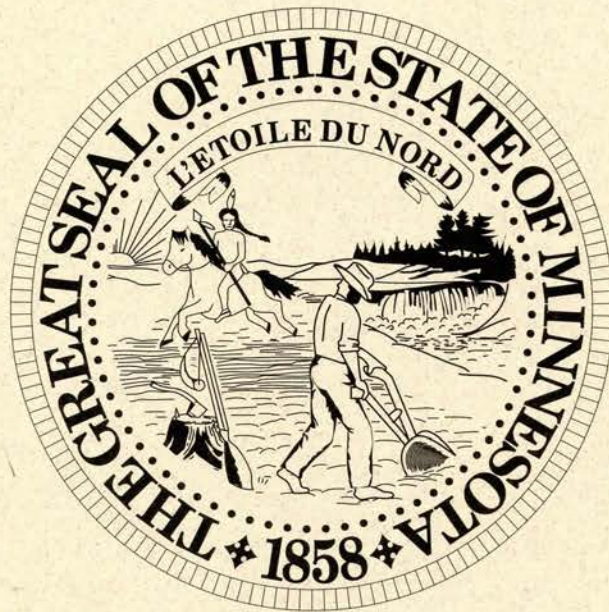


**State of Minnesota
Department of Military Affairs**



**Annual Report
July 1, 1995 - June 30, 1996**

Major General Eugene R. Andreotti, The Adjutant General

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Arne H. Carlson, Governor of the state of Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
MINNESOTA ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL VETERANS SERVICE BUILDING

STATE OF MINNESOTA

20 WEST 12TH STREET ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155-2088

December 31, 1996

The Adjutant General

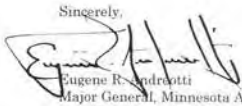
Honorable Arne H. Carlson
Governor
State of Minnesota
130 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Carlson:

On behalf of the more than 11,000 men and women of the Minnesota Air and Army National Guard, I am pleased to present this report on the Department of Military Affairs. This report covers the major activities of the department during the fiscal year 1996.

This past year, the Minnesota National Guard has demonstrated its ability to assist the state in a variety of missions, while at the same time providing a cost-effective defense force for the nation. We have also continued to strengthen the bond with our communities. From our drug demand reduction activities to our youth programs like STARBASE, the Minnesota National Guard is adding value to communities throughout the state.

The continued support we receive from you and your staff, as well as from the members of the State Legislature, help make our organization the strong and dedicated force it is today. Your support is greatly appreciated by all of us in the Minnesota National Guard.

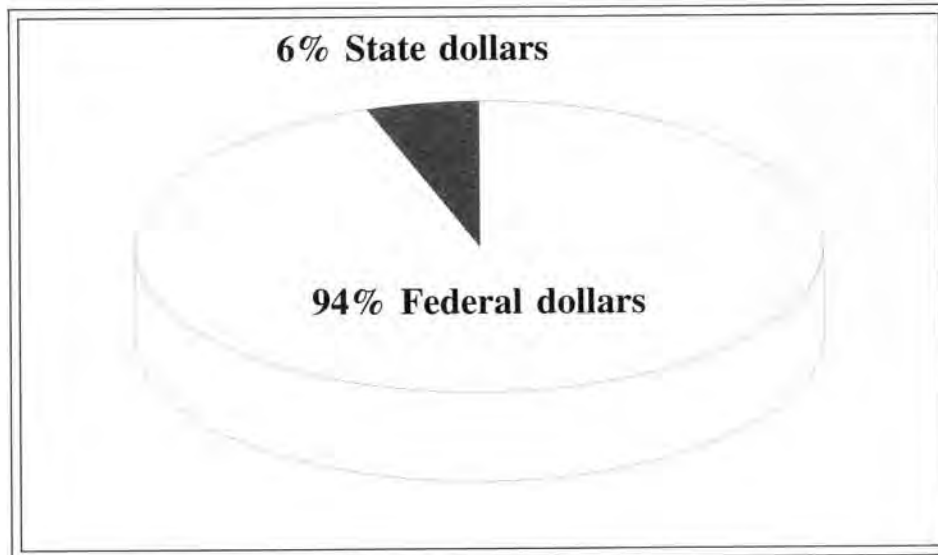
Sincerely,

Eugene R. Andreotti
Major General, Minnesota Air
National Guard
The Adjutant General

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"



*Maj. Gen. Eugene Andreotti,
Adjutani General for the state of
Minnesota*

Fiscal Year 1996 Budget



Federal Expenditures

Army National Guard	\$89,120,190
Air National Guard	\$64,536,119
Total Federal Expenditures	\$153,656,309

State Expenditures

Department Headquarters Operations	\$1,419,941
Enlistment Incentives	\$1,719,962
Army National Guard	\$4,900,040
Air National Guard	\$684,717
Capital Improvements	\$48,144
Total State Expenditures	\$8,772,804

Total Expenditures **\$162,429,113**

National Guard Economic Impact

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Albert Lea Company A, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	27A	1	88	\$351,913	\$33,972
Alexandria Company B, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry (Mechanized)	10B	7	91	\$386,710	\$41,038
Anoka HHB (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery Battery E, 151st Field Artillery (Target Acquisition)	49A	6	187	\$844,108	\$60,118
Appleton Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13A	2	57	\$350,832	\$30,003
Austin Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Detachment 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	27B	1	104	\$399,651	\$50,664
Bemidji Company C, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	04A	7	111	\$440,063	\$36,635
Bloomington Headquarters and Material Management Center, 34th Division Support Command Battery A, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery	41A	3	224	\$2,229,057	\$107,332
Brainerd Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion 194th Infantry (Mechanized)	12A	8	155	\$1,060,687	\$53,597
Brooklyn Park Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 34th Division Artillery Battery C, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery	48A	6	198	\$1,373,216	\$28,238
Chisholm Company C, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	05B	8	75	\$338,553	\$44,158
Cloquet Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Detachment 1), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	08A	8	91	\$414,306	\$56,925
Cottage Grove Company F, 434th Main Support Battalion Company C, 134th Forward Support Battalion	57B	6	223	\$1,014,470	\$39,824
Crookston Company B (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	02A	7	66	\$261,951	\$25,078

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Detroit Lakes Company D, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	11A	7	131	\$532,379	\$51,710
Duluth Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor Company C (-) 434th Main Support Battalion Battery B, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery	08A	8	292	\$1,818,313	\$88,918
Duluth (Air National Guard Base) 148th Fighter Group	08A	8	976	\$35,524,200	\$286,965
East St. Paul Company A, 134th Signal Battalion	67A	4	129	\$564,792	\$33,211
Fairmont Company E, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	26A	2	53	\$295,356	\$50,658
Faribault Company C (-), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	25B	1	52	\$213,211	\$31,190
Fergus Falls Company A (Detachment 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	10A	7	63	\$277,751	\$27,531
Grand Rapids Company D, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	03B	8	76	\$406,273	\$37,093
Hastings Company B (-), 134th Signal Battalion	29A	6	109	\$491,820	\$54,944
Hibbing Company A, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	05B	8	68	\$390,480	\$29,423
Hutchinson Company B (-), 682nd Engineer Battalion	20A	2	103	\$401,744	\$48,051
Jackson Battery B, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	22B	2	76	\$337,472	\$36,291
Litchfield Company A, 682nd Engineer Battalion	20A	2	134	\$493,958	\$26,202

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Little Falls (Camp Ripley) Company C, 142nd Engineer Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Companies A, C (Detachment 1), and D, 434th Main Support Battalion 47th Air Traffic Services Company STARC (Detachment 2) Headquarters, 175th Regiment (Regional Training Institute) Installation Support Unit	12B	7	953	\$12,089,143	\$797,420
Long Prairie Company E, 434th Main Support Battalion	11B	7	77	\$377,451	\$25,039
Luverne Battery A (Detachment 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Artillery	21B	2	48	\$227,287	\$25,901
Madison Battery B (-), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	66	\$283,030	\$34,921
Mankato Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	24A	1	110	\$739,103	\$43,238
Marshall Battery A, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	21A	2	115	\$370,087	\$34,555
Minneapolis Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Company A, Company B, 134th Forward Support Battalion	59B	5	304	\$1,478,822	\$85,038
Minneapolis/St. Paul (Air National Guard) 133rd Airlift Wing	63B	5	1,291	\$29,011,919	\$244,497
Montevideo Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	116	\$806,277	\$85,512
Moorhead Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized) Company C, 134th Signal Battalion	09A	7	225	\$1,418,429	\$67,353
Morris Company C (-), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13A	7	49	\$304,423	\$32,261
New Ulm Headquarters and Headquarters Battery (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	23A	2	112	\$671,828	\$35,385
Northfield 434th Chemical Company (-)	25A	1	70	\$255,891	\$31,244

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Olivia Battery B (Detachment 1), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	15B	2	72	\$260,128	\$41,794
Ortonville Battery C (Detachment), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	73	\$307,916	\$44,566
Owatonna Company C (Detachment 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	28A	1	46	\$205,546	\$39,423
Pine City Company B, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	18B	8	85	\$329,676	\$26,319
Pipestone Battery A (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	21B	2	46	\$232,351	\$27,546
Red Wing 434th Chemical Company (Detachment 1)	29A	1	52	\$213,267	\$57,283
Redwood Falls Company B (Detachment 1), 682nd Engineer Battalion	23A	2	57	\$254,544	\$33,410
Rochester Company B, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Mechanized)	30B	1	91	\$419,731	\$44,947
Rosemount Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 34th Infantry Division 34th Infantry Division Rear Operations Center 34th Military Police Company 34th Division Band 634th Military Intelligence Battalion	37A	6	458	\$3,638,802	\$118,291
Roseville Recruiting and Retention Center 84th Troop Command Headquarters 135th Public Affairs Detachment (Det 1) 798th Transportation Detachment Headquarters, 147th Finance Battalion F Battery, 151st Field Artillery 147th, 247th, 347th Finance Detachments State Area Command Medical Detachment	54A	4	342	\$5,600,261	\$67,510
Sauk Centre Company C, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry (Mechanized)	10B	7	125	\$448,943	\$24,092

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
St. Cloud Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Detachment 1) and Company E, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry (Mechanized) Company B, 434th Main Support Battalion	16A	7	265	\$1,115,436	\$68,086
St. James Battery C, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	26A	2	70	\$382,116	\$53,973
St. Paul (Army Aviation Support Facility) Headquarters, Aviation Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation Company A, E, 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation Company F, 147th Aviation Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 147th Attack Helicopter Company A, B, C and D, 3rd Battalion, 147th Attack Helicopter	65B	4	719	\$5,491,955	\$102,947
St. Paul (State Capitol Complex) Headquarters, Minnesota Air National Guard Headquarters Detachment, State Area Command (-) Department of Military Affairs Headquarters and Headquarters Company, B (Detachment 1), 134th Signal Battalion Headquarters, 147th Personnel Services Battalion 247th, 347th Personnel Services Detachments Company A, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry Detachment 39, Operational Support Airlift Command	65B	4	534	\$7,925,876	\$1,113,935
St. Peter Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	24B	2	71	\$373,915	\$46,942
Stillwater Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 34th Infantry Division	56A	6	86	\$795,200	\$41,162
Thief River Falls Company B (Detachment 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	01B	7	87	\$323,623	\$68,329
Wadena Company A (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	11A	7	84	\$362,644	\$25,264
West St. Paul Company D, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry	39A	4	127	\$498,937	\$26,809
Willmar Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 682nd Engineer Battalion	15A	2	149	\$924,514	\$48,567
Winona Company D, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	32A	1	100	\$385,879	\$32,846

The National Guard Missions



The guidon bearer for Battery E, 151st Field Artillery receives a coin from the State Sergeant Major before leaving for Sarajevo to support Operation Joint Endeavor.

The National Guard is unique among the United States reserve military forces, performing both federal and state missions. In peacetime, the National Guard is commanded by the governors of the states and territories and may be called to state active duty in response to natural disasters, civil disturbances, or other state emergencies.

During a war or national emergency, the National Guard may be called to federal active duty by the President or Congress, and serves as the primary source of augmentation for the active Army and active Air Force. The "dual mission" of the National Guard has its roots in Article I of the United States Constitution.

The men and women of the National Guard are described as citizen-soldiers and airmen. They have full-time civilian careers, but each month they meet with their unit

for military training. They use the same equipment, and wear the same uniform as their active duty counterparts.

The map on the last page of this report shows Minnesota National

Guard installations spread evenly across the state. This distribution of soldiers, airmen, facilities and equipment enables the National Guard to quickly and efficiently respond to an emergency in any area.



Soldiers clear debris in Hawley, Minn. after high winds downed trees.

Community Mission....



Soldiers clear brush in a Rosemount park to assist the community.

The National Guard's dual mission of service to nation and state is unique among all branches of the United States armed forces. The Guard is America's community based defense force, located in more than 2,700 cities and towns, some 60 of them right here in Minnesota.

National Guard members are citizen-soldiers and airmen who are integral members of their communities. Guard members live, shop, work, worship, and go to school in Minnesota's cities and towns.

This inexorable link between the community and its citizen soldiers is what makes the National Guard unique.

The Minnesota National Guard takes its "community mission" very seriously, and is participating in several programs that reinforce this commitment.

Minnesota's 58 Training and Community Centers, formerly called armories, located throughout the state provide shared meeting and recreational space for the local

community. Facility costs are met by a partnership of federal, state and local governments. One recently built center was an addition to an existing high school.

The National Guard is also very

involved in education. One program which is sponsored by the Minnesota National Guard is STARBASE.

STARBASE is a non-profit corporation funded, in part, by the Minnesota National Guard. It conducts a number of educational programs designed to increase youth awareness of mathematics, science and technology by using aviation and aerospace curriculums. Classroom instruction can be conducted at the STARBASE facility at the 133rd Airlift Wing base in Minneapolis, or STARBASE can provide the curriculum to individual schools and school districts for incorporation into their own programs.

The Minnesota National Guard is also very active in community based drug demand reduction education. This program is discussed in more detail on page 16 of this report.



Students are tested on what they've learned at STARBASE.

Army National Guard

The Minnesota Army National Guard includes about 9,000 men and women who belong to units that train in the Guard's 61 Training and Community Centers located across the state. They train to meet the same standards as their active duty counterparts.

Most of these citizen-soldiers belong to the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division. The historic "Red Bull", headquartered in Rosemount, has units in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Minnesota units include military police, communications, armor, engineers, aviation, medical, artillery, infantry, supply, transportation, and maintenance.

The rest of Minnesota's Army Guard soldiers are assigned to either Troop Command, State Area Command or Camp Ripley. The Roseville-based Troop Command units include medical professionals, transportation, public affairs,



Field Artillery soldiers conduct annual training.

finance and personnel specialists. Personnel assigned to Camp Ripley manage the use and facilities of the 53,000 acre training installation. State Area Command, the Army Guard's main headquarters in St.

Paul, includes the Adjutant General's office and general support staff.



Soldiers of Company C, 142nd Engineers build a road in Panama.





Capt. Greg Thingvold shows one of the Cobra helicopters that will be flying with the new 3rd Battalion, 147th Aviation (Attack Helicopter).



The Minnesota Army National Guard's new 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery was brought into the state this year.

Air National Guard

Today's Minnesota Air National Guard traces its lineage to the 109th Observation Squadron, which in 1921 became the first federally-recognized flying unit in the National Guard. Throughout its history the Minnesota Air National Guard has proudly served both state and nation.

Trained to the same standards as their active duty counterparts, Air Guard members are fully combat-ready and completely integrated into the nation's defense structure.

133rd Airlift Wing

The 133rd Airlift Wing (AW) located at the Minneapolis - St. Paul International Airport, is an air transport organization flying C-130 Hercules aircraft. Its normal flying operations include air-drop training and transport missions.

The four-engine C-130 turbo-prop aircraft can land on short runways or airdrop personnel and equipment into areas lacking an airfield. These capabilities are well

suited for disaster relief missions.

The 133rd AW's mission is to provide combat-ready air crews, support personnel, and aircraft for the airlift of passengers and cargo anywhere in the world. Upon request of the Governor, the unit can furnish personnel and equipment, including aircraft, to assist in natural disaster relief or to safeguard life and property in Minnesota.



The 133rd Airlift Wing celebrated its 75th Anniversary by receiving eight new C-130 H cargo aircraft.



An F-16 takes off from Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. The 148th Fighter Wing maintains a detachment at Tyndall Air Force Base around the clock.

148th Fighter Wing

The 148th Fighter Wing (FW), located at Duluth International Airport, is a fighter unit flying F-16 aircraft in an air defense role. It also maintains aircraft and crews on runway alert around the clock, 365 days a year, at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

The 148th's federal mission is to maintain air sovereignty and support air defense operations. Additionally, the 148th provides personnel and equipment for state emergencies when needed.

Other Air National Guard Units

The 208th Weather Flight, co-located with the 133rd Airlift Wing, provides combat-ready weather observers and forecasters for the active Air Force and the Army Guard's 34th Infantry Division.

The 210th Engineering Installation Squadron (EIS) supports the active Air Force worldwide by providing teams to install, repair and replace telecommunications and electronic equipment.

Overseas Training

Both the Air and Army National Guard train outside the United States to practice the skills needed for loading and moving people and equipment overseas. Overseas training prepares National Guard units for actual mobilization.

Overseas Training Locations:

**Azores
Bosnia
Canada
Colombia
Croatia
Curacao
Cuba
England
Germany
Guam
Guatemala
Hungary
Iceland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea
Kuwait
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Puerto Rico
Saint Kitts
Thailand
Turkey
Venezuela
West Indies**

Camp Ripley

Camp Ripley, located seven miles north of Little Falls, is the primary field training site for the Minnesota National Guard. The state-owned site provides state-of-the-art, year-round military training facilities to units of virtually every branch of the service from across the nation. The National Guard Bureau has also designated Camp Ripley as the primary winter training site for National Guard units.

The camp's 53,000 acres of varied terrain provide ideal territory for military tactical training. The installation has a bridging site on the Mississippi River; numerous weapons ranges; an airfield runway which provides enhanced accessibility to out-of-state military units; all-season troop housing; and a medical clinic.

Camp Ripley has an important economic impact on communities in central Minnesota, bringing in more than \$96 million annually.



Winter operations training is a specialty at Camp Ripley.



The Camp Ripley Education Center is being used by an increasing number of civilian agencies.

Camp Ripley is also Minnesota's second largest wildlife refuge, managed in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

During the past year, the Minnesota Legislature designated Camp Ripley as the official training center for state agencies. While military training remains the primary focus, several civilian agencies are taking advantage of the unique environment provided at Camp Ripley.

Counterdrug Program

Interdiction and Eradication

The Minnesota National Guard supports law enforcement agencies in their efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs. The Guard assists in the interdiction of illegal drugs flowing into this country and in the eradication of drugs grown and manufactured within the state. Guard assistance includes aerial and ground reconnaissance and surveillance, transportation, cargo inspection, and administrative/maintenance support. Guard assistance helped eliminate millions of dollars of illegal drugs from Minnesota streets.

During fiscal year 1996, the Minnesota National Guard assisted in seizing almost \$7 million in drugs, cash, property and other assets.

The Guard also assisted in 122 arrests.



The Drug Demand Reduction Program visits dozens of elementary schools each year.

Drug Demand Reduction

Despite efforts in interdiction and eradication, the demand for drugs continues to thrive. The Minnesota National Guard believes the war on drugs will be won through drug demand reduction efforts. The Guard works in conjunction with existing community organizations to tell young people across the state about the dire consequences of drug use and help them develop the skills necessary to choose a drug-free life. The Guard's involvement enhances community programs and helps to form partnerships in the fight against drugs.

Working with law enforcement officials, the Minnesota National Guard conducts helicopter "fly-ins" in communities to

complement local education programs.

During the past year, Minnesota National Guard personnel spoke to almost 26,000 students in communities throughout the state.

The National Guard Supports



A Drug Free America



Many students write letters like this one to thank those who bring drug demand reduction programs to schools throughout the state.

Family Programs

The support received from the families of Minnesota National Guard soldiers and airmen greatly contributes to the successful accomplishment of the Guard's missions. The National Guard's Family Program endeavors to develop and nurture that support through its various activities and programs. These programs include: family support groups within the units; volunteer training; family assistance briefings to units and families going through mobilization training; and a summer Youth Camp held at Camp Ripley for 10-12 year old children of Guard members.

The Guard's family assistance office also helps family members of active duty personnel, and establishes assistance centers across the state during a major military operation such as Operation Desert Storm.



Minnesota National Guard sponsored Youth Camp teaches youth about the Guard.

Construction

	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Camp Ripley	\$123,335	\$0	\$123,335
Statewide	\$6,324,737	\$48,144	\$6,372,881
Twin Cities	\$715,000	\$0	\$715,000
Air National Guard			
Duluth	\$0	\$0	\$0
Air National Guard			
Totals	\$7,163,072	\$48,144	\$7,211,216



This year the Minnesota National Guard broke ground for a new Training and Community Center in Inver Grove Heights.

History

Origins of the National Guard

The idea of a militia, or body of citizen soldiers as distinct from career soldiers, was borrowed from England and dates in this country from 1636, when three militia regiments were organized for the common defense in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Militia companies were eventually organized throughout colonial America, and they provided its principal defense force.

In spite of shortcomings, the various colonial militias became indispensable to the cause of American independence. They were the back-up for General Washington's Continental Army, providing large numbers of armed men when needed on short notice, and they assured the authority of colonial governors against British sympathizers. Later, the United States Constitution (Article 1) and Militia Act of 1792 provided for continuation of a state-based militia system.

The federal government could employ the militia for purposes of national security, but its organization was left with the individual states.

Minnesota's Early Militia

Minnesota formed a Territorial Enrolled Militia in 1850, but it only existed on paper until April 1856 when the first uniformed, volunteer company was formed in St. Paul. Called the Minnesota Pioneer Guards, it was a source of such civic pride that soon nine other companies were formed in St. Paul, St. Anthony (Minneapolis) and in river towns from Stillwater to Winona. Minnesota's National Guard traces its beginning to these early militia companies.

The Civil and Indian Wars

When the Civil War broke out in April 1861, volunteers from Minnesota's militia formed a nucleus for the first three companies of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Both sides in the war had to rely on volunteer regiments, battalions and separate companies

recruited by the states. The "First Minnesota" is officially recognized as the senior such regiment in the Union Army because Alexander Ramsey was the first governor to offer state troops to President Lincoln. The regiment went on to serve with distinction in the Army of the Potomac and became legend as a result of its gallant charge at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863.

Minnesota eventually organized and recruited volunteers for 11 infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, a heavy artillery regiment, three light artillery batteries and two sharpshooter companies, totalling 22,000 men. Many of these soldiers also served on Minnesota's frontier; in fact, hastily organized local militias and detached companies from several volunteer regiments were the only line of defense during Minnesota's Dakota (Sioux) War of 1862.

After the Civil War, the Minnesota Militia re-emerged to become officially known as the Minnesota National Guard. These



Maj. Gen. Charles Bolte, Commanding General of the 34th Division, pins the Legion of Merit on Staff Sgt. John Culhane of Minneapolis, for outstanding service with Company D, 135th Regiment, June 1945.

organizations became a colorful part of community social life but when called upon never failed to deal with civil disturbances and other state emergencies requiring military aid. Annual summer encampments were held at Camp Lakeview on Lake Pepin near Lake City. Control was vested with the state and funding came largely from modest state appropriations and from the members themselves.

The Spanish American War and Beginnings of Federal Control

Minnesota's National Guard was converted to four U.S. Volunteer Regiments when the war with Spain began in April 1898. Only the First Regiment, however, was destined to see foreign service. Redesignated during the war as the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, it fought Spanish troops and Filipino insurrectionists in the Philippines to 1899.

The U.S. gained status as a first-rate world power as a result of its war with Spain, but the war also called attention to serious military deficiencies. Among them was the nature of the National Guard, which had been functioning, more or less, as a group of autonomous "state armies." Landmark federal legislation in 1903, 1908 and 1916 resulted in federal controls that brought standardization and affirmed the National Guard as the Army's primary organized reserve.

World War I

In July 1916, because of border raids conducted by Pancho Villa and the courting of an unstable Mexican government by Germany, President Wilson used his new legal authority to mobilize the nation's entire National Guard for patrol duty on the U.S.-Mexican border. The

Minnesota Guard was sent to Camp Llano Grande near Mercedes, Texas. Although they never saw fighting, their border duty helped prepare them for a much bigger challenge: World War I.

Barely home from Texas, Minnesota Guardsmen were again mobilized when the United States entered the war against Germany in April 1917. Most went directly to Camp Cody near Deming, New Mexico, for training with a newly-organized 34th "Sandstorm" Infantry Division. The 34th consisted of Guardsmen from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska.

To the dismay of its men, however, the 34th was eventually named as a depot division and broken up. Minnesotans were reassigned and sent to France as individual replacement troops while the division was reorganized and filled with new draftees from the southwest. Fortunately, Minnesota's field artillery regiment remained intact. Redesignated as the 151st Field Artillery, it became part of the 42nd "Rainbow" Division where it fought with great distinction in France.

Reorganization

The years following the First World War found the Minnesota National Guard preoccupied with reorganization, recruitment and armory construction. Minnesota's 109th Observation Squadron became the first federally-recognized flying unit in the National Guard in January 1921. In June 1931, a new field training site was opened to troops at Camp Ripley north of Little Falls. It took its name from Fort Ripley, a long-abandoned 19th century army post which, coincidentally, had been located on land purchased for the new National

Guard training camp.

World War II

With war threatening in Europe and the Far East, the Minnesota National Guard was mobilized again in February 1941. Most troops went to Camp Hahn, near Riverside, California, for coastal anti-aircraft artillery training or to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, for training with the 34th Infantry Division.

The 34th (soon to be renicknamed as the "Red Bull" Division) became the first American Division to leave for Europe in January 1942. It fought through North Africa (where men of Minnesota's 175th Field Artillery fired the first American shells against the Nazis), and Italy. Brainerd's tank company, after training with its newly organized 194th Tank Battalion at Fort Lewis, Washington, was shipped to the Philippines in September 1941 to shore up American defenses there. When war broke out in December, the 194th fought the Japanese into the Bataan Peninsula and endured the tragic Bataan Death March. The 109th Observation Squadron ended up in Europe where it initially flew Mark V "Spitfires" with the Royal Air Force and, later, reconnaissance missions with P-51 "Mustangs."

The Minnesota National Guard became part of a newly-organized 47th "Viking" Infantry Division following World War II, and its airmen became part of a new Air National Guard.

Korea

America again found itself at war in 1950-this time in Korea. In January 1951, as a result of the massive and sudden reinforcement



Men of the 34th Infantry Division catch up on home town news in the San Vittore area, Italy, January 1944.

of North Korean forces by soldiers from Communist China, the Minnesota Guard was again called up. Many of its members were seasoned World War II veterans and the 47th Division was selected to serve as a training division for two years during the Korean conflict. Most of its personnel were eventually reassigned as replacement troops in Korea or Germany. Minnesota's Air Guard was also activated, contributing pilots to Korea's "Mig Alley."

The Berlin Crisis and Vietnam

Threats by Russia to oust Western troops from West Berlin in 1961 prompted the "Berlin Crisis" and a call-up of selected National Guard forces throughout the nation. Included in this mobilization were members of the 133rd Air Transport Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard, who served in federal active service for 11 months while operating out of their home station at the

Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport.

During the Vietnam War, although never officially mobilized, the Air Guard flew hundreds of supply and transport missions to Southeast Asia.

The Persian Gulf

Growing tensions in the Persian Gulf erupted in August 1990 when Iraq invaded its tiny, enormously wealthy neighbor, Kuwait. Within months this oil-rich region experienced the largest deployment of American combat forces since World War Two. "Operation Desert Shield," intended to protect Saudi Arabia, became "Operation Desert Storm," when a US-led international coalition used its military might to quickly liberate Kuwait and destroy Iraq's army and air force.

Unlike the war in Vietnam, Desert Shield/Desert Storm made heavy use of reservists. About a fourth of all U.S. military personnel deployed to

the Persian Gulf were from the National Guard and Reserves. Over 600 Minnesota Guard members volunteered or were activated with their units, including the 109th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight, 109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company, the 1187th Medical Company, and the 257th Military Police Company. The war was over by April 1991, and soon Minnesota's troops headed home to a heroes' welcome.

Bosnia

The 135th Public Affairs Detachment left in June 1996 for Germany to support Operation Joint Endeavor. They were followed in August by Battery E, 151st Field Artillery when it deployed to Sarajevo, Bosnia. Members of the 109th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and other volunteers also served in support of the active Army and Air Force.

