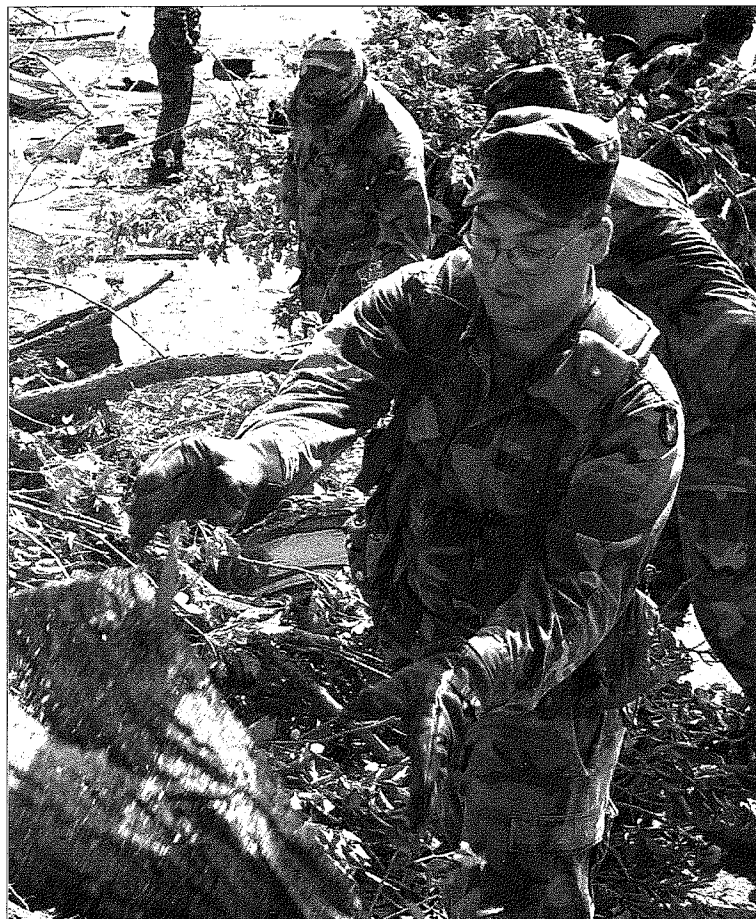


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Department of Military Affairs



Annual Report

July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000

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Major General Eugene R. Andreotti, The Adjutant General

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The Adjutant General

Honorable Jesse Ventura
Governor
State of Minnesota
130 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

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Dear Governor Ventura:

On behalf of the 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 the fiscal year 2000.

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 military force for our 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 throughout the state.

The continued support we receive from you and your staff, as well as from the members of the State Legislature and the Minnesota Congressional Delegation 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.

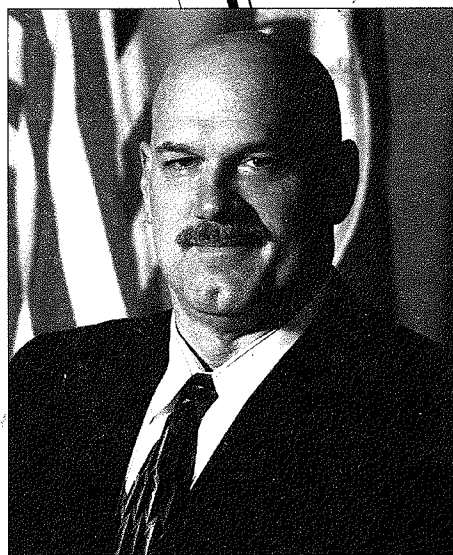
Sincerely,

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

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"



Maj. Gen. Eugene Andreotti, Adjutant General for the State of Minnesota

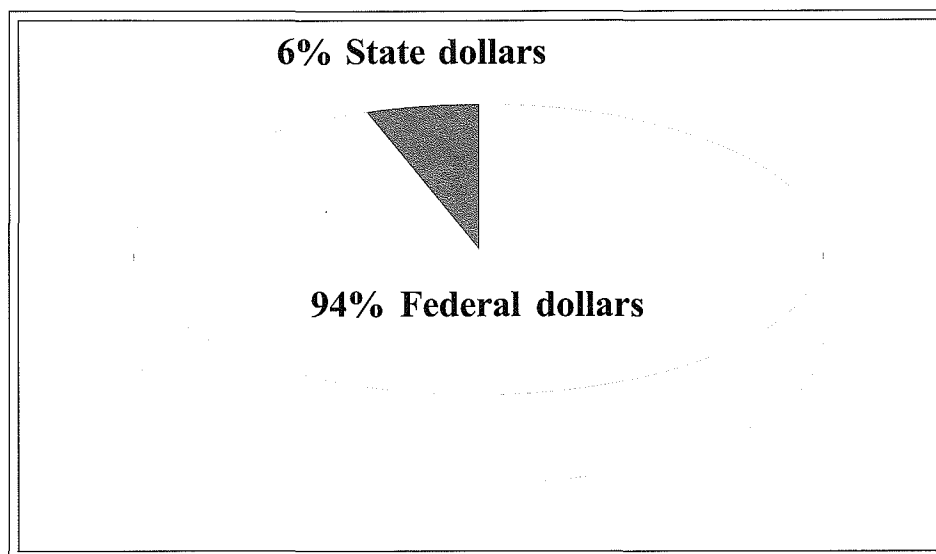


Jesse Ventura, Governor of the State of Minnesota

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Fiscal Year 2000 Budget



Federal Expenditures

Army National Guard	\$108,181,048
Air National Guard	\$60,690,436
Total Federal Expenditures	\$168,871,484

State Expenditures

Department Headquarters Operations	\$1,582,369
Enlistment Incentives	\$2,496,000
Army National Guard	\$5,508,245
Air National Guard	\$808,800
State Active Duty	\$70,865
Total State Expenditures	\$10,466,279

Total Expenditures **\$179,337,763**

National Guard Economic Impact

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Albert Lea Company D, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Air Assault)	27A	1	80	\$430,012	\$46,510
Alexandria Company A (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	10B	7	94	\$386,414	\$62,139
Anoka HHB (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery Battery E, 151st Field Artillery (Target Acquisition)	49A	6	154	\$977,958	\$84,416
Appleton HHS (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery Organizational Maintenance Shop 7 1151 Towed Artillery Support Team	13A	2	72	\$620,692	\$46,502
Austin Company B (-), 434th Support Battalion	27B	1	117	\$415,272	\$67,188
Bemidji Company C (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	04A	7	99	\$541,082	\$54,012
Bloomington Headquarters and Material Management Center, 34th Division Support Command Headquarter and Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 216 Air Defense Artillery Battery A, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery Battery B, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery Battery C, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery Battery D, 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery	41A	3	385	\$2,727,142	\$222,851
Brainerd Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 1st Battalion 194th Armor	12A	8	164	\$1,147,176	\$44,841
Brooklyn Park Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 34th Division Artillery	48A	6	170	\$1,929,266	\$87,242
Cambridge Battery F, 151 Field Artillery	18A	8	103	-	-
Chisholm Company A (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	05B	8	42	\$329,104	\$58,367

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Cloquet Battery E, 216 Air Defense Organizational Maintenance Shop 13 Annex	08A	8	128	\$318,043	\$60,846
Cottage Grove Company E, 434th Main Support Battalion Company C, 134th Forward Support Battalion	57B	6	214	\$1,059,511	\$87,706
Crookston Company B (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	02A	7	58	\$380,365	\$40,827
Detroit Lakes Company C (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Organization Maintenance Shop 5	11A	7	85	\$1,019,444	\$71,582
Duluth Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor Company D (-) 434th Main Support Battalion	08A	8	333	\$1,602,689	\$78,690
Duluth (Air National Guard Base) 148th Fighter Wing	08A	8	1,003	\$46,196,830	\$426,300
East St. Paul Company A (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Troop E, 134th Cavalry	67A	4	101	\$619,082	\$47,368
Fairmont Battery B (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	26A	2	58	\$239,282	\$64,079
Faribault Company B (Det 1), 134th Signal	25B	1	65	\$78,476	\$36,682
Fergus Falls HHC (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized)	10A	7	74	\$50,405	\$30,703
Grand Rapids Company G, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	03B	8	70	\$348,301	\$58,733
Hastings Company B (-), 134th Signal Battalion	29A	115	73	\$357,296	\$57,383
Hibbing Company A (-), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	05B	8	70	\$715,898	\$35,976
Hutchinson Company B, 682nd Engineer Battalion	20A	2	104	\$400,389	\$58,501

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Inver Grove Heights Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 134th Signal Battalion Company A, 134th Signal Battalion	39B	6	262	\$1,035,838	\$94,054
Jackson Battery B (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	22B	2	53	\$266,695	\$50,956
Litchfield Company A, 682nd Engineer Battalion	20A	2	104	\$367,023	\$37,442
Little Falls (Camp Ripley) Company C, 142nd Engineer Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Det, Companies A (-), C, and D (Det 2), 434th Main Support Battalion STARC (Detachment 2) STARC (Detachment 7, Medical Detachment) 175th Regiment (Regional Training Institute) Training Support Unit Company G, 147th Air Traffic Services Organizational Maintenance Shop 14 MATES CSMS Training Support Unit 1st Battalion, 175th Training Regiment (OCS) 2nd Battalion, 175th Training Regiment (GS) Regional Training Site Maintenance Detachment 5, 1241 Ordinance Company Company B (Det 1), 834th DASB	12B	7	954	\$25,339,097	\$884,000
Long Prairie Company D (Det 1), 434th Main Support Battalion	11B	7	68	\$133,156	\$56,145
Luverne Battery A (Detachment 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Artillery	21B	2	49	\$210,580	\$33,456
Madison Battery B (-), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	56	\$273,149	\$56,375
Mankato Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Air Assault)	24A	1	142	\$837,102	\$74,147
Marshall Battery A, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	21A	2	112	\$482,400	\$60,258
Minneapolis Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Company A, Company B, 134th Forward Support Battalion	59B	5	341	\$1,178,867	\$104,733

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Minneapolis/St. Paul (Air National Guard) 133rd Airlift Wing	63B	5	1,308	\$34,201,354	\$382,500
Montevideo Headquarters and Headquarters Service Battery (-), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	95	\$776,290	\$92,951
Monticello Battery D, 216 Air Defense Artillery	19A	2	162	\$462,165	—
Moorhead Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry (Mechanized) Company C, 134th Signal Battalion	09A	7	236	\$1,179,437	\$102,008
Morris Battery C (-), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13A	7	56	\$229,304	\$69,882
New Brighton Organizational Maintenance Shop 8	52B	4	—	\$2,183,553	\$14,601
New Ulm Headquarters and Headquarters Battery (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery Organization Maintenance Shop 6	23A	2	122	\$1,002,988	\$127,622
Northfield 434th Chemical Company (-)	25A	1	69	\$246,058	\$46,738
Olivia Battery B (Detachment 1), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	15B	2	54	\$311,702	\$54,596
Ortonville Battery C (Detachment), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	54	\$233,734	\$63,951
Owatonna Company C (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Air Assault)	28A	1	67	\$178,953	\$55,990
Pine City Company B, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	18B	8	86	\$342,015	\$32,664
Pipestone Battery A (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	21B	2	56	\$207,081	\$39,797
Red Wing 434th Chemical Company (Det 1)	29A	1	56	\$239,129	\$54,695

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Redwood Falls Company C, 682nd Engineer Battalion	23A	2	104	\$613,266	\$54,989
Rochester Company B, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Air Assault) Organizational Maintenance Shop 2	30B	1	125	\$644,804	\$88,895
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 National Guard Maintenance Facility	37A	6	596	\$6,659,211	\$177,378
Roseville Recruiting and Retention Center 84th Troop Command Headquarters 135th Public Affairs Detachment (Det 1) 798th Transportation Detachment Headquarters, 147th Finance Battalion 147th, 247th, Finance Detachments State Area Command Medical Detachment 434th Chemical (Det 2)	54A	4	221	\$1,719,370	\$84,449
Sauk Centre Company C, 1st Battalion, 194th Armor	10B	7	108	\$564,311	\$34,318
St. Cloud Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Detachment 1) and Company B, 1st Battalion, 194th Armor Company B, 1st Battalion, 194th Armor Company B (Det 2), 434th Main Support Battalion	16A	7	250	\$791,460	\$105,816
St. James Battery C, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	26A	2	105	\$397,572	\$68,799
St. Paul (Army Aviation Support Facility) Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation Company A and E (-), 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 147th Attack Helicopter Company A, B, C and D, 3rd Battalion, 147th Attack Helicopter Company A, 834th Support Battalion (Aviation)	65B	4	523	\$7,762,487	\$198,846

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
St. Paul (State Capitol Complex) Headquarters, Aviation Brigade Headquarters, Minnesota Air National Guard Headquarters Detachment, State Area Command (-) Department of Military Affairs Headquarters, 147th Personnel Services Battalion 347th Personnel Services Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 634th Division Aviation Support Battalion Company B, 634th Division Aviation Support Battalion Detachment 39, Operational Support Airlift Command	65B	4	537	\$7,170,249	\$181,490
St. Peter Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	24B	2	77	\$280,988	\$52,617
Stillwater Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 34th Infantry Division	56A	6	85	\$529,515	\$47,248
Thief River Falls Company B (Detachment 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	01B	7	71	\$338,157	\$56,155
Wadena Company A (-), 1st Battalion, 194th Armor	11A	7	70	\$99,734	\$35,533
West St. Paul Company A, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (AA)	39A	4	159	\$726,943	\$27,692
Willmar Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 682nd Engineer Battalion Organizational Maintenance Shop 4	15A	2	130	\$916,581	\$62,971
Winona Company C (-), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry (Air Assault)	32A	1	95	\$294,184	\$40,893

Minnesota National Guard Missions

The National Guard is unique from the United States reserve military force because it performs federal *and* state missions. In peacetime, the National Guard is commanded by the Governor and may be called to state active duty in response to natural disasters, civil disturbances, or state emergencies.

During a war or national emergency, the National Guard may be called to federal active duty by the President or Congress. While on

active duty, the Guard 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 1 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 two days each month and 15 days a year 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 across the state. This geographical distribution enables the National Guard to quickly and efficiently respond to an emergency in any area.

Community Mission....

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, more than 60 of them right here in Minnesota.

National Guard members are citizen-soldiers and airmen who make significant contributions to their communities. Guard members live, shop, work, worship and attend school in Minnesota's cities and towns.

This 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 by participating in several programs that benefit the state.

Minnesota's 63 Training and Community Centers, formerly called armories, are located throughout the state and provide shared meeting and recreational space for the local community. Facility costs are met by a partnership of federal, state and local governments. National Guard representatives from several states

have visited Minnesota to tour these facilities in an effort to set up similar programs.

The National Guard is also very involved in education. One program, sponsored in part by the Minnesota Guard, is STARBASE.

STARBASE is a non-profit corporation that offers educational programs designed to increase youth performance in mathematics, science and technology by using aviation and aerospace curriculums. Classroom instruction is conducted at the STARBASE facility at the 133rd Airlift Wing base in Minneapolis.

The Minnesota National Guard is also very active in community-based



STARBASE is a non-profit educational program that helps teach math and science to children in the Minneapolis and St. Paul School districts.

drug demand reduction education programs, providing instruction to more than 139,000 students since 1992.

Army National Guard

The Minnesota Army National Guard includes more than 9,000 men and women who belong to units that train in the Guard's 63 Training and Community Centers located across the state. They train to meet the same standards as their active duty counterparts.

The majority of Minnesota's citizen-soldiers belong to the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division. The historic "Red Bull", headquartered

in Rosemount, has units in Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and Wisconsin. The Minnesota units include military police, communications, armor, engineers, aviation, medical, artillery, infantry, supply, transportation, and maintenance.

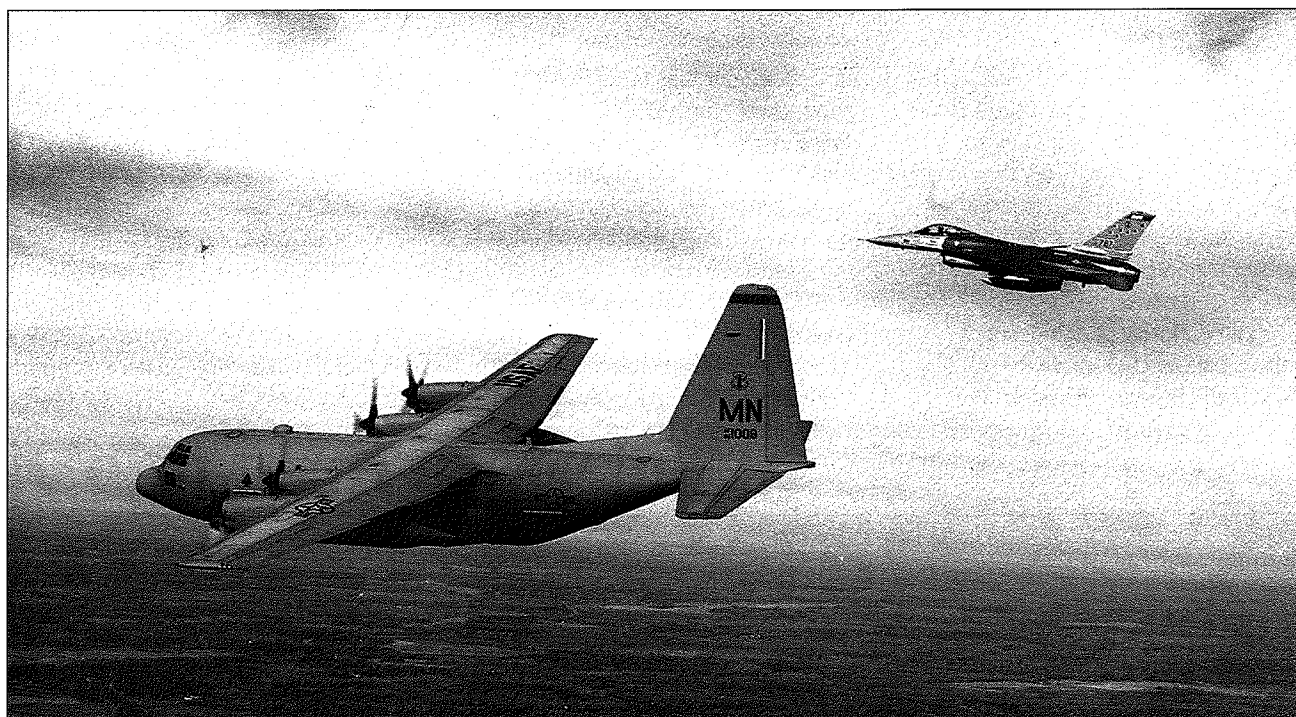
The rest of Minnesota's Army Guard soldiers are assigned to either Troop Command, State Area Command or Camp Ripley. The Roseville-based Troop Command

units include medical professionals, transportation, public affairs, 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 from the 1st Battalion, 216th Air Defense Artillery spot a target during a live-fire exercise at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Air National Guard



A C-130 from the 133rd Airlift Wing and an F-16 from the 148th Fighter Wing fly side by side.

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 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 direction 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.

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:

**Bolivia
Bosnia
Croatia
France
Germany
Guam
Hawaii
Honduras
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Korea
Kuwait
Macedonia
Netherlands Antilles
Norway
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom**

Camp Ripley



Camp Ripley is the second largest wildlife refuge in the state of Minnesota.

Camp Ripley, located seven miles north of Little Falls, is the primary field training site for the Minnesota National Guard. In Fiscal Year 2000 the Pollution Prevention Team with the Mobilization and Training Equipment Site, located at Camp Ripley, was awarded the prestigious Eagle Award for excellence in pollution prevention by the Secretary of the Army. 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.

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

The Minnesota Legislature recently 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.

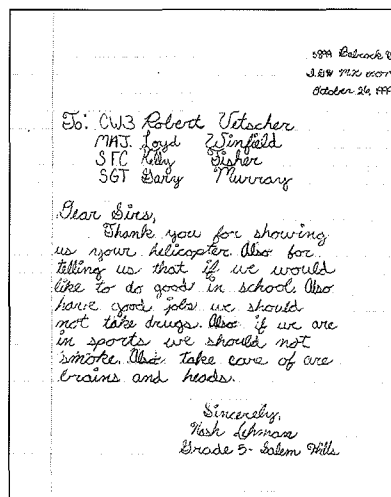
Counterdrug Program

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. National Guard efforts help eliminate millions of dollars of illegal drugs from Minnesota streets.

During fiscal year 2000, the Minnesota National Guard assisted in seizing more than \$154 million in drugs, cash, property and other assets.

The Guard also trained more than 500 law enforcement officials from 65 different agencies through 24 different training courses.



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

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.

Since 1993 these presentations have been given to more than 139,000 young people. During the past year the Fly-In

Program visited 184 events, reaching nearly 20,500 young people.

Another popular program, the High School Drug Awareness and Prevention Course, has reached more than 4,500 high school students since the program's inception in 1998.



During Fiscal Year 2000 the Minnesota National Guard flew to hundreds of schools to present their anti-drug message to thousands of students.

State, federal missions and 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 is a way to develop and strengthen that support through various activities and programs. These programs include family support groups within the units, volunteer training, family assistance briefings to units or families going through mobilization training, and a summer Youth Camp held at Camp Ripley for 10 thru 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 military deployments.

During Fiscal Year 2000 the Minnesota Guard was called to state active duty twice. When a tornado hit the community of Granite Falls, more than 150 Army Guard soldiers were activated to help with cleanup and security in the town. Weeks later the Guard also assisted local authorities in a missing-person search.

Our soldiers were also busy overseas. On Father's Day, 40 soldiers with Battery E, 151st Field Artillery, spent seven months in Kosovo. The unit used radar to protect U.S. and NATO troops and ensure compliance with the cease fire agreement.

And in February of Fiscal Year 2000, soldiers from Company G, 147th Air Traffic Services, based out of Camp Ripley, returned from a

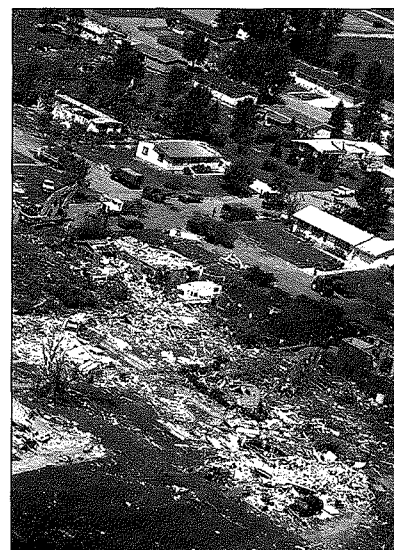


Minnesota Army Guard soldiers returned home on Father's Day after spending seven-months on a deployment to Kosovo.

nine-month deployment in Kuwait. The soldiers were part of a National Guard task force that helped enforce the United Nations-mandated "no fly zone" over southern Iraq.

The Air Guard was also busy with overseas missions. During Fiscal Year 2000 the Air Guard flew more than 70 missions, involving almost 800 members. Operations were performed in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Canada, Macedonia, Puerto Rico, Croatia, Korea and Germany.

Fiscal Year 2000 was also the start of a new partnership in the Air Force. For the first time the 133rd Airlift Wing worked side-by-side with active and Air Force Reserve personnel to fly more than 1,250 tons of supplies to the Balkans as part of an Aerospace Expeditionary Force.



Minnesota Guard members were called to State Active Duty hours after a tornado devastated the community of Granite Falls.

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.

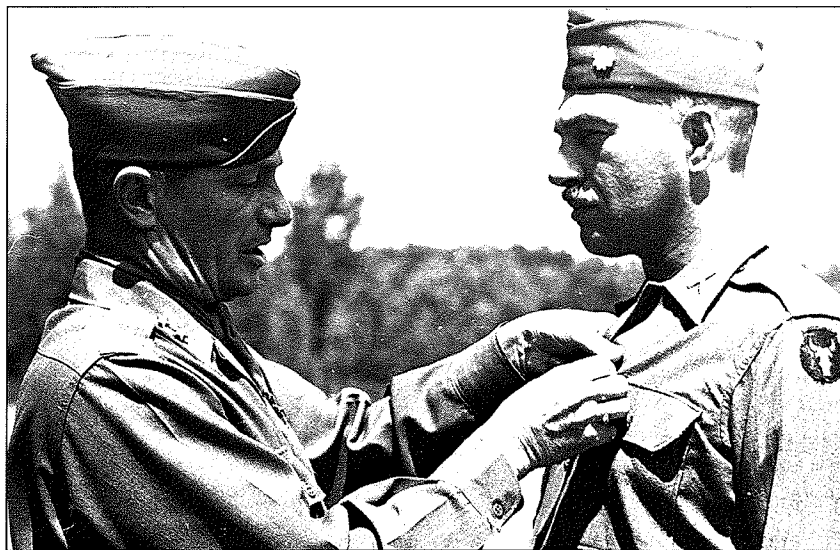
Minnesota eventually organized and recruited volunteers for 11 infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, a heavy artillery regiment, three light artillery batteries and two sharpshooter companies, totalling 22,000 men. Many of these soldiers also served on Minnesota's frontier;

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.

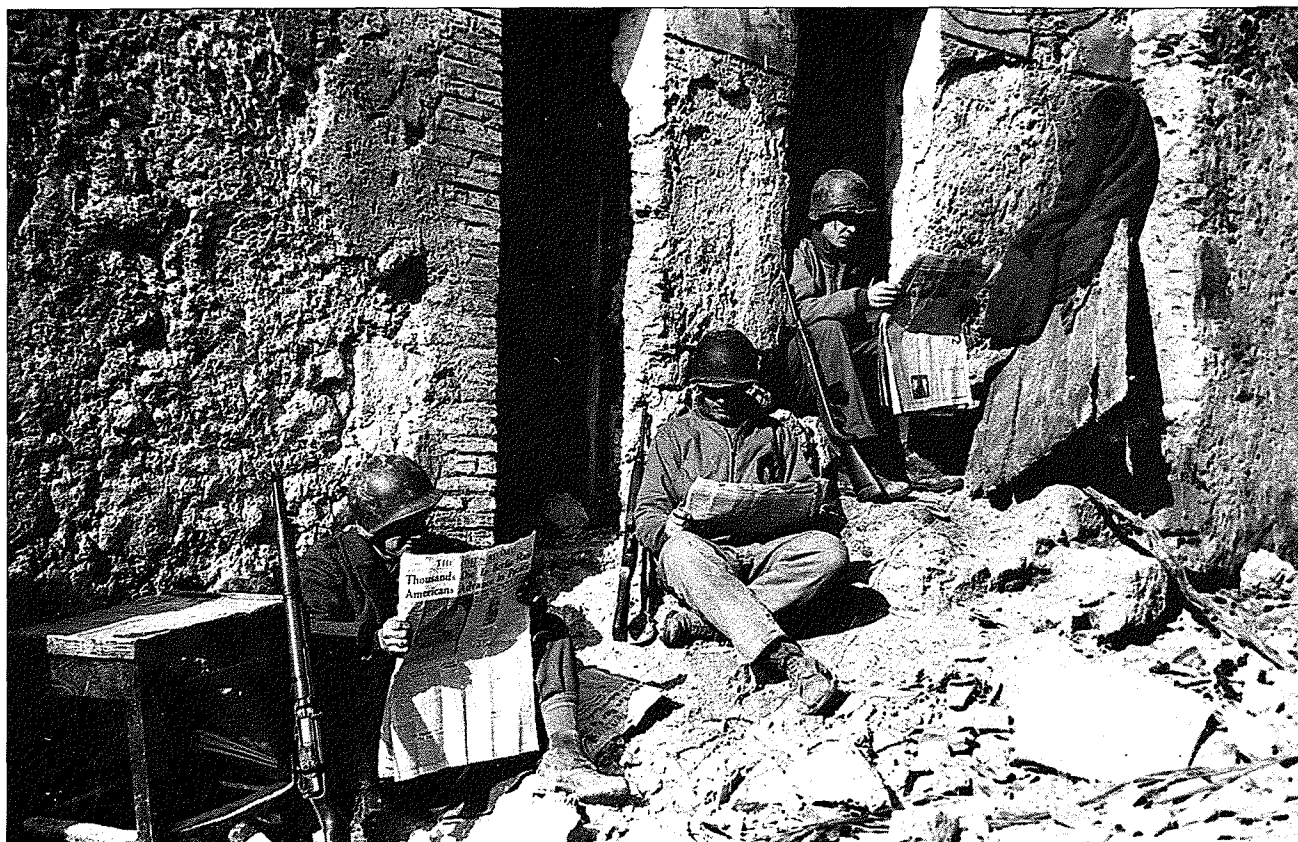
After the Civil War, the Minnesota Militia re-emerged to become officially known as the Minnesota National Guard. These organizations became a colorful part of community social life but when called upon never failed to deal with civil disturbances and other state emergencies requiring military aid. Annual 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



Major General Charles Bolte, Commanding General of the 34th Division, pins the Bronze Star on Maj. Everett Thomas of Minneapolis for meritorious service in combat with Headquarters, 151st Field Artillery, June 1944.



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

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 through 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 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 guardsmen and 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.

The Balkans

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. Battery E returned to the area during the first half of 2000, spending almost seven months on active duty in Kosovo. Members of the 109th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and other volunteers also served in support of the active Army and Air Force.

Minnesota National Guard Unit Locations

