	Btry. C., 1/152d FA	PFC Matthew A. Peaslee	Det. 1, Co. A, 133d EN
SFC Alan R. Hawes	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.	PFC Corey G. Thibodeau	HHS Btry., (Det. 1), 1/152d FA
SFC Mary S. O'Mara	HHD STARC	PFC John Hugh G. Wallace Jr	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
SFC Carl G. Smith	152d Maint. Co.	PFC Brent G. Witherell	HHC, 240 <sup>th</sup> EN
SFC Mark A. Smith	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN	PV2 Jamie A. Alley	Det. 1, Btry. B., 1/152d FA
SFC Richard L. Thibodeau	52d Troop Command	PV2 Alisia M. Barber	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
SFC Herbert W. Wilcox	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PV2 Howard L. Bennett	286 <sup>th</sup> Petroleum
SFC Alicia M. Walkerson	HSC, 133d EN	PV2 Clarence M. Crews, II	Co. B., 3/172d IN
SSG Kevin J. Williams	125 <sup>th</sup> Army Band	PV2 Timothy G. Daley Jr	Co. B., 3/172 IN
SSG Warren J. Hutchinson	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN	PV2 Brian A. Dickerson	Det. 1, 1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
SSG Michael R. Mowbray	Co. B., (Det. 1), 133d EN	PV2 Joseph P. Fecteau	152d Maint. Co.
SSG Mark A. Maliken	Btry. C., 1/152d FA	PV2 Aaron M. Flagg	Co. B., 3/172d IN
SSG Kenneth A. Gorzian	11 <sup>th</sup> WMD	PV2 Eric M. Forrest	HSC, 133d EN
SGT Kingsley Adams	1 <sup>st</sup> WMD	PV2 Daniel C. Foss	152d Maint. Co.
SGT Matthew D. Anderson	1 <sup>st</sup> WMD	PV2 Michael A. Hussey	Det. 1, Co. B., 133d EN
SGT Nathan D. Bunker	HHS Btry. (Det. 1), 1/152d FA	PV2 James G. Jandreau	Btry. C., 1/152d FA
SGT Stephanie A. Brown	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.	PV2 Doroen Kamakananagan	286 <sup>th</sup> Petroleum
SGT Jeffrey C. Brown	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN	PV2 Christian B. King	Det. 1, Btry. B., 1/152d FA
SGT Matthew L. Brown	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PV2 Timothy F. Labrie	Det. 1, Co. B., 133d EN
SGT Todd R. Cliver	Det. 1, Co. B., 133d EN	PV2 Kenneth A. Lackie	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SGT Larry J. Jandreau	Co. B., 1/152d FA	PV2 Matthew R. Lane II	Det. 1, 152d Maint. Co.
SGT Dale J. Kelly	Co. B., 3/172d IN	PV2 William H. McCall	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SGT Todd R. Lidzack	112 <sup>th</sup> Med. Co.	PV2 Dwight E. Nickles	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
SGT Anthony D. Manion	Det. 1, 1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.	PV2 Richard K. Parker	Btry. A., 1/152d FA
SGT Alan B. Pinharand	Det. 1, 1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.	PV2 Matthew C. Perkins	Det. 1, HSC 133d EN
SGT Michael D. St. Martin	Co. E, 120 <sup>th</sup> AVN	PV2 Christopher D. Petit	Co. C., 1/137 <sup>th</sup> Av.
SGT Timothy J. Toubert	Det. 1, 1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.	PV2 Travis M. Pond	1136 <sup>th</sup> Trans. Co.
SGT Lee R. Yarned	Btry. A., 1/152d FA	PV2 Matthew W. Riendeau	Co. B., 3/172d IN
CPL Matthew W. Howell	Co. B., 3/172d IN	PV2 Jonathan D. St. Louis	Det. 1, Co. A., 133d EN
CPL William J. Santa	Det. 1, HHC, 3/172d IN	PV2 Shane A. Tatro	152d Maint. Co.
SPC Angela M. Damon	Det. 1, Co. C., 133d EN	PV2 Tyson M. Trepanier	152d Maint. Co.
SPC Miles G. Williams	HHS Btry. (Det. 1), 1/152d FA	PV2 Dana J. Sanford	Btry. B., 1/152d FA
SPC Travis S. Hill	Det. 1, Co. A, 133d EN	PV2 Julio G. Santana	Btry. A., 1/152d FA
SPC Daniel C. Mackie, Jr.	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN	PV2 Matthew P. Valade	Co. B., (Det. 1), 133d EN
SPC Samuel J. Dientes	Btry. B., 1/152d FA	PV2 Allen M. Vose, III	Det. 1, HSC, 133d EN
SPC Benjamin P. Fournier	Btry. C., 1/152d FA		

# From the State Command Sergeant Major

## Leading, Training and Caring for Soldiers

I am pleased to announce the winner of the Maine Army National Guard Soldier and NCO of the Year competition for 2001. The winners, SPC Jessica H. Hendrick and SSG Richard E. Ray will represent the State of Maine in their respective categories at the First Army Competition. The First Army Competition will be held in Atlanta GA from 27 to 29 April 2001.

Prior to competing at the State level, both soldiers had to compete at unit, battalion and major subordinate command levels. At each level soldiers are judged on personal appearance, military bearing, self-

confidence, and wear of the Class A Uniform.

In addition each soldier is evaluated on their knowledge of military subjects: first aid, weapons, drill and ceremony, land navigation, nuclear biological and chemical (NBC), military customs and courtesies, training and physical fitness.

The Soldier of the Year SPC Jessica H. Hendrick, of Cornish is an interior electrician assigned to Detachment 1, Company B, 133d Engineer Battalion.

The NCO of the Year SSG Richard E. Ray, of Standish, is a construction equipment supervisor assigned to Company B, 133d Engineer

Battalion.

In recognition of their achievement, SPC Hendrick and SSG Ray have been awarded the Maine Army National Guard Sergeants Major Soldier of the Year ribbon with numeral four. Both soldiers will also be presented the Maine Army National Guard, Command Group, Coin of Excellence.

Please join me in congratulating these two very outstanding soldiers. I am confident that they will



**CSM Milton Gerard**

represent the State of Maine well at the First Army Competition.

# Looking to the Maine Army National Guard Soldier

## How has the Maine Army National Guard helped you educationally?



**PVT Clarence Crews**  
Co. B., 1/172d Mtn. IN

*"I feel that the opportunities offered by the Guard is fantastic and is really helping me plan better for college. I want to study computer programming in college, possibly at the University of Maine at Farmington."*



**SGT Robert Pearce**  
HHD STARC

*"By previously only taking one class, the college converted my military education into 51 credits. Although these credits can't be transferred directly into a degree, they are exchangeable for elective courses, in any degree."*



**SSG Matthew Walker**  
HHD STARC

*"It is helping me to obtain my law degree. If I didn't receive this assistance, I'd have to work a lot of extra jobs and hours that would take me away from studying."*



**MAJ Richard Page**  
Selective Service

*"The National Guard Educational Assistance Office helped me to select and enroll in a Master in Business Administration course."*



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