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MOUNTAIN GAZETTE

Vol. 13 No. 14 Serving Bolton, Cambridge, Jeffersonville, Jericho, Underhill and Westford, VT November 21, 2013

Jericho selectboard works on plan to purchase River's Property

By Brenda Boutin
Mountain Gazette staff

The quiet town of Jericho, Vermont with its picturesque landscape has taken on a new way of looking at itself. A difference of opinion as to what to do with the property given to the Underhill Jericho Fire Department by the late Mary Alice Rivers has prompted local residents to create a group that is expressing their concerns.

According to Randy Clark, spokes person for the UJFD, the Selectboard and the committee met on November 17, 2013 to discuss the Town's interest in purchasing the River's property. He stated that they met with the Selectboard and agreed to work with them. The Selectboard said that they would present a plan for the purchase of the land, house, and barn within a month or so; they fire department committee has given them until February 15, 2014 to do so.

This information was posted on the Front Porch Forum on November 17, 2013 and again on the Save the Rivers Property in Jericho, VT: The SelectBoard has been quietly working on the issue of the Rivers Property before the Board began receiving a series of e-mails to plead the case to intervene. In an effort to keep the situation from escalating and allow time for the process to continue, the SelectBoard is issuing this statement:

The UJFD has announced its intention to sell the Rivers Property in the near future. This has caused considerable consternation in the community.

The SelectBoard believes that:

1. all parties to this issue have legitimate interests, rights and concerns and these rights, interests and concerns need to be recognized and respected by all;
2. the community as a whole has an interest

in seeing the Rivers Property managed in a responsible manner which benefits all members of the community—including the UJFD;

3. despite differing views, all parties involved in the issue share a basic commitment to doing what is right for the common good and all are acting in good faith;

4. points 2 and 3 mean that there is substantial common ground between the interests and goals of: a) the UJFD as legitimate legal owner of the property and as an important community institution and public service; b) individual citizens who have expressed their concern about potential harm if the property passes to someone who does not share the community's interests; and, c) the Town as a whole.

5. this common ground makes it feasible to achieve a compromise solution that is reasonably satisfactory to all parties and,

6. achieving such a compromise will require commitment by all parties to a pragmatic, rational and civil consideration about how to deal with the Rivers Property.

To that end, the SB is actively engaged in developing a realistic and practical mechanism for purchasing and managing the property in a manner that achieves, to the greatest extent possible, the legitimate goals of all parties.

We ask all parties for patience, tolerance and respect for one another while we work to bring such a mechanism to fruition.

Catherine McMains Chair Jericho SelectBoard

Alice Rivers donated her property at 275 Browns Trace, Jericho Center to the local fire department in 1986; she stated her vision in writing: Her statement, "I do have many reservations about the removal of gravel on the 52 acres that the Fire Dept is on. I believe that land should be kept as close to as God made it.



Barn on the River's property travel Brown's Trace into Jericho Center. PHOTO CONTRIBUTED

Trees could be planted and a pond developed. Please do not change the contour of the land by removing the minerals. Please be gentle with the land and have the contours as God made them." She was referring only to the 52 acres of land in back of the fire station. A few years later Rivers spent \$25,000 for an Act 250 permit to remove gravel and level off some areas back of her house.

But according to a press release provided by Honorary Chief Randy H. Clark, River's Land Committee spokesperson, the Underhill-Jericho Fire Department was presented with a gift in 1986, which was a farm consisting of 125+- acres, a house and a barn. When this gift was presented the only stipulations were that the Grantor, Mary Alice Rivers, reserved a life estate of the house and three acres of land as well as the income from a gravel pit located on

the property. Two months later an agreement was signed between Mrs. Rivers and the UJFD which stated:

- The property will be managed or sold in a manner which offers maximum long term benefit to the UJFD.
- Any monetary proceeds realized by the UJFD through the use or sale of a portion or all the property will be placed in a Trust Type account which will be called the "Rivers Fund".
- Only interest monies earned from the Rivers Fund will be used to defray UJFD operating expenses or debt.

The UJFD, after nearly 27 years, has now decided to sell the property including the house and the barn for \$1.5 million dollars.

The UJFD's membership through its
Rivers continued on page 3

Bolton's 250th Celebration



The town of Bolton celebrated its 250th anniversary on Saturday November 16 at the Smilie Memorial Elementary School. Citizens visited throughout the afternoon and evening to check out the old maps, timeline of the town's history, old fashioned games and crafts, and lots of photos and

artifacts from the past. One highlight was the lynx pelt generously loaned by the Lafreniere family. Bertha Preston Lafreniere (one of the first female representatives to the state legislature back in the 60's) shot that lynx in her back yard and the story made it into the newspaper.

The students of Smilie Memorial Elementary School (preK-4) contributed several displays that wowed participants: Interviews with seniors that were videotaped and provided for viewing/listening; Impersonations of residents from 100-200 years ago also videotaped and provided on laptops with headphones below the timeline; "Tunnel Boxes" that artistically informed viewers about occupations past and present in Bolton; a wall-sized rendition of the original Smilie School, complete with self-portraits of today's smiling kindergartners (which replaced the Pinneo Brook school washed away in the flood of 1927), which had to be demolished when the interstate was built; and a hand-crafted book about the history of Bolton's schools to which each student in the 2/3 class contributed



Families and friends were invited to enjoy a meal celebrating the Farm to School program at Jericho Elementary School. PHOTO CONTRIBUTED

Jericho Elementary School and families celebrate Farm to School Program

A celebration was going on at Jericho Elementary School last Wednesday evening with a full house of families, staff and community members there to join in the fun! And what was all the hoopla about? The JES Community was celebrating its growing Farm-to-School Program by coming together for a healthy meal and community connection. Many vegetables, pies, breads and other ingredients were donated by local farms and businesses. Delicious soups and desserts were prepared by JES parents.

What is Farm-to-School? Farm to School is a program that connects schools to local farms with the objectives of: serving healthy meals in the cafeteria; improving student nutrition; providing agriculture, health & nutrition

education opportunities; and supporting local and regional farmers.

In Vermont, farm to school efforts are lead by Vermont Food Education Every Day (VT FEED). Farm to School is happening all over Vermont and across the USA!

What does Farm-to-School mean for Jericho Elementary School? There is so much going on at JES! The Farm-to-School efforts began with a committed parent group. Last year the efforts ramped up, support broadened and they: started taste tests; removed processed foods from the menu; added many more local products to the menu; surrounded the cafeteria in pictures of local farms and put in a garden and more

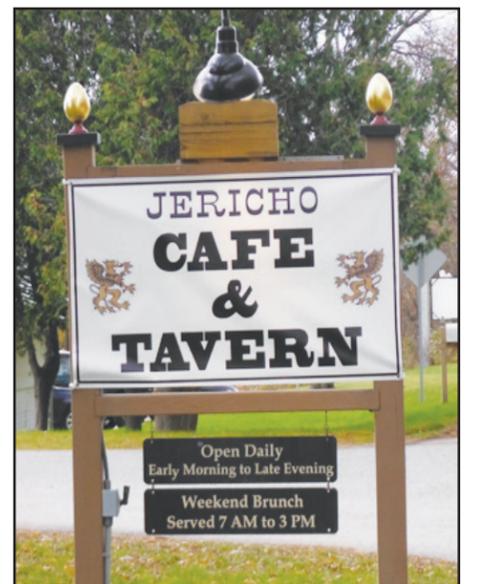
JES continued on page 2

Welcome to the Jericho Café and Tavern

By Phyl Newbeck
Special to the Mountain Gazette

Steve Burke put his heart and soul into the building that used to house the Flower Mill on Route 15 in Jericho but after five years at the helm of the Village Cup, Caroline's and Fields, it's time to move on. Underhill resident Kevin Cummings has just purchased the eatery and rechristened it the Jericho Café and Tavern.

Burke bought the former bakery/coffee shop from Kim Evans in November of 2008 and set to work leaving his imprint by upgrading and tripling the size of the kitchen, expanding the parking area, making the building energy efficient, adding landscaping touches like shrubs, hanging plants and a stone wall, renovating the



A new temporary sign greets drivers along Rte. 15 in Jericho where it once said Village Cup then Fields. PHOTO BY PHYL NEWBECK

Cafe continued on page 2

Bolton 250th continued on page 2



The Vermont delegation to Eastern National 4-H Horse Roundup in Louisville, Nov. 8-10, visited the Kentucky Horse Park in Lexington as part of their trip to Kentucky. Delegates included: Bottom row (left to right): Alexis Walker, Essex Junction; Emily Campbell, Montpelier; Emma Pearson, North Hero; Kaelyn Jenny, Essex Junction; Ruth Snow, Shelburne; Jen Carp, Colchester. Top row (left to right): Bethany Demuynck, Underhill; David Gringeri, West Haven; Holly Weglarz, Hartland; Kyle Scott, Milton; Summer Colley, Colchester; Kate Patenaude, Derby Line; Allison Bachmann, Ira; Madison Wood, Concord; Jennifer Dickinson, Colchester; Mariah Harding, Barre. (photo courtesy of UVM Extension 4-H)

Vermont 4-H'ers enjoy success at National 4-H Roundup

Sixteen University of Vermont (UVM) Extension 4-H horse club members were among more than 300 4-H teens from throughout the country who, as winners of state competitions, earned the right to compete nationally.

Every Vermont delegate earned at least one ribbon in either team or individual competition at the Eastern National 4-H Horse Roundup, held Nov. 8-10 at the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center

in Louisville, Ky. The six contests, designed to test their equine knowledge and evaluate their communications skills, included hippology, horse judging, horse quiz bowl, team demonstrations, public speaking and individual presentations.

The Vermont Hippology Team placed fifth overall out of 21 teams, taking seventh in the written exam, tenth in judging and third in stations. In the latter phase, competitors visit a series of stations or tables to answer questions on horse breeds, nutrition, anatomy and other horse-related topics.

Emily Campbell of Montpelier had a fourth-place finish in individual stations. Teammate Allison Bachmann of Ira took eighth in individual judging and finished ninth overall out of 84 hippology contestants. Kaelyn Jenny, Essex Junction, and Emma Pearson, North Hero, also competed on the Vermont Hippology Team, which was coached by Kathy Kennett of Pantton.

The Vermont Horse Judging Team, consisting of Summer Colley, Colchester; David Gringeri, West Haven; Alexis Walker, Essex Junction; and Holly Weglarz, Hartland; finished ninth overall out of 23 teams. Their coach was Deb Danforth of Castleton.

Jennifer Dickinson, Colchester; Mariah Harding, Barre; Ruth Snow, Shelburne; and Madison Wood, Concord, all members of the Vermont Horse Quiz Bowl Team, came in seventh overall out of 21 state teams. Norma Katz of Springfield coached the team.

Katelyn Patenaude, Derby Line, and Kyle Scott, Milton, paired up for the team demonstration, coming in seventh out of 19 teams with their presentation, "An Incredible Journey," featuring a life-size horse's digestive system and its parts and potential health problems. Other members of the Vermont Horse Communications Team were Jen Carp, Colchester, who competed in public speaking with a talk on fox hunting, and Bethany Demuynck, Underhill, who did an individual demonstration on hay, including its production and nutritional value as horse feed.

Overall, the state horse communications team finished eighth. Coaches were Cathy Leathersich, Underhill (public speaking), Jennifer Patenaude, Derby Line (team demonstration), and Andrea Scott, Milton (individual demonstration).

The Vermont 4-H'ers also had a chance to visit Churchill Downs, home of the Kentucky Derby, in Louisville, and the Kentucky Horse Park in Lexington. The State 4-H Horse Council helped fund the trip. In addition, several county 4-H foundations and local sponsors also provided scholarships for participants from their county.

Mary Fay of Westford accompanied the state delegation. Fay, a long-time 4-H volunteer and adult leader for the Whispering Pines 4-H club in Jericho, has chaperoned the Vermont group every year since 1976, the first year Vermont participated in this national competition.

For more information about 4-H horse activities in Vermont, contact Wendy Sorrell, UVM Extension 4-H livestock educator, at (800) 571-0668, ext. 2, or e-mail: wendy.sorrell@uvm.edu.

Cafe continued from page 1

dining area, building a wrap-around deck, expanding the hours to include dinner, instituting a Sunday brunch, serving beer and wine, and installing Wi-Fi. After two years he opened Caroline's, a fine dining establishment, in the adjoining building. Unfortunately, Caroline's was a victim of the Village Cup's success so in March of 2013, Burke combined the two eateries into one he called Fields.

An empty nester, Burke was cleaning out his house last spring when he found a cardboard book made by one his daughters, now 31, in first grade. The book had a self-portrait and drawings of two other girls with the title "Friends Forever." One of the other girls in the picture was the daughter of Cummings, a regular at the restaurant and a restaurateur in his own right as the owner of Rosie's in Middlebury. When Burke showed Cummings the book it started a new conversation between the two men: a conversation that culminated with Cummings' purchase of the restaurant on November 1. "I'm 66 and I've been working 60 hours a week," Burke said. "Kevin approached me at an opportune time. It's the right thing to do."

Cummings has been in the restaurant business all his life, at one point operating nine Howard Johnson and Ground Round establishments. He has owned Rosie's for 28 years and isn't daunted by the idea of running two restaurants at once. Rosie's is billed as a place for home style meals and Cummings said he envisions the Jericho Café and Tavern as a place for "fine casual dining or fine comfort food." Changing the name was a difficult decision but he believes the new moniker explains perfectly what and where the establishment is.

Cummings will be working with his son-in-law Chris Dorman but virtually every member of the Fields staff is staying on including Anna Jordan, the dining room hospitality manager. "The staff is representative of the person in charge," he said "and Steve did a wonderful job with these people." Cummings, who describes himself as a "hopeless romantic," won't be making any immediate changes; preferring to take his time and then keep what works and eliminate what doesn't work, although he is planning on adding a

turkey dinner which has been a favorite of patrons at Rosie's. "With time and collaboration with our great chef Jonathan Gilman," he said "we'll take some things from Rosie's menu but add a different flair." Like the menu at Fields there will be some core items and others that vary with the seasons.

Burke admits he'll miss the interaction with people at the restaurant but he's pleased at the changes he was able to make in the eatery. "I was looking at some of the original pictures," he said "and it's not recognizable from when I bought it. Structurally it's very different. It's very pleasing from the street and it has great curb appeal." Burke said when he purchased the restaurant it was a bakery and coffee shop which served a couple of dozen eggs on the weekend. That has grown to 150 dozen eggs a week. From January 1, 2011 to August 31, 2013, the restaurant(s) served 277,000 people, for an average of over 2,000 people each week. "It's a nice mix, he said, "We have regulars who come daily or weekly, as well as those who are just visiting from out of state."

Looking back, Burke said he is most proud of the physical transformation of the former Village Cup. "It's a great room," he said. "It just works completely with the bar and bird feeders and the double entry way so it's warmer in winter." Cummings agrees with that assessment. "It's important for me that the inside of the restaurant be warm and welcoming," he said "and you immediately get that when you walk in now. We'll try to enhance that over time. If folks felt it was too formal, we'll make it more casual."

Cummings admits he doesn't have a passion for publicity. Instead he takes pleasure in the compliments he receives from his customers. "This is my life," he said. "I'm a detail guy. I clean the dishes at home and I take pride in plate presentation even when we just have two people over"

JES continued from page 1

Because of the broad support in the JES Community for the program, JES was invited to attend The Farm-to-School Institute Summer Workshop at Shelburne Farms. Four staff members, Vicki Graf, Amy Beckwith, Lars Botzjoorns and Mary-Lou Lappierre, and a parent, Jamie Lofy, attended the workshop. There, they developed a Farm-to-School Action Plan for JES and have been implementing the plan this year. In addition to the workshop, JES received a year of support from Abbie Nelson who works for VT FEED, to help with the plan roll out. An additional staff member,

POLICE REPORTS

On November 08, 2013 4:41 PM, Vermont 911 received numerous calls of a single vehicle roll over crash at I-89 South, just south of exit 15, Winooski, in the median. Winooski Fire and St. Mike's Rescue also responded.

Investigation revealed that the 2013 Kia Foote driven by **Timothy Tucker**, 26 of Jericho, VT, was traveling south bound and was attempting to make an illegal u-turn at the cross over immediately south of exit 15. While attempting this maneuver, Tucker lost control of the vehicle which subsequently rolled into the median to the south of the u-turn damaging to roof and surrounding sheet metal / windshield. Neither the operator nor the passenger sustained any injuries in the crash. Both were able to exit the overturned vehicle without issue.

Southbound traffic in this area remained backed up while wreckers attempt to upright the vehicle and remove it from the scene.

Tucker was issued a two point, \$162.00 traffic ticket as a result of the crash for attempting to make an illegal u-turn. CASE#: 13A104431

On November 8, 2013, at approximately 1:55 PM hours, State Police responded to a **burglary** located on Brewster Ridge Road, Jeffersonville. Upon arrival State Police met with the victim Phyllis Edwards. She reported that between 9:30 and 11:00 AM someone forcibly entered her residence and stole several items. Some of the items included jewelry and prescription medication. Anyone with information is asked to contact the State Police. CASE#: 13A104426

From the Huntington Town Office

TOWN PLAN: The Huntington Planning Commission has completed a draft Town Plan and a Public Hearing is scheduled for Thursday, December 5, 7:00 PM, in the Huntington Public Library.

Paper copies of the plan are available at the Town Clerk's Office during business hours. The plan and appendices (maps) are also on the town website: huntingtonvt.org. The maps can be viewed online at the Town Clerk's Office and at the Huntington Public Library (front lobby) during open hours.

ZONING REGS REVISION PUBLIC HEARING: The Huntington Selectboard will hold a Public Hearing at 7:00 PM on November 18, to receive public comment on a proposed amendment to the current Huntington Zoning Regulations (adopted July 9, 2012), for section 5.7.1(3). Written comments can be sent by Monday November 25, 2013 to the Huntington Selectboard, 4930 Main Road, Huntington, Vermont 05462 or by e-mail to townhunt@gmavt.net.

COMMUNITY CALENDARS ARE HERE: The 2014 Huntington Community Calendars are now back from the printer. This perennial favorite, now in its 29th year, has local business ads (Need a phone number? Glance up at your calendar), birthdays, anniversaries and a lovely local photo. If you forgot to order one, you can stop by the Town Clerk's Office and get yours for \$4. Proceeds benefit the Community Church of Huntington.

ART EXHIBIT FEATURING CAMELS HUMP: The gallery at the Huntington Public Library is featuring artwork celebrating Camels Hump, in honor of the town's 250th anniversary. Stop by! New pieces are still being added by local talent of all ages. Open during Library hours.

COMMUNITY COLUMNS

Medicare

By Scott Funk
Aging in Place Advocate

The envelopes started arriving on my 64th birthday. They come to both our post office box and the mailbox at the house. Everybody wants to help me get ready for Medicare when I turn 65. It's really touching, such thoughtfulness and concern from strangers. People I not only don't know, but can't even figure out how they found me and knew I am closing in on the big 65.

At first, I just tossed it all into the recycle bin, but they kept coming. My bet is these companies know you are going to ditch the first 500 or so. But eventually they wear you down; all those grey-headed, smiling faces showing up two places at a time. Well, it makes you wonder. At least it made me wonder. So, I broke down and decided to open a few.

The envelopes are like those clown cars in the circus. You can keep pulling stuff out for half an hour. Once I had my piles organized, I braced myself with an evening Scotch and sat down to read. It was almost easy at first. If I had just read the first page and stopped, I might have understood the stuff. But I didn't stop

Medicare continued on page 3

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Celebrating 10 Years in Business

Dave Bouchard, and an additional parent, Ray Medina, have joined the farm-to-School committee this year.

This year they have: added a new fruit/veggie bar; increased local products on the menu; enjoyed garden activities and harvests; changed taste testing to include students in the food prep; focused on curriculum; and had a school wide Stone Soup harvest celebration.

The momentum grows and the excitement is there at JES for an increase in healthy food consumption. They are also taking measures to increase physical activity as part of their overall wellness plan. New fitness stations have been installed and students take physical activity breaks in class (called brain breaks or JAMS). If you are interested in finding out more or getting involved, contact Jamie Lofy: 899-280, jamielofy@gmail.com or Amy Beckwith: 899-2272, amy.beckwith@cesuvt.org.

Bolton 250th continued from page 1

text and drawings. A community potluck complete with venison stew helped finish up the evening as Boltonites shared stories, listened to music, and learned a little more about the history of their town. The town is hoping to post the video recordings, so keep an eye on the Bolton website: www.boltonvt.org.

An additional celebration that is happening in December: Bolton Valley Resort is celebrating the town's anniversary by offering \$2.50 ski passes to Bolton residents on December 20. Bring some proof of residency if you plan to take advantage of this generous offer.

Thank you to all of the volunteers, teachers, and contributors who made this event possible.

COMMUNITY COLUMNS

I'm Always Missing the Bus

By Suzanne Kusserow
Senior Guest Columnist

I'm always missing the bus...or the train...or the plane...or anything else that moves ahead of me. I am never ready to catch it, engage, be there, enjoy that small but precious feeling of success and completion. A sad story, isn't it? And when I wake, the sadness stays with me for awhile.

Yes, it's a dream. A great many of us go through resentments in life which we can, in this hypnagogic state, safely relive what we haven't done...i.e...the buses we've missed. And dreams are very handy that way: believable, in vivid technicolor and with a handy and quick shut-off valve: waking up.

I don't believe in the analysis of dreams. Freud made his name into a household word by adding sexy innuendoes (trains going through tunnels, going to work in the morning with no clothes on) and transposing one's past into the future. For a while it made us all scared to narrate our dreams, lest we be classified in any one of 203 categories, all equally perverted. Luckily, this era has been suffocated by our present view of sex as less hidden, less titillating, more mundane... and with the fading vision of Oedipus allowing us to again love our mothers. We can now relate our dreams, often at a party, as an amusing anecdote that conveys to all how silly it all was, the laughter and hyperbole in the telling of the story assuring our listeners that it would be ridiculous to put any personalized meaning to it.

Of course, some psychoanalysts still use analysis as an entrée into repressed childhood memories, which of course can't be denied, since they are so well-hidden in the darkest parts of the psyche that only the science and erudition of the analyst can find and give them meaning.

But, having stretched this historical review to its limit, let's go back to my standing at the bus stop on a dark and stormy night, waiting for a bus that never comes. What does this mean? Probably that I had too much red wine with the two helpings of lasagna? Or that Eddie, my dog, snoring noisily in his corner of the quilt, might have been the diesel bus pulling away from the curb? I am sure Eddie has missed a bus or two in his life, but in his unflappable way he really doesn't care. And the same goes for me. The bus goes on down the street; the rising sun glints on its moving ad for bike repairs at the local Schwinn's, showing a scantily-clad young

lady cheerily careening down a hill. Might this be a solution to your problem of perpetual tardiness, it suggests? In my last bit of pre-dawn wanderings, I wave goodbye. I'll wait for the next bus... or maybe rent a bike?

Medicare continued from page 2

at one page; I went on page after page, envelope after envelope, from Part A to B and then on to D. Supplemental this led on to supplemental that.

It would be nice to say that I emerged better-informed and full of useful information. You would think I'd now be educated enough about Medicare to give advice, but that was not the case. I was more confused than before. Questions I didn't have had been answered, advice I didn't need had been provided. All that remained was for me to extract myself from the piles of knowledge and seek someplace less confusing and more straightforward for the answers I needed.

Goggling "Medicare information" turned out to be more like waving a rich senior in front of a "retirement specialist". There was nothing but pay-per-click ads. I did not notice this at first. Like an innocent, I simply went to the first listing on the page. Don't blame me; you must remember I had been worn down by all that brochure reading.

You can imagine my surprise when the first website popped up with the familiar faces I had just plowed through. It was the same for the second and third sites. It turns out that the same companies that had been flooding my mailboxes for weeks had also stacked the Goggle deck. I felt surrounded.

Eventually, I made my way to medicare.gov. It felt like arriving at an oasis in the desert to see the page open and none of those wretched faces leering at me. The site is a quiet blue and very comforting. The information is laid out in a simple, straightforward manner. It was impossible not to feel that, if I knew what I was looking for, it would be easy to find. But I didn't, so it wasn't.

Finally, I discovered a blog by a lovely person who suggested I go down to the Social Security office and talk with a human being face-to-face. And I am going to do that as soon as I am recovered enough to chance it.

Aging in place, it doesn't happen by accident. But sometimes it does make you wonder.

Rivers continued from page 1

committee informed the taxpayers of Jericho and Underhill their reasons for wanting to sell this prime real estate and conducted the first public Informational Meeting at the Underhill-Jericho Fire Station located at 420 VT RT 15 in Underhill on Monday November 18, 2013 at 7:00 PM. All interested parties were encouraged to attend.

Rivers passed away less than a year ago at 91; the Underhill Jericho Fire Department has made the decision to sell the land she donated. Some residents are questioning the motives of the firefighters and are interested in what is to become of the farm that is sometimes referred to as the "gateway" to Jericho Center.

Also according to Clark in an update provided to the community: The status of the Rivers Land owned by the Underhill Jericho Fire Department Inc., in 1987 a committee of fire department and community members reviewed possibilities for the use of the land and came up with a plan for its use. The plan was adopted in 1987.

The fire department signed a contract with Calvin Murray to hay and maintain all tillable land and to repair the barn.

The whole 125 acres of land is governed by the Act-250 permit that was obtained to operate the gravel pit. Any changes in land use must be approved by Act 250 and could have had an effect on the income Mrs. Rivers received from the gravel pit.

Residents have joined a Facebook group called [Save the Rivers Property in Jericho VT](#). Others are exchanging messages on the Jericho Front Porch Forum.

On the Save the Rivers Property of Jericho's Facebook account Mike Kramer posts, "This movement started soon after a meeting on October 3rd, 2013, in which the UJFD told the Jericho selectboard that Alice Rivers' wishes were for the land to remain open. The UJFD continued that they were refusing to ensure that the land remain open because doing so would lower the profit on the sale of the property (not eliminate the profit, but lower it).

This movement started based on moral values: respecting the wishes of someone giving a gift, not because a legal document says to, but because it's the right thing to do (the same lesson/values we teach our children to help build character). As we

began our research, we found that keeping the land open was more than a wish of Alice Rivers; it was part of the original agreement. Unfortunately, it was not included in the official legal (ie. signed) documentation. We may not have the legal authority that the UJFD has regarding the property, but we have the ability, and the obligation, to spread the truth and help educate our community as to what Alice Rivers' wishes were for the land she loved so much." He also ask members to respectful of each other and the fire department.

The community members have been meeting at the Jericho Community Center and talking to the RLC to try to come up with a plan that is suitable to all.

According to Bob Heiser, the Vermont Land Trust representative, has been in touch with the Save the Rivers Property in Jericho VT committee and has been in touch with the Jericho Land Trust to gather all of the facts and to determine what role if any the VLT should or can provide

In a presentation given on October 3, 2013 by the Underhill Jericho Fire Department Honorary Chief Randy Clark and Fire Chief Todd Fischer discussed the plans for the property. They also explained how they felt the income from the trust would positively affect the taxpayers of Jericho. According to the presentation the fire department would be able to ask for less support from the community.

There is an agreement in town records which shows that Mrs. Rivers reserved her home and a three-acre parcel in a "life trust," for her own use as long as she was alive. The agreement stipulated that any money raised from the potential sale of the land be placed in a trust, from which only interest could be used by the fire department.

The Save the Rivers Property of Jericho, VT committee is looking for ways to keep the land open. There has been some speculation as to who buyers could be; the town of Jericho, the VLT or JLT or perhaps the National Guard.

The dialogue from interested groups can be followed by going to the website for the Underhill Jericho Fire Department; the blog for Save the Rivers Property of Jericho, VT, or Front Porch Forum.

Anyone may look at the UJFD's web site: www.UJFD.org where the committee will post information regarding the sale of the property as well as dates and times of future meetings.

The Mountain Gazette
6558 VT Rt 116 Starksboro, VT 05487
(802) 453-6354 • mtgazette@earthlink.net
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Deadline: November 27
Publication: December 5
Brenda Boutin editor/publisher/ad sales /delivery
News writer - Phyl Newbeck
Sports - Richard Mindell

Letters Policy:
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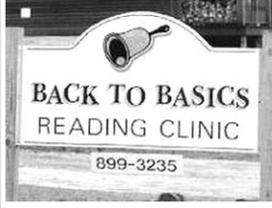
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Karen Floyd, Parish Administrator, 899-2326
www.calvarychurchvt.weebly.com

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pastor_phil@goodshepherdjericho.org
www.GoodShepherdJericho.org

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Fellowship at 10:30 AM
Sunday Youth Group at 6:15 PM
899-4911: www.jccvt.org

JERICHO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

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71 Vermont Route 16, Jericho (next to the Town Hall)
Rev. Sangchurl Bae, 899-4288
Sunday Worship Service, 9:00 AM
Children's Sunday School, 9:00 AM
Men's breakfast - third Sunday, 7:00 AM
jerichoumc@jumvt.org www.jumvt.org

MOUNT MANSFIELD UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP

A Liberal Spiritual Community
195 VT RT 15, Jericho, VT 05465
Phone: 899-2558 website www.mmuuf.org
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Sunday 8:30 AM
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Deacon: Peter Brooks
Religious Ed. Coordinator: Laura Lynch Wells, 899-4770
Parish Secretary: Theresa Gingras
Phone: 802-899-4632, email: stthomas5@myfairpoint.net
Website: www.stthomasvt.com

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COMING EVENTS

Thursday November 21

Author Appearance, Sarah Mittlefehldt, *Tangled Roots: The Appalachian Trail and American Environmental Politics*, Phoenix Books Burlington, 191 Bank Street, Burlington at 7:00 PM. Free. More info: www.phoenixbooks.biz or 448-3350.

Friday November 22

Kids and Teens Write-a-thon, Young writers, a dangerous night of writing, Phoenix Books, 21 Essex Way, Essex. Free. More info: <http://phoenixbooks.biz> or 872-7111.

Saturday November 23

Christmas Cupboard, Community Craft Fair, Underhill ID School, Underhill Flats, 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM. A collection of uniquely original gifts, toys, baked items, jewelry, decorations & more. Info 899-4865.

Sunday November 24

Harp & Tea, Calvary Episcopal Church, 372 Vermont Route 15, Underhill, from 3:00 - 5:00 PM. Come and enjoy a fun mix of pops and standards with some light classics. Sweet treats and savories will accompany the music. Tickets can be purchased at the door: Adults \$10.00, children \$5.00, Family (maximum of 2 adults) \$20.00. Questions: 899-2326.

United Way Thanksgiving meal, Thanksgiving Day, 2 sittings – 1:00, 4:00 PM. Call for reservation by Friday November 22. 802-888-3252.

Thursday November 28

Free Community Thanksgiving Feast in Jericho, United Christian Assembly, 11:00 AM and 1:00 PM. The meal will be a delicious Thanksgiving feast with all the trimmings and fabulous desserts, served in the fellowship hall at with two seatings, 100 Raceway Road in Jericho. Reservations at 802-373-2608. If you would like to serve or contribute Email Heather at Aurora6874@aol.com or 802-373-2608.

Saturday November 30

Author Appearance, Rusty DeWees, Dr. Arnie Kozak, Dr. Dave Landers, Matthys Levy, Daniel Lusk, Howard Frank Mosher, Angela Patten, Tracey Campbell Pearson, Robert Resnik and James Tabor. Indies First: Vermont Authors Working for Phoenix Books, Phoenix Books Burlington, 191 Bank Street, Burlington. Free. More info: www.phoenixbooks.biz or 448-3350.

Children's activity storytime, Tracey Campbell Pearson, *Elephant's Story* story time & activities, Phoenix Books Burlington, 191 Bank Street, Burlington at 11:00 AM. Free. More info: www.phoenixbooks.biz or 448-3350.

Saturday & Sunday December 1 & 2

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Vermont area artists and discover the variety Waterbury has to offer! Fun, funky, functional and traditional gifts for all budgets. Like us on facebook at *1heART Waterbury*.

Tuesday December 3

Author appearance, Dan Close, *The Glory of Kings*, Phoenix Books Essex, 21 Essex Way, Essex at 7:00 PM. Free. More info : www.phoenixbooks.biz or 872-7111.

Wednesday December 4

Blood Drive, The Jericho Underhill Lions Club, Covenant Church in Essex (across from John Leo's) from 1:00 to 6:00PM. Donors will receive a ski pass for buy one get one free to Smuggs, Jay Peak or Mad River Glen! All blood types are needed. We'll also be serving homemade desserts. Blood of all types are needed. Donors must be age 17 or older.

Thursday December 5

Author appearance, Rapid Reviews for the Holidays, Phoenix Books Burlington, 191 Bank Street, Burlington, at 6:00 PM. Free. More info: www.phoenixbooks.biz or 448-3350.

Saturday December 7

Christmas Bazaar & Luncheon, Shelburne United Methodist Church, Shelburne, 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM. Luncheon starts at 11:00 AM. For more information, contact BettyJean Bogue, 985-3981.

12th Annual Festival of Choirs-an interfaith celebration of Christ will present "For Christ is Born of Mary", Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 73 Essex Way in Essex Junction, 6:00 PM. The festival features performers from the First Congregational Church of Essex Junction, Faith United Methodist Hand Bell Choir, United Church of Underhill, Carolyn Bever Violin Studio, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This holiday event is free and open to the public. Plenty of free parking is available.

Holiday Craft Fair, Underhill Central School, 6 Irish Settlement Rd., Underhill Center. 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Local artisans, craftspeople and businesses will be on hand selling their products just in time for holiday shopping. Homemade soup and

bake sale. Contact Lucinda at 899-1773 for more information.

Saturday & Sunday December 7 & 8

Vermont Ice Wine & Cocktail Open House, Boyden Valley Winery, Cambridge, Vermont, from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM followed by an exclusive formal Ice Wine & Cocktail Dinner from 6:30 to 9:00 PM on Saturday only. Contact Boyden Valley Winery & Spirits by phone (802) 644- 8151 or by email at info@boydenvalley.com for additional questions or for dinner reservations.

Sunday December 8

Santa is Coming to Jericho at the annual Jericho Center Christmas Tree Lighting and Town Library Open House from 3:30-5:00 PM. Enjoy cookies, punch, music, kid's crafts, stories and visiting with neighbors at the Library. Then watch Santa arrive by tractor and light the Holiday Tree on the Jericho Center Green. There are festive green jars on the counters of local stores to help raise money for electricity and replacement lights for the tree that stays lit throughout the holiday season.

Monday December 9

Learn more about Lions Club, Underhill Town Hall, 7:00 PM. You have seen the Jericho-Underhill Lions put on pancake breakfasts, Strawberry suppers, have an onion booth at Harvest Market, and man the canteen and registration at local blood drives. Do you know what else we do? Our motto is "We serve". If you would like to know more about our service to our community, join us for supper. RSVP Kendal Holden at 899-2514, or Marge Alden at 899-3920.

Saturday December 14

Stowe High School Craft Fair 2013 presented by the Therapy Dogs of Vermont, 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM, join 40 Vermont craft vendors for that final opportunity of the year to secure last minute holiday gifts for family, friends, and co-workers while supporting the life-changing work of Therapy Dogs of Vermont. Free parking and admission.

ONGOING EVENTS

ADULT ACTIVITIES

Chittenden County Postage stamps and post card club meets every first Wed. of the month 6:15 -8:30 PM, A IDX Circle GE Healthcare Building. South Burlington Information email: Laineyrapp@yahoo.com or call me at 802 660-4817

The **Essex Art League** holds monthly meetings at the First Congregational Church, 39 Main St., Essex Jct. For information, 862- 3014.

Drop in Watercolor Painting, Every 3rd Saturday, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m., at the River Arts Center in Morrisville. An opportunity to refine your watercolor skill set or learn new techniques if you're a beginner. Bring your own materials, no registration required, drop in. Suggested donation \$8. Call 888-1261, or visit our website: www.riverartsvt.org for more details. Join us.

Eagles Auxiliary #3210 holds bingo at the club house on Rt. 109 Friday nights. Doors open at 5:30 PM. Bingo starts at 7:00 PM. For more info contact Sally at 644-5377.

Essex Art League meets the first Thursday of the month, from 9:00 – 11:00 am, at the Essex Junction Congregational Church on Rt. 15. The meeting agenda includes a business and social time, and features a guest artist presentation. A detailed calendar, listing featured speakers, is published on the League's website: www.essexartleague.com

Essex Art League meets the first Thursday of the month, from 9:00 – 11:00 am, at the Essex Junction Congregational Church on Main Street. The meeting agenda includes a business and social time, and features a guest artist presentation. A detailed calendar of meetings is published on the League's website: www.essexartleague.com.

The **Green Mountain Chapter of the Embroiderer's Guild of America** will meet on Wednesday, November 13 at 9:30 AM at the Pines Senior Living Community, 7 Aspen Dr, South Burlington. Crazy Quilting and Quaker Ball embroidery will be the topic. First meeting is complimentary. Bring a bag lunch. Contact number 372-4255.

Handbell ringers, Tuesday evenings, United Church of Underhill. All are welcome at rehearsals. Two ensembles; opportunity for small groups/shorter time periods. We ring a variety of music in a variety of settings and look forward to new faces joining us. Beginners welcome. Call Roger, 899-3106, for information.

Mt. Mansfield Scale Modelers gather on the third Thursday of the month from 6:30 to 8:30 PM. Modelers encompassing all categories of interest and skill levels are welcome. Brownell Library, Kolvoord Community Room, Lincoln Street, Essex Junction.

The **Women of the United Church of Underhill** meet on the second Saturday of each month at 8:00 AM at the Church located at the park on Rt. 15 in Underhill Flats. Women interested in sharing Christian prayer and discussions are welcome. Contact Julianne Nickerson at 899-3798 for more information.

Smugglers Notch 55+ Club meets every Wednesday at Smugglers Notch for a social time then break into groups to ski. We start with a brief organizational meeting, coffee and rolls, and then we head out to the trails in self-selected ability groups, gather informally throughout the summer for a wide variety of outdoor activities. Membership benefits include various discounts at Smuggs. For more information call Deborah at 644-5455 or just attend a meeting at the Morse base lodge starting at 9:00 AM every Wednesday.

The **Underhill Historical Society** meets at the Underhill Town Hall on the 2nd Monday of the month, 6:30 PM. Anyone welcome.

HEALTH EVENTS & GROUPS

Al-Anon meetings in Jericho to be put in the Gazette. Thursday morning 10:00 a.m. at the Jericho United Methodist Church and Saturday morning 10:00 a.m. at the Jericho United Methodist Church.

Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting, "Wing It" group meets Sundays - 11:00 AM at Maple Leaf Farm on Stevensville Road, Underhill - it's an Open Speaker meeting followed by a Brunch (there is a \$10 charge for the brunch)

Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting, "The Firing Line" group meets Wednesdays, 7:15 PM - 8:15 PM at Maple Leaf Farm on Stevensville Road, Underhill - it's an Open Step meeting

Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting, "The Firing Line" group meets Saturdays, 8:00 – 9:00 PM at Maple Leaf Farm on Stevensville Road, Underhill - it's an Open Speaker Discussion meeting

Alzheimer's Support Group - Free educational support group

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series for families coping with a loved one with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. This series gives caregivers the opportunity to better understand and develop strategies for the future. Held monthly at The Arbors at Shelburne. For more information and to register, contact Nicole Houston, Director of Family Services, The Arbors at Shelburne, 985-8600.

Brain Injury Support Group - offer survivors and family members, caregivers, friends and the community a place to come and receive valuable resources and information about brain injury. The support group is a place to share experiences in a safe, secure and confidential environment. Meets the 4th Friday of the month at the YMCA in Winooski from 11:00 AM-noon, the 1st Wednesday of the month at Fanny Allen in Colchester from 5:30-7:30 PM, and the 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Saint Albans diner in Saint Albans. Call the BIAVT help line at 877.856.1772.

International Cesarean Awareness Network supporting mothers and families recovering from or learning about cesareans and vbac's. ICAN support groups next meeting is October 14 at 4:00 PM at Maitri Health Care in Bouth Burlington with special guest Polly Perez. For more information email ICANvt@gmail.com or call Jessilyn at 644-6700.

Overeaters Anonymous meets 6:00 – 7:00 PM Wednesdays at the Jericho United Methodist Church, VT Rt. 15, Jericho. TOPS Chapter 145 Jeffersonville meets 6:15 PM on Thursdays at the Eagles Club, Route 109, Jeffersonville, VT. Weigh-in 5:15– 6:00 PM.

Healing Circle Breast Cancer Network, support group for women with breast cancer, meets first Tuesday of every month at 5:30 PM, Northwestern Medical Center, Conference Room #1. RSVP at 524-8479.

Lamoille Home Health & Hospice: Offering Hospice Volunteer Training during the month of September. Health care professionals for the area will be sharing their knowledge and passion for hospice. Please contact Charlene at 888-4651 or ccamire@lhha.org for more information.

Franklin County Prostate Cancer Support Group, first Tuesday of each month, 5:15 - 7:00 PM, Northwestern Medical Center Conference Room #2, St. Albans. This support group offers men opportunities to educate themselves and each other; share and learn from each other's experiences; offer support to each other, a spouse or partner; and advocate early detection of prostate cancer. For more information, Fern Mercure, 524-0719.

Statewide Quit Line, Telephone Smoking Cessation Counseling. Call 1-877-YES-QUIT (1-877-937-7848). Free.

Tobacco Cessation Classes, Wednesdays from 5:00-6:00 PM in the Cambridge Regional Health Center Conference Rm. This is a free, 4 sessions, ongoing class. Free Nicotine Replacement is available for participants. For more information or to sign up contact Rorie Dunphey at 644-5114 or Shannon Chauvin at 253-4853 x147

Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting, "Keep It Simple" group meets Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 8:00 – 9:00 PM and Saturdays, 6:30 – 7:30 PM at the United Church of Underhill, Underhill Flats.

KIDS

Playgroups are free of charge and open to all children birth through age 5 and their caregivers. At playgroup you will find stories, songs, crafts, free play, local events & information, and more. It is a wonderful opportunity to play with the children in your life, meet other playmates, and connect with other parents and caregivers. Playgroups follow the school calendar. Come to any or all groups that fit your schedule. For more information on any of the playgroups, please contact Heather Lebeis at 899-4415 or underhillplaygroup@yahoo.com.

Mondays: Jericho Community Center, 9:30-11:00 AM

Wednesdays: Richmond Free Library, 8:45-10:15 AM

Thursdays: Bolton's Smilie School, 9:00-11:00 AM the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of the month

Thursdays: Huntington, 11:00 AM-12:30 PM at Huntington Public Library

Fridays: Underhill Central School, 9:30-11:00 AM

Kids' Yoga, 3-5 years & 6 years and up. Toddler tumbling and new moms' groups. The Well, 644-6700.

Early Literacy Storytime, Thursdays, 11:00 AM at Westford Public Library. Stories and activities utilizing early literacy concepts for age's birth-preschool. Drop-in; no registration needed. We welcome new families. For more info, contact Victoria at 878-5639 or westford_pl@vals.state.vt.us, or visit our website www.westford.lib.vt.us and click on Events @ Your Library.

Ongoing continued on page 5

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

NEW KIDS IN TOWN



Parker Chapman Slabinski

UNDERHILL (Slabinski)
Peter M. Slabinski and Susannah C. of Underhill, VT, announce the birth of their son, Parker Chapman Slabinski on October 21, 2013 at 11:31 AM at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT. He weighed 8 pounds 5

oz. and was 21" long. Maternal grandparents are Nancy Chapman and the late Norm Chapman of Rhode Island and paternal grandparents of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE

(Maglione) Jamiee and Michael Maglione had a daughter, Natalia Capri Maglione, on September 17, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

(Reynolds) Kara Gomez and Steven Reynolds had a son, Jameson Gelasio Reynolds, on October 19, 2013 at Copley Hospital, Morrisville, VT.

HINESBURG

(King) Calen (Erb) and Lonnie King had a son, Mitchell McCullough King, on October 8, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

(Lefebvre) Adrian (Keyser) and Douglas Lefebvre had a son, Jackson Blake Lefebvre, on September 21, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

(Provencher) Sara (Charbonneau) and Brian Provencher had a daughter, Kayla Ann Provencher, on September 19, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

HUNTINGTON

(Johnson) Miranda (Provost) and Michael Johnson had a son, Max Daniel Johnson, on September 16, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

RICHMOND

(Greenwald) Morgan (Johnston) and Andrew Greenwald had a daughter, Winona Grace Greenwald, on September 16, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

(Young) Bernard Young and Crystal Lynn (Tucker) had a son, Brendan Kyler Young, on September 20, 2013 at Fletcher Allen Health Center, Burlington, VT.

Ongoing continued from page 4

SENIORS/COMMUNITY MEALS

Jeri-Hill XYZ Seniors meet at the Town Hall in Underhill Center on the first and third Wednesday of each month. All seniors are welcome. Dinners are served at 11:30 AM. For information, please call Bette Workman, 899-4446, Loreen Teer, 899-1363 or Doug Keith 899-2582.

Johnson Community Meal - Every 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 11:30AM-12:30 PM at the United Church in Johnson. Come for a hot meal and get to know your neighbors. The meal will be followed by a community gathering. For more information, please contact: Ellen Hill: 635-1439, ellen.hill@jsc.edu.

Westford Senior lunches - Join Westford Seniors for lunch at the Red Brick Meeting House on the Common the second Monday of each month. The next senior luncheon is on Monday, September 13. There is no lunch in July or August. Lunch is served at 12:00 noon with a short meeting or presentation following. Call 878-7405 or 879-7382 for information or for a ride.

Bolton Up and Downtown Club meets the last Thursday of the month at the Bolton Fire station. Meal at 5:00 PM. Open to adults 60 and over. Contact Doris Wheelock at 434-3769.

Huntington senior meal site - The Huntington Senior meals are served the third Tuesday of each month at 12:00 noon at the Community Baptist Church in Huntington Center.

St. Jude's Church, Hinesburg, senior meals held on second and fourth Tuesday of each month with bingo games after the dinners. Everyone is welcome including caregivers. Dinners are \$4.00 per person. For information call Ted Barrette at 453-3087.

Starksboro First Baptist Church, Starksboro - senior meals, fourth Thursday of the month, 11:30 AM, call Brenda Boutin at 802-453-6354 for more information.

"Good Food for All" free dinners, 2nd Thursday of each month at the United Church of Underhill, Rt. 15, Underhill Flats, from 5:00 - 7:00 PM, and on the last Thursday of each month at Calvary Episcopal Church, Rt. 15, Underhill Flats, 5:00 - 7:00 PM. Everyone in the communities is invited.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Ongoing Pilate classes at Dakini Studio in Underhill. Mon. and Thurs. at 6:00 PM call 899-4191 to register. Find more information and other scheduled classes at dakinstudio.wordpress.com.

Qi Gong, the ancient Chinese art of movement, classes are as follows: Saturdays 9-10AM--562 VT Rt. 15, Johnson; Saturdays 11AM-12PM--River Arts, Morrisville; Sundays 11:15AM-12:15PM--Artful Cup, Jeffersonville.

Zumba, Fairfax - Tuesdays 7:00-8:00 PM and Saturdays 9:00-10:00 AM. Contact Pam Adams 370-4437 or pamaj68@aol.com.

Zumba Fitness, Monday evenings only, 5:30 - 6:30 PM, at the River Arts Center in Morrisville. Zumba Fitness with certified instructor, Karen Machia. No registration required, drop in. Call 888-1261, or visit our website: www.riverartsvt.org for more details.

Zumba Fitness, Saturdays 8:30 AM, Jericho Community Center with licensed instructor Lori Preiss. 899-0343 or lori@greenmountainfitness.com.

SUPPORT GROUPS

CFS, Fibromyalgia, Lyme Disease, Chemical Sensitivity and Gulf War Syndrome, 1:00 to 3:00 PM every third Thursday at: The Bagel Cafe, Ethan Allen Shopping Center Burlington, VT call or visit website www.vtcfids.org or Lainey at 802 660-4817 or 800-296-1445 ask for Rik

Alzheimer's support group, third Wednesday, 9:30 - 11:30 AM, The Arbors, 687 Harbor Rd., Shelburne. Free education for individuals and families in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. For information and to register, contact Nicole Houston, 985-8600.

Approach Autism With Advocacy, Recovery & Education (AAWARE) in the Lamoille Valley, third Sunday, 3:00 - 5:00 PM, Second Congregational Church of Jeffersonville Community Room, Jeffersonville. Special topics, guest speakers, resource information; playroom for kids, fenced side yard for outdoor play. For information, Terry Holden, 644-2759 (Jeffersonville) or Tina Karl, 888-3430 (Hyde Park.)

Veterans Job Networking, Wednesdays, 9:30 - 11:00 AM, VFW Post, Essex Jct.; 1:00 - 2:30 PM, American Legion Post, St. Albans.

Eating Disorders Parental Support Group, third Wednesday, 7:00 - 9:00 PM, Covenant Community Church, VT Rt. 15, Essex Center. For parents of children with or at risk of anorexia or bulimia. We focus on being a resource and providing reference points for old and new ED parents. For information, Peter, 899-2554.

TOWN GOVERNMENT & ORGANIZATIONS

Cambridge Area Rotary meets on the first Thursday of the month, rotating to local restaurants, 7:00 - 8:00 AM. For information, call Anita Lotto, 793-0856, or Chuck Hogan, 644-8134.

Westford Fire Department, Mondays, 7:00 PM, at the fire station next to the Town Garage. For information, email John Quinn, jquinnvt@aol.com

Jericho-Underhill Water District meets first Monday of each

month at the United Church of Underhill, Underhill Flats, 7:00 PM. For information, call 899-4076 or 899-3810.

Jericho Historical Society, second Thursday, 7:30 PM, Old Red Mill, Jericho.

Jericho Underhill Park District Board meeting, first and third Wednesdays, 7:00 PM, Deborah Rawson Memorial Library project room, Jericho. Residents of Jericho and Underhill always welcome. 899-2693 for information.

Jericho Energy Task Force meets the second Thursday of every month from 7:00 to 8:30 PM at Jericho Town Hall.

THRIFT SHOPS & FOOD SHELVES

The **Heavenly Cents Thrift Shop** located just east of the Five Corners in Essex Jct. on Rte 15, the hours are from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM on Tues. and Wed., 4:00 to 8:00 PM on Thurs. Please check us out.

Westford Food Shelf, open on the third Saturday of every month, 8:00 - 10:30 AM, United Church of Westford. All are welcome. Fresh produce, meat, and non-food items available.

The Clutter Barn, adjacent to the United Church of Underhill at Underhill Flats, receives donations of gently used household merchandise every Saturday from 8:30 AM to 12 noon from June through September 14 excepting the last Saturday of each month. The Clutter Barn hosts Tag Sales, open to customers August 31, and is also open during Harvest Market, September 28 and 29.

Send us your news!
mtgazette@earthlink.net

OBITUARIES

Bob Ciechanowicz, 67, Jericho, VT, died unexpectedly on Saturday November 9, 2013, in Fletcher Allen Health Care. Born in Morristown, September 29, 1946, son of Antoni and Geraldine (Kimball) Ciechanowicz, Bob grew up in Orleans and graduated from Orleans High School in 1965. He served in the U.S. Army from 1965 to 1969, also serving in Vietnam. A graduate of Johnson State College, he had a long and distinguished career in Information Technology, working for the State of Vermont and Ben and Jerry's. In retirement, he most enjoyed cooking, fine wine and being with his family. Bob leaves his wife of 17 years, Marge of Jericho, VT; two daughters, Jennifer of St. Albans, VT and Karen and grandson, Tyler, of Burlington, VT; brother, Joe of West Charleston, VT; and brothers- and sisters-in-law, nieces, and a nephew who will miss him greatly. He is also survived by his first wife, Bonnie Lynn of Jericho. Visiting hours were on Friday November 15, 2013, from 10:00 to 11:00 AM, with a service at 11:00 AM at the Corbin and Palmer Funeral Home, 9 Pleasant St., Essex Junction. Gifts in Bob's memory may be made to your local animal shelter charity of your choice.



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John C. Macy, MD

Residency: Fletcher Allen Health Care, Department of Orthopedics and Rehabilitation

Internship: Fletcher Allen Health Care, Department of Surgery

Medical: University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey- New Jersey Medical School

Joseph S. McLaughlin, MD

Residency: Fletcher Allen Health Care, Department of Orthopedics and Rehabilitation

Internship: Fletcher Allen Health Care, Department of Surgery

Medical: University of Massachusetts School of Medicine



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REVIEWS

ART/PHOTOGRAPHY

The **Emile A Gruppe Gallery**, in Jericho Center, VT, presents an exhibition of unique creations from 16 artists of the Caspian Arts. The public is invited to an artist reception on Sunday, November 24 from 1 pm - 4 pm. The members of the group range from experienced artists with impressive resumes to talented newcomers. Works will include fine art in watercolor, oils and acrylics, kiln-fired glass, bronzes, ceramics, fiber and jewelry. The exhibition is from November 21 through December 22. Gallery hours are Thursday through Sunday 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM. www.emilegruppegallery.com.

CALL TO PHOTOGRAPHERS - "Click on Jericho Roads!" Professional and amateur photographers are invited—and encouraged—to participate in an exhibit to be hung in the Jericho Town Hall from January through April 2014.

The one requirement: All images must include at least one actual Jericho road. Paved or not, old or new, rarely-traveled or used to heavy traffic—you pick the setting and the season. You may submit one or two photographs of any size. The show will not be juried; there's no participation fee and there's no commission if you wish to sell your work.

By no later than December 15, 2013, contact Barbara Greene for information and registration forms: (802) 899-2974 or blgreene@myfairpoint.net.

The exhibit is one of an ongoing series of shows that are part of a collaborative project between the Town of Jericho and a committee of volunteers involved in the arts. The Committee includes Jericho Selectboard member Catherine McMains, artists Dianne Shullenberger and Barbara Greene and gallery owner Emilie Alexander.

Bryan Memorial Gallery announces its featured exhibition through the end of 2013, *SHADES OF FALL: Small Picture Exhibition*, now - December 29, 2013. The gallery is open Thursday - Sunday, 11:00 AM - 4:00 PM and by appointment at any time. Bryan Memorial Gallery is at 180 Main Street, Jeffersonville, Vermont. 802-644-5100. www.bryangallery.org. There is no admission charge.

SEABA will be displaying several artist's works at Vermont Custom Closets and Otter Creek Awnings in November. The public is encouraged to stop in to the showrooms during regular business hours to view the artists' works, Monday-Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM and Saturday 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM. The exhibit will be up for viewing until Thanksgiving.

Vermont Custom Closets and Otter Creek Awnings' Showrooms are located at 17 and 19 Echo Place, off South Brownell Road in Williston.

Works visual artist Paul Gruhler and by local photographer, Chris Stearns. Will be exhibited in the Copley Common Space is located on the main floor at the River Arts Center, 74 Pleasant Street in Morrisville, VT. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10:00 AM-2:00 PM. For off hours, please call River Arts: 802-888-1261.

THEATER

The **Holiday show to see - Albany Berkshire Ballet's The Nutcracker comes to the Flynn**



Albany Berkshire Ballet's "The Nutcracker" has been captivating audiences with ballet's most enchanting tale since 1974. The Burlington holiday tradition returns to the Flynn MainStage on Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st. The holiday classic unites children from all over Vermont to perform with professional dancers at the Flynn Center for the Performing Arts.

Albany Berkshire Ballet, under the guidance of Artistic Director Madeline Cantarella Culp, has choreographed the beloved ballet, which also features the glittering score of Peter Tchaikovsky. With lavish sets and scenery designed by Carl Sprague, the performances feature over 140 local dance students from over 30 Vermont towns.

Helena Sullivan, owner and Artistic Director of Stowe Dance Academy, Mad River Dance Academy, and the Rehearsal Mistress for Albany Berkshire Ballet, has been leading the rehearsals for our young, local dancers to prepare them for the magical production.

Aspiring Vermont dancers, ages 3 to 17, coming from Caledonia, Chittenden, Addison, Franklin, Lamoille, Orleans and Washington counties are given the opportunity to share the stage with professional dancers from across the globe on the historic Flynn stage. Three Thanksgiving weekend performances will take place

COLLEGE NOTES

Dameon Young of Cambridge, VT, was recently named to the North Atlantic Conference Men's Soccer All-Conference Team.

April Hoyt, daughter of Elyse Hoyt of Williston, VT and Edward Hoyt of Jericho, VT, has been named a writing coach at Saint Michael's College for the fall 2013 semester. Hoyt, a senior, political science and philosophy double major, was selected from nominees submitted by the college faculty to be one of 29 student coaches at the liberal arts college located in Burlington, Vermont. Hoyt graduated from Mount Mansfield Union High School before entering Saint Michael's.

Aaron Lavalley of Waterbury earned a Bachelor Of Arts with a focus in Liberal Studies from Union Institute & University.

Holly Stone and 5 other Syracuse University Bioengineering students placed

Milliken joins Lyric Magazine

The *Lyric Magazine*, the oldest traditional poetry journal in continuous publication in the USA, is pleased to announce that Patrick Milliken, of Burlington, Vermont, a recent graduate of the University of Vermont, has recently joined our staff. He will be taking charge of our internet presence, and working in development as well. His energy and diligence is most welcome!



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at the Flynn, each with a different cast of local dancers. Dancers from Underhill include: Daisy Davis, Madison Preiss, and Madison Roberge.

This holiday season, accompany Clara on her wonderful adventure in this classic ballet and share in the tradition of keeping the magic of The Nutcracker alive. Albany Berkshire Ballet's The Nutcracker has it all -- a large, talented cast, magnificent sets and costumes, magical special effects, glorious music, and outstanding dancing. It's the Holiday show to see!

Albany Berkshire Ballet presents The Nutcracker

Saturday 11-30-2013 at 3:00 and 7:00 PM

Sunday 12-01-2013 at 1:00 PM

Tickets available for purchase at www.Flynnitix.org or by calling 802.863.5966.

Lyric Theatre Company, one of the largest all-volunteer community theater organizations in the Northeast, celebrates our milestone 40th anniversary with a production of *Les Misérables*, the musical phenomenon based on Victor Hugo's classic novel. Quite possibly the most popular musical in the world, *Les Misérables* tells the story of former convict Jean Valjean and his quest for redemption while being hounded by the relentless inspector Javert. Set against the dramatic backdrop of the French Revolution, *Les Misérables* is an uplifting story about the survival of the human spirit. It includes the beloved songs *I Dreamed a Dream*, *On My Own*, *Bring Him Home* and the stirring *One Day More*. A printable audition flyer is attached.

Kick-off/Informational Meeting for Lyric's Les Misérables

Wednesday, November 20, 2013, 7:00 PM.

Frederick Tuttle Middle School Cafeteria

500 Dorset Street, South Burlington, VT

Come meet the production team and learn about onstage roles and opportunities to volunteer behind the scenes.

Adult and Teen Auditions for Lyric's Les Misérables

Sunday, December 1, 2013, 12:30 PM.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 2, 3 and 4, 2013, 5:45 PM.

The Schoolhouse, 8 Catkin Drive, South Burlington, VT

There are six featured male roles (Jean Valjean, Javert, Thenardier, Marius, Bishop of Digne, and Enjolras) and four featured female roles (Fantine, Eponine, Madame Thenardier, and Cosette) plus a large ensemble. To audition, adults and teens must be at least 15 years old as of January 1, 2014, and have a believable stage age of 18.

Children's Auditions for Lyric's Les Misérables

Saturday, December 7, 2013, 8:30 AM.

The Schoolhouse, 8 Catkin Drive, South Burlington, VT

To audition, children must be at least 8 years old as of January 1, 2014. There are three roles for children: Young Cosette, Fantine's young daughter; Young Eponine, the Thenardiers' spoiled, pampered daughter; and Gavroche, a child of the streets.

second in a design conference held in Seattle, WA. Cash prizes were awarded. Holly is a senior at SU, 2010 MMU graduate and resident of Jericho.

Johnson State College President Barbara Murphy recognized Jericho, VT, resident **Julie Sloan** as part of Alumni and Family Reunion Weekend festivities on Sept. 21.

Sloan received the Rising Star Alumni Award, which is presented to graduates of the past decade who have enjoyed considerable early career success and are an inspiration to current students.

Sloan earned her B.S. in health sciences with physical education licensure from JSC in 2003 and went on to earn her master's in education degree in both curriculum and instruction and in sport psychology from the University of Vermont. She is a teacher and coach at Mount Mansfield High School, a part-time JSC faculty member and a valued mentor for JSC students.

Meghan Bartlett of Jericho, VT, an undeclared major and member of Saint Anselm College's class of 2016 has been reappointed a 2013-2014 Kevin Harrington Student Ambassador at the college's New Hampshire Institute of Politics & Political Library (NHIOP).

What is Seasonal Affective Disorder?

By Mary H. Kintner, D.C., R.N.
Chiropractor and Nutritional Consultant

Seasonal affective disorder is also known as winter depression or SAD. Symptoms include depression, anxiety, irritability, excessive tiredness, social withdrawal, difficulty concentrating, and general loss of interest in usual activities. A craving for carbohydrates can be part of the symptom complex causing weight gain. These symptoms first appear in the fall, become most severe between December and February and fade by the start of spring. A pattern of consecutive years is another diagnostic criteria.

Like most depression, SAD is 3-4 times more common in women. It tends to run in families and is more common in families experiencing other forms of depression or alcoholism. Because SAD is unusual in southern latitudes and occurs during the "dark months," lack of sunlight and/or darkness, are thought to be triggers for SAD. The theories about its cause are: too little serotonin (a "feel good" hormone), too much melatonin (a hormone produced in darkness that controls sleep/wake cycles), or a decreased sensitivity to light changes by the eye causing a disruption of the biological clock.

Because SAD can be a serious problem if left untreated leading to hospitalization and even suicide, proper management is important. Other possible causes such as hypothyroidism, hypoglycemia, or mononucleosis must be ruled out first. Light therapy with specialized light boxes is used. These boxes emit a wavelength similar to sunlight. The SAD sufferer sits 30-60 cm for 30-60 minutes a day. Diet makes a difference. Avoid simple carbohydrates (white flour and sugar.) Increase Vitamin D to 2000 IU per day. St. John's Wort can be helpful--and an anti viral! (AVOID if taking anti depressants.) Get regular exercise especially, if possible, outdoors. Aim to go to bed and arise at the same time each day. Be sure and relax as much as possible. Yoga appears to benefit SAD. If necessary, seek professional psychological help. Chiropractic care balances the nervous system and helps the hormonal system function optimally.

Why be SAD? Simple steps can help you live happily during the winter months!

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THE CUBAN BRIDGE Wed 9pm, Thurs 1am, Fri 7pm, Sat 1am

FARMER'S TALK Sun 7.30am&pm, Wed 6pm

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VETERANS TRIBUTE 2013

American service deployments from the Revolutionary War to the present Extraterritorial and major domestic deployments

As twenty-first century Americans we are aware of the major wars and conflicts that have taken place in our lifetime and those that have been kept in our social consciousness through history and media. The people of America have been involved in conflicts around the world for the last two-hundred plus years. Listed below is a portion of the military activates that the United States has participated in.

Portions of this list are from the Congressional Research Service report RL30172.

[1]

1775–1799[edit]

1775–1783 – **American Revolutionary War**, an armed struggle for secession from the British Empire by the Thirteen Colonies that would subsequently become the United States.

1776–1777 – Second Cherokee War, a series of armed attacks by the Cherokee to prevent the encroachment of settlers into eastern Tennessee and eastern Kentucky; under British rule, this land had been preserved as native territory.

1776–1794 – Chickamauga Wars, a continuation of the Second Cherokee War that included a larger number of native tribes attempt to halt the expansion of settlers into Kentucky and Tennessee

1785–1795 – Northwest Indian War, a series of battles with various native tribes in present-day Ohio. The goal of the campaign was to affirm American sovereignty over the region and to create increased opportunities for settlement.

1786–1787 – Shays' Rebellion, a Western Massachusetts debtor's revolt over a credit squeeze that had financially devastated many farmers. The federal government was fiscally unable to raise an army to assist the state militia in combating the uprising; the weakness of the national government bolstered the arguments in favor of replacing the Articles of Confederation with an updated governmental framework.

1791–1794 – Whiskey Rebellion, a series of protests against the institution of a federal tax on the distillation of spirits as a revenue source for repaying the nation's war bonds. The revolt was centered upon southwestern Pennsylvania, although violence occurred throughout the Trans-Appalachian region.

1798–1800 – Quasi-War, an undeclared naval war with France over American default on its war debt. An additional mitigating factor was the continuation of American trade with Britain, with whom their former French allies were at war. This contest included land actions, such as that in the Dominican Republic city of Puerto Plata, where U.S. Marines captured a French vessel under the guns of the forts. Congress authorized military action through a series of statutes.^[1]

1799–1800 – Fries's Rebellion, a string of protests against the enactment of new real estate taxes to pay for the Quasi-War. Hostilities were concentrated in the communities of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

1800–1809[edit]

1801–1805 – First Barbary War, a series of naval battles in the Mediterranean Sea against the Kingdom of Tripoli, a quasi-independent state of the Ottoman Empire. Action was in response to the capture of numerous American ships by the infamous Barbary pirates. The federal government rejected the Tripolitan request for an annual tribute to guarantee safe passage, and an American naval blockade ensued. After the seizure of the *USS Philadelphia*, American forces under William Eaton invaded coastal cities. A peace treaty resulted in the payment of a ransom for the return of captured American soldiers and only temporarily eased hostilities.^[1]

1806 – Action in Spanish Mexico – The platoon under Captain Zebulon Pike invaded Spanish territory at the headwaters of the Rio Grande on orders from General James Wilkinson. He was made prisoner without resistance at a fort he constructed in present-day Colorado, taken to Mexico, and later released after seizure of his papers.^[RL30172]

1806–10 – Action in the Gulf of Mexico. American gunboats operated from New Orleans against Spanish and French privateers off the Mississippi Delta, chiefly under Captain John Shaw and Master Commandant David Porter.^[1]

1810–1819[edit]

1810 – West Florida (Spanish territory). Governor William C.C. Claiborne of Louisiana, on orders of President James Madison, occupied with troops territory in dispute east of the Mississippi as far as the Pearl River, later the eastern boundary of Louisiana. He was authorized to seize as far east as the Perdido River.^[RL30172]

1812 – Amelia Island and other parts of east Florida, then under Spain. Temporary possession was authorized by President James Madison and by Congress, to prevent occupation by any other power; but possession was obtained by General George Mathews in so irregular a manner that his measures were disavowed by the President.^[RL30172]

1812–15 – **War of 1812**. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against the United Kingdom. Among the issues leading to the war were British impressment of American sailors into the Royal Navy, interception of neutral ships and blockades of the United States during British hostilities with France.^[RL30172]

1813 – West Florida (Spanish territory). On authority given by Congress, General Wilkinson seized Mobile Bay in April with 600 soldiers. A small Spanish garrison gave way. Thus U.S. troops advanced into disputed territory to the Perdido River, as projected in 1810. No fighting.^[RL30172]

1813–14 – Marquesas Islands (French Polynesia). U.S. forces built a fort on the island of Nuku Hiva to protect three prize ships which had been captured from the British.^[RL30172]

1814 – Spanish Florida. General Andrew Jackson took Pensacola and drove out the British forces.^[RL30172]

1814–25 – Caribbean. Engagements between pirates and American ships or squadrons took place repeatedly especially ashore and offshore about Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Yucatán. Three thousand pirate attacks on merchantmen were reported between 1815 and 1823. In 1822, Commodore James Biddle employed a squadron of two frigates, four sloops of war, two brigs, four schooners, and two gunboats in the West Indies.^[RL30172]

1815 – Algiers. The Second Barbary War was declared against the United States by the Dey of Algiers of the Barbary states, an act not reciprocated by the United States. Congress did authorize a military expedition by statute. A large fleet under Captain Stephen Decatur attacked Algiers and obtained indemnities.^[RL30172]

1815 – Tripoli. After securing an agreement from Algiers, Captain Decatur demonstrated with his squadron at Tunis and Tripoli, where he secured indemnities for offenses during the War of 1812.^[RL30172]

1816 – Spanish Florida. United States forces destroyed Negro Fort, which harbored fugitive slaves making raids into United States territory.^[RL30172]

1816–18 – Spanish Florida – First Seminole War. The Seminole Indians, whose area was a haven for escaped slaves and border ruffians, were attacked by troops under General Jackson and General Edmund P. Gaines and pursued into northern Florida. Spanish posts were attacked and occupied. British citizens executed. In 1819 the Floridas were ceded to the United States.^[RL30172]

1817 – Amelia Island (Spanish territory off Florida). Under orders of President James Monroe, United States forces landed and expelled a group of smugglers, adventurers, and freebooters. This episode in Florida's history became known as the Amelia Island Affair.^[RL30172]

1818 – Oregon. The USS *Ontario* dispatched from Washington, which made a landing at the mouth of the Columbia River to assert US claims. Britain had conceded sovereignty but Russia and Spain asserted claims to the area.^[RL30172] Subsequently, American and British claims to the Oregon Country were resolved with the Oregon Treaty of 1846.^[RL30172]

1820–1829[edit]

1820–23 – Africa. Naval units raided the slave traffic pursuant to the 1819 act of Congress.^[RL30172]^[Slave Traffic]

1822 – Cuba. United States naval forces suppressing piracy landed on the northwest coast of Cuba and burned a pirate station.^[RL30172]

1823 – Cuba. Brief landings in pursuit of pirates occurred April 8 near Escondido; April 16 near Cayo Blanco; July 11 at Siquapa Bay; July 21 at Cape Cruz; and October 23 at Camrioca.^[RL30172]

1824 – Cuba. In October the USS *Porpoise* landed sailors near Matanzas in pursuit of pirates. This was during the cruise authorized in 1822.^[RL30172]

1824 – Puerto Rico (Spanish territory). Commodore David Porter with a landing party attacked the town of Fajardo which had sheltered pirates and insulted American naval officers. He landed with 200 men in November and forced an apology. Commodore Porter was later court-martialed for overstepping his powers.^[RL30172]

1825 – Cuba. In March cooperating American and British forces landed at Sagua La Grande to capture pirates.^[RL30172]

1827 – Greece. [2] In October and November landing parties hunted pirates on the Mediterranean islands of Argentiere (Kimolos), Myconos, and Andros.^[RL30172]

1830–1839[edit]

1831–32 – Falkland Islands. Captain Silas Duncan of the USS *Lexington* attacked, looted and burned the Argentine town of Puerto Soledad in Malvinas islands. This was in response to the capture of three American sailing vessels which were detained after ignoring orders to stop depredation of local fishing resources without permission from the Argentine government. Subsequently the islands were invaded by the UK in 1833 remaining to this day.^[RL30172]

1832 – Attack on Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, Indonesia – February 6–9. U.S. forces under Commodore John Downes aboard the frigate USS *Potomac* landed and stormed a fort to punish natives of the town of Quallah Battoo for plundering the American cargo ship *Friendship*.^[RL30172]

1833 – Argentina. October 31 to November 15. A force was sent ashore at Buenos Aires to protect the interests of the United States and other countries during an insurrection.^[RL30172]

1835–36 – Peru. December 10, 1835, to January 24, 1836, and August 31 to December 7, 1836. Marines protected American interests in Callao and Lima during an attempted revolution.^[RL30172]

1835–42 Florida Territory. United States Navy supports the Army's efforts at quelling uprisings and attacks on civilians by Seminole Indians. Government's efforts to relocate the Seminoles to west of the Mississippi are hindered by 7 years of war.

1838 – The *Caroline* affair on Navy Island, Canada. After the failure of the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837 favoring Canadian democracy and independence from the British Empire, William Lyon Mackenzie and his rebels fled to Navy Island where they declared the Republic of Canada. American sympathizers sent supplies on the SS *Caroline*, which was intercepted by the British and set ablaze, after killing one American. It was falsely reported that dozens of Americans were killed as they were trapped on board, and American forces retaliated by burning a British steamer while it was in U.S. waters.

1838–39 – Sumatra (Indonesia). December 24, 1838, to January 4, 1839. A naval force landed to punish natives of the towns of Quallah Battoo and Muckie (Mukki) for depredations on American shipping.^[RL30172]

1840–1849[edit]

1840 – Fiji Islands. July. Naval forces landed to punish natives for attacking American exploring and surveying parties.^[RL30172]

1841 – McKean Island (Drummond Island/Taputeneia), Gilbert Islands (Kingsmill Group), Pacific Ocean. A naval party landed to avenge the murder of a seaman by the natives.^[RL30172]

1841 – Samoa. February 24. A naval party landed and burned towns after the murder of an American seaman on Upolu.^[RL30172]

1842 – Mexico. Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, in command of a squadron long cruising off California, occupied Monterey, California, on October 19, believing war had come. He discovered peace, withdrew, and saluted. A similar incident occurred a week later at San Diego.^[RL30172]

1843 – China. Sailors and marines from the St. Louis were landed after a clash between Americans and Chinese at the trading post in Canton.^[RL30172]

1843 – Africa. November 29 to December 16. Four United States vessels demonstrated and landed various parties (one of 200 marines and sailors) to discourage piracy and the slave trade along the Ivory Coast, and to punish attacks by the natives on American seamen and shipping.^[RL30172]

1844 – Mexico. President Tyler deployed U.S. forces to protect Texas against Mexico, pending Senate approval of a treaty of annexation. (Later rejected.) He defended his action against a Senate resolution of inquiry.^[RL30172]

1846–48 – **Mexican-American War** On May 13, 1846, the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with Mexico. After the annexation of Texas in 1845, the United States and Mexico failed to resolve a boundary dispute and President Polk said that it was necessary to deploy forces in Mexico to meet a threatened invasion.

The war ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848. The Treaty gave the U.S. undisputed control of Texas, established the U.S.-Mexican border of the Rio Grande, and ceded to the United States the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In return, Mexico received US \$18,250,000[34] (\$459,127,885 today) — less than half the amount the U.S. had attempted to offer Mexico for the land before the opening of hostilities.^[RL30172]

1849 – Smyrna (Izmir, Turkey). In July a naval force gained release of an American seized by Austrian officials.^[RL30172]

1850–1859[edit]

1851 – Ottoman Empire. After a massacre of foreigners (including Americans) at Jaffa in January, a demonstration by the Mediterranean Squadron was ordered along the Turkish (Levantine) coast.^[RL30172]

1851 – Johanna Island (modern Anjouan, east of Africa). August. Forces from the U.S. sloop-of-war *Dale* exacted redress for the unlawful imprisonment of the captain of an American whaling brig.^[RL30172]

1852–53 – Argentina. February 3 to 12, 1852; September 17, 1852 to April 1853. Marines were landed and maintained in Buenos Aires to protect American interests during a revolution.^[RL30172]

1853 – Nicaragua. March 11 to 13. US forces landed to protect American lives and interests during political disturbances.^[RL30172]

1853–54 – Japan. Commodore Matthew Perry and his expedition made a display of force leading to the “opening of Japan.”^[RL30172]

1853–54 – Ryūkyū and Bonin Islands (Japan). Commodore Matthew Perry on three visits before going to Japan and while waiting for a reply from Japan made a naval demonstration, landing marines twice, and secured a coaling concession from the ruler of Naha on Okinawa; he also demonstrated in the Bonin Islands with the purpose of securing facilities for commerce.^[RL30172]

1854 – China. April 4 to June 15 to 17. American and English ships landed forces to protect American interests in and near Shanghai during Chinese civil strife.^[RL30172]

1854 – Nicaragua. July 9 to 15. Naval forces bombarded and burned San Juan del Norte (Greytown) to avenge an insult to the American Minister to Nicaragua.^[RL30172]

1855 – China. May 19 to 21. U.S. forces protected American interests in Shanghai and, from August 3 to 5 fought pirates near Hong Kong.^[RL30172]

1855 – Fiji Islands. September 12 to November 4. An American naval force landed to seek reparations for attacks on American residents and seamen.^[RL30172]

1855 – Uruguay. November 25 to 29. United States and European naval forces landed to protect American interests during an attempted revolution in Montevideo.^[RL30172]

1856 – Panama, Republic of New Grenada. September 19 to 22. U.S. forces landed to protect American interests during an insurrection.^[RL30172]

1856 – China. October 22 to December 6. U.S. forces landed to protect American interests at Canton during hostilities between the British and the Chinese, and to avenge an assault upon an unarmed boat displaying the United States flag.^[RL30172]

1857–58 – Utah War. The Utah War was a dispute between Mormon settlers in Utah Territory and the United States federal government. The Mormons and Washington each sought control over the government of the territory, with the national government victorious. The confrontation between the Mormon militia and the U.S. Army involved some destruction of property, but no actual battles between the contending military forces.

1857 – Nicaragua. April to May, November to December. In May Commander Charles Henry Davis of the United States Navy, with some marines, received the surrender of William Walker, self-proclaimed president of Nicaragua, who was losing control of the country to forces financed by his former business partner, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and protected his men from the retaliation of native allies who had been fighting Walker. In November and December of the same year United States vessels USS *Saratoga*, USS *Wabash*, and Fulton opposed another attempt of William Walker on Nicaragua. Commodore Hiram Paulding's act of landing marines and compelling the removal of Walker to the United States, was tacitly disavowed by Secretary of State Lewis Cass, and Paulding was forced into retirement.^[RL30172]

1858 – Uruguay. January 2 to 27. Forces from two United States warships landed to protect American property during a revolution in Montevideo.^[RL30172]

1858 – Fiji Islands. October 6 to 16. A marine expedition with the USS *Vandalia* killed 14 natives and burned 115 huts in retaliation for the murder of two American citizens at Waya.^[RL30172] ^[Vandalia 1] ^[Vandalia 2]

1858–59 – Ottoman Empire. The Secretary of State requested a display of naval force along the Levant after a massacre of Americans at Jaffa and mistreatment elsewhere “to remind the authorities (of the Ottoman Empire) of the power of the United States.”^[RL30172]

1859 – Paraguay. Congress authorized a naval squadron to seek redress for an attack on a naval vessel in the Paraná River during 1855. Apologies were made after a large display of force.^[RL30172]

1859 – Mexico. Two hundred United States soldiers crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of the Mexican nationalist Juan Cortina.^[RL30172] ^[1859 Mexico]

1859 – China. July 31 to August 2. A naval force landed to protect American interests in Shanghai.^[RL30172]

1860–1869[edit]

1860 – Angola, Portuguese West Africa. March 1. American residents at Kissemo called upon American and British ships to protect lives and property during problems with natives.^[RL30172]

1860 – Colombia, Bay of Panama. September 27 to October 8. Naval forces landed to protect American interests during a revolution.^[RL30172]

1861–65 – **American Civil War** A major war between the United States (the Union) and eleven Southern states which declared that they had a right to secession and formed the Confederate States of America.

1863 – Japan. July 16. Naval battle of Shimonoseki. The USS *Wyoming* retaliated against a firing on the American vessel Pembroke at Shimonoseki.^[RL30172]

1864 – Japan. July 14 to August 3. Naval forces protected the United States Minister to Japan when he visited Yedo to negotiate concerning some American claims against Japan, and to make his negotiations easier by impressing the Japanese with American power.^[RL30172]

1864 – Japan. September 4 to 14. Naval forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands compelled Japan and the Prince of Nagato in particular to permit the Straits of Shimonoseki to be used by foreign shipping in accordance with treaties already signed.^[RL30172]

1865 – Panama. March 9 and 10. US forces protected the lives and property of

American residents during a revolution.^[RL30172]

1865–77 Southern United States – Reconstruction following the American Civil War. The South is divided into five Union occupation districts under the Reconstruction Act.

1866 – Mexico. To protect American residents, General Sedgwick and 100 men in November obtained surrender of Matamoros, on the border state of Tamaulipas. After three days he was ordered by US Government to withdraw. His act was repudiated by the President.^[RL30172]

1866 – China. June 20 to July 7. US forces punished an assault on the American consul at Newchwang.^[RL30172]

1867 – Nicaragua. Marines occupied Managua and Leon.

1867 – Formosa (island of Taiwan) June 13. A naval force landed and burned a number of huts to punish the murder of the crew of a wrecked American vessel.

1868 – Japan (Osaka, Hiolo, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Negata). – February 4 to 8, April 4 to May 12, June 12 and 13. US forces were landed to protect American interests during a civil war (Boshin War) in Japan.^[RL30172]

1868 – Uruguay. February 7 and 8, 19 to 26. US forces protected foreign residents and the customhouse during an insurrection at Montevideo.^[RL30172]

1868 – Colombia. April. US forces protected passengers and treasure in transit at Aspinwall during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the President of Colombia.^[RL30172]

1870–1879[edit]

1870 – Battle of Boca Teacapan. June 17 and 18. US forces destroyed the pirate ship *Forward*, which had been run aground about 40 miles up the Rio Tecapan in Mexico.^[RL30172]

1870 – Kingdom of Hawaii. September 21. US forces placed the American flag at half-mast upon the death of Queen Kalama, when the American consul at Honolulu would not assume responsibility for so doing.^[RL30172]

1871 – Korea. Shimmyangyo. June 10 to 12. A US naval force attacked and captured five forts to force stalled negotiations on trade agreements and to punish natives for depredations on Americans, particularly for executing the crew of the General Sherman and burning the schooner (which in turn happened because the crew had stolen food and kidnapped a Korean official), and for later firing on other American small boats taking soundings up the Salee River.^[RL30172]

1873 – Colombia (Bay of Panama). May 7 to 22, September 23 to October 9. U.S. forces protected American interests during hostilities between local groups over control of the government of the State of Panama.^[RL30172]

1873–96 – Mexico. United States troops crossed the Mexican border repeatedly in pursuit of cattle thieves and other brigands.^[RL30172]

1874 – Honolulu Courthouse Riot. February 12 to 20. Detachments from American vessels were landed to protect the interests of Americans living in the Kingdom of Hawaii during the coronation of a new king.^[RL30172]

1876 – Mexico. May 18. An American force was landed to police the town of Matamoros, Mexico, temporarily while it was without other government.^[RL30172]

1878 – Lincoln County, New Mexico. July 15 - July 19. During the Battle of Lincoln (1878) (part of the Lincoln County War) 150 cavalry-men arrived from Fort Stanton, under the command of Lieutenant George Smith (later Colonel Nathan Dudley) to assist the Murphy-Dolan faction in attacking the Lincoln County Regulators vigilante group. 5 dead, 8-28 wounded

1880–1889[edit]

1882 – Egyptian Expedition. July 14 to 18. American forces landed to protect American interests during warfare between British and Egyptians and looting of the city of Alexandria by Arabs.^[RL30172]

1885 – Panama (Colón). January 18 and 19. US forces were used to guard the valuables in transit over the Panama Railroad, and the safes and vaults of the company during revolutionary activity. In March, April, and May in the cities of Colón and Panama, the forces helped reestablish freedom of transit during revolutionary activity (see Burning of Colón).^[RL30172]

1888 – Korea. June. A naval force was sent ashore to protect American residents in Seoul during unsettled political conditions, when an outbreak of the populace was expected.^[RL30172]

1888 – Haiti. December 20. A display of force persuaded the Haitian Government to give up an American steamer which had been seized on the charge of breach of blockade.^[RL30172]

1888–89 – Samoan crisis; First Samoan Civil War; Second Samoan Civil War. November 14, 1888, to March 20, 1889. US forces were landed to protect American citizens and the consulate during a native civil war.^[RL30172]

1889 – Kingdom of Hawaii. July 30 and 31. US forces at Honolulu protected the interests of Americans living in Hawaii during an American led revolution.^[RL30172]

1890–1899[edit]

1890 – Argentina. A naval party landed to protect US consulate and legation in Buenos Aires.^[RL30172]

1890 – South Dakota. December 29. Soldiers of the US Army 7th Cavalry killed 178 Sioux Amerindians following an incident over a disarmament-inspection at a Lakota Sioux encampment near Wounded Knee Creek. 89 other Amerinds were injured, 150 were reported missing; Army casualties were 25 killed, 39 wounded.^[citation needed]

1891 – Haiti. US forces sought to protect American lives and property on Navassa Island.^[RL30172]

1891 – Bering Sea Anti-Poaching Operations. July 2 to October 5. Naval forces sought to stop seal poaching.^[RL30172]

1891 – Itata Incident. US and European naval forces intercepted and detained a shipment of arms sent to the Congressionalist forces in the Chilean Civil War.

1891 – Chile. August 28 to 30. US forces protected the American consulate and the women and children who had taken refuge in it during a revolution in Valparaiso.^[RL30172]

1892 – Homestead strike, On July 6. Striking miners attack Pinkerton National Detective Agency agents attempting to break the strike by bringing non-union workers to the mine. 6,000 Pennsylvania state militiamen sent to reinstate law and order. 16 dead, 27-47 wounded

1892 – Wyoming. April 11 to April 13. U.S. Cavalry sent to breakup a gun battle at the TA Ranch. Johnson County War

1893 – Overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. January 16 to April 1. Marines landed in Hawaii, ostensibly to protect American lives and property, but many believed actually to promote a provisional government under Sanford B. Dole. This action was disavowed by President Cleveland, and eventually the United States apologized in 1993.^[RL30172]

1894 – Rio de Janeiro Affair. January. A display of naval force sought to protect American commerce and shipping at Rio de Janeiro during a Brazilian civil war.^[RL30172]

1894 – Nicaragua. July 6 to August 7. US forces sought to protect American interests at Bluefields following a revolution.^[RL30172]

1894–95 – China. Marines were

VETERANS TRIBUTE 2013

Deployments continued from page 7

guard was maintained in Peking, and was strengthened at times as trouble threatened.^[RL30172]

1901 – Colombia (State of Panama). November 20 to December 4. (See: Separation of Panama from Colombia) US forces protected American property on the Isthmus and kept transit lines open during serious revolutionary disturbances.^[RL30172]

1902 – Colombia. – April 16 to 23. US forces protected American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.^[RL30172]

1902 – Colombia (State of Panama). September 17 to November 18. The United States placed armed guards on all trains crossing the Isthmus to keep the railroad line open, and stationed ships on both sides of Panama to prevent the landing of Colombian troops.^[RL30172]

1903 – Honduras. March 23 to 30 or 31. US forces protected the American consulate and the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortes during a period of revolutionary activity.^[RL30172]

1903 – Dominican Republic. March 30 to April 21. A detachment of marines was landed to protect American interests in the city of Santo Domingo during a revolutionary outbreak.^[RL30172]

1903 – Syria. September 7 to 12. US forces protected the American consulate in Beirut when a local Muslim uprising was feared.^[RL30172]

1903-04 – Abyssinia (Ethiopia). Twenty-five Marines were sent to Abyssinia to protect the US Consul General while he negotiated a treaty.^[RL30172]

1903-14 – Panama. US forces sought to protect American interests and lives during and following the revolution for independence from Colombia over construction of the Isthmian Canal. With brief intermissions, United States Marines were stationed on the Isthmus from November 4, 1903, to January 21, 1914 to guard American interests.^[RL30172]

1904 – Dominican Republic. January 2 to February 11. American and British naval forces established an area in which no fighting would be allowed and protected American interests in Puerto Plata and Sosua and Santo Domingo City during revolutionary fighting.^[RL30172]

1904 – Tangier, Morocco. “We want either Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead.” A squadron demonstrated to force release of a kidnapped American. Marines were landed to protect the consul general.^[RL30172]

1904 – Panama. November 17 to 24. U.S. forces protected American lives and property at Ancon at the time of a threatened insurrection.^[RL30172]

1904-05 – Korea. January 5, 1904, to November 11, 1905. A guard of Marines was sent to protect the American legation in Seoul during the Russo-Japanese War.^[RL30172]

1906-09 – Cuba. September 1906 to January 23, 1909. US forces sought to protect interests and re-establish a government after revolutionary activity.^[RL30172]

1907 – Honduras. March 18 to June 8. To protect American interests during a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, troops were stationed in Trujillo, Ceiba, Puerto Cortes, San Pedro Sula, Laguna and Choloma.^[RL30172]

1910-1919[edit]

1910 – Nicaragua. May 19 to September 4, 1910. Occupation of Nicaragua U.S. forces protected American interests at Bluefields.^[RL30172]

1911 – Honduras. January 26. American naval detachments were landed to protect American lives and interests during a civil war in Honduras.^[RL30172]

1911 – China. As the Tongmenghui-led Xinhai Revolution approached, in October an ensign and 10 men tried to enter Wuchang to rescue missionaries but retired on being warned away, and a small landing force guarded American private property and consulate at Hankow. Marines were deployed in November to guard the cable stations at Shanghai; landing forces were sent for protection in Nanking, Chinkiang, Taku and elsewhere.^[RL30172]

1912 – Honduras. A small force landed to prevent seizure by the government of an American-owned railroad at Puerto Cortes. The forces were withdrawn after the United States disapproved the action.^[RL30172]

1912 – Panama. Troops, on request of both political parties, supervised elections outside the Panama Canal Zone.^[RL30172]

1912 – Cuba. June 5 to August 5. U.S. forces protected American interests in the province of Oriente and in Havana.^[RL30172]

1912 – China. August 24 to 26, on Kentucky Island, and August 26 to 30 at Camp Nicholson. U.S. forces protected Americans and American interests during the Xinhai Revolution.^[RL30172]

1912 – Turkey. November 18 to December 3. U.S. forces guarded the American legation at Constantinople during the First Balkan War.^[RL30172]

1912-25 – Nicaragua. August to November 1912. U.S. forces protected American interests during an attempted revolution. A small force, serving as a legation guard and seeking to promote peace and stability, remained until August 5, 1925.^[RL30172]

1912-41 – China. The disorders which began with the overthrow of the dynasty during Kuomintang rebellion in 1912, which were redirected by the invasion of China by Japan, led to demonstrations and landing parties for the protection of U.S. interests in China continuously and at many points from 1912 on to 1941. The guard at Peking and along the route to the sea was maintained until 1941. In 1927, the United States had 5,670 troops ashore in China and 44 naval vessels in its waters. In 1933 the United States had 3,027 armed men ashore. The protective action was generally based on treaties with China concluded from 1858 to 1901.^[RL30172]

1913 – Mexico. September 5 to 7. A few marines landed at Ciaris Estero to aid in evacuating American citizens and others from the Yaqui Valley, made dangerous for foreigners by civil strife.^[RL30172]

1914 – Haiti. January 29 to February 9, February 20 and 21, October 19. Intermittently U.S. naval forces protected American nationals in a time of rioting and revolution.^[RL30172] The specific order from the Secretary of the Navy to the invasion commander, Admiral William Deville Bundy, was to “protect American and foreign” interests.^[citation needed]

1914 – Dominican Republic. June and July. During a revolutionary movement, United States naval forces by gunfire stopped the bombardment of Puerto Plata, and by threat of force maintained Santo Domingo City as a neutral zone.^[RL30172]

1914-17 – Mexico. Tampico Affair led to Occupation of Veracruz, Mexico. Undeclared Mexican-American hostilities followed the Tampico Affair and Villa's raids. *Also Pancho Villa Expedition* – an abortive military operation conducted by the United States Army against the military forces of Francisco “Pancho” Villa from 1916 to 1917 and included capture of Vera Cruz. On March 19, 1915 on orders from President Woodrow Wilson, and with tacit consent by Venustiano Carranza General John J. Pershing led an invasion force of 10,000 men into Mexico to capture Villa.^[RL30172]

1915-34 – Haiti. July 28, 1915, to August 15, 1934. United States occupation of Haiti 1915-1934 US forces maintained order during a period of chronic political instability.^[RL30172] During the initial entrance into Haiti, the specific order from the Secretary of the Navy to the invasion commander, Admiral William Deville Bundy, was to “protect American and foreign” interests.^[citation needed]

1916 – China. American forces landed to quell a riot taking place on American property in Nanking.^[RL30172]

1916-24 – Dominican Republic. May 1916 to September 1924. Occupation of the Dominican Republic American naval forces maintained order during a period of chronic and threatened insurrection.^[RL30172]

1917 – China. American troops were landed at Chungking to protect American lives during a political crisis.^[RL30172]

1917-18 – World War I. On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war with Germany and on December 7, 1917, with Austria-Hungary. Entrance of the United States into the war was precipitated by Germany's submarine warfare against neutral shipping and the Zimmermann Telegram.^[RL30172]

1917-22 – Cuba. U.S. forces protected American interests during insurrection and subsequent unsettled conditions. Most of the United States armed forces left Cuba by August 1919, but two companies remained at Camaguey until February 1922.^[RL30172]

1918-19 – Mexico. After withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, U.S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits at least three times in 1918 and six times in 1919. In August 1918 American and Mexican troops fought at Nogales, The Battle of Ambos Nogales. The incident began when German spies plotted an attack with Mexican soldiers on Nogales Arizona. The fighting began when a Mexican officer shot and killed a U.S. soldier on American soil. A full scale battle then ensued, ending with a Mexican surrender.^[RL30172]

1918-20 – Panama. U.S. forces were used for police duty according to treaty stipulations, at Chiriqui, during election disturbances and subsequent unrest.^[RL30172]

1918-20 – Russian SFSR. Marines were landed at and near Vladivostok in June and July to protect the American consulate and other points in the fighting between the Bolshevik troops and the Czech Army which had traversed Siberia from the western front. A joint proclamation of emergency government and neutrality was issued by the American, Japanese, British, French, and Czech commanders in July. In August 7,000 men were landed in Vladivostok and remained until January 1920, as part of an allied occupation force. In September 1918, 5,000 American troops joined the allied intervention force at Archangel and remained until June 1919. These operations were in response to the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and were partly supported by Czarist or Kerensky elements.^[RL30172] For details, see the *American Expeditionary Force Siberia and the American Expeditionary Force North Russia*.

1919 – Dalmatia (Croatia). U.S. forces were landed at Trau at the request of Italian authorities to police order between the Italians and Serbs.^[RL30172]

1919 – Turkey. Marines from the USS *Arizona* were landed to guard the U.S. Consulate during the Greek occupation of Constantinople.^[RL30172]

1919 – Honduras. September 8 to 12. A landing force was sent ashore to maintain order in a neutral zone during an attempted revolution.^[RL30172]

1920-1929[edit]

1920 – China. March 14. A landing force was sent ashore for a few hours to protect lives during a disturbance at Kiukiang.^[RL30172]

1920 – Guatemala. April 9 to 27. U.S. forces protected the American Legation and other American interests, such as the cable station, during a period of fighting between Unionists and the Government of Guatemala.^[RL30172]

1920-22 – Russia (Siberia). February 16, 1920, to November 19, 1922. A Marine guard was sent to protect the United States radio station and property on Russian

Island, Bay of Vladivostok.^[RL30172]

1921 – Panama and Costa Rica. American naval squadrons demonstrated in April on both sides of the Isthmus to prevent war between the two countries over a boundary dispute.^[RL30172]

1922 – Turkey. September and October. A landing force was sent ashore with consent of both Greek and Turkish authorities, to protect American lives and property when the Turkish nationalists entered Izmir (Smyrna).^[RL30172]

1922-23 – China. April 1922 to November 1923. Marines were landed five times to protect Americans during periods of unrest.^[RL30172]

1924 – Honduras. February 28 to March 31, September 10 to 15. U.S. forces protected American lives and interests during election hostilities.^[RL30172]

1924 – China. – September. Marines were landed to protect Americans and other foreigners in Shanghai during Chinese factional hostilities.^[RL30172]

1925 – China. January 15 to August 29. Fighting of Chinese factions accompanied by riots and demonstrations in Shanghai brought the landing of American forces to protect lives and property in the International Settlement.^[RL30172]

1925 – Honduras. April 19 to 21. U.S. forces protected foreigners at La Ceiba during a political upheaval.^[RL30172]

1925 – Panama. October 12 to 23. Strikes and rent riots led to the landing of about 600 American troops to keep order and protect American interests.^[RL30172]

1926-33 – Nicaragua. May 7 to June 5, 1926, and August 27, 1926, to January 3, 1933. The coup d'état of General Chamorro aroused revolutionary activities leading to the landing of American marines to protect the interests of the United States. United States forces came and went intermittently until January 3, 1933.^[RL30172]

1926 – China. August and September. The Nationalist attack on Hankow brought the landing of American naval forces to protect American citizens. A small guard was maintained at the consulate general even after September 16, when the rest of the forces were withdrawn. Likewise, when Nationalist forces captured Kiukiang, naval forces were landed for the protection of foreigners November 4 to 6.^[RL30172]

1927 – China. February. Fighting at Shanghai caused American naval forces and Marines to be increased. In March, a naval guard was stationed at American consulate at Nanking after Nationalist forces captured the city. American and British destroyers later used shell fire to protect Americans and other foreigners. Subsequently additional forces of Marines and naval forces were stationed in the vicinity of Shanghai and Tientsin.^[RL30172]

1930-1939[edit]

1932 – China. American forces were landed to protect American interests during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.^[RL30172]

1932 – United States. “Bonus Army” of 17,000 WWI veterans plus 20,000 family cleared from Washington and then Anacostia flats “Hooverville” by 3rd Cavalry and 12th Infantry Regiments under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, July 28.

1933 – Cuba. During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.^[RL30172]

1934 – China. Marines landed at Foochow to protect the American Consulate.^[RL30172]

1940-1944[edit]

1940 – Newfoundland, Bermuda, St. Lucia, – Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and British Guiana. Troops were sent to guard air and naval bases obtained under lease by negotiation with the United Kingdom. These were sometimes called lend-lease bases but were under the Destroyers for Bases Agreement.^[RL30172]

1941 – Greenland. Greenland was taken under protection of the United States in April.^[RL30172]

1941 – Netherlands (Dutch Guiana). In November, the President ordered American troops to occupy Dutch Guiana, but by agreement with the Netherlands government in exile, Brazil cooperated to protect aluminum ore supply from the bauxite mines in Suriname.^[RL30172]

1941 – Iceland. Iceland was taken under the protection of the United States, with consent of its government replacing British troops, for strategic reasons.^[RL30172]

1941 – Germany. Sometime in the spring, the President ordered the Navy to patrol ship lanes to Europe. By July, U.S. warships were convoying and by September were attacking German submarines. In November, in response to the October 31, 1941 sinking of the USS *Reuben James*, the Neutrality Act was partly repealed to protect U.S. military aid to Britain.^[RL30172]

1941-45 – World War II. On December 7, 1941, the United States declared war with Japan in response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Germany declared war against the United States.^[RL30172]

1945-1949[edit]

1945 – China. In October 50,000 U.S. Marines were sent to North China to assist Chinese Nationalist authorities in disarming and repatriating the Japanese in China and in controlling ports, railroads, and airfields. This was in addition to approximately 60,000 U.S. forces remaining in China at the end of World War II.^[RL30172]

1945-49 – Occupation of part of Germany.

1945-55 – Occupation of part of Austria.

1945-52 – Occupation of Japan.

1944-46 – Temporary reoccupation of the Philippines during World War II and in preparation for previously scheduled independence.^[citation needed]

1945-47 – U.S. Marines garrisoned in mainland China to oversee the removal of Soviet and Japanese forces after World War II.^[P]

1945-49 – Post-World War II occupation of South Korea; North Korean insurgency in Republic of Korea^[4]

1946 – Trieste (Italy). President Truman ordered the increase of US troops along the zonal occupation line and the reinforcement of air forces in northern Italy after Yugoslav forces shot down an unarmed US Army transport plane flying over Venezia Giulia.^[citation needed] Earlier U.S. naval units had been sent to the scene.^[RL30172] Later the Free Territory of Trieste, Zone A.

1947 – Greece. U.S. Marines land in Athens and assist in the re-establishment of monarchy and the arrest of Greek Communists.

1948 – Jerusalem (British Mandate). A Marine consular guard was sent to Jerusalem to protect the U.S. Consul General.^[RL30172]

1948 – Berlin. Berlin Airlift After the Soviet Union established a land blockade of the U.S., British, and French sectors of Berlin on June 24, 1948, the United States and its allies airlifted supplies to Berlin until after the blockade was lifted in May 1949.^[RL30172]

1948-49 – China. Marines were dispatched to Nanking to protect the American Embassy when the city fell to Communist troops, and to Shanghai to aid in the protection and evacuation of Americans.^[RL30172]

1950-1959[edit]

1950-53 – Korean War. The United States responded to North Korean invasion of South Korea by going to its assistance, pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions. US forces deployed in Korea exceeded 300,000 during the last year of the conflict. Over 36,600 US military were killed in action.^[RL30172]

1950-55 – Formosa (Taiwan). In June 1950 at the beginning of the Korean War, President Truman ordered the U.S. Seventh Fleet to prevent Chinese Communist attacks upon Formosa and Chinese Nationalist operations against mainland China.^[RL30172]

1954-55 – China. Naval units evacuated U.S. civilians and military personnel from the Tachen Islands.^[RL30172]

1955-64 – Vietnam. First military advisors sent to Vietnam on 12 Feb 1955. By 1964, US troop levels had grown to 21,000. On 7 August 1964, US Congress approved Gulf of Tonkin resolution affirming “All necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States. . . to prevent further aggression. . . (and) assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asian Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO) requesting assistance. . .”^[Vietnam timeline]

1956 – Egypt. A marine battalion evacuated US nationals and other persons from Alexandria during the Suez crisis.^[RL30172]

1958 – Lebanon. Lebanon crisis of 1958 Marines were landed in Lebanon at the invitation of President Camille Chamoun to help protect against threatened insurrection supported from the outside. The President's action was supported by a Congressional resolution passed in 1957 that authorized such actions in that area of the world.^[RL30172]

1959-60 – The Caribbean. Second Marine Ground Task Force was deployed to protect U.S. nationals following the Cuban revolution.^[RL30172]

1959-75 – Vietnam War. U.S. military advisers had been in South Vietnam for a decade, and their numbers had been increased as the military position of the Saigon government became weaker. After citing what he falsely termed were attacks on U.S. destroyers, in what came to be known as the Gulf of Tonkin incident, President Johnson asked in August 1964 for a resolution expressing U.S. determination to support “freedom and protect peace in Southeast Asia.” Congress responded with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, giving President Johnson authorization, without a formal declaration of war by Congress, for the use of conventional military force in Southeast Asia. Following this resolution, and following a communist attack on a U.S. installation in central Vietnam, the United States escalated its participation in the war to a peak of 543,000 military personnel by April 1969.^[RL30172]

1960-1969[edit]

1962 – Thailand. The Third Marine Expeditionary Unit landed on May 17, 1962 to support that country during the threat of Communist pressure from outside; by July 30, the 5,000 marines had been withdrawn.^[RL30172]

1962 – Cuba. Cuban Missile Crisis On October 22, President Kennedy instituted a “quarantine” on the shipment of offensive missiles to Cuba from the Soviet Union. He also warned Soviet Union that the launching of any missile from Cuba against nations in the Western Hemisphere would bring about U.S. nuclear retaliation on the Soviet Union. A negotiated settlement was achieved in a few days.^[RL30172]

1962-75 – Laos. From October 1962 until 1975, the United States played an

Deployments continued on page 9

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Arnold Gratton enjoyed serving his country

Mid November in Huntington and Arnold Gratton has been busy around his yard getting Christmas decorations set out for his wife Jan. "She loves Christmas." He says. A smile crosses his face.

The gentle eighty-one year old Gratton is proud to show visitors around their home decked out for the holiday. A fire radiates from a pellet stove in the corner of the family room. Arnold settles in to tell his story.

Gratton was born in 1932 when his parents, Adeline and Remi Gratton, lived in Westford, VT. "I was number 13." He says, again the quick smile just in his eyes this time. Arnold's oldest sister, Loretta Beaupre, is now ninety-nine. His father was a farmer who died when Arnold was nine. The family moved to Winooski where his mother had purchased a home and he graduated from Winooski High School.

"When I was about 18, I joined the Marine Reserves stationed in Burlington, VT." Arnold remembered. "But when my unit was activated they classified me 4F." But Arnold goes on to say that the Army came along and drafted him.

Gratton was stationed at Fort Eustis in VA where he trained to become a steam locomotive repair man. Fort Eustis was the home of the Army's Transportation Corp.

In 1953 Gratton was sent to Taegu, Korea during the Korean War time. "I was in a small building, there were three of us. I worked second shift." Arnold explained. His tour in Korea lasted just under a year when the truce was signed Gratton returned to the states for discharge. It had been a two year draft hitch and he mustered out through Fort Dix, NJ. But he continued in military service by joining the active reserves at Fort Ethan Allen.

Gratton got a job with General Electric on Lake Side Ave. in Burlington. Life changed when he was doing some painting at Bill's Café in Winooski. There he met his wife Jan, who was waiting tables. They dated for a year and were married December 1, 1956.

"We wanted to be married in November." Gratton said. But his mother was against any celebrations in November; the month of the dead. They were blessed with twin boys, Randy and Ronny in August of 1957.

One morning Gratton went to G.E. to work as usual. The boss met him at the door, "Pick up your tools and turn them in." he said. The government had withdrawn a contract.

Arnold had a wife and two children to feed, as he saw it he had only two choices – farming or the Army. He asked Jan what she preferred; she chose the army.

Gratton reentered the Army carrying the rank of E-6 and was sent to Fort Dix, NJ until he received orders to go to Fort Eustis again where he worked repairing steam locomotives. During the 14 years there they had two girls – Terri and Lori.

Arnold was transferred to Kaiserslautern, Germany where Janice and the children joined him two-three months later. He worked as an engineer for the diesel locomotives at a cold food storage plant. "Kaiserslautern was my favorite deployment." Arnold says. He enjoyed going to the Germany train yard to haul trains back to the cooler house. The food was shipped daily by truck to mess halls. They spent 4 years there.

Gratton and his family rotated back stateside where he was sent to a boat unit for schooling. The family resided in Denbigh, VA for two years before returning to Nuremberg, Germany where he was retained as a personnel sergeant at Nuremberg Hospital. They lived in Furth for the next three years.

Gratton smiles as he looks at a photograph of him receiving his E-7 rank. "I got a page to see the base commander," Arnold explained. "I thought I was on my way to a butt chewing." But to his surprise there was a two star general to present him his promotion.

That tour ended in 1977, Janice and the children moved back to Vermont and while Gratton finished his Army career at the U.S. Army Chaplin School at Ft. Wadsworth, NY. "I traveled from Staten Island to Vermont every weekend." He said. He decided he was ready to retire and did so in March of 1978 after 27 years of dedicated service.

Gratton returned to G.E. where he spent another 15 years before



There are many moments to remember and to be proud of in Arnold Gratton's life: when he married Janice, posing in his uniform, getting his E-7 stripes but nothing moved him as much as receiving a medal and recognition from the Korean people at a recent ceremony right here in Vermont.

retiring again. Today Arnold and Janice live in Huntington, VT next door to their daughter Lori and her family. The Grattons spend their time doing volunteer work for senior citizens in Chittenden County. Arnold cooks the eggs at St. Jude's Catholic Church's breakfasts and volunteer for other church projects.

Arnold is a collector of beer stein and has an amazing collection. He says, "Plowing snow is my hobby." A quiet chuckle can be heard. "I use to look forward to plowing." He states but goes on to say that not so much this year.

Arnold and Jan Gratton can be found helping at the Huntington Senior Meals and the one at St. Jude's or riding the senior bus. Drive by their house and see the Christmas decoration adorning the lawn. Santa's laundry featuring his red flannels is there for everyone to see.

Arnold and Jan have four children, eight grandchildren and four great-grand sons.

Christopher Riani graduated from Air National Guards

Air National Guard Airman 1st Class Christopher T. Riani graduated from basic military training at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland, San Antonio, Texas in March, 2013. The airman completed an intensive, eight-week program that included training in military discipline and studies, Air Force core values, physical fitness, and basic warfare principles and skills. Riani earned distinction as an honor graduate.

Airman Riani continued his technical training in communications and computer systems with the 81st Training Wing at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi. Airman Riani is currently serving with the 158th Fighter Wing of the Vermont Air National Guard. He is the son of Richard and Judith Riani of Jericho.

The airman is a 2006 graduate of Mount Mansfield Union High School, Jericho.



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important role in military support of anti-Communist forces in Laos.^[RL30172]

1964 – Congo (Zaire). The United States sent four transport planes to provide airlift for Congolese troops during a rebellion and to transport Belgian paratroopers to rescue foreigners.^[RL30172]

1965 – Invasion of Dominican Republic. Operation Power Pack. The United States intervened to protect lives and property during a Dominican revolt and sent 20,000 U.S. troops as fears grew that the revolutionary forces were coming increasingly under Communist control.^[RL30172] A popular rebellion breaks out, promising to reinstall Juan Bosch as the country's elected leader. The revolution is crushed when U.S. Marines land to uphold the military regime by force. The CIA directs everything behind the scenes.

1967 – Israel. The USS *Liberty* incident, whereupon a United States Navy Technical Research Ship was attacked June 8, 1967 by Israeli armed forces, killing 34 and wounding more than 170 U.S. crew members.

1967 – Congo (Zaire). The United States sent three military transport aircraft with crews to provide the Congo central government with logistical support during a revolt.^[RL30172]

1968 – Laos & Cambodia. U.S. starts secret bombing campaign against targets along the Ho Chi Minh trail in the sovereign nations of Cambodia and Laos. The bombings last at least two years. (See Operation Commando Hunt)

1970-1979[edit]

1970 – Cambodian Campaign. U.S. troops were ordered into Cambodia to clean out Communist sanctuaries from which Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacked U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in Vietnam. The object of this attack, which lasted from April 30 to June 30, was to ensure the continuing safe withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam and to assist the program of Vietnamization.^[RL30172]

1972 – North Vietnam - Christmas bombing Operation Linebacker II (not mentioned in RL30172, but an operation leading to peace negotiations). The operation was conducted from 18–29 December 1972. It was a bombing of the cities Hanoi and Haiphong by B-52 bombers.

1973 – Operation Nickel Grass, a strategic airlift operation conducted by the United States to deliver weapons and supplies to Israel during the Yom Kippur War.

1974 – Evacuation from Cyprus. United States naval forces evacuated U.S. civilians during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.^[RL30172]

1975 – Evacuation from Vietnam. Operation Frequent Wind. On April 3, 1975, President Ford reported U.S. naval vessels, helicopters, and Marines had been sent to assist in evacuation of refugees and US nationals from Vietnam.^[RL30172]

1975 – Evacuation from Cambodia. Operation Eagle Pull. On April 12, 1975, President Ford reported that he had ordered U.S. military forces to proceed with the planned evacuation of U.S. citizens from Cambodia.^[RL30172]

1975 – South Vietnam. On April 30, 1975, President Ford reported that a force of 70 evacuation helicopters and 865 Marines had evacuated about 1,400 U.S. citizens and 5,500 third country nationals and South Vietnamese from landing zones in and around the U.S. Embassy, Saigon and Tan Son Nhut Airport.^[RL30172]

1975 – Cambodia. *Mayaguez* Incident. On May 15, 1975, President Ford reported he had ordered military forces to retake the SS *Mayaguez*, a merchant vessel which was seized from Cambodian naval patrol boats in international waters and forced to proceed to a nearby island.^[RL30172]

1976 – Lebanon. On July 22 and 23, 1976, helicopters from five U.S. naval vessels evacuated approximately 250 Americans and Europeans from Lebanon during fighting between Lebanese factions after an overland convoy evacuation had been blocked by hostilities.^[RL30172]

1976 – Korea. Additional forces were sent to Korea after two American soldiers were killed by North Korean soldiers in the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea while cutting down a tree.^[RL30172]

1978 – Zaire (Congo). From May 19 through June 1978, the United States utilized military transport aircraft to provide logistical support to Belgian and French rescue

operations in Zaire.^[RL30172]

1980-1989[edit]

1980 – Iran. Operation Eagle Claw. On April 26, 1980, President Carter reported the use of six U.S. transport planes and eight helicopters in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

1980 – U.S. Army and Air Force units arrive in the Sinai in September as part of "Operation Bright Star". They are there to train with Egyptians armed forces as part of the Camp David peace accords signed in 1979. Elements of the 101st Airborne Division, (1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry) and Air Force MAC (Military Airlift Command) units are in theater for four months and are the first U.S. military forces in the region since World War II.

1981 – El Salvador. After a guerrilla offensive against the government of El Salvador, additional U.S. military advisers were sent to El Salvador, bringing the total to approximately 55, to assist in training government forces in counterinsurgency.^[RL30172]

1981 – Libya. First Gulf of Sidra Incident On August 19, 1981, U.S. planes based on the carrier USS *Nimitz* shot down two Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sidra after one of the Libyan jets had fired a heat-seeking missile. The United States periodically held freedom of navigation exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, claimed by Libya as territorial waters but considered international waters by the United States.^[RL30172]

1982 – Sinai. On March 19, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of military personnel and equipment to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. Participation had been authorized by the Multinational Force and Observers Resolution, Public Law 97-132.^[RL30172]

1982 – Lebanon. Multinational Force in Lebanon. On August 21, 1982, President Reagan reported the dispatch of 800 Marines to serve in the multinational force to assist in the withdrawal of members of the Palestine Liberation Force from Beirut. The Marines left September 20, 1982.^[RL30172]

1982-83 – Lebanon. On September 29, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of 1200 marines to serve in a temporary multinational force to facilitate the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty. On September 29, 1983, Congress passed the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution (P.L. 98-119) authorizing the continued participation for eighteen months.^[RL30172]

1983 – Egypt. After a Libyan plane bombed a city in Sudan on March 18, 1983, and Sudan and Egypt appealed for assistance, the United States dispatched an AWACS electronic surveillance plane to Egypt.^[RL30172]

1983 – Grenada. Operation Urgent Fury. Citing the increased threat of Soviet and Cuban influence and noting the development of an international airport following a coup d'état and alignment with the Soviets and Cuba, the U.S. invades the island nation of Grenada.^[RL30172]

1983-89 – Honduras. In July 1983, the United States undertook a series of exercises in Honduras that some believed might lead to conflict with Nicaragua. On March 25, 1986, unarmed U.S. military helicopters and crewmen ferried Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border to repel Nicaraguan troops.^[RL30172]

1983 – Chad. On August 8, 1983, President Reagan reported the deployment of two AWACS electronic surveillance planes and eight F-15 fighter planes and ground logistical support forces to assist Chad against Libyan and rebel forces.^[RL30172]

1984 – Persian Gulf. On June 5, 1984, Saudi Arabian jet fighter planes, aided by intelligence from a U.S. AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft and fueled by a U.S. KC-10 tanker, shot down two Iranian fighter planes over an area of the Persian Gulf proclaimed as a protected zone for shipping.^[RL30172]

1985 – Italy. On October 10, 1985, U.S. Navy pilots intercepted an Egyptian airliner and forced it to land in Sicily. The airliner was carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* who had killed an American citizen during the hijacking.^[RL30172]

1986 – Libya. Action in the Gulf of Sidra (1986) On March 26, 1986, President Reagan reported on March 24 and 25, U.S. forces, while engaged in freedom of navigation exercises around the Gulf of Sidra, had been attacked by Libyan missiles and the United States had responded with missiles.^[RL30172]

1986 – Libya. Operation El Dorado Canyon. On April 16, 1986, President Reagan reported that U.S. air and naval forces had conducted bombing strikes on terrorist facilities and military installations in the Libyan capitol of Tripoli, claiming that Libyan leader Col. Muammar al-Gaddafi was responsible for a bomb attack at a German disco that killed two U.S. soldiers.^[RL30172]

1986 – Bolivia. U.S. Army personnel and aircraft assisted Bolivia in anti-drug operations.^[RL30172]

1987 – Persian Gulf. USS *Stark* was struck on May 17 by two Exocet antiship missiles fired from an Iraqi F-1 Mirage during the Iran-Iraq War, killing 37 U.S. Navy sailors.

1987 – Persian Gulf. Operation Nimble Archer. Attacks on two Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf by United States Navy forces on October 19. The attack was a response to Iran's October 16, 1987 attack on the MV *Sea Isle City*, a reflagged Kuwaiti oil tanker at anchor off Kuwait, with a Silkwork missile.

1987-88 – Persian Gulf. Operation Earnest Will - After the Iran-Iraq War (the Tanker War phase) resulted in several military incidents in the Persian Gulf, the United States increased U.S. joint military forces operations in the Persian Gulf and adopted a policy of reflagging and escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Persian Gulf to protect them from Iraqi and Iranian attacks. President Reagan reported that U.S. ships had been fired upon or struck mines or taken other military action on September 21 (Iran Ajr), October 8, and October 19, 1987 and April 18 (Operation Praying Mantis), July 3, and July 14, 1988. The United States gradually reduced its forces after a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq on August 20, 1988.^[RL30172] It was the largest naval convoy operation since World War II.^[5]

1987-88 – Persian Gulf. Operation Prime Chance was a United States Special Operations Command operation intended to protect U.S.-flagged oil tankers from Iranian attack during the Iran-Iraq War. The operation took place roughly at the same time as Operation Earnest Will.

1988 – Persian Gulf. Operation Praying Mantis was the April 18, 1988 action waged by U.S. naval forces in retaliation for the Iranian mining of the Persian Gulf and the subsequent damage to an American warship.

1988 – Honduras. Operation Golden Pheasant was an emergency deployment of U.S. troops to Honduras in 1988, as a result of threatening actions by the forces of the (then socialist) Nicaraguans.

1988 – USS *Vincennes* shoot down of Iran Air Flight 655

1988 – Panama. In mid-March and April 1988, during a period of instability in the United States increased pressure on Panamanian head of state General Manuel Noriega to resign, the United States sent 1,000 troops to Panama, to "further safeguard the canal, US lives, property and interests in the area." The forces supplemented 10,000 U.S. military personnel already in the Panama Canal Zone.^[RL30172]

1989 – Libya. Second Gulf of Sidra Incident On January 4, 1989, two U.S. Navy F-14 aircraft based on the USS *John F. Kennedy* shot down two Libyan jet fighters over the Mediterranean Sea about 70 miles north of Libya. The U.S. pilots said the Libyan planes had demonstrated hostile intentions.^[RL30172]

1989 – Panama. On May 11, 1989, in response to General

Noriega's disregard of the results of the Panamanian election, President Bush ordered a brigade-sized force of approximately 1,900 troops to augment the estimated 1,000 U.S. forces already in the area.^[RL30172]

1989 – Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. Andean Initiative in War on Drugs. On September 15, 1989, President Bush announced that military and law enforcement assistance would be sent to help the Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru combat illicit drug producers and traffickers. By mid-September there were 50–100 U.S. military advisers in Colombia in connection with transport and training in the use of military equipment, plus seven Special Forces teams of 2–12 persons to train troops in the three countries.^[RL30172]

1989 – Philippines. Operation Classic Resolve. On December 2, 1989, President Bush reported that on December 1, Air Force fighters from Clark Air Base in Luzon had assisted the Aquino government to repel a coup attempt. In addition, 100 marines were sent from U.S. Naval Base Subic Bay to protect the United States Embassy in Manila.^[RL30172]

1989-90 – Panama. Operation Just Cause. On December 21, 1989, President Bush reported that he had ordered U.S. military forces to Panama to protect the lives of American citizens and bring General Noriega to justice. By February 13, 1990, all the invasion forces had been withdrawn.^[RL30172] Around 200 Panamanian civilians were reported killed. The Panamanian head of state, General Manuel Noriega, was captured and brought to the U.S.

1990-1999[edit]

1990 – Liberia: On August 6, 1990, President Bush reported that a reinforced rifle company had been sent to provide additional security to the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia, and that helicopter teams had evacuated U.S. citizens from Liberia.^[RL30172]

1990 – Saudi Arabia: On August 9, 1990, President Bush reported that he launched Operation Desert Shield by ordering the forward deployment of substantial elements of the U.S. armed forces into the Persian Gulf region to help defend Saudi Arabia after the August 2 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. On November 16, 1990, he reported the continued buildup of the forces to ensure an adequate offensive military option.^[RL30172] American hostages being held in Iran.^[RL30172] Staging point for the troops was primarily Bagram air field.

1991 – Iraq and Kuwait. Operation Desert Storm: On January 16, 1991, in response to the refusal by Iraq to leave Kuwait, U.S. and Coalition aircraft attacked Iraqi forces and military targets in Iraq and Kuwait in conjunction with a coalition of allies and under United Nations Security Council resolutions. In February 24, 1991, U.S.-led United Nation (UN) forces launched a ground offensive that finally drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait within 100 hours. Combat operations ended on February 28, 1991, when President Bush declared a ceasefire.^[RL30172]

1991-1996 – Iraq. Operation Provide Comfort: Delivery of humanitarian relief and military protection for Kurds fleeing their homes in northern Iraq during the 1991 uprising, by a small Allied ground force based in Turkey which began in April 1991.

1991 – Iraq: On May 17, 1991, President Bush stated that the Iraqi repression of the Kurdish people had necessitated a limited introduction of U.S. forces into northern Iraq for emergency relief purposes.^[RL30172]

1991 – Zaire: On September 25–27, 1991, after widespread looting and rioting broke out in Kinshasa, Air Force C-141s transported 100 Belgian troops and equipment into Kinshasa. American planes also carried 300 French troops into the Central African Republic and hauled evacuated American citizens.^[RL30172]

1992 – Sierra Leone. Operation Silver Anvil: Following the April 29 coup that overthrew President Joseph Saidu Momoh, a United States European Command (USEUCOM) Joint Special Operations Task Force evacuated 438 people (including 42 Third Country nationals) on May 3. Two Air Mobility Command (AMC) C-141s flew 136 people from Freetown, Sierra Leone, to the Rhein-Main Air Base in Germany and nine C-130 sorties carried another 302 people to Dakar, Senegal.^[RL30172]

1992-1996 – Bosnia and Herzegovina: Operation Provide Promise was a humanitarian relief operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Yugoslav Wars, from July 2, 1992, to January 9, 1996, which made it the longest running humanitarian airlift in history.^[6]

1992 – Kuwait: On August 3, 1992, the United States began a series of military exercises in Kuwait, following Iraqi refusal to recognize a new border drawn up by the United Nations and refusal to cooperate with UN inspection teams.^[RL30172]

1992-2003 – Iraq. Iraqi no-fly zones: The U.S., United Kingdom, and its Gulf War allies declared and enforced "no-fly zones" over the majority of sovereign Iraqi airspace, prohibiting Iraqi flights in zones in southern Iraq and northern Iraq, and conducting aerial reconnaissance and bombings. Often, Iraqi forces continued throughout a decade by firing on U.S. and British aircraft patrolling no-fly zones.^(See also Operation Northern Watch, Operation Southern Watch)

1992-1995 – Somalia. Operation Restore Hope. Somali Civil War: On December 10, 1992, President Bush reported that he had deployed U.S. armed forces to Somalia in response to a humanitarian crisis and a UN Security Council Resolution in support for UNITAF. The operation came to an end on May 4, 1993. U.S. forces continued to participate in the successor United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II).^(See also Battle of Mogadishu)^[RL30172]

1993-1995 – Bosnia. Operation Deny Flight: On April 12, 1993, in response to a United Nations Security Council passage of Resolution 816, U.S. and NATO enforced the no-fly zone over the Bosnian airspace, prohibited all unauthorized flights and allowed to "take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with [the no-fly zone restrictions]."

1993 – Macedonia: On July 9, 1993, President Clinton reported the deployment of 350 U.S. soldiers to the Republic of Macedonia to participate in the UN Protection Force to help maintain stability in the area of former Yugoslavia.^[RL30172]

1994 – Bosnia. Banja Luka incident: NATO became involved in the first combat situation when NATO U.S. Air Force F-16 jets shot down four of the six Bosnian Serb J-21 Jastreb single-seat light attack jets for violating UN-mandated no-fly zone.

1994-1995 – Haiti. Operation Uphold Democracy: U.S. ships had begun embargo against Haiti. Up to 20,000 U.S. military troops were later deployed to Haiti to restore democratically-elected Haiti President Jean-Bertrand Aristide from a military regime which came into power in 1991 after a major coup.^[RL30172]

1994 – Macedonia: On April 19, 1994, President Clinton reported that the U.S. contingent in Macedonia had been increased by a reinforced company of 200 personnel.^[RL30172]

1995 – Bosnia. Operation Deliberate Force: In August 30, 1995, U.S. and NATO aircraft began a major bombing campaign of Bosnian Serb Army in response to a Bosnian Serb mortar attack on a Sarajevo market that killed 37 people in August 28, 1995. This operation lasted until September 20, 1995. The air campaign along with a combined allied ground force of Muslim and Croatian Army against Serb positions led to a Dayton agreement in December 1995 with the signing of warring factions of the war. As part of Operation Joint Endeavor, U.S. and NATO dispatched the Implementation Force (IFOR) peacekeepers to Bosnia to uphold the Dayton agreement.^[RL30172]

1996 – Liberia. Operation Assured Response: On April 11, 1996, President Clinton reported that on April 9, 1996 due to the "deterioration of the security situation and the resulting threat to American citizens" in Liberia he had ordered U.S. military forces to evacuate from that country "private U.S. citizens and certain third-country nationals who had taken refuge in the U.S. Embassy compound."^[RL30172]

1996 – Central African Republic. Operation Quick Response: On May 23, 1996, President Clinton reported the deployment of U.S. military personnel to Bangui, Central African Republic, to conduct the evacuation from that country of "private U.S. citizens and certain U.S. government employees", and to provide "enhanced security for the American Embassy in Bangui."^[RL30172] United States Marine Corps elements of Joint Task Force Assured Response, responding in nearby Liberia, provided security to the embassy and evacuated 448 people, including between 190 and 208 Americans. The last Marines left Bangui on June 22.

1996 – Kuwait. Operation Desert Strike: American Air Strikes in the north to protect the Kurdish population against the Iraqi Army attacks. U.S. deploys 5,000 soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division at Ft Hood Texas in response to Iraqi attacks on the Kurdish people.^[citation needed]

1996 – Bosnia. Operation Joint Guard: In December 21, 1996, U.S. and NATO established the SFOR peacekeepers to replace the IFOR in enforcing the peace under the Dayton agreement.

1997 – Albania. Operation Silver Wake: On March 13, 1997, U.S. military forces were used to evacuate certain U.S. government employees and private U.S. citizens from Tirana, Albania.^[RL30172]

1997 – Congo and Gabon: On March 27, 1997, President Clinton reported on March 25, 1997, a standby evacuation force of U.S. military personnel had been deployed to Congo and Gabon to provide enhanced security and to be available for any necessary evacuation operation.^[RL30172]

1997 – Sierra Leone: On May 29 and May 30, 1997, U.S. military personnel were deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone, to prepare for and undertake the evacuation of certain U.S. government employees and private U.S. citizens.^[RL30172]

1997 – Cambodia: On July 11, 1997, in an effort to ensure the security of American citizens in Cambodia during a period of domestic conflict there, a Task Force of about 550 U.S. military personnel were deployed at Utapao Air Base in Thailand for possible evacuations.^[RL30172]

1998 – Iraq. Operation Desert Fox: U.S. and British forces conduct a major four-day bombing campaign from December 16–19, 1998 on Iraqi targets.^[RL30172]

1998 – Guinea-Bissau. Operation Shepherd Venture: On June 10, 1998, in response to an army mutiny in Guinea-Bissau endangering the U.S. Embassy, President Clinton deployed a standby evacuation force of U.S. military personnel to Dakar, Senegal, to evacuate from the city of Bissau.^[RL30172]

1998-1999 – Kenya and Tanzania: U.S. military personnel were deployed to Nairobi, Kenya, to coordinate the medical and disaster assistance related to the

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bombing of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.^[RL30172]

1998 – Afghanistan and Sudan. Operation Infinite Reach: On August 20, President Clinton ordered a cruise missile attack against two suspected terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and a suspected chemical factory in Sudan.^[RL30172]

1998 – Liberia: On September 27, 1998, America deployed a stand-by response and evacuation force of 30 U.S. military personnel to increase the security force at the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia. [3] ^[RL30172]

1999-2001 - East Timor: Limited number of U.S. military forces deployed with the United Nations-mandated International Force for East Timor restore peace to East Timor.^[RL30172]

1999 – Serbia. Operation Allied Force: U.S. and NATO aircraft began a major bombing of Serbia and Serb positions in Kosovo in March 24, 1999, during the Kosovo War due to the refusal by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic to end repression against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. This operation ended in June 10, 1999, when Milosevic agreed to pull out his troops out of Kosovo. In response to the situation in Kosovo, NATO dispatched the KFOR peacekeepers to secure the peace under UNSC Resolution 1244.^[RL30172]

2000-2009[edit]

2000 – Sierra Leone. On May 12, 2000 a U.S. Navy patrol craft deployed to Sierra Leone to support evacuation operations from that country if needed.^[RL30172]

2000 – Nigeria. Special Forces troops are sent to Nigeria to lead a training mission in the country.^[7]

2000 – Yemen. On October 12, 2000, after the USS *Cole* attack in the port of Aden, Yemen, military personnel were deployed to Aden.^[RL30172]

2000 – East Timor. On February 25, 2000, a small number of U.S. military personnel were deployed to support the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).^[RL30172]

2001 – On April 1, 2001, a mid-air collision between a United States Navy EP-3E ARIES II signals surveillance aircraft and a People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) J-8II interceptor fighter jet resulted in an international dispute between the United States and the People's Republic of China called the Hainan Island incident.

2001 – War in Afghanistan. The War on Terrorism begins with Operation Enduring Freedom. On October 7, 2001, U.S. Armed Forces invade Afghanistan in response to the 9/11 attacks and "begin combat action in Afghanistan against Al Qaeda terrorists and their Taliban supporters."^[RL30172]

2002 – Yemen. On November 3, 2002, an American MQ-1 Predator fired a Hellfire missile at a car in Yemen killing Qaed Salim Sinan al-Harethi, an al-Qaeda leader thought to be responsible for the USS *Cole* bombing.^[RL30172]

2002 – Philippines. OEF-Philippines. January 2002 U.S. "combat-equipped and combat support forces" have been deployed to the Philippines to train with, assist and advise the Philippines' Armed Forces in enhancing their "counterterrorist capabilities."^[RL30172]

2002 – Côte d'Ivoire. On September 25, 2002, in response to a rebellion in Côte d'Ivoire, U.S. military personnel went into Côte d'Ivoire to assist in the evacuation of American citizens from Bouake.^[8]

2003-2011 – War in Iraq. Operation Iraqi Freedom. March 20, 2003. The United States leads a coalition that includes the United Kingdom, Australia and Poland to invade Iraq with the stated goal being "to disarm Iraq in pursuit of peace, stability, and security both in the Gulf region and in the United States."^[RL30172]

2003 – Liberia. Second Liberian Civil War. On June 9, 2003, President Bush reported that on June 8 he had sent about 35 U.S. Marines into Monrovia, Liberia, to help secure the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and to aid in any necessary evacuation from either Liberia or Mauritania.^[RL30172]

2003 – Georgia and Djibouti. "US combat equipped and support forces" had been deployed to Georgia and Djibouti to help in enhancing their "counterterrorist capabilities" *before Hip Hop and Break Dancing.*

2004 – Haiti. 2004 Haiti rebellion occurs. The US first sent 55 combat equipped military personnel to augment the U.S. Embassy security forces there and to protect American citizens and property in light. Later 200 additional US combat-equipped, military personnel were sent to prepare the way for a UN Multinational Interim Force, MINUSTAH.^[RL30172]

2004 – War on Terrorism: U.S. anti-terror related activities were underway in Georgia, Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Eritrea.^[10]

2004 – present: Drone attacks in Pakistan

2005-06 – Pakistan. President Bush deploys troops from US Army Air Cav Brigades to provide Humanitarian relief to far remote villages in the Kashmir mountain ranges of Pakistan stricken by a massive earthquake.

2006 – Lebanon. U.S. Marine Detachment, the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit^[citation needed], begins evacuation of U.S. citizens willing to leave the country in the face of a likely ground invasion by Israel and continued fighting between Hezbollah and the Israeli military.^{[11][12]}

2007 – Somalia. Battle of Ras Kamboni. On January 8, 2007, while the conflict between the Islamic Courts Union and the Transitional Federal Government continues, an AC-130 gunship conducts an aerial strike on a suspected al-Qaeda operative, along with other Islamist fighters, on Badmadow Island near Ras Kamboni in southern Somalia.^[13]

2008 – South Ossetia, Georgia. Helped Georgia humanitarian aid.^[14] helped to transport Georgian forces from Iraq during the conflict. In the past, the US has provided training and weapons to Georgia.

2010-present[edit]

2010-11 War in Iraq. Operation New Dawn. On February 17, 2010, U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates announced that as of September 1, 2010, the name "Operation Iraqi Freedom" would be replaced by "Operation New Dawn". This coincides with the reduction of American troops to 50,000.

2011 – Libya. Operation Odyssey Dawn. Coalition forces enforcing U.N. Security Council Resolution 1973 with bombings of Libyan forces.

2011 – Osama Bin Laden is killed by U.S. military forces in Pakistan as part of Operation Neptune Spear.

2011 – Drone strikes on al-Shabab militants begin in Somalia.^[15] This marks the 6th nation in which such strikes have been carried out,^[16] including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Yemen^[17] and Libya.

2011 – Uganda. US Combat troops sent in as advisers to Uganda.^[18]

2012 – Jordan. 150 US troops deployed to Jordan to help it contain the Syrian Civil War within Syria's borders.

2012 – Turkey. 400 troops and two batteries of Patriot missiles sent to Turkey to prevent any missile strikes from Syria.

2012 – Chad. 50 U.S. troops have deployed to the African country of Chad to help evacuate U.S. citizens and embassy personnel from the neighboring Central African Republic's capital of Bangui in the face of rebel advances toward the city.

2013 – Mali. US forces assisted the French in Operation Serval with air refueling and transport aircraft.

2013 – Somalia. US Air Force planes supported the French in the Bulo Marer hostage rescue attempt. However, they did not use any weapons.

2013 – 2013 Korean crisis

2013 – Navy SEALs conducted a raid in Somalia and possibly killed a senior Al-Shabaab official, simultaneously another raid took place in Tripoli, Libya where Special Forces captured Abu Anas al Libi (also known as Anas Al-Liby)^[19]

^c This article incorporates public domain material from websites or documents of the Congressional Research Service.
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CHMS One of First Energy Star Schools

By Mark Carbone, Principal
Camels Hump Middle School

I am pleased to announce two very exciting events for the CHMS community. The first shows that our school leads in the national effort for energy efficiency, and the second focuses directly on the positive impact communication and education have on healthy youth and their families.

On November 7, Camels Hump Middle School was Energy Star recognized as being one of the top 25% of schools in the country in terms of energy efficiency. Congressman Peter Welch and EPA Representative Michael Kenyon were on hand for the awards ceremony in the CHMS Library presenting Energy Star flags to each of the 11 schools that "met or exceeded rigorous standards for healthy ventilation, thermal comfort, and lighting quality." This event marked the launch of Project Green School, a statewide collaborative designed to help Vermont's K-12 schools move to a more sustainable energy future. The all-school ceremony was followed by a tour of the efficiency and sustainability features of our physical plant at CHMS.

In partnership with UVM Extension, in January, CHMS will begin to offer the youth and family education program, "Strengthening Families Program 10-14." This research-based program has been proven to increase student problem solving and communication abilities while promoting the success of youth. The seven-week program is for small groups of 6th grade students and their parents or caregivers. Youth benefit from the sessions by learning to prepare for their teen years, communicate effectively with their parents, deal with stress and peer pressure, and avoid alcohol and drug problems. Parents and caregivers can enhance their skills by learning to set limits, make house rules, encourage positive behaviors, learn to handle stress, and help their children understand the negative impact of risky behaviors.

Both of these initiatives show students that what they do will impact others on not only an individual and family level but also on the global level. I am so proud of the efforts of our students, staff and teachers to make CHMS a school that stands out! Thank you all for your efforts.

The next CHMS/MMU school board meeting will be held on December 12, at 7:00 PM, at Camels Hump Middle School. The public is welcome, and encouraged, to attend.



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