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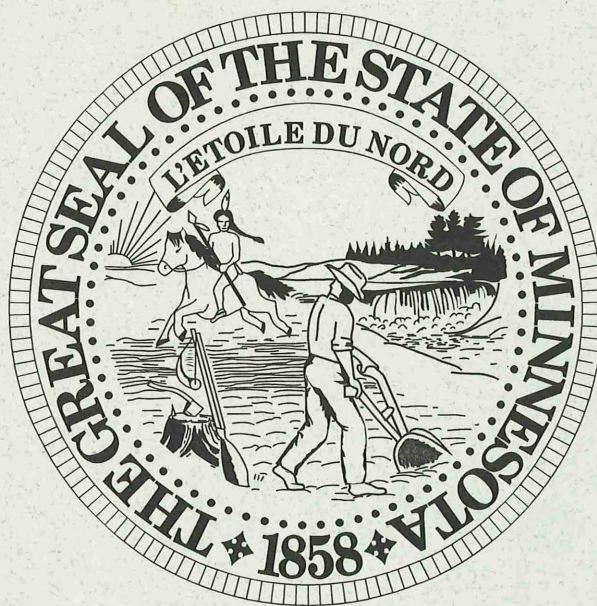
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State of Minnesota

Department of Military Affairs



Annual Report

July 1, 1994 - June 30, 1995

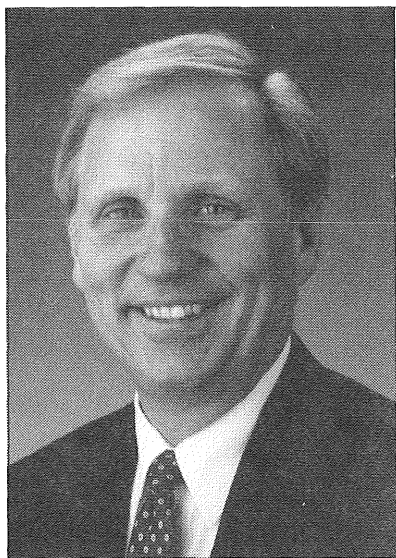
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Major General Eugene R. Andreotti, The Adjutant General


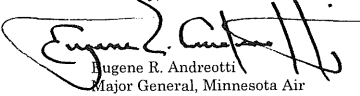
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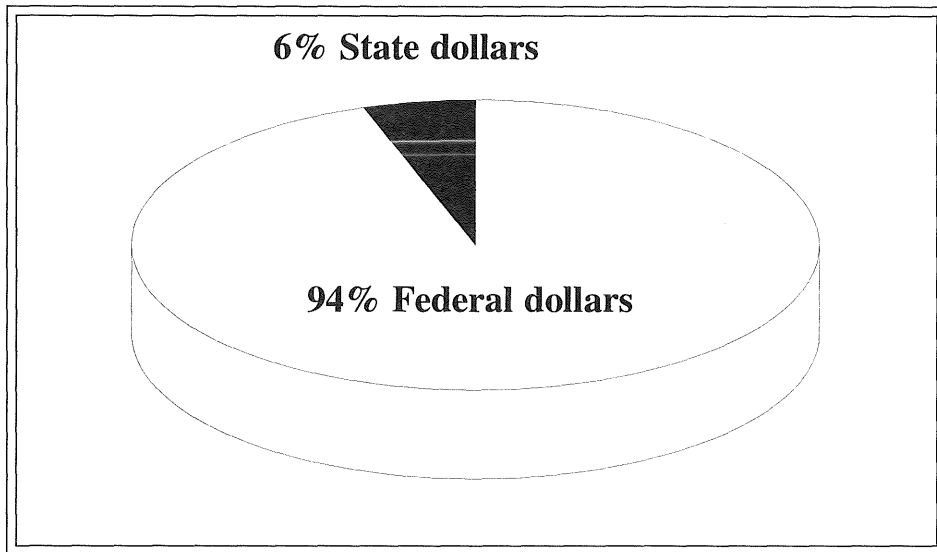
*Arne H. Carlson, Governor of the
State of Minnesota*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS MINNESOTA ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
	OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL	VETERANS SERVICE BUILDING
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The Adjutant General		
Honorable Arne H. Carlson Governor State of Minnesota 130 State Capitol St. Paul, Minnesota 55155		
Dear Governor Carlson:		
<p>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 1995.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our focus continues to be on communities. From our drug demand reduction activities to our formal youth programs like STARBASE, the Minnesota National Guard is adding value to communities throughout the state.</p> <p>The continued support we receive from you and your staff, as well as from the 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.</p>		
Sincerely,  Eugene R. Andreotti Major General, Minnesota Air National Guard The Adjutant General		



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

Fiscal Year 1995 Budget



Federal Expenditures

Army National Guard	\$70,631,488
Air National Guard	\$75,327,933
Total Federal Expenditures	\$145,959,421

State Expenditures

Department Headquarters Operations	\$1,284,400
Enlistment Incentives	\$2,350,000
Army National Guard	\$4,902,200
Air National Guard	\$641,500
Capital Improvements	\$989,100
Total State Expenditures	\$10,167,200

Total Expenditures \$156,126,621

National Guard Economic Impact

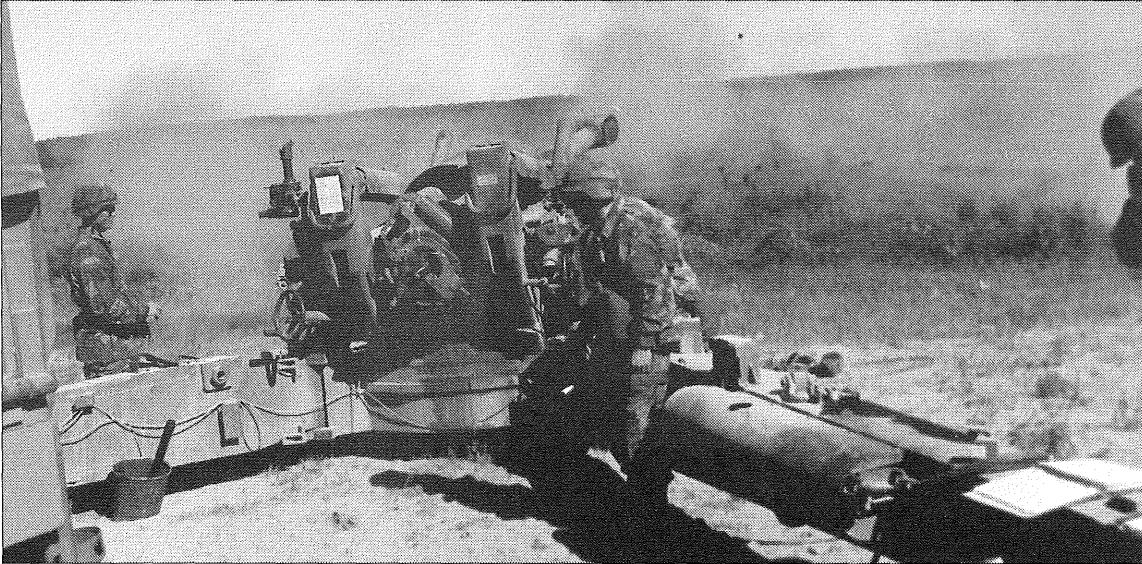
Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Albert Lea Company A, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	27A	1	104	\$403,183	\$46,154
Alexandria Company B, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry	10B	7	81	\$349,175	\$39,725
Anoka HHB (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery HHB (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery Battery E, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	49A	6	202	\$591,658	\$32,631
Appleton Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13A	2	56	\$239,139	\$24,751
Austin HHC (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	27B	1	112	\$371,044	\$47,418
Bemidji Company C (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	04A	7	100	\$365,716	\$43,733
Bloomington HHC/MMC, 34th Infantry Division	41A	3	217	\$1,343,490	\$84,722
Brainerd HHC, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry	12A	8	147	\$859,740	\$51,062
Brooklyn Park Headquarters, 34th Division Artillery	48A	6	168	\$1,008,705	\$39,559
Chisholm Company C, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	05B	8	59	\$253,265	\$42,964
Cloquet HHC (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	08A	8	91	\$367,198	\$53,146
Cottage Grove Company F, 434th Main Support Battalion Company C, 134th Forward Support Battalion	57B	3	215	\$983,370	\$48,702
Crookston Company B (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	02A	7	66	\$267,888	\$23,423
Detroit Lakes Support Company, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	11A	7	127	\$506,834	\$44,755
Duluth HHC (-), 1st Battalion, 94th Armor 109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company	08A	8	336	\$1,680,283	\$55,740
Duluth (Air National Guard Base) 148th Fighter Group	08A	8	994	\$38,943,753	\$297,611
East St. Paul Company A, 134th Signal Battalion	67A	4	129	\$508,114	\$28,363

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Fairmont Company E, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	26A	2	67	\$265,386	\$28,363
Faribault Company C (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	25B	1	57	\$172,261	\$45,612
Fergus Falls Company E, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	10A	7	62	\$278,173	\$20,878
Grand Rapids Company D, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	03B	8	71	\$328,688	\$24,843
Hastings Company B (-), 134th Signal Battalion	29A	3	114	\$427,169	\$41,098
Hibbing Company A, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	05B	8	61	\$314,615	\$26,769
Hutchinson Company E (-), 682nd Engineer Battalion	20A	2	115	\$366,564	\$45,289
Jackson Battery B, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	22B	2	77	\$286,090	\$38,863
Litchfield Company A, 682nd Engineer Battalion	20A	2	137	\$437,448	\$19,401
Little Falls (Camp Ripley) Company C, 142nd Engineer Battalion HHD, Companies A, C, and D, 434th Main Support Battalion 47th Air Traffic Control Platoon, Installation Support Unit Regional Training Site-Maintenance STARC (Det 1, 2) 256th Medical Detachment	12B	7	840	\$18,599,855	\$925,422
Long Prairie Company E, 434th MSB	11B	7	70	\$283,220	\$22,127
Luverne Battery A (Det 1), 1st Battalion, 125th Artillery	21B	2	48	\$220,025	\$19,650
Madison Battery B, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	66	\$287,018	\$37,828
Mankato HHC, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	24A	1	108	\$627,350	\$41,675
Marshall Battery A, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	21A	2	109	\$319,047	\$34,498
Minneapolis HHD, Company A, Company B, 134th Forward Support Battalion	59B	5	294	\$1,079,004	\$80,738
Minneapolis/St. Paul (Air National Guard Base) 133rd Airlift Wing	63B	5	1373	\$36,384,180	\$271,120

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Montevideo HHB, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	108	\$787,406	\$73,207
Moorhead HHC, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Company B, (Det 1), 134th Signal Battalion	09A	7	241	\$1,266,394	\$65,016
Morris Company A (-), 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry	13A	7	81	\$295,361	\$27,004
New Ulm HHB (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	23A	2	118	\$621,943	\$37,648
Northfield 434th Chemical Company (-)	25A	1	78	\$249,707	\$26,550
Olivia Battery D, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	15B	2	86	\$337,116	\$40,629
Ortonville Battery C, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	13B	2	75	\$304,569	\$39,189
Owatonna Company C (-), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	28A	1	53	\$199,877	\$39,679
Pine City Company B, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	18B	8	84	\$276,995	\$28,137
Pipestone Battery A (-), 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	21B	2	43	\$167,587	\$21,527
Red Wing 434th Chemical Company (Det 1)	29A	1	55	\$231,691	\$46,195
Redwood Falls Company E (Det 1), 682nd Engineer Battalion	23A	2	64	\$250,501	\$36,484
Rochester Company B, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	30B	1	95	\$408,640	\$48,437
Rosemount HHC, 34th Infantry Division 34th Infantry Division Band 34th Infantry Division Rear Operations Center 34th Military Police Company	37A	6	464	\$2,882,624	\$107,268
Roseville STARC (Det 4) Troop Command Headquarters 257th Military Police Company 135th Public Affairs Detachment (Det 1) 112th Health Services Liaison Detachment 798th Transportation Detachment HQ, 147th Finance Battalion	54A	4	347	\$1,278,776	\$89,787

Community Unit name	Legislative District	Congressional District	Assigned Personnel	Federal Pay and Expenditures	State Pay and Expenditures
Roseville (Cont.)					
147th, 247th, 347th Finance Detachments					
Sauk Centre	10B	7	122	\$439,604	\$22,573
Company C, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry					
St. Cloud	16A	7	261	\$903,443	\$68,190
HHC (DET 1) and Company E, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry					
Company B, 434th Main Support Battalion					
St. James	26A	2	75	\$279,087	\$39,805
Battery C, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery					
St. Paul (Army Aviation Support Facility)	65B	4	684	\$4,053,316	\$99,359
Headquarters, Aviation Brigade					
HHC (-), 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation					
Company A, 2nd Battalion, 147th Aviation					
Company F, 147th Aviation					
1187th Medical Detachment					
459th Aviation Detachment					
HHC, 3rd Battalion, 134th Attack Helicopter					
Company A, B, C and D, 3rd Battalion, 134th Attack Helicopter					
St. Paul (State Capitol Complex)	65B	4	493	\$7,505,362	\$166,631
Headquarters, Minnesota Air National Guard					
Headquarters, State Area Command (Army)					
Department of Military Affairs					
Headquarters and Company C, 134th Signal Battalion					
Headquarters, 147th Personal Services Battalion					
247th, 347th Personal Services Detachments					
St. Peter	24B	2	62	\$237,077	\$44,422
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery					
Stillwater	56A	6	88	\$607,677	\$33,887
Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 34th Infantry Division					
Thief River Falls	01B	7	77	\$297,965	\$46,557
Company B (DET 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry					
Wadena	11A	7	81	\$382,228	\$14,035
Company A, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry					
West St. Paul	39A	4	138	\$467,263	\$30,753
Company A, (DET 1), Company D, 1st Battalion, 194th Infantry					
Willmar	15A	2	143	\$967,121	\$35,050
HHC, 682nd Engineer Battalion					
Winona	32A	1	112	\$371,845	\$35,050
Company D, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry					

The National Guard Missions



Training for their Federal mission, soldiers from Battery A, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery train to fire at targets up close in what the artillery calls direct fire.

The National Guard is unique among the United States reserve military forces, filling 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 by the governor in response to natural disasters, civil disturbances, or other state emergencies.

During a war or national emergency, the National Guard may be called to active duty by the President or Congress, and serves as the primary source of augmentation for the active Army and active Air Force.

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, 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.



Serving the state, a Minnesota Guardsman talks to a local law enforcement official while Guard members search for a missing child in Cannon Falls, Minn.

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 communities, 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 local communities.

There is an inexorable link between the soldier/airman and the citizen that indeed makes the National Guard unique.

The Minnesota National Guard takes its "community mission" very seriously, and is embarking on several new programs that exemplify this mission. The Guard has been adding value to America since 1636, and it will continue to seek new ways to help the people and communities of Minnesota.

Minnesota's 61 Training and Community Centers, formerly called

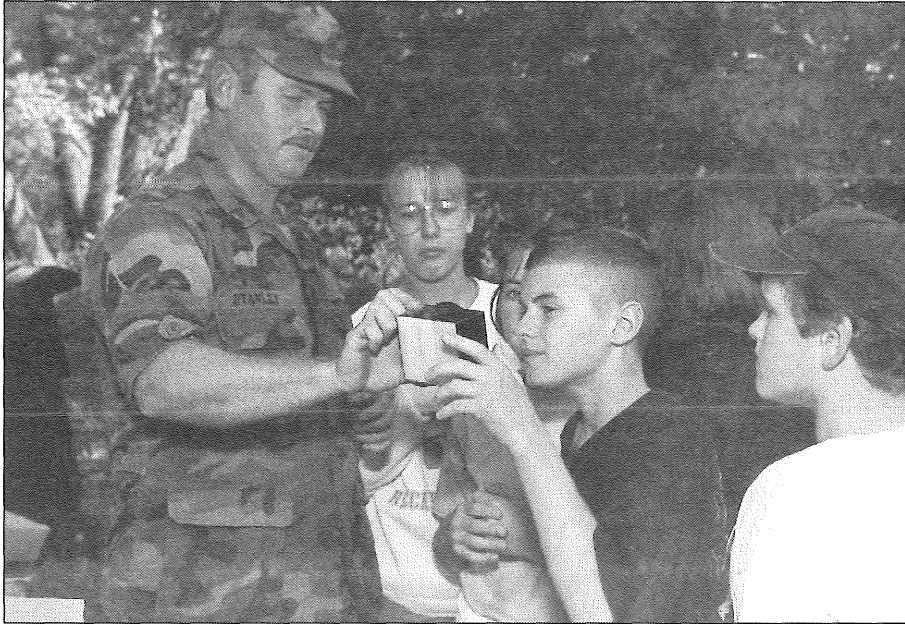
armories, located throughout the state provide shared meeting and recreational space for the local community. Construction costs are met by a partnership of federal, state and local governments. One recently built center was an addition to an existing high school.

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 the STARBASE facility at the 133rd Air 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 also works hard to protect the environment. As a part of both the federal and state governments, the Minnesota National Guard complies with all policies concerning environmental protection and management. The Guard's primary field training site, Camp Ripley, is Minnesota's second largest game refuge. The Minnesota National Guard manages Camp Ripley in

coordination with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Camp Ripley staff conduct a number of research studies that serve as the basis for developing state environmental policy. Camp Ripley also conducts a program in partnership with local schools that allows students to assist our staff on research projects.



A National Guard member shows students how to test water during a Water Festival at Camp Ripley, Minn., which has one of the best environmental programs in the country.

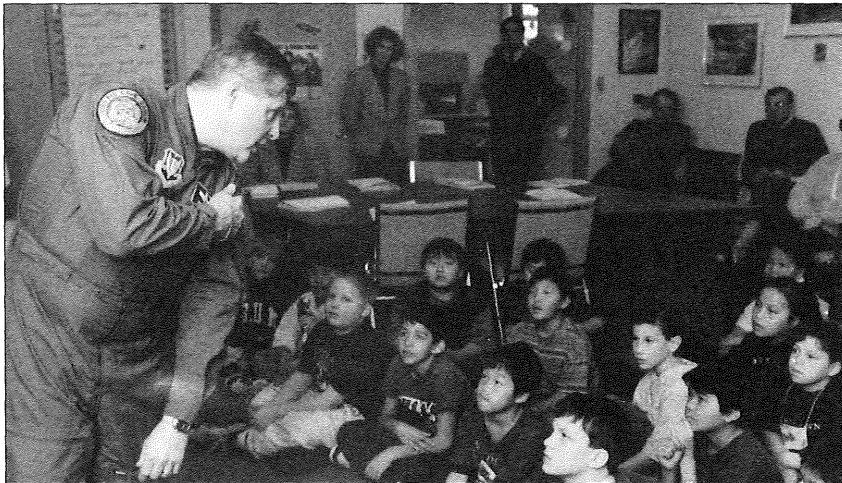
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Adding Value to Minnesota



Camp Ripley has one of the best environmental programs in the country.



Maj. Gen. Eugene Andreotti visits with a STARBASE class in Minneapolis.



Two campers learn how to use a compass during Youth Camp at Camp Ripley, Minn.

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 and transportation, and maintenance.

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



Soldiers practice field hospital operations.



An infantryman adjusts his rifle in the field.

include infantry, military police, medical professionals, transportation and public affairs. 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.





Infantry and aviation troops practice an air insertion.

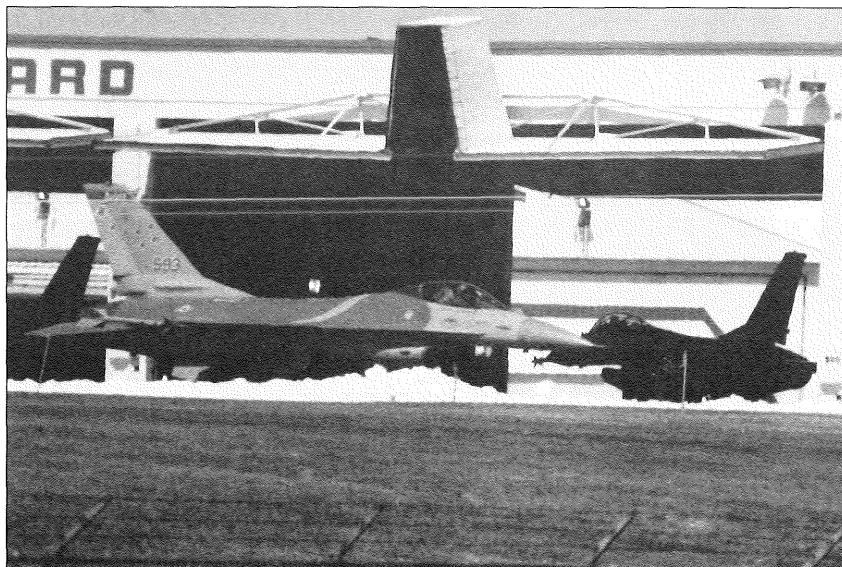


Members of the 682nd Engineers carry medium girder beams to build a bridge at their annual training.

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.



An F-16 from the 148th Fighter Wing in Duluth taxis to the runway.

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 airport. 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.

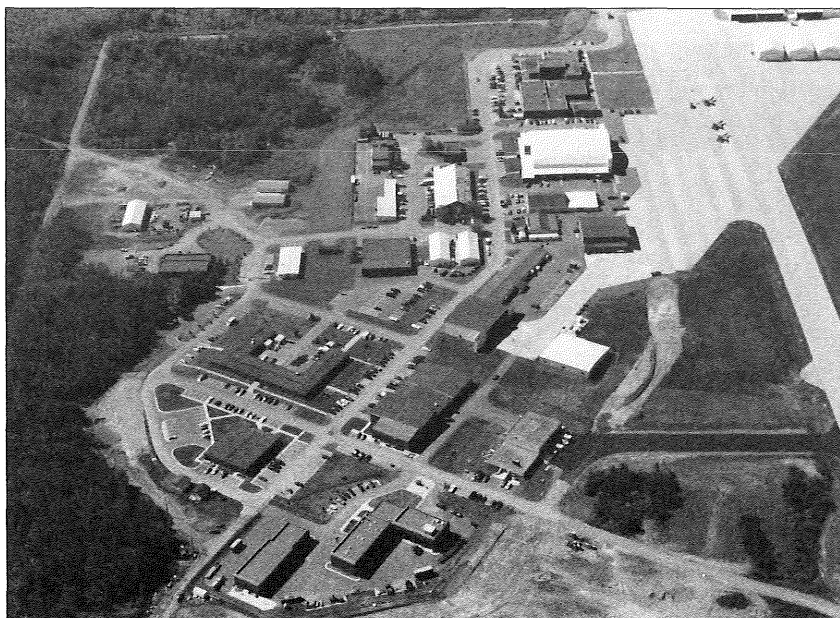


C-130 "Hercules" aircraft from the 133rd Airlift Wing respond to missions worldwide.

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 air defense of its assigned airspace. Additionally, the 148th FW provides personnel and equipment for state emergencies when needed.



The 148th Fighter Wing base at the Duluth International Airport.

Other Air National Guard Units

The 208th Weather Flight, co-located with the 133rd AW, 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.



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

Overseas Training

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

Overseas Training Locations:

Azores
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Egypt
England
France
Guam
Guatemala
Iceland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Newfoundland
Panama
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Southwest Asia
Turkey
Venezuela
West Africa
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 camp 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 \$48 million annually.



Winter operations training is a specialty at Camp Ripley.



A new Controlled Humidity Equipment Preservation Site takes shape at Camp Ripley.

Camp Ripley is also Minnesota's second largest wildlife refuge, managed through an agreement between the Minnesota 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; conservation officer training; and forest development research.

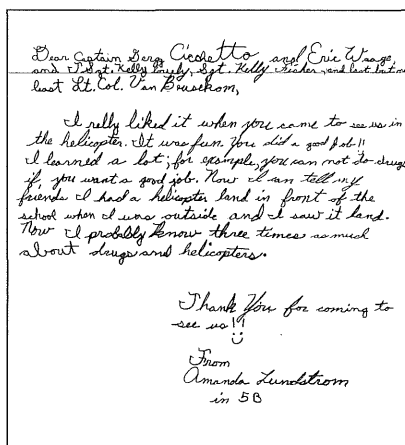
Counterdrug Program

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 1995, the Minnesota National Guard assisted in seizing almost \$95 million in drugs, cash, property and other assets.

The Guard also assisted in 110 arrests.



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

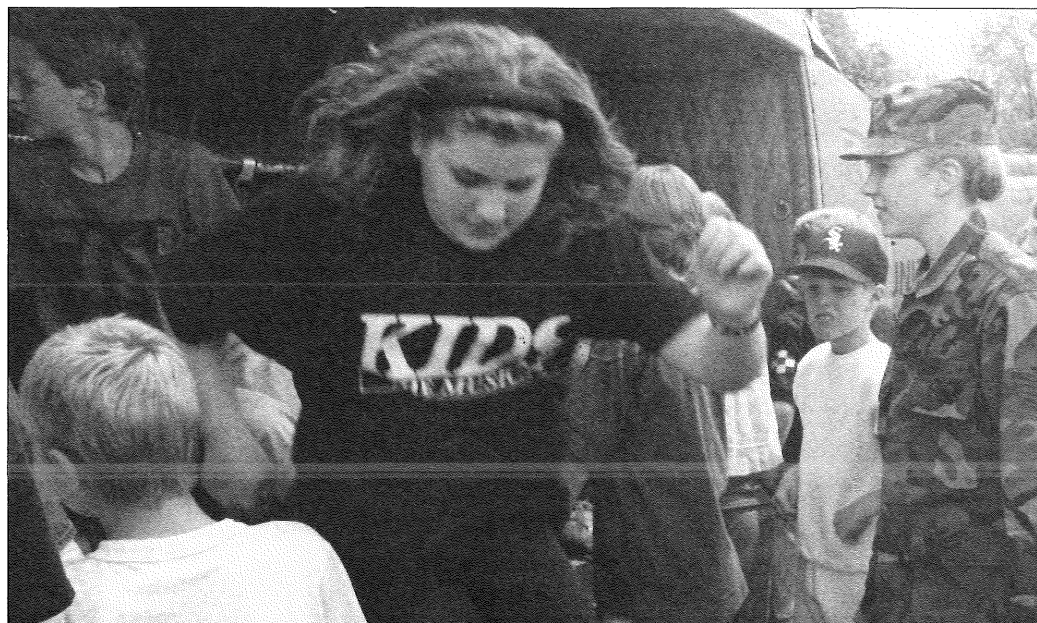
Drug Demand Reduction

Despite Guard 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 Minnesota Guard works in conjunction with existing community organizations to tell state youth 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 local law enforcement, the Minnesota National Guard conducts "fly-ins" in various communities to reduce the demand for drugs.

During the past year, the

Minnesota National Guard spoke to more than 20,000 students in communities throughout the state.



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

The National Guard Supports



A Drug Free America

Family Programs

The support received from the families of Minnesota National Guard soldiers and airmen 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 helps family members of active duty personnel, and establishes assistance centers across the state during a major military operation such as Operation Desert Storm.



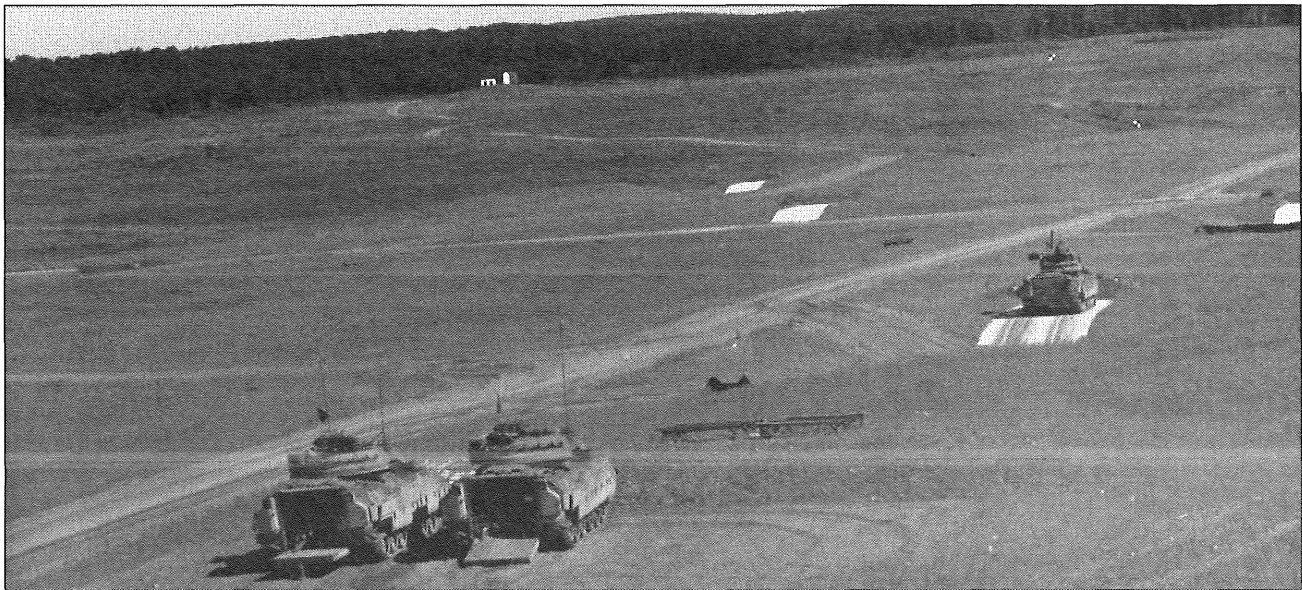
Minnesota National Guard-sponsored Youth Camp teaches children about the Guard.

Construction



The Camp Ripley Education Center

	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Camp Ripley	\$2,675,880.73	\$62,891.59	\$2,738,772.32
Statewide	\$51,942.54	\$77,620.40	\$129,562.94
Minneapolis ANG	\$7,034,980.00	\$0	\$7,034,980.00
Duluth ANG	\$906,316.00	\$0	\$906,316.00
Totals	\$10,669,119.27	\$140,511.99	\$10,809,631.26



Camp Ripley's new East Miller Range Complex.

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 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 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



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.

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 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 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 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 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 19th century army post which, coincidentally, had been located on land purchased for the

new National Guard training camp.

World War II

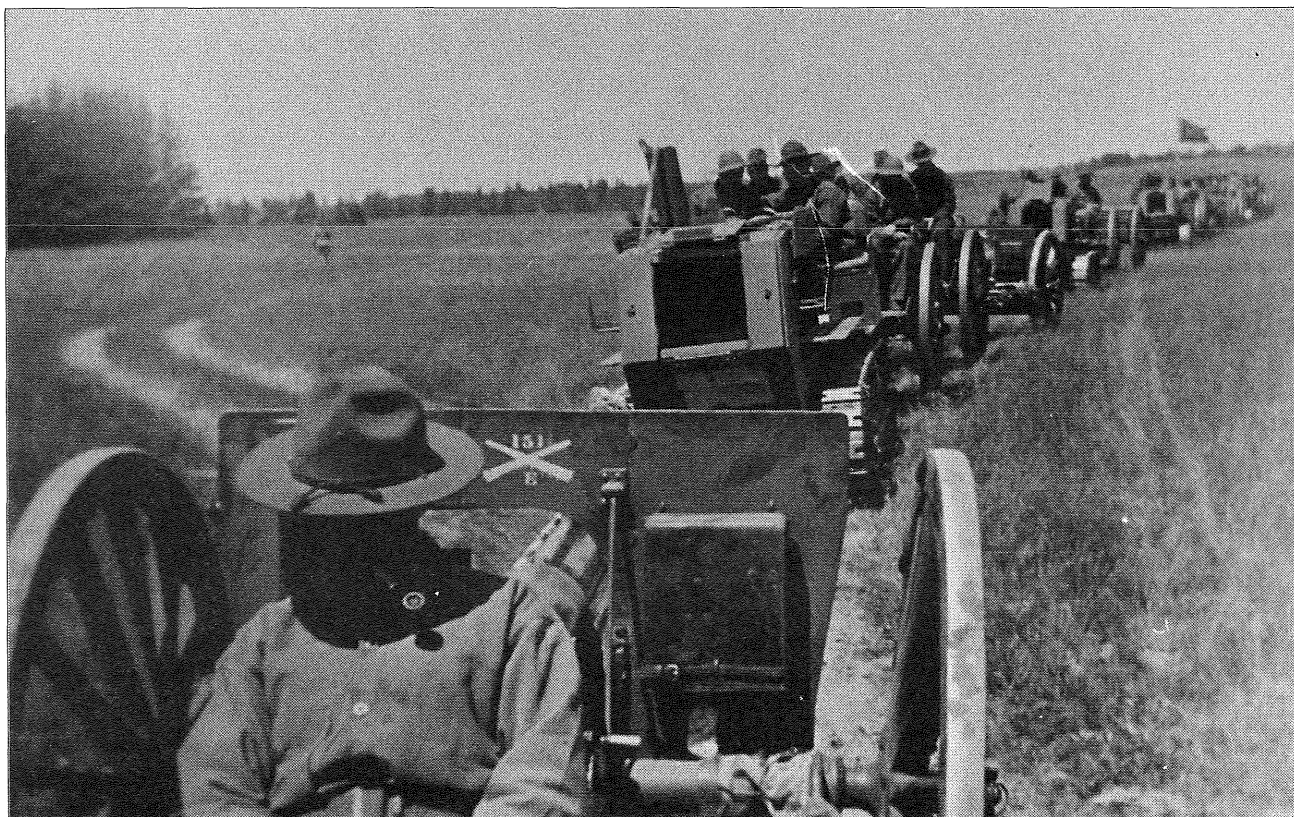
With war threatening in Europe and the Far East, the Minnesota National Guard was mobilized again in February 1941. Most troops went to Camp Hahn, near Riverside, California, for coastal anti-aircraft artillery training or to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, for training with the 34th Infantry Division.

The 34th (soon to be renicknamed as the "Red Bull" Division) became the first American Division to 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.

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 Minne-



Members of the 151st Field Artillery in the 1940's.

sota 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 11 months while

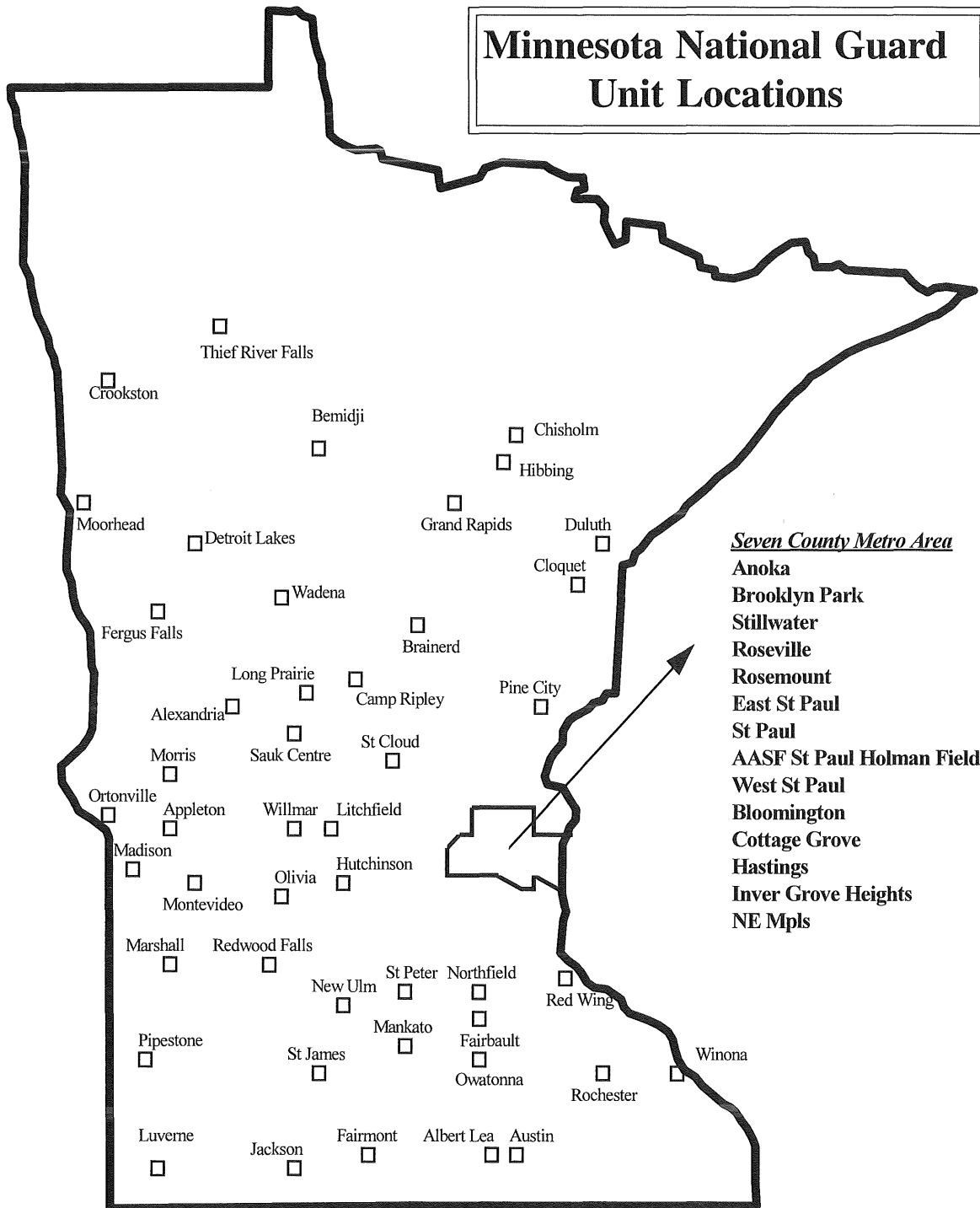
operating out of their home station at the Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport.

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 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.



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