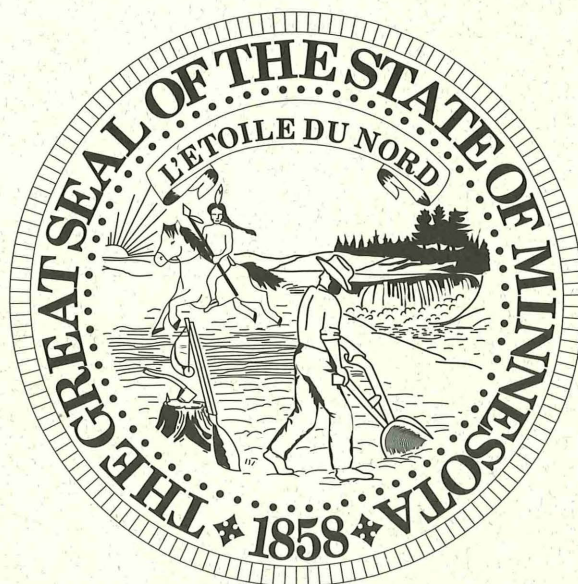


State of Minnesota Department of Military Affairs



Annual Report July 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993

UA
271
.D462
1992/93

General Eugene R. Andreotti, The Adjutant General

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| Message from the Adjutant General | 1 |
| Budget | 2 |
| Economic Impact | 3 |
| Dual Mission | 7 |
| Army National Guard | 8 |
| Air National Guard | 10 |
| Overseas Training | 12 |
| Counterdrug Program | 13 |
| Family Programs | 14 |
| Adding Value To America | 15 |
| Camp Ripley | 16 |
| Construction | 17 |
| History | 18 |

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

July 1, 1993

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155-2098

The Adjutant General

RECEIVED

JUN 13 1996

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155

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

Dear Governor Carlson:

On behalf of the more than 12,000 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 fiscal year 1993.

We also have adopted a new mission -- our Community Mission, or what we like to call "adding value to Minnesota". Programs such as our environmental studies at Camp Ripley and the educational opportunities we offer our members exemplify our desire to enrich the communities in which we live.

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

Sincerely,

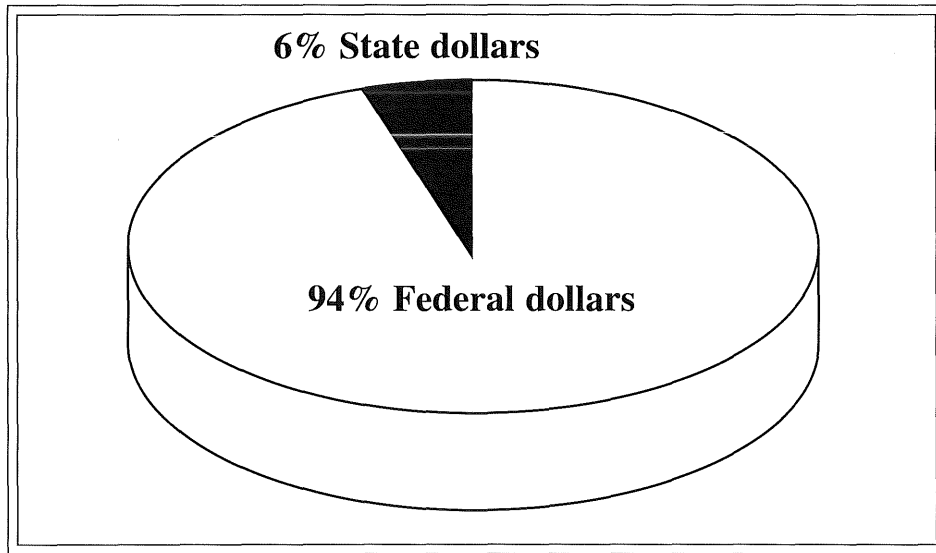
Eugene R. Andreotti
Major General, MN ANG
The Adjutant General



Maj. Gen. Andreotti escorts Governor Arne H. Carlson, Commander-in-Chief.

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"

Fiscal Year 1993 budget



Federal Expenditures

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Army National Guard | \$92,957,027 |
| Air National Guard | \$56,396,375 |
| Total Federal Expenditures | \$149,353,402 |

State Expenditures

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Office of the Adjutant General | \$1,444,500 |
| Enlistment Incentives | \$2,349,900 |
| Army National Guard | \$5,200,100 |
| Air National Guard | \$559,600 |
| Capitol Improvements | \$440,670 |
| Total State Expenditures | \$9,994,770 |

Total Budget **\$159,329,402**

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 | 27A | 1 | 100 | \$576,662 | \$49,621 |
| Alexandria Company B, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry | 10B | 7 | 91 | \$510,672 | \$38,618 |
| Anoka HHB (DET 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery | 49A | 6 | 85 | \$908,822 | \$47,763 |
| Appleton Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery | 13A | 2 | 62 | \$358,482 | \$40,152 |
| Austin HHC (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry | 27B | 1 | 163 | \$616,040 | \$46,821 |
| Bemidji Company C, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | 04A | 7 | 96 | \$532,222 | \$44,183 |
| Bloomington HHC/MMC, 34th Infantry Division | 41A | 3 | 205 | \$2,120,008 | \$109,583 |
| Brainerd HHC (-), 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry | 12A | 8 | 131 | \$1,134,268 | \$49,958 |
| Brooklyn Park Headquarters, 34th Division Artillery | 48A | 6 | 175 | \$1,596,270 | \$41,996 |
| Chisholm Company C, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor | 05B | 8 | 58 | \$368,442 | 47,295 |
| Cloquet HHC (DET 1), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor | 08A | 8 | 97 | \$509,332 | 41,406 |
| Cottage Grove Company F, 434th Main Support Battalion Company C, 134th Forward Support Battalion | 57B | 3 | 139 | \$1,299,656 | \$100,442 |
| Crookston Company B (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | 02A | 7 | 65 | \$361,750 | \$29,010 |
| Detroit Lakes Company D, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | 11A | 7 | 152 | \$760,950 | \$44,571 |
| Duluth HHC (-), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor 109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company | 08A | 8 | 321 | \$2,344,076 | \$82,856 |

| Community Unit name | Legislative District | Congressional District | Assigned Personnel | Federal Pay and Expenditures | State Pay and Expenditures |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Duluth (Air National Guard Base) 148th Fighter Group | 08A | 8 | 1,066 | \$18,097,000 | \$267,000 |
| East St. Paul Company A, 134th Signal Battalion | 67A | 4 | 147 | \$724,832 | \$31,826 |
| Eagan Headquarters, 134th Signal Battalion | 38A | 3 | 125 | \$633,500 | \$32,170 |
| Fairmont Company E, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry | 26A | 2 | 86 | \$461,922 | \$45,994 |
| Faribault Company C (DET 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry | 25B | 1 | 65 | \$307,350 | \$24,311 |
| Fergus Falls Company E, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | 10A | 7 | 63 | \$389,992 | \$42,188 |
| Grand Rapids Company D, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor | 03B | 8 | 64 | \$367,102 | \$36,268 |
| Hastings Company B (-), 134th Signal Battalion | 29A | 3 | 103 | \$616,792 | \$45,115 |
| Hibbing Company A, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor | 05B | 8 | 63 | \$454,054 | \$43,527 |
| Hutchinson Company E (-), 682nd Engineer Battalion | 20A | 2 | 115 | \$604,450 | \$48,845 |
| Jackson Battery B, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery | 22B | 2 | 81 | \$440,372 | \$40,613 |
| Litchfield Company A, 682nd Engineer Battalion | 20A | 2 | 129 | \$664,790 | \$20,408 |
| Little Falls (Camp Ripley) Company C, 142nd Engineer Battalion HHD, Companies A, C, and D, 434th Main Support Battalion Installation Support Unit Regional Training Site Maintenance STARC (DET 1, 2) 256th Medical Detachment | 12B | 7 | 1014 | \$16,908,810 | \$638,829 |
| Long Prairie Company E, 434th MSB | 11B | 7 | 72 | \$401,582 | \$42,129 |
| Luverne Battery A (DET 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Artillery | 21B | 2 | 58 | \$314,042 | \$30,388 |
| Madison Battery B, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery | 13B | 2 | 71 | \$397,272 | \$41,380 |
| Mankato HHC, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry | 24A | 1 | 134 | \$1,184,060 | \$44,717 |

| Community Unit name | Legislative District | Congressional District | Assigned Personnel | Federal Pay and Expenditures | State Pay and Expenditures |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Marshall Battery A, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery | 21A | 2 | 100 | \$522,262 | \$36,859 |
| Minneapolis HHD, Company A, Company B, 134th Forward Support Battalion | 59B | 5 | 281 | \$3,327,972 | \$35,165 |
| Minneapolis/St. Paul (Air National Guard Base) 133rd Airlift Wing | 63B | 5 | 1,399 | \$20,261,439 | \$292,600 |
| Montevideo HHB, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery | 13B | 2 | 114 | \$1,060,998 | \$45,655 |
| Moorhead HHC, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | 09A | 7 | 257 | \$2,152,434 | \$64,315 |
| Morris Company A (-), 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry | 13A | 7 | 91 | \$558,082 | \$44,432 |
| New Ulm HHB (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery | 23A | 2 | 95 | \$1,005,332 | \$35,185 |
| Northfield 434th Chemical Company (-) | 25A | 1 | 78 | \$443,640 | \$27,087 |
| Olivia Battery D, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery | 15B | 2 | 89 | \$502,052 | \$42,955 |
| Ortonville Battery C, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery | 13B | 2 | 91 | \$510,672 | \$38,241 |
| Owatonna Company C (-), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry | 28A | 1 | 60 | \$377,062 | 36,188 |
| Pine City Company B, 1st Battalion, 94th Infantry | 18B | 8 | 52 | \$402,922 | \$29,760 |
| Pipestone Battery A (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery | 21B | 2 | 51 | \$311,072 | \$40,537 |
| Red Wing 434th Chemical Company (DET 1) | 29A | 1 | 44 | \$308,102 | \$43,993 |
| Redwood Falls Company E (DET 1), 682nd Engineer Battalion | 23A | 2 | 73 | \$388,354 | \$48,434 |
| Rochester Company B, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry | 30B | 1 | 104 | \$593,902 | \$67,612 |
| Roseville STARC (DET 4) Troop Command Headquarters 257th Military Police Company 135th Public Affairs Detachment 112th Health Services Liaison Detachment 798th Transportation Detachment | 54A | 4 | 346 | \$3,120,646 | \$67,615 |

| Community Unit name | Legislative District | Congressional District | Assigned Personnel | Federal Pay and Expenditures | State Pay and Expenditures |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Roseville (cont.) | | | | | |
| HQ, 147th, Finance Battalion | | | | | |
| 147th, 247th, 347th Finance Detachments | | | | | |
| Sauk Centre | 10B | 7 | 125 | \$620,350 | \$18,848 |
| Company C, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry | | | | | |
| St. Cloud | 16A | 7 | 285 | \$1,376,402 | \$82,635 |
| HHC (DET 1), 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry | | | | | |
| St. James | 26A | 2 | 92 | \$520,334 | \$41,251 |
| Battery C, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery | | | | | |
| St. Paul (Army Aviation Support Facility) | 65B | 4 | 565 | \$3,708,932 | \$100,143 |
| Headquarters, Aviation Brigade | | | | | |
| HHC (-), 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation Battalion | | | | | |
| Company A, 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation Battalion | | | | | |
| Company F, 147th Aviation Battalion | | | | | |
| 1187th Medical Detachment | | | | | |
| 459th, 460th Aviation Detachment | | | | | |
| St. Paul (Capitol Complex) | 65B | 4 | 761 | \$11,402,622 | \$231,453 |
| Headquarters, 34th Infantry Division | | | | | |
| 34th Military Police Company, 34th AG Company | | | | | |
| Headquarters, Minnesota Air National Guard | | | | | |
| Headquarters, State Area Command (Army) | | | | | |
| Department of Military Affairs | | | | | |
| St. Peter | 24B | 2 | 65 | \$398,812 | \$45,485 |
| Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery | | | | | |
| Stillwater | 56A | 6 | 87 | \$750,656 | \$40,264 |
| Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 34th Infantry Division | | | | | |
| Thief River Falls | 01B | 7 | 87 | \$439,032 | \$31,370 |
| Company B (DET 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | | | | | |
| Wadena | 11A | 7 | 96 | \$559,422 | \$19,056 |
| Company A, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry | | | | | |
| West St. Paul | 39A | 4 | 40 | \$226,800 | \$38,756 |
| Company A, (DET 1) 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry | | | | | |
| Willmar | 15A | 2 | 164 | \$1,396,746 | \$46,339 |
| HHC, 682nd Engineer Battalion | | | | | |
| Winona | 32A | 1 | 121 | \$640,172 | \$40,070 |
| Company D, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry | | | | | |

The National Guard Missions

Minnesota's National Guard is the organized militia of the State of Minnesota, under the command of the Governor. At the same time, the men and women of the Minnesota Air and Army National Guard are reserve members of the U.S. Army and Air Force, and may be called into active federal service by the President of the United States. Guard members from Minnesota have served in every major U.S. conflict.

The National Guard assists local law enforcement agencies during emergencies at the direction of the governor.

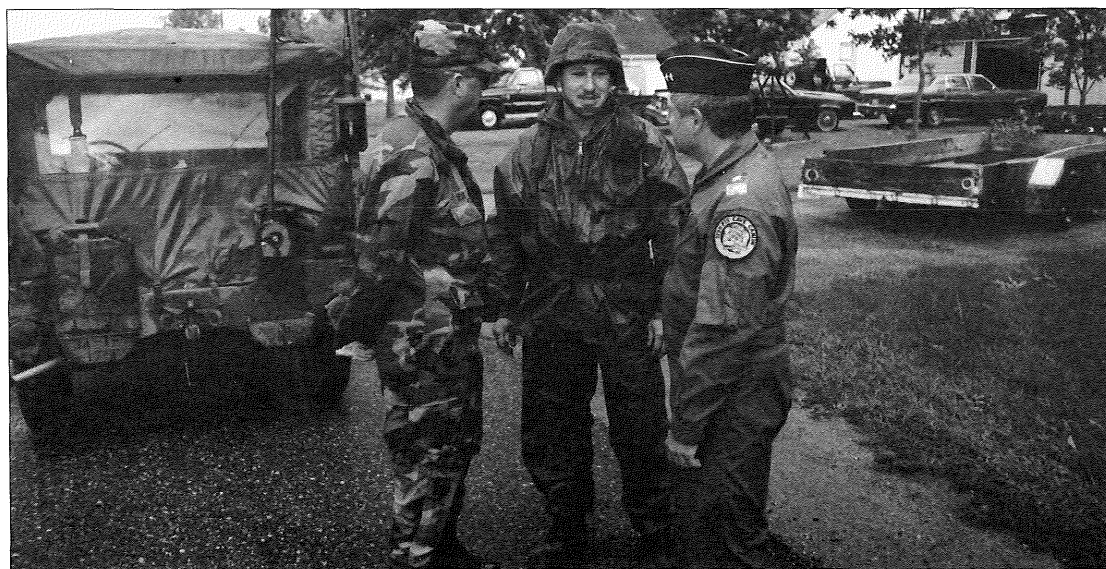
The map on the last page, shows National Guard installations spread evenly across the state. This distribution of soldiers, facilities and equipment enables the National Guard to quickly and efficiently respond to an emergency in any area.

Federal Mission



Soldiers train in a winter environment at Camp Ripley.

State Mission



National Guardsmen help with the clean-up following a storm in Cottage Grove.

Army National Guard

The Minnesota Army National Guard includes over 9,000 men and women who belong to units in the Guard's sixty 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 St. Paul, has units in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Minnesota units include military police, communications, armor, engineers, aviation, medical, artillery, infantry, supply and transportation, and maintenance.



National Guard soldiers train under all weather conditions.

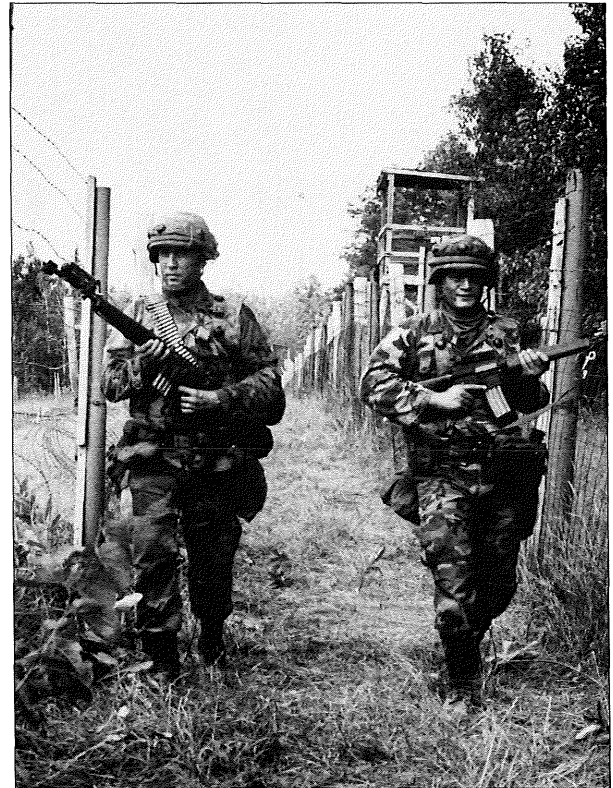


Soldiers train with the Bradley fighting vehicle.

The rest of Minnesota's Army Guard soldiers are assigned to Troop Command, State Area Command or Camp Ripley. The Roseville-based Troop Command includes units of infantry, military police, medical professionals, transportation and public affairs. Personnel assigned to Camp Ripley manage the use and facilities of the installation and prepare the site to serve as a U.S. Army mobilization station upon declaration of a national emergency. State Area Command, the Army Guard's main headquarters in St. Paul, includes the Adjutant General's office and general support staff.



Infantry and aviation troops practice an air insertion.



Military police patrol the perimeter of a practice enemy prisoner of war compound.

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 Air Guard has proudly served both state and nation.

Trained and inspected 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.



148th Fighter Group ground crew members prepare an F-16 for take-off.



C-130 "Hercules" aircraft respond to missions worldwide.

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 turboprop aircraft can land on short runways or airdrop personnel and equipment into areas lacking an airport. These capabilities suit the aircraft to disaster relief jobs under austere conditions.

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 is prepared to furnish personnel and equipment, including aircraft, to assist in natural disaster relief or to safeguard life and property.

148th Fighter Group

The 148th Fighter Group (FG), 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 air defense of its assigned airspace. Additionally, the 148th FG provides personnel and equipment for state emergencies when needed.



An F-16 "Falcon" flies over Duluth Minnesota.



A Minnesota Air National Guard C-130 Hercules is de-iced prior to take-off.

Other Air National Guard Units

The 208th Weather Flight, located at the St. Paul Downtown Airport, 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.

The 237th Air Traffic Control Flight provides skilled air traffic controllers to support the active Air Force. The unit's radar, control tower, and supporting equipment are all air-transportable, making the 237th readily deployable to anywhere in the world.

Overseas Training

Both the Air and Army National Guard train in overseas locations to practice operations in a foreign environment and the preparation needed for loading and moving people and equipment overseas. Overseas training prepares Guard units for actual mobilization.

Overseas Training Locations:

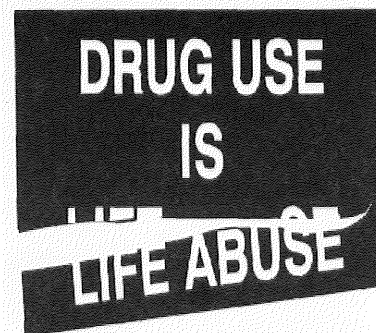
Canada
Germany
Italy
United Kingdom
Iceland
Norway
Spain
Bosnia
Japan
Panama
Guatemala
Brazil
Belize
Costa Rica
Columbia
Honduras
Kenya
Mali
Somalia
Virgin Islands
Puerto Rico
Saudi Arabia
Egypt
Israel

Counterdrug Program

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, training, radar and administrative and maintenance support. Tackling the supply side has physically eliminated millions of dollars of illegal drugs from our streets.

The demand for drugs, however, continues to thrive. The Guard assists in this battle as well through its drug demand reduction program. The Minnesota National Guard works in conjunction with existing community organizations to instill in our youth the 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.

The National Guard Supports



A Drug Free America

1993 Minnesota National Guard Counterdrug Statistics

Confiscated/Eradicated

| | <u>Plants</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Street Value</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <i>Marijuana</i> | | | |
| <i>Wild</i> | 238,220 | | \$159,478,000 |
| <i>Indoor Cultivated</i> | 663 | | \$2,170,500 |
| <i>Outdoor Cultivated</i> | 548 | | \$1,122,000 |
| <i>Processed</i> | 2,100 | | \$5,174,500 |
| <i>Phenthylamine</i> | 109 | | \$1,395,200 |
| <i>Opium</i> | 16.83 | | \$383,176 |
| <i>Cocaine Powder</i> | 5.2 | | \$595,582 |
| <i>Methamphetamine</i> | 0.25 | | \$12,000 |
| <i>Hashish</i> | 0.09 | | \$75 |
| <i>Heroin</i> | 9.8 | | \$2,123,550 |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | | | \$172,454,583 |

Family Programs

Family support of National Guard members greatly contributes to the successful accomplishment of the Guard mission. 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 has the responsibility of helping family members of active duty personnel, and will establish assistance centers across the state during a major mobilization such as Operation Desert Storm.



Family members, along with many people from the surrounding area visited Camp Ripley during a recent open house.



Minnesota National Guard-sponsored Youth Camp challenges youngsters to seek higher goals.

Community Mission... Adding Value To Minnesota

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 3000 communities nationwide, some sixty 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 local communities. There is an inexorable link between the soldier/airman and the citizen, that indeed makes the National Guard unique.

The Guard's missions are now expanding to greater levels than in past years. A third mission, although not new, is now receiving

more emphasis. That is the community mission. We refer to it as *"Adding value to Minnesota"*. This mission can be fulfilled in many ways. The Minnesota National Guard currently is embarking on several new programs that

careful stewards of precious natural resources. The drug interdiction and drug demand reduction programs (page 13) help rid our nation of illegal drugs and help teach our youth the perils of drug use. These formal programs are only part of

the community mission. Each member of the National Guard tries to serve as a role model to the people he or she meets each day. Guard units across the state help in



A National Guard member fields questions during a school tour of the aviation facility in St. Paul.

exemplify this mission. STARBASE, a youth science, math, aeronautics, goal-setting program will begin in late 1993 using National Guard pilots and specialists as role models and mentors. The Minnesota Guard's environmental programs throughout the state demonstrate its role as

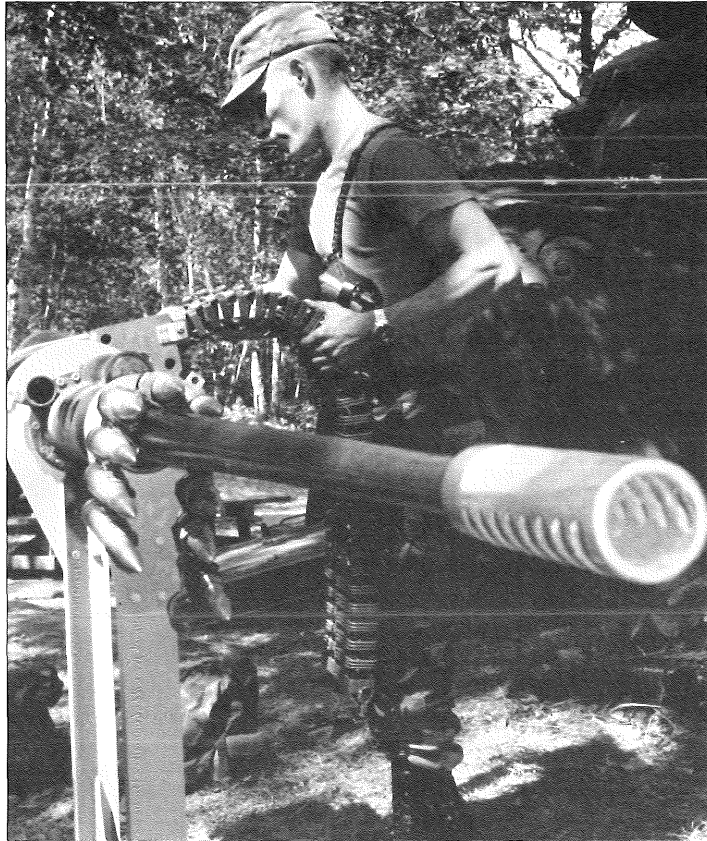
community service projects such as blood drives, toys for the needy and scouting programs. The National Guard has been adding value to America since 1636, and we will continue to seek new ways to help the people and communities in Minnesota.

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 all across the nation. Additionally, National Guard Bureau has 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. In addition, the camp has a bridging site on the Mississippi River; numerous firing 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 \$48 million annually.



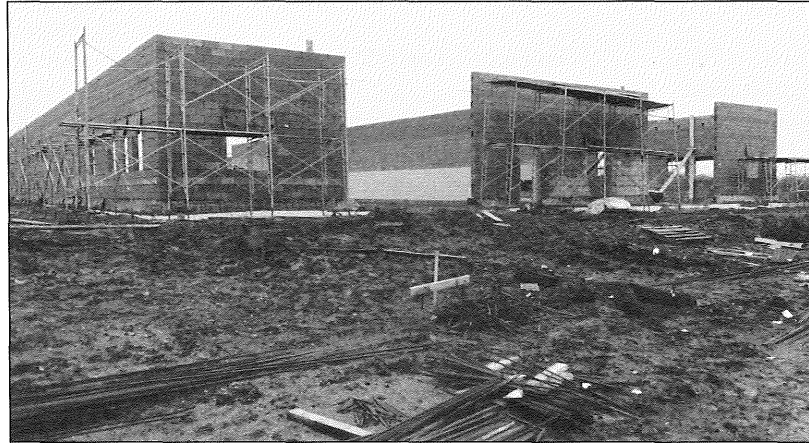
Units from nearly all military services train at Camp Ripley annually.



Bear tagging is part of the environmental program at Camp Ripley.

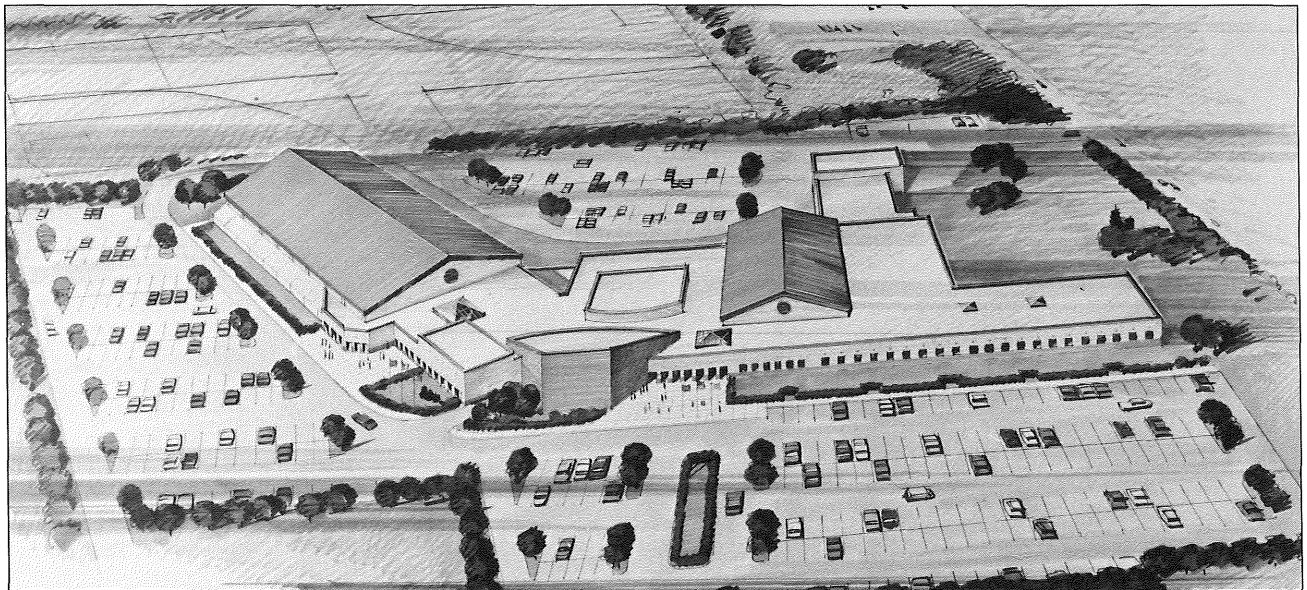
Camp Ripley is Minnesota's second largest state game refuge, managed through an agreement between the Departments of Military Affairs and Natural Resources. The Department of Natural Resources operates the following programs on Camp Ripley: bow hunting for white-tailed deer; disabled veterans' white-tailed deer hunt; walleye and muskie rearing to stock state game fish lakes; approximately 300 acres of timber cutting each year; and forest development research including tree planting.

Construction



The Rosemount Training and Community Center under construction.

| | Federal Funds | State Funds | Total |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Camp Ripley | \$7,258,692 | \$0 | \$7,258,692 |
| Statewide | \$1,685,781 | \$440,670 | \$2,126,451 |
| Minneapolis ANG | \$985,900 | \$0 | \$985,900 |
| Duluth ANG | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Totals | \$ 9,930,373 | \$440,670 | \$ 10,371,043 |



Artist's rendering of the Rosemount Training and Community Center.

History

Origins of the National Guard

The idea of a militia, or body of citizen soldiers as distinct from career or enlisted soldiers, was borrowed from England and dates in this country from 1636, when three militia regiments were organized for the common defense in 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 U.S. Constitution 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 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 eleven 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 1862.



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

After the Civil War, the Minnesota Militia re-emerged to become officially known as the Minnesota National Guard. These 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 Lakeville. 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 upon war with Spain 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 from 1898-99.

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 U.S. 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 World War I found the Minnesota National Guard preoccupied with reorganization, recruitment and armory construction. Minnesota's 109th Observation Squadron became the first federally-recognized air 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 nineteenth century army post which, coincidentally, had been located on lands purchased for the new National Guard training camp.

World War II and Korea

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 ship 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 it 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.

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



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

massive and sudden reinforcement 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 vets 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 eleven 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.

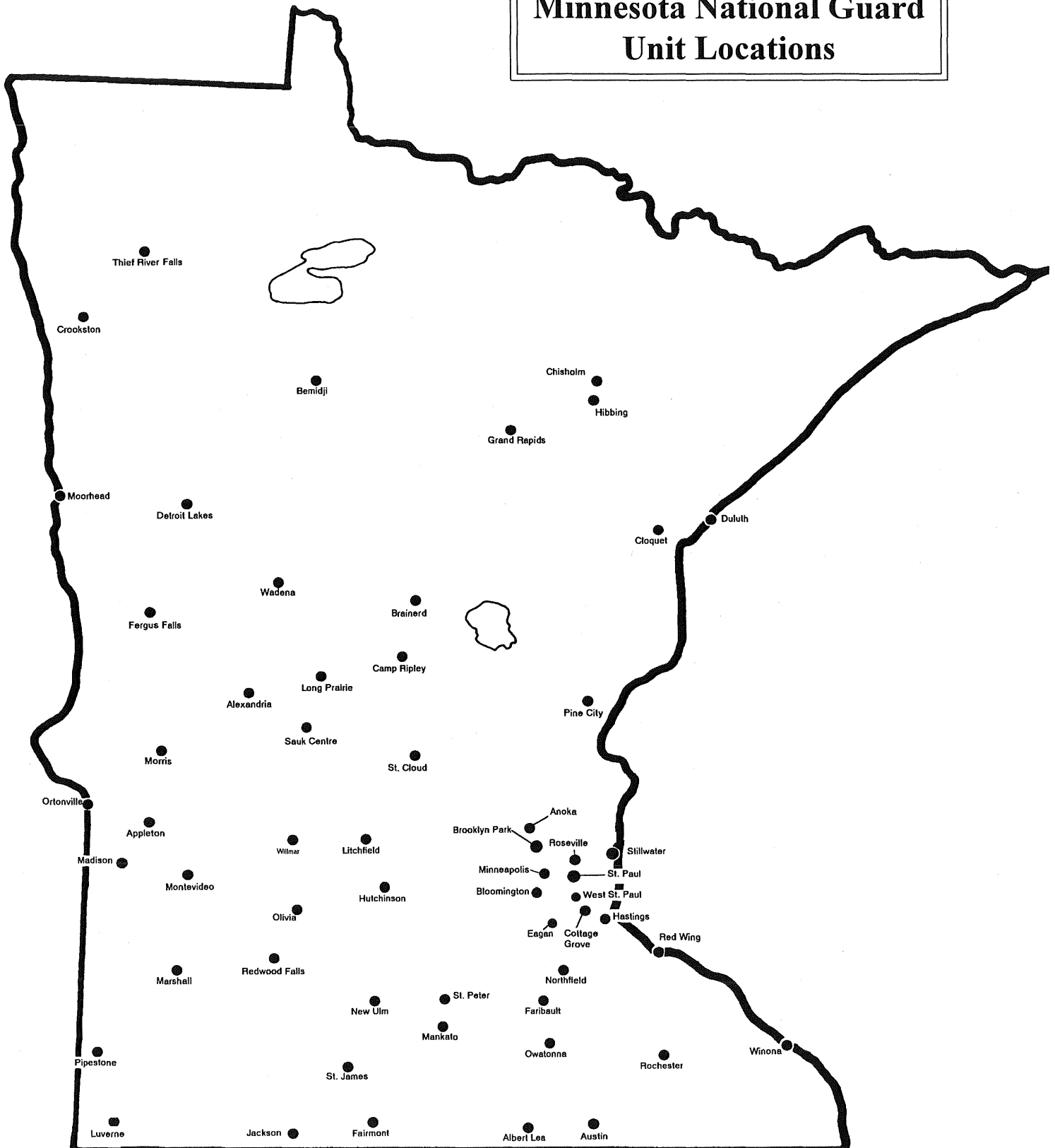
The Persian Gulf

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 called into active duty during the Gulf War 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.

Minnesota National Guard Unit Locations



**Minnesota National Guard --
"One Team, One Family"**

