

# The National Guard ON GUARD



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Celebrating 354 years of service  
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## DoD orders Army Guard combat brigades to active duty in latest Desert Shield buildup

by Lt. Col. Pete Wyro  
Editor

Secretary of Defense Richard (Dick) Cheney on Nov. 9, 1990 announced the activation of three Army National Guard combat brigades, marking the first time since Vietnam that combat units of the Army National Guard had been ordered to active duty.

The three brigades are all round-out units for active Army divisions. They include the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) from Georgia, the 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) from Louisiana, and the 155th Armored Brigade from Mississippi.

The 48th is the round-out brigade for the Army's 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) from Fort Stewart, Ga., the 256th is the round-out brigade for the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Fort Polk, La., and the 155th Armored brigade is the round-out unit for the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas.



Secretary of Defense  
Richard Cheney

The 24th and 1st Cavalry divisions have already deployed to Saudi Arabia for Operation Desert Shield.

Secretary Cheney said the Guard

combat units would undergo remedial training before Army planners decided whether to deploy them to Saudi Arabia. "I am not eager to send units that are not fully ready," Cheney remarked at a Pentagon news conference announcing the latest troop increases for Desert Shield.

The call-up of the Army Guard combat units will coincide with the call-up of additional Army Guard units in all 50 states, according to news reports.

More than 70 units of the Army

National Guard, mainly combat support or service support units including transportation, water treatment, military police, rear area operations and public affairs units were activated in late August and early September as part of President Bush's "200-K" call-up for Desert Shield.

All three of the combat units have completed a training rotation at the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.

### 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)



Headquarters: Macon, Ga.

Lineage: First organized as Macon Volunteers, Georgia Volunteer Militia, April 23, 1825.

Campaign Credits for Indian Wars, Civil War (Confederate service), World War I, World War II.

Units: 1st and 2nd Battalions, 121st Infantry, 1st Battalion, 108th Armor, 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery, 148th Combat Support Battalion, Troop E, 348th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Commander: Col. William A. Holland

### 155th Armored Brigade



Headquarters: Tupelo, Miss.

Lineage: First constituted in the Mississippi Army National Guard as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 108th Armored Cavalry Group, Mar. 16, 1951.

Campaign Credits: None

Units: 1st and 2nd Battalions, 198th Armor, 1st Battalion, 155th Infantry, 1st, 2nd and 4th Battalions, 114th Field Artillery, 106th Combat Support Battalion, 134th Engineer Company, Troop A, 98th Armored Cavalry (Air)

Commander: Brig. Gen. Shelby K. Brantley

### 256th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)



Headquarters: Lafayette, La.

Lineage: First organized as Company M, 156th Infantry, 39th Infantry Division, Feb. 13, 1922.

Campaign Credits: World War II

Units: 1st Battalion, 156th Armor, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 156th Infantry, 1st Battalion, 141st Field Artillery, 199th Support Battalion, 256th Engineer Company, Troop E, 256th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Commander: Brig. Gen. Gary J. Whipple

  
**Season's  
Greetings**  




## Air Force changes billeting rules

The Air Force no longer will pay for contract quarters billeting at Air Force bases. Individuals on active duty training will pay for quarters and receive reimbursement after submitting their travel vouchers.

Guardsmen on In-active Duty for Training (IDT) at an active duty base will receive from the billeting office an AFForm 40a, stamped to read "Contract Quarters Provided — Contract No. XXXX." Members must pay for their quarters and send the stamped 40a with a receipt of payment to the Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC) Reserve Pay Branch when they submit their travel vouchers.

After it has been approved, the voucher will be sent to the Lowry Air Force Base Accounting and Finance Office (AFO) for payment. The AFO will then send the Guard traveler a check for reimbursement within 30 days.

The inconvenience of paying for contract quarters and waiting for reimbursement can be avoided by making reservations as far in advance as possible. Upon receiving a confirmation number, the billeting office will make every effort to keep the Guardsman on base.

Guardsmen will not be reimbursed for using commercial quarters while on IDT.

## William A. Navas confirmed by Senate as major general

Maj. Gen. William A. Navas, Jr., Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau, was confirmed by the Senate at his new grade on Oct. 27, 1990.

The Puerto Rico native and for-

mer Regular Army officer was appointed to the vice chief post in July.

He served as Deputy Director, Army National Guard from July 6, 1987 until his appointment as vice chief.

## "Gray area" retirees' benefits are changed

"Gray area" retirees received a new benefit in October, the right to use the Exchange and other Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) facilities.

"Gray area" retirees have completed 20 or more years of service, have retired and are eligible to receive exchange, morale, welfare and recreation benefits upon reaching age 60. This change permits the so-called "gray area" retirees access to these privileges upon retirement instead of waiting until they become 60 years old.

All a retiree needs is his or her reserve member identification card (DD Form 2 Reserve) annotated with "RET" in the grade block to have access to all Category C MWR facilities.

Eligible family members will also be authorized access if they possess a Service-specific Reserve dependent identification card (DA 5431, AF 447, NAVPERS 5512/7,

NAVMC 11138) or a DD 1173-1 annotated with "RET" in the Service member grade block.

Eligible family members not possessing a valid Reserve dependent ID must be accompanied by the Service member to be authorized access to Category C MWR facilities pending receipt of a Reserve dependent ID card.

Informal sources indicate that the Military Exchange System intends to be very flexible in accepting identification to establish entitlement to use these facilities. Pending issuance of an ID card annotated with "RET," a copy of the retiree's orders transferring him or her to the Retired Reserve and any form of identification may/will be acceptable in an interim basis.

This does not include access to commissaries. Access to commissaries still is being negotiated in Congress.

## Conserve to win the energy war

A lot of red blooded Americans are upset by the situation in the Middle East. The question is: Are they willing to help fight Iraq from their homes by recycling and being smart consumers?

The United States imports about 50% of its oil. Also, oil is used to generate electricity, and the imported oil cost \$4 billion in 1989. Most of the oil the U.S. uses is for transportation, and experts say that if each vehicle saved just one gallon of gas a week, that would almost totally offset the shortages caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Here are a few "helpful hints" to conserve energy.

- Don't drive to the store for one item; plan trips to run errands. (Could you walk or bike and get some healthy exercise?)
- Maintain proper tire pressure and tune-up. Stick to the speed limit and don't idle unnecessarily.
- Keep even pressure on the gas pedal, no jackrabbit starts.
- Recycle oil at your service station.
- If you're buying a new appliance, compare the energy efficient model which may cost slightly more initially but will be more efficient for the utility bills.
- Dishwasher: let your dishes air dry to save electricity.
- Lights: use fluorescent lights when possible since they're more efficient.
- Refrigerator: vacuum condenser coils - often.
- Washer & dryer: keep lint screens clean, so the dryer doesn't have to work harder and run longer.
- Ventilating fans in the kitchen and bathroom can dispense a house full of heat (or air conditioning) in one hour, so turn them off as soon as possible.

We also need to be smart consumers by recycling. Recycling not only keeps items out of landfills, but it saves an enormous amount of natural resources and the ENERGY (i.e. oil) used to produce a multitude of products.

YOU, the consumer, can help win the "war" here at home by reducing the use of oil for transportation, heating and electricity, by recycling and by following a few "helpful hints."

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# Nebraska infantrymen train with Honduran counterparts

story and photos by  
SPC James E. Ehlers  
Nebraska Army National Guard

125 Nebraska Army National Guard soldiers ended a unique overseas deployment exercise earlier this year when they trained side by side with Honduran Army counterparts in tactical training areas at El Taladro and Morocon, Honduras.

100 members of Company D, 1st Battalion, 134th Infantry, part of Task Force 1-195th Armor, deployed with other infantry support personnel.

The training exercise was part of U.S. Southern Command's "nation building" mission and included personal security, civic and humanitarian

assistance.

"My men have been highly motivated about this mission for the past several months," said Capt. Mike R. Kirkwood, commander of Company D. "We've had to prepare everyone in the unit for deployment outside the U.S., including interpreters, scouts and artillery soldiers assigned to us."

The actual training occurred at Morocon Army Base, in northeastern Honduras, which is about 30 miles from the Nicaraguan border and 60 miles from the Caribbean Sea. It consists of rolling hills with pine trees, red clay and sand which borders a jungle that dominates some of the countryside.

"It was a lot of work getting ready for this trip, but my stay in Honduras is



**RECONPATROL** - SPC Glenn E. Greenfield leads his squad with Staff Sgt. Jerome B. Schrader close behind him. The Nebraska Army National Guard soldiers were conducting a reconnaissance patrol during their training exercises in Honduras.

one which will last in my mind forever. Nowhere in the United States could I have gotten the experience," said SPC Michael E. Cash, scout, Headquarters Company, Task Force 1-195th Armor.

One of the more satisfying events for the unit came when it gave school and medical supplies to a nearby Honduran community.

"We were there not only for training but also as individual ambassadors of good will," said Sgt. William R. Koller, assistant squad leader, Company D.



**HAY THERE!** - SPC Tony D. Bereck (left) and SPC David R. Purvis, Nebraska Army National Guard, stand security watch in a camouflaged foxhole at base camp. Both men are members of Company D, 1-134th Infantry, Grand Island, Ne.

## South Carolina pistol shooters score a first

**LITTLE ROCK, ARK.** — For the first time, South Carolina's National Guard pistol team won the national championship during the annual Winston P. Wilson rifle and pistol tournament held October 8-12 at Camp Robinson, Ark.

The award team included: Sgt. Al Burnett, Private Nathan Wade, Staff Sgt. Tim Blackwell, Maj. Frank Thomas, Team Captain Staff Sgt. Ray Binnicker and Sgt. Jon Pou.

Top shooter was Sgt. Al Burnett, finishing third overall in the Individual championships. Top shooter for the South Carolina rifle team was Sgt. Don Carroway, finishing 17th overall. Another teammate, Sgt. Bill Strozier, competed in the prestigious "Excellence-In-Competition" match, finishing in the top 10 percent, earning points toward his Distinguished Rifleman Badge.

The Palmetto sharpshooters tested their skills against other state teams and



**"DEAD EYES"** - The South Carolina National Guard pistol team.

marksmen including teams from Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. With

that many involved, first place was definitely earned.

## Chief's Top 50 Awardees announced

**ARLINGTON, VA.** — Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, Chief, National Guard Bureau, recently presented "Chief's 50" awards to the top Army National Guard recruiters, and Instructor of the Year.

They included Sgts. Jerry C. Harris, Alabama, John L. Culbertson, Alaska, Michael K. Holmes, Arizona, Joe A. Finley, Arkansas, and Victor M. Martinez, California.

Steven T. Yates, Colorado, Craig W. Olsen, Connecticut, Sgts. 1st Class Kevin W. Dagg, Delaware, Sallie P. Jones, District of Columbia, and Gale D. Prosser, Jr., Florida.

Sgts. 1st Class Calvin J. Varner, Georgia, Joaquin M. Lizama, Guam, Randolph B. Nakoa, Hawaii, Randy V. Halford, Idaho, Staff Sgts. David E. Keen, Illinois, Ronald E. Graham, Indiana, Sgts. 1st Class Brian J. Nastruz, Iowa, Staff Sgt. Andrew D. Darling, Kansas, Sgts. 1st Class Clifton E. Dykes, Kentucky, Sylvester Eldridge, Louisiana, and Mark R. Burnett, Maine.

Sgt. Gregory H. Beck, Maryland, Sgts. 1st Class Francis R. Gay, Massachusetts, Ricky J. Essex, Michigan, Wesley W. Paloxangas, Minnesota, Donald R. Corey, Mississippi, Monte R. Comer, Missouri, Vickie L. Erickson, Montana and John F. Meyer, II, Nebraska.

Staff Sgts. Aldo M. Martinez, Nevada and William L. Meenan, New Hampshire, Sgt. 1st Class Derrick Burton, New Jersey, Staff Sgts. Billy W. Blankenship, New Mexico and Timothy C. Bleyl, New York, Sgt. 1st Class Thomas C. Wine, North Carolina, Staff Sgt. Bruce G. Reichert, North Dakota, Sgts. 1st Class John L. Hite, III, Ohio and Aubrey P. Templin, Oklahoma.

Staff Sgt. David L. Harvey, Oregon, Sgt. 1st Class William Kish, Jr., Pennsylvania, Staff Sgt. Cruz A. Torres-Colon, Puerto Rico, Sgts. 1st Class Clinton L. Jones, Rhode Island, James R. Feagin, South Carolina, Ralph A. Boelman, South Dakota, and Jerry N. Rich, Tennessee.

Sgt. Weldon L. Fisk, Texas, Sgts. 1st Class John L. Ford, Utah, Richard F. Hurd, Jr., Vermont, Harvey G. Hall, Virginia, Pedro A. Morales, Virgin Islands, Michael J. McMimm, Washington and James R. Ashworth, West Virginia, Staff Sgt. Robert E. Dionne, Wisconsin, and Sgt. 1st Class Thomas E. Russell, Wyoming.

The Instructor of the Year is Sgt. First Class Edward A. Turner, Professional Education Center, N. Little Rock, Arkansas.



## Wisconsin Guard runners are 1st NG finishers in Marine marathon

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Two Wisconsin Guard members, Sgt. Michael L. Ziegler and Sgt. Sandra Jensen, were the top male and female National Guard runners in the 15th Annual Marine Corps Marathon held Nov. 4, in the nation's capital.

Ziegler ran the 26-mile, 385 yard course to finish sixth among the 13,000 competitors. His time of 2:29:17 outdistanced other Guard runners by almost 10 minutes.

Ziegler is a sheet metal worker for the 115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, Wisconsin Air National Guard.

Jensen, Headquarters, State Area Command, Wisconsin Army National Guard, became the first National Guard team woman to have back-to-back wins in the "Run through the Monuments" marathon race that takes runners past all of the national monuments. Her finishing time was 3:04:16. She won last year in a spectacular race coming in 13th in the overall women's division at 2:58:44. This time she was 18th overall and sec-

ond against all military females.

Other top finishers included Sgt. 1st Class Laddie Shaw, Alaska Army National Guard, who was the winner of the Guard Master Team competition with a time of 2:43:46 and a respectable 84th place overall.

Airman Curt Rogers, Kansas Air National Guard, finished second to Ziegler in 2:39:01 and placed 47th overall.

SPC Kelly L. Watkins, Headquarters, State Area Command, Utah Army National Guard, ran a close second to Jensen at 3:11:48 and was 28th overall against the other women. Watkins won the 1990 Lincoln Marathon in the Guard's women division with a time of 3:08:26.

Other National Guard team members and their completion times included SPC Reynaldo Zayas, Puerto Rico, 2:54:15; SPC Donald Rappleye, Utah, 2:54:15; Capt. Ernest Garcia, New Mexico, 2:48:59; Sgt. John Snoozy, Texas, 2:52:34; 2nd Lt. David Addison, 2:53:49; Staff Sgt. Saul Serrano, Puerto Rico, 2:44:46; Sgt. Victor Cuevas-Cardona, Puerto Rico, 2:39:43; Sgt. Jamie

Arizmendi, Puerto Rico, 2:54:40; Sgt. Daniel Jensen, Idaho, 2:56:29 and Staff Sgt. David Taylor, Utah, 2:53:43.

Others were Master Sgt. Dan Heim-bigner, Montana, 2:48:37; Maj. Robert Williams, Indiana, 2:57:58; Master Sgt. Wes Geringer, Wisconsin, 3:11:14; Maj. Ronald Norman, West Virginia, 2:49:44; Sgt. Bruce Norgaard, Iowa, 2:48:11 and Chief Warrant Officer Brian Peterson, California, 2:49:01.

Women runners also included Staff Sgt. Debbie Cole, Minnesota, 3:17:14; Sgt. Sue Miller, Indiana, 3:24:01; Sgt. Lynn Kuda, Hawaii, 3:31:35 and Maj. Nancy Wetherill, South Dakota, 3:35:23.

Lt. Col. Richard E. Hoyt, Massachusetts Air National Guard, finished in a time of 3:01:09. He has consistently gained national attention by pushing his handicapped son in a wheelchair the entire length of the race.



**A FIRST, A SECOND** - These are the accomplishments of Sgt. Sandra Jensen, Wisconsin Army National Guard, at the Marine Corps marathon. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Bruce Nickeson, Nebraska Army National Guard)

## Kansas gets F-16C Fighting Falcons

The Kansas Air National Guard will soon be flying a more advanced version of the F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft.

In October, the 184th Tactical Fighter Group (TFG) at McConnell AFB, Kansas received its first F-16C, an updated version of the F-16A model already flown by the unit. The 184th provides initial and upgrade training in the F-16A for Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve pilots from across the country.

The F-16C greatly expands a pilot's

options and his flexibility in a high-pressure combat scenario. Changes include a more powerful radar and fire control computer. The accuracy of the inertial navigation system has been enhanced and it is much more user friendly.

Initially, instructor pilots assigned to the 161st Tactical Fighter Training Squadron will upgrade to the new airplane. The 184th TFG will eventually have only C-models assigned, but the transition period has not been finalized.



**FALCON LANDING** - An F-16A of the 184th Tactical Fighter Group lands after a training mission. The 184th will soon be flying more advanced F-16C Fighting Falcons in their mission of training Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve fighter pilots. (Photo by Tech. Sgt. Chuck Mayer)

## Provisional wing brings components together

Desert Shield has opened many eyes and answered many questions about the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, according to Maj. Gen. Roger Sheer, commander, U.S. Air Force Reserve.

"This was a big test for the Total Force Policy," said Sheer, who was visiting Reserve forces assigned to the 190th Provisional Air Refueling Wing (PAREFW) in Saudi Arabia in September. "We've all heard the term 'Total Force' before, but here was a chance to see if it really works. The answer is obviously 'yes.' By any measure you want to use, the Total Force Policy has been a success."

The 190th PAREFW is unique. It is the only unit in the Gulf region that brings together members of the Guard, Reserve and active duty forces to perform one common mission.

The primary role of the Air Reserve forces in Operation Desert Shield has been to augment the active duty forces. Their involvement began with strategic and tactical airlift operations and grew to include tankers, medical support, security police and military airlift operations.

The general feels Operation Desert Shield has proved to a lot of people what Guard members and Reservists already knew — that they were capable of getting the job done. They also learned a few things,

however.

"One thing we learned is that the Reserves are just that," said Sheer. "And, there's always a chance for a recall. I think that some people over the years have forgotten that the possibility exists. We haven't had any reports of people not being ready, but this will certainly make some Guard and Reservists put more thought into what they have to do to be set up in case of a recall."

Operation Desert Shield also has shown that the training level for the Reserves has been right on target. "I don't think we could have done this five or six years ago," Sheer said.

Sheer also blasted the mistaken perception that Guard and Reservists could be bad for morale since they often serve shorter rotations than active duty forces.

"It may be true that active duty people may return home in 60 days and Reservists in 30, but the ground rules today for the Air Force have been reiterated several times," Sheer said. "And that is, we will recall Reservists only when volunteerism doesn't satisfy our requirements."

"If you want us to operate the Reserve on a volunteer basis, then you have to work with the rotations that the volunteers can handle," he said. "If you don't want to do that, then you have to go to a recall."



# Alaska C-130 crews find different scenery during Volant Oak tour in Panama

**HOWARD AFB, PANAMA** — Two Alaska Air National Guard pilots brought different perspectives to their two-week Volant Oak rotation in Panama earlier this year.

Maj. Dave Hargett is a C-130H Hercules aircraft commander with 19 years of airlift experience, whose civilian job is flying for Northern Air Cargo. 1st Lt. David C. Roane has three years in the Alaska Air Guard and is still a co-pilot after learning to fly the C-130H at the tactical airlift school at Little Rock AFB, Ark. Both are assigned to the 144th Tactical Airlift Squadron based at Kulis Air National Guard Base, Alaska.

Roane said, "It (the school) prepared me to fly this type of aircraft. The training that (I'm getting here in Panama) gives me the experience I need to become an aircraft commander."

Hargett said there are many similarities between his civilian job and flying for the Air Guard, but there are some big differences, too. He enjoys maneuvering the huge C-130H to airdrop cargo from hundreds of feet above a delivery site. "In my civilian job I don't do that kind of stuff. It's more enjoyable doing airdrops than just droning straight and level for hours upon hours," Hargett said.

Volant Oak is a year-round operation consisting of twenty-six two-week rotations of Air National Guard and Air

Force Reserve units to Panama with C-130 aircraft, crews and support personnel. The operation provides all of the theater airlift support for the U.S. Southern Command, covering an area that extends from Guatemala to the southern tip of Chile.

Roane, as the co-pilot of a C-130H transport plane, was responsible for flying cargo and personnel to Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Colombia and Ecuador. "Being a co-pilot," he said, "is easy when you work with good people, equipment and have good support. It's my dream job."

On his fourth Volant Oak tour, Maj. Hargett knew the territory. Delivering cargo and people in support of the U.S. Southern Command, he and his 5-member crew flew over some of the densest jungles and landed at some of the highest airfields in the world. "There is a very close team effort when we fly," he said.

Roane said his Air Guard job takes him away from home at least one or two weeks out of every month but that doesn't bother him. "It's a great job! I love it! Right now I don't want to do anything else," he said.

(This story prepared from drafts by Stacey K. Harkins and Sgt. Samuel D. Owens of the 715th Public Affairs Detachment, District of Columbia Army National Guard)



**EXPERIENCE AND YOUTH** - Alaska Air Guard C-130H pilot Maj. Dave Hargett (above) and co-pilot 1st Lt. David C. Roane (right) flew missions over Central and South America instead of the snow-capped mountains of Alaska during their recent two-week Volant Oak duty in Panama. (Photos by Sgt. Samuel D. Owens, 715th PAD, DC ARNG)



## Air National Guard Kudos

### SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AWARD

The Air National Guard winner of the 1990 Thomas P. Glenn Award for the outstanding chief of supply management is Lt. Col. Richard Drolet of the 143rd Resources Management Squadron, Rhode Island Air National Guard.

### NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL AWARDS

The National Safety Council recognized the entire Air National Guard (ANG) and 13 ANG units for significant reductions in ground mishap rates.

The 1989 Award of Honor was presented to:

- 101st Air Refueling Wing, Maine,
- 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing, California,
- 153rd Tactical Airlift Group, Wyoming,
- 166th Tactical Airlift Group, Delaware,
- 188th Tactical Fighter Group, Arkansas.

The Air National Guard received the National Safety Council's Award of Merit.

The President's Award letter from the National Safety Council was given to:

- 128th Tactical Control Squadron, Wisconsin,
- 150th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Hawaii,
- 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Hawaii,

- 202nd Engineering Installation Squadron, Georgia,
- 263rd Combat Communications Squadron, Georgia,
- 292nd Communications Squadron, Hawaii,
- 297th Air Traffic Control Flight, Hawaii,
- 298th Air Traffic Control Flight, Hawaii.

### ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE AWARD

The 1990 Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for exceptionally meritorious service or outstanding achievement was presented to Air National Guard headquarters for the states of Georgia, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, and Washington.

### WELL DONE AWARDS

The United States Air Force "Well Done" Award recognizes personnel who, by performing outstanding feats of airmanship or support to aircrews, have prevented or reduced the effects of a serious flight mishap.

Air National Guard recipients included: Maj. Raymond R. Terry and 1st Lt. Keith A. Schell, 155th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Nebraska; Maj. Stephen G. Schramm and Capt. David H. Shiver, 106th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Alabama; Capt. Patrick J. Moisis and 1st Lt. John D. Noah, 162nd Tactical Fighter Group, Arizona; and Capt. Patrick J. Hartman, 122nd Tactical Fighter Squadron, Louisiana.



## Special historical series

# Early militia offered varied backgrounds, structures to meet diverse needs of their colonies and those of a new nation

From its earliest origins, the National Guard, then known as the militia, reflected the attitudes and military ideas which early settlers brought with them from England.

Englishmen in the late 16th century separated their militia into two categories, one composed of individuals who would be called on to serve only during a crisis, and the other a group of volunteers who held periodic musters for training purposes, although they were not formed into standing regiments of militia at that time.

In Colonial America, early colonists at Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620) formed militias to protect themselves from hostile natives. But it was the Massachusetts Bay Colony's actions in forming their 15 militia companies into three militia regiments on Dec. 13, 1636 which became the basis on which National Guard units today trace their history and lineage in the New World. The three regiments (now four) have changed much over the years, yet they have remained in existence and boast the longest continuous service in the U.S. Army.

Other colonies, Maryland and Plymouth in 1658, Virginia in 1666 and Connecticut in 1672 formed standing militia regiments, while a different pattern emerged in the south. Where a plantation economy developed, the militia tended to be organized on a rural basis requiring broad areas for the formation of a militia company and at least a county-sized area for the formation of a regiment. But, in the more densely populated regions and especially in New England, where the

economy was based on trade and religious convictions, the militia were organized on a town-based system with counties often able to support more than one militia regiment.

### INDIAN WARS

With the Indian Wars in Virginia in 1622, in which almost one-fourth of the colonists were massacred, a new pattern emerged which would continue to the American frontier for almost two and one half centuries, and which, for the militia, presented several new challenges.

As settlements increasingly penetrated the frontier, Indian attacks increased against settlers, especially at isolated, smaller outposts. In response, the militia would form to defend the settlements and pursue the Indians deep into their own territory in a type of warfare their militia forerunners would have found drastically different from the parade field formations used in Europe.

In 1716, Thomas Church published his father Benjamin Church's memoirs from his own highly successful operations against the Indians in the wilderness, providing America with its first military manual.

During the French and Indian War, the militia formed "Provincial" regiments patterned after British "Regular" regiments. The American Revolution began in 1775 when "Minutemen" from the militia fired on British troops. Independence could not have been won without the contributions of the militia, who formed the nucleus of Washington's Continental Army.



**A TRADITION BEGINS** - A Minuteman prepares to leave his family, a scene which would be repeated many times in the next two centuries. (NGB Historical Collection).



**VON STEUBEN TRAINING** - Washington's Continental Army, many of its members from militia units, trained under harsh conditions at Valley Forge under the watchful eye of Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben. (Library of Congress)



**CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS** - The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. in October, 1781 marked the beginning of independence. (NGB Historical Collection)



## Special historical series

# The nation and the militia grow together

Following the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolution and established the United States as a member of the world community of nations, the militia continued to undergo change in its form and its experiences.

The Continental Congress, in the Militia Act of 1792, established two types of militia, one a common militia similar to those units in which the former colonists had served during and prior to the war with Britain, the second, a volunteer militia similar to the "Minutemen" of 1775 made up of men willing to purchase their own uniforms and equipment and undertake training without pay. Later, modifications to the act would permit the President to call on volunteers from the militia or mobilize units themselves, as well as provide federal funds for states to furnish weapons for men who were too poor to purchase their own.

Violence continued on the frontier as pioneers spread across the Appalachian mountains, into the Ohio Valley and Kentucky and invaded territory which the Indians had long claimed as their own.

More fighting resulted in isolated use of the militia to reinforce regular troops. But after a bloody massacre in 1791, Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne used the lessons he had learned from the Revolution to mold a combined force of regulars and militiamen which defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers in August 1794.

Other battles would follow, but the lesson learned from blending the regulars and the militia into a cohesive fighting force was played out time and again.

## WAR OF 1812

The so-called "Second War of Independence" saw militia used primarily as local defense forces with few successes by America's small Regular Army until the battle of Thames River, Ind. where a force of mounted Kentucky militia charged into the flanks of Indians defending the British, and regular troops overwhelmed the isolated Redcoat infantrymen.

To the south, British Major General Sir Edward Packenham landed 10,000 troops at a small inlet south of New Orleans in 1814, confident he could easily march upon the city.

He was opposed by Andrew Jackson who had about half that number of men, mostly from local militia units, and whose spoiling actions against the British set the stage for the Battle of Chalmette and the final blow in the War of 1812. On



**HIGHLANDERS REGIMENT** - Members of the New York State Militia 79th Regiment, called the "Highlanders," parade down Broadway. (NGB)

Jan. 8, 1815, almost 6,000 British regulars advanced in ranks on the American forces waiting behind earthen berms beyond a clearing in the swamps.

The battle of New Orleans was a brilliant American victory. More than 2,000 British were killed by withering fire from artillery and small-arms fire as they advanced across the clearing toward the earthworks. Among them was General Packenham. The Americans lost eight killed and 13 wounded.

The battle came, and abruptly ended, two weeks after diplomats had signed a peace treaty ending America's Second War of Independence. But once more,

the militia had proven that when properly equipped and employed, they could be a decisive force.

## ENSUING YEARS

The years which followed saw widespread changes in the militia. In most states, the "enrolled" militia mandated by the 1792 Militia Act was allowed to decline. In its place came the volunteer militia, and many states spent their limited Federal funds entirely on their volunteer units.

Reflecting the changing American profile as more and more emigrants

swarmed to the "land of opportunity," militia units took on ethnic characteristics of their members. This resulted in such units as the "Hibernian Guards" or the "German Brigade," while Louisiana's Creole population formed units which trained and conducted drill in French. Elsewhere, units formed from Scots wore kilts as part of their uniforms.

When Mexico retaliated against the admission of Texas to the United States in 1845, war soon ensued and General Zachary Taylor was ordered into the disputed territory. Many northern militia units answered President James K. Polk's call for volunteers even though there was growing opposition to it within their states.

Almost 70 percent of Taylor's force which invaded Mexico was made up of militia who had answered the call for volunteers. And, despite bickering and friction between regulars and volunteers, as the war continued, more regular officers were forced to admit that the volunteers from the militia could, indeed, fight.

Brave volunteers turned the tide of battle at Monterey and Buena Vista and eventually Mexico sued for peace and was forced to surrender her northern territories which later became the states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah.

Mexico had been defeated by a force led by regulars, but composed mostly of militia volunteers.



**INDIAN WARS HONE SKILLS** - Members of the militia honed their skills in the Indian wars of the 1790s. Successful commanders learned from tragic mistakes to combine the skills of militia with those of "Regular" forces. (Library of Congress)



## Special historical series

# A divided nation, a divided militia, a bitter war

The beginnings of the Civil War saw both the Confederacy and the North using volunteers, mostly from existing militia units, to form the military units used in the early battles.

However, when it soon became evident that this would be a prolonged conflict, both turned to large numbers of volunteers and, finally, conscription to fulfill their needs for huge armies.

Soon, many of the former militiamen were engaged in the bloodiest conflict in this nation's history at such places as Antietam, Bull Run or Manassas, Shiloh, Chancellorsville and the bloodiest battle of the war, Gettysburg.

There, militia units from both the North and the South etched their names in history with their sacrifice and accomplishments.

The 20th Maine, commanded by Col. Joshua Chamberlain, rushed to claim the key promontory at Little Round Top and repel repeated assaults from Alabama's 15th and 47th regiments. Chamberlain's actions, which included ordering a bayonet charge down the hilltop, and those of the former militiamen forming the 20th, plugged a gap in the Union lines. Some historians argue that, had the Confederates gained control of Little Round Top and its observation of the battlefield, they might have turned Gettysburg into the major victory that the South's commander, Robert E. Lee, desperately sought.

The 1st Minnesota also gained distinction at Gettysburg, when its



**CASUALTIES OF A DIVIDED NATION** - Soldiers wounded in the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1863 await their fate. Amputation proved to be a "modern" battlefield medical technique for saving lives. Its use was prolific on both sides during the conflict in an era of limited medical support and vast numbers of casualties from modern weaponry. (Library of Congress)

members suffered the highest casualty rate in modern history in order to give fellow Union forces time to regroup and avert an otherwise certain Confederate breakthrough.

### AFTERWARDS

With the end of the Civil War there was no rush to resurrect the prewar militias in the North. However, in the South, militia units were quickly reformed to enforce so called "Black Codes," laws passed by state governments to ensure former slaves were not given what today

would be described as equal rights.

Reconstruction saw radical changes forced upon the South including the suspension of the rights of southern states to organize their own militia unless the state was under the control of an acceptable Republican government.

Many of the militia units organized under these circumstances included former slaves, much to the chagrin of many Southerners.

When Reconstruction was ended in 1876, the South's prewar militia was permitted to reorganize. Meanwhile, militia in the North encountered a new

mission when they were ordered to keep the peace during the violent strikes and labor unrest which characterized the rapid industrial expansion within the nation.

From 1881 to 1892, growing labor unrest prompted almost every state to rethink its need for an organized, well-trained and equipped militia. As a result, almost every state enacted legislation or otherwise revised existing codes to provide for a state militia, which, by now, were called "National Guards," after the example set by New York.

## War with Spain and guerrilla war in the Philippines bring more changes to the militia

When the U.S. battleship "Maine" exploded in Cuba's Havana harbor Feb. 15, 1898, it sparked not only a declaration of war between the United States and Spain and its colonies in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but a "rush to the colors" which overwhelmed recruiting offices throughout the nation.

When national leaders questioned the authority of the president to "call-up" militia units to federal duty, their members simply volunteered as individuals instead, often taking their oaths of enlistment en masse, while keeping their former National Guard unit structure. Some 164,000 Guardsmen from every state entered federal service for the Spanish-American War in this manner.

The overwhelming numbers of Guard volunteers proved to be beyond the capability of the Regular Army to clothe, arm, train and feed. Logistics became a nightmare of unheard of proportions and diseases which broke out in

the unsanitary camps for the troops quickly surpassed the medical capabilities to deal with them.

Still, some 17,000 expeditionary force members reached Cuba and Puerto Rico, some of them part of a volunteer unit organized principally from Texas and New Mexico known as the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, but which went on to gain fame as the "Rough Riders."

Led by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a former New York Guardsman, the "Rough Riders" surged into history with their charge up Kettle, and not San Juan, Hill, and they did so on foot. There had been no room on their transports to ship their horses to Cuba!

In the Philippines, Guardsmen joined some 15,000 Regular Army soldiers in a form of warfare which they had never before encountered, a guerrilla war.

After a crushing naval victory in the Battle of Manila, the U.S. sent forces inland to follow-up on its success.

Filipino freedom fighters revolted when, instead of granting them independence after defeating the Spanish, the U.S. annexed the islands for its purposes. Their revolt launched the U.S. into a guerrilla war in which the identities of the insurrectionists were not clearly evident. The climate and terrain, as well as disease, served to decimate the Americans who had to seek out their adversaries in a type of warfare for which they had not been prepared.

Back home, as it slowly dawned on national leaders that this was a conflict which could drag on for years, the need for more troops from the National Guard to put an end to the fighting became evident. Overall, some 13,000 Guardsmen fought in the Philippines, many of them bearing the brunt of fighting for the first year.

Whatever success the Army had in taking the fight into the jungle in that first year was due to the National Guardsmen.



**READY TO GO** - A New Jersey National Guard member stands beside his tent in 1898. (NGB)



## Special historical series

## A new century, changes for the militia, and a bandit from Mexico named Pancho Villa is met by 'federalized' Guard

The experiences of the Spanish-American War focused national leaders on changes that were needed to ensure a responsive and capable military for possible future conflicts.

Charged with this awesome responsibility, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, a man who had no personal military experience, determined that the country would have to rely on its citizen-soldiers, as it had in the past.

But improvements were needed if a system of citizen "reservists" was to be effective.

The tight-knit Regular Army of 1903 was made up mostly of West Point graduates and favored a national pool of reservists which would be under their direct control. They balked at any state involvement out of their distrust of state ties with the National Guard and they scorned National Guard officers as "amateurs."

Fighting them, the 30-year old



**BORDER ACTION** - Idaho Guardsmen present the colors while serving along the border with Mexico in 1916. (NGB)

National Guard Association mobilized Guard and states-rights advocates in the Congress—and they won, with passage

of the Dick Act which replaced the 1792 Militia Act that had stood for 111 years.

The Dick Act was named for the Ohio National Guard general officer and Congressman who sponsored the legislation and it opened the way for more federal control over the Guard. States wanting increased federal funds which were available under the Act, had to agree to inspections of their units by Regular Army officers, and they had to maintain specific unit strengths. Guardsmen had to attend 24 drills each year and five days of Annual Training. The federal government paid for Annual Training periods, but did not pay for drills.

In 1908, another Militia Act eliminated provisions which had limited use of the Guard in case of national emergency to a period of no more than nine months, and it provided for increased militia appropriations to \$4 million. The President now had power to call the Guard

into federal duty for unspecified periods. But this provision was soon nullified by the Attorney General in 1912, with a ruling that the President could not employ the militia outside the United States.

The 1908 act also created a Division of Military Affairs within the War Department consolidating militia affairs within one office.

With the rest of the world becoming entangled in World War I, American military planners once more focused on the nation's military. Army Chief of Staff General Leonard Wood launched an all-out effort to sweep the militia into a "Continental Army" of individual reservists. Once more, efforts to do away with the militia were soundly defeated.

Instead, the National Defense Act of 1916 was passed which not only guaranteed the status of the state militias as the Army's primary reserve force, but mandated that they be called the "National Guard."

The same act demanded that qualifications of National Guard officers be determined by the War Department, that each unit of the National Guard must be federally recognized, and that units be organized according to Army tables of organization and equipment (TOEs).

Other provisions of this sweeping legislation specified enlistment procedures, strength requirements, and school training requirements for National Guard personnel and units. It also gave the President authority to mobilize the National Guard in case of war or a national emergency, increased the number of required drills from 24 to 48 per year, and increased Annual Training from five to 15 days a year. It also provided for pay for drill attendance.

When Mexican bandit Pancho Villa raided Columbus, N.M. killing 13 people, nine of them soldiers, the U.S. responded with an overwhelming force lead by General John J. Pershing, chasing Villa deep into Mexico.

Some 5,000 Guardsmen from the border states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona were called up, and, when Mexico protested, President Woodrow Wilson mobilized the entire National Guard, prompting confusion, but resulting in over 158,000 Guardsmen reporting for active duty. Ultimately, 112,000 would be placed along the border with Mexico.

Though the numbers of actual conflicts were few, the experience gained by the Guardsmen working with the Regular Army staffs and the lessons learned within the states from the large-scale mobilization would prove invaluable for another, larger conflict.

## World War I: a nation draws upon its Guard, units serve with distinction

When the U.S. declared war on Germany in April 1917, some of its Guard units were still serving on the Mexican border. They and other Guard units were quickly alerted to Federal service by the War Department.

General John J. Pershing, selected to command American forces overseas, wanted larger divisions, resulting in a massive restructuring of U.S. Army forces, and the creation of divisions twice the size of their European counterparts.

National Guard divisions were assigned numbers from 26 to 75, with National Guard infantry and artillery regiments given numbers from 100 to 300, the same basic system which exists today.

The 26th "Yankee" division was the first National Guard division shipped overseas. Its commander, Maj. Gen. Clarence Edwards, ignored orders sending it for additional training in North Carolina, and instead moved his division to New York where he "worked a deal" with the port commander and had his men boarding troopships before the War Department discovered his chicanery.

Major Douglas MacArthur had suggested that the units left over from the reorganization form a separate division, called the "Rainbow" division. The War Department "bought" his suggestion and even made him its new chief of staff.

"Yankee" division Guardsmen tasted

the blood of the first major engagement for the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), beating back successive German attacks at Ramieres Wood and proving the American soldiers could and would fight.

When elite Prussian Guards attacked across the Marne, and their French allies pulled back without their knowledge, Guardsmen from the 28th Division were quickly surrounded, but fought their way through to the American lines. They returned to the fight and, despite 80 percent casualties, drove the Germans back across the river, prompting General Pershing to call them "men of iron."

Guardsmen also made up three of eight regiments of black infantrymen who fought under French control throughout the war. Although not permitted to serve in provisional black divisions, as suggested by Pershing, the black soldiers, and especially the black National Guard regiments distinguished themselves in combat.

When Pershing finally was permitted to form an all-American army, he used it to clear the Argonne Forest in the largest American military operation since the end of the Civil War, forcing the Germans from the heavily-fortified Hindenberg line.

At its zenith, the AEF had 43 divisions in France, 17 of which were National Guard divisions. The 30th

Division had the highest number of Medal of Honor recipients from World War I. The 30th was composed of Guardsmen from North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Following the war, records of the German high command indicated it had listed eight American divisions as "excellent" or "superior." Six of them were National Guard divisions.



**BRIDGE REPAIR** - Members of the 30th Division's 105th Engineers repair a bridge in France in 1918. (NGB)



## Special historical series

# Between the wars; the Guard prepares for another in 'War to end all wars'...serves with distinction, again!

Despite the distinguished record of the National Guard during World War I, following the Armistice debate once more raged over its value, led by the Regular Army which continued its distrust of the Guard's state ties.

As a result of Congressional hearings in 1920, the National Defense Act passed that year strengthened the National Guard, making the Chief of the Militia Bureau a National Guard officer, assigning National Guard officers to the General Staff, and ordering the reorganization of the National Guard's World War I divisions.

In 1933, an addition to the legislation clarified the status of the National Guard with the creation of a new element of the Army, the National Guard of the United States which was identical to the organization of the individual National Guards of the several states, but which could be ordered to active duty by the President when the Congress declared a national emergency. This made it possible to call-up the Guard for a federal mission without having to wait for a "call-up" to be issued through the governors of the various states.

Determined to make use of the skills of former Air Service pilots and mechanics, the Militia Bureau pushed through changes which required each division to have an observation squadron whose mission would be reconnaissance. Although a few states had "aeroplanes," only the 1st and 2nd Aero Companies from New York had received federal recognition before World War I. The first observation squadrons to receive federal recognition in 1921 were the 109th from Minnesota, part of the 34th Division, followed a year later by the 104th from Maryland and the 137th from Indiana. During the next eight years, the number grew to 18, 15 of which were attached to divisions.

Enter 1940 and the national anxiety surging upward as Hitler's onslaught

against Britain and his march over Europe brought the world to the brink of the second "World War" of the century.

Determined to be prepared, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the call-up of some 300,000 Guardsmen comprising 18 divisions, 28 separate regiments and 29 observation squadrons.

The call-up was intended to last for one year. But General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff later asked Congress to extend the period by 18 months.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941 did what the German onslaught into Europe had failed to do: it brought the U.S. into the war.

Guardsmen who had been deployed to the Philippines were among the Americans forced into surrender when the Japanese overwhelmed the islands after General MacArthur's departure for Australia.

Ultimately all 18 Guard divisions would fight in the war, nine in Europe and nine in the Pacific. The first division to deploy overseas was a National Guard division, and, of the first five Army divisions to enter combat, four were from the National Guard.

The Army's conversion to a "triangular" division saw some Guard units without a National Guard command. Some of these were absorbed in the creation of a new American division for the Pacific theater, the "Americal" division.

In the Pacific, National Guard divisions engaged in some of the bloodiest fighting to occur in that theater. Members of the 164th Infantry fought alongside Marines to repel suicidal attacks against their positions near Guadalcanal's Henderson Field. With no heavy artillery or tanks, and with flame throwers that fizzled, elements of the 32nd Division from Michigan and Wisconsin rushed heavily fortified bunkers and tossed hand grenades onto their defenders in order to



**OBSERVATION EMBLEM** - The emblem of the 102nd Observation Squadron is painted on the side of a gas truck near a training aircraft. (NGB)

expel the Japanese defenders and take Buna before MacArthur's dramatic return to the Philippines.

In later fighting, men of the 41st Infantry Division earned the nickname "Jungleers" with their heroics on the tiny coral island of Biak.

In Europe, after the 34th Division from Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota had been one of the first divisions to enter combat in North Africa, Allied planners focused on attacking Germany "from the south," with a campaign through Sicily and Italy.

Three National Guard divisions, the 36th, 45th and 34th, encountered some of the toughest fighting in the campaign through Europe's "soft underbelly" as they trudged their way up and over the mountains of southern Italy, fighting some of Germany's most elite troops along the way.

As the Allies prepared for their assault onto the European mainland across the English Channel, Italy became a forgotten theater, and by May 1944, four National Guard divisions were poised along with the remainder of the assault force for the invasion which was to come.

They included the 29th, which actually crossed the English Channel on D-Day and whose 116th Infantry Regiment was the assault regiment in the bloody fighting for Omaha Beach. The others, the 28th, 30th and 35th divisions did not participate in the actual beach assaults, but were fighting through the hedgerows of Normandy within weeks of the invasion. By fall, the 26th and 44th divisions were also engaged in pushing the Germans back.

And, when the Germans launched their December offensive in the Ardennes Forest, elements of the 110th Infantry, 28th Division fought until they were

completely surrounded and their ranks decimated. Their two-day stand against a vastly superior force gave the Allies time to reinforce the 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne for one of the war's most notable standoffs.

Other National Guard divisions, the 43rd from New England and the 37th from Ohio, met and overcame stiff resistance as MacArthur launched his return to the Philippines. After Manila was back in Allied hands, the 37th joined the 31st "Dixie" division made with troops from Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, along with the 32nd and 33rd from Illinois, in forcing stubborn Japanese soldiers from the mountains of Luzon.

In the air war, three observation squadrons, the 111th from Texas, 122nd from Louisiana, and the 154th from Arkansas took part in the invasion of North Africa flying reconnaissance missions in their P-38 fighters. Others which saw combat early in the war included Michigan's 107th and Minnesota's 109th, both of which flew reconnaissance missions in advance of the Normandy invasion.

Seven former observation squadrons flew missions in the Pacific, with two, Alabama's 106th and Missouri's 110th, fighting in the main Southwestern Pacific theater.

Five more National Guard squadrons flew missions in the China-Burma-India theater. The 103rd from Pennsylvania and 123rd from Oregon flew missions over Burma's rugged mountains while others, including California's 115th and the 127th from Kansas, flew light transport and evacuation missions for land-locked British, Chinese and American forces who could not be supplied or evacuated any other way.



**POW GUARDS** - 43rd Infantry Division soldiers guard Japanese prisoners of war near Ipo Dam, Luzon in 1945.



## Special historical series

## The Air National Guard is formed; the Guard responds to the Korean war with artillery, engineer, air units

The years immediately following the end of World War II witnessed the creation of a new military force, the Air National Guard on Sept. 18, 1947.

With its creation, as the Regular Army had done so often before, the newly founded Air Force also began a series of wrangling arguments over the locations of Air Guard units within the states, their training, flying hours and a host of other details.

The bureaucratic struggle for control culminated in a joint Army-Air Force Inspector General investigation and the convening of a special board that resolved the issue in 1950 when the National Guard Bureau was reorganized into two separate elements, Army and Air National Guard divisions. At that time, day-to-day operations rested in the control of two separate division chiefs. It was not until 1958 that the Bureau was made a joint activity of both the Army and the Air Force.

The communist North Korean invasion of the Republic of South Korea and the subsequent entry of China into the conflict led to a partial mobilization

of 110,000 Army Guardsmen from 1,457 units. Among the earliest National Guard units deployed to Korea were artillery and engineers. The artillery was particularly useful in countering the "human waves" of Chinese and North Koreans as they attempted to storm U.S. positions.

Of eight divisions which were mobilized, four remained in the U.S., two were sent to Europe and two, the 40th and 45th, were sent to Korea where, after considerable delays and disagreement, they found themselves in an almost static warfare reminiscent of World War I with forces occupying strongholds and launching patrols and penetrations, often at night.

In the air war, 66 Air Guard squadrons were mobilized for 21 months, 50 of them remaining in the U.S. while four went to Great Britain, six to the European mainland, and six to Korea.

"MiG Alley" beckoned many of the flyers from the 111th and the 182nd Fighter Squadrons from Texas, and the 154th from Arkansas. Air Guard pilots proved to Air Force skeptics that they



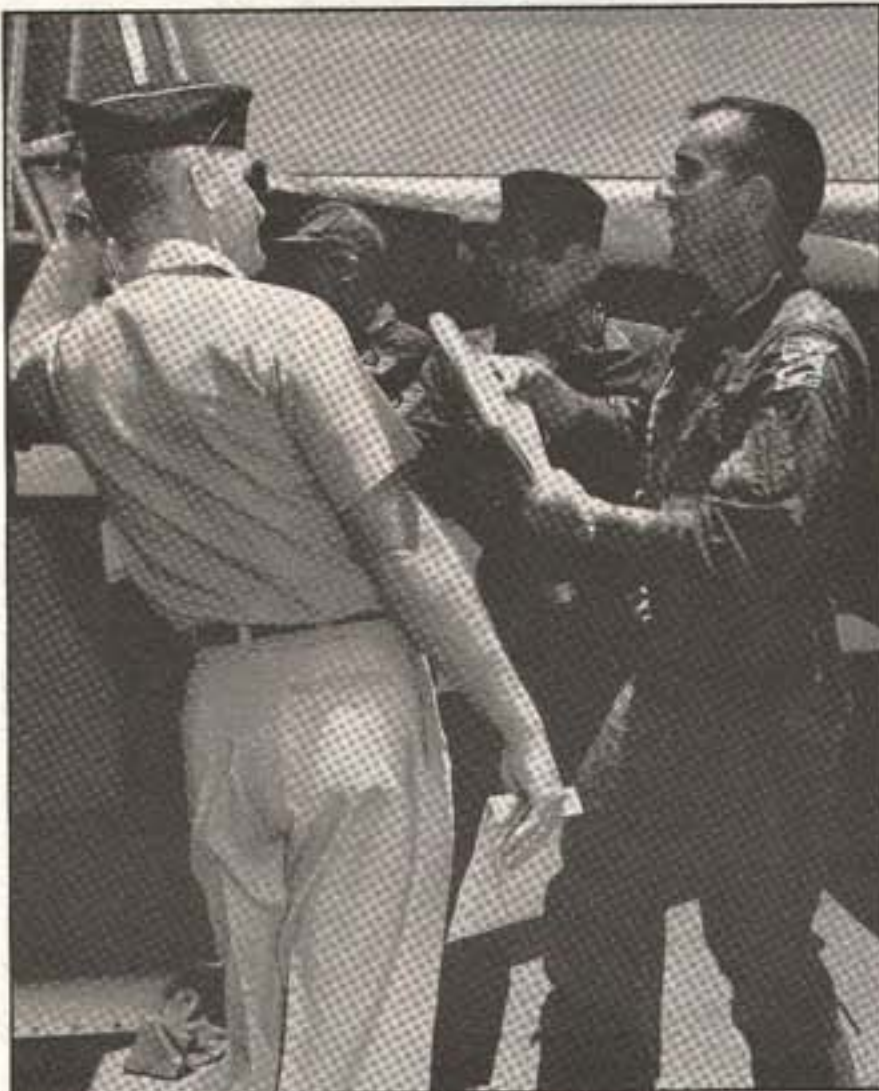
**SABREJET** - Members of South Carolina's 157th Fighter Interceptor Squadron check out their F-86A Sabrejet in 1952. (From the Norm Taylor collection.)

were indeed proficient and capable in aerial combat, even in jet fighters.

Other Air Guardsmen became the first flyers to experiment with in-flight refueling during the Korean Conflict. And, in the aftermath of the war, Air Guard pilots and crews found new life as part of the Air Force Runway Alert Program and part of a systematic effort to place Air Guard units into the overall Air

Force structure and align them with specific gaining commands.

A sweeping Defense Forces Act of 1955 boosted the reserve forces immensely, mandating six months of basic training for recruits for all Army components thereby eliminating the practice in which the National Guard had conducted its own basic training.



**KOREA DEPLOYMENT** - Maj. James Womack, New Mexico Air Guard, discusses a flight plan while his F-100 Super Sabre is refueled enroute to Korea in 1968. (U.S. Air Force photo.)



**KOREA WOUNDED** - A wounded G.I. is given a blood transfusion at the 160th Infantry Regiment Collection Station, 40th Infantry in January, 1952 near Sae-mai, Korea. (Army Signal Corps photo.)



## Special historical series

# Berlin Airlift to the present: the Guard belongs

When the Soviets built a wall around Berlin in the summer of 1961, 40 Air National Guard squadrons were mobilized along with the 32nd Infantry and 49th Armored Divisions and some 104 non-divisional units by President John F. Kennedy as part of what came to be known as the "Berlin Crisis."

This became the first "political" mobilization of the Guard, its purpose being to serve notice to the Soviet leaders that the U.S. would not be intimidated from maintaining its treaty obligations.

Robert MacNamara brought a think-tank mentality to his new position as Secretary of Defense and along with it a high priority plan to restructure the reserve components.

The result was the loss of 804 units, including four divisions, from the National Guard in 1963. Still more cuts followed, and by 1967, the National Guard had lost 12 infantry and three armored divisions through inactivations, leaving it with five infantry, one mechanized and two armored divisions.

The Tet offensive in South Vietnam in January 1968 prompted President Lyndon Johnson and his advisors to mobilize 76 reserve component units in April that year, 34 of which were Army National Guard whose more than 12,000 members reported for active duty the following month. Eight units were

deployed to Vietnam and an additional 4,311 Guardsmen were sent to the conflict as individual fillers. Indiana's Company D (Ranger), 151st Infantry became the first Army Guard unit since Korea to win the Combat Infantry streamer for its guidon.

Meanwhile, Air Guard pilots and crews had been flying resupply missions to Vietnam since 1965, and 11 squadrons were called up in response to the seizing of the U.S.S. Pueblo by North Korea in January, 1968. Other squadrons including an aeromedical airservice group and two tactical fighter squadrons were federalized during the conflict.

On the home front, Guardsmen were used to stop rioting and help restore order in the wake of racially-motivated violence in many large American cities. The presence of the Guard was used often in the late '60s and throughout the '70s to preserve or restore order in the wake of civil confrontations on the home front.

Minorities and women began gaining stronger representation in the Guard during the period. In the early '70s the end of the draft and the corresponding creation of the "All Volunteer" military resulted in even more changes which were felt throughout the Guard as well as its active counterparts.

During the same period, the nation moved to a "Total Force Policy" which



**WILLIAM TELL** - Members of Montana's 120th Fighter Interceptor Group walk in front of an F-106A Delta Dart during "William Tell" competition in 1970.

stressed the realization that future conflicts would undoubtedly require the rapid and integral involvement of the reserve components along with the active or Regular Army or Air Force if our nation's military was to be able to effectively protect our national interests.

This led to increased reliance on the National Guard as it steadily emerged as a full partner in the Total Force with its entry into the 1980's.

Training requirements intensified, overseas deployment training increased, the numbers of people and units undergoing integral training with their Regular Army counterparts increased with implementation of the Key Personnel Upgrade Program, called KPUP. The Guard repeatedly proved itself not only

capable, but competent in its training efforts and proved itself up to the increased reliance which had come to be placed on it.

Recent events have more than solidified the Guard's role and purpose in the Total Force as its response to Operations Just Cause in Panama and Desert Shield in the Persian Gulf region demonstrated the dedication and professionalism of its members.



**WELCOME TO VIETNAM** - Gen. William Momyer greets Lt. Col. Gordon L. Young, commander of the 147th Tactical Fighter Squadron, upon his arrival at Phu Cat Air Base, Vietnam.



**ENGINEERS RETURN** - Members of Idaho's 116th Engineer Battalion return from Vietnam in August, 1969.



# New York C-5s fly "down range" with cargo and troops for Operation Desert Shield

by Staff Sgt. John Malthaner  
105th Military Airlift Group  
Public Affairs Office

**STEWART ANG BASE, N.Y.** — There was an uneasy, almost ominous feeling lurking about the C-5 destined for Saudi Arabia. It would be the third trip "downrange" for the particular crew, but the first since the C-5 crash at Ramstein August 29.

Every crew member aboard placed a piece of black electrician's tape across their Military Airlift Command patches honoring the 13 fellow comrades that were killed.

Furthering the tension, a Rhein-Main Air Base mechanic told the 137th crew before take-off that the plane they were about to fly had belonged to the crew chief from Kelly AFB, Texas that was killed at Ramstein. "I asked him (the Kelly crew chief) to say 'Hi' to my folks for me when he got back to San Antonio," said the mechanic, despairingly. "For luck's sake, I won't ask anything of you guys."

Enroute, most of the crew talked about their families.

For Senior Master Sgt. Pete Britt this wasn't his first time flying into the Gulf. As with most of the crew, this would be his second stint — most stints lasted anywhere from eight to 12 days.

Britt was happy that his first stint downrange ended in time to allow him to be home for his grandson Andrew III's christening.

"I'm working with pros and I trust everyone of them," Britt said of his crew. "You really don't think about the

consequences (flying into a hostile area) because you're busy doing your job. It's when you sit back and start thinking, it starts to eat at you."

Tech. Sgt. Don McArthur, also a loadmaster, and his wife Judy have two daughters, Kirstin and Karin.

"I was doing this (flying) before we were married, so she's used to me disappearing every once in awhile," said McArthur. As for his daughters, he said, "They're pretty astute about what's going on in the world. The 11-year-old has the mind of a 35-year-old, and all the older one cares about is music." McArthur sits back and laughs.

On the ground in Saudi Arabia, Britt, McArthur and Tech. Sgt. Bert Schoberle worked side-by-side with Saudi ground crews to push cargo off the C-5.

Pilots were greeted by their Saudi counterparts and given cans of Pepsi. Capt. Bob Young, a pilot, reciprocated by giving a Saudi pilot a tour of the C-5.

Maj. Steve Barber, aircraft commander, was born to fly. His dad and twin brothers are also pilots. For him the toughest part of flying into Saudi Arabia was the long days involved — most crews were working between 24 and 28 hours, with a 12-hour rest in between.

"I tell the guys, 'if you're not doing something, you should be sleeping,'" Barber said. "This (flying) is not like driving a car, it's not like you can pull over to the side and grab a catnap."

"I believe President Bush is working for my best interest, so I'll work for him," he said firmly. "If I don't like who I'm working for, I'm in a position where I could leave."



**THIS IS THE COMM GEAR** - Capt. Bob Young, a C-5 pilot with the 137th Military Airlift Squadron, shows a Saudi pilot the cockpit of one of the massive airlifters. (Photo by Senior Master Sgt. Clem Barry)

Back in Germany, the crewmembers were given 24 hours to clear their heads.

Tech. Sgt. Patricia Scalard and her husband Mike, both members of the 137th flying with different crews, missed a rendezvous in Germany by two minutes — he was coming, she was going. Because she was called to active duty she also missed a rendezvous with her parents who had taken a vacation to New York to visit. To make matters worse, her flight — earmarked for Stewart — was rerouted to Travis AFB, Calif. at the last minute. Her parents, now waiting for Patricia at her home in New York for a week, live near Travis.

Capt. Bob Young and his wife Donna were in the midst of selling their home when he was called up.

He said his wife was scared, but he wasn't. "The only thing that makes me nervous," Young said, "is the long days. They're more hazardous than anything we've seen. I'm more concerned for some of the people we've flown there."

Flight engineer Senior Master Sgt. Armand "Red" LaFerriere got over the fear of flying into hazardous areas years ago. Like others, he longed to see his wife Catherine and son Armand II.

"He (little Armand) knows that daddy goes away and that he sometimes

brings back a prize," noted Red of his 4-year-old. LaFerriere also wanted to make it home for his ninth wedding anniversary.

Tech. Sgt. Bert Schoberle had no family but was concerned about his fellow 137th Guardsmen with families.

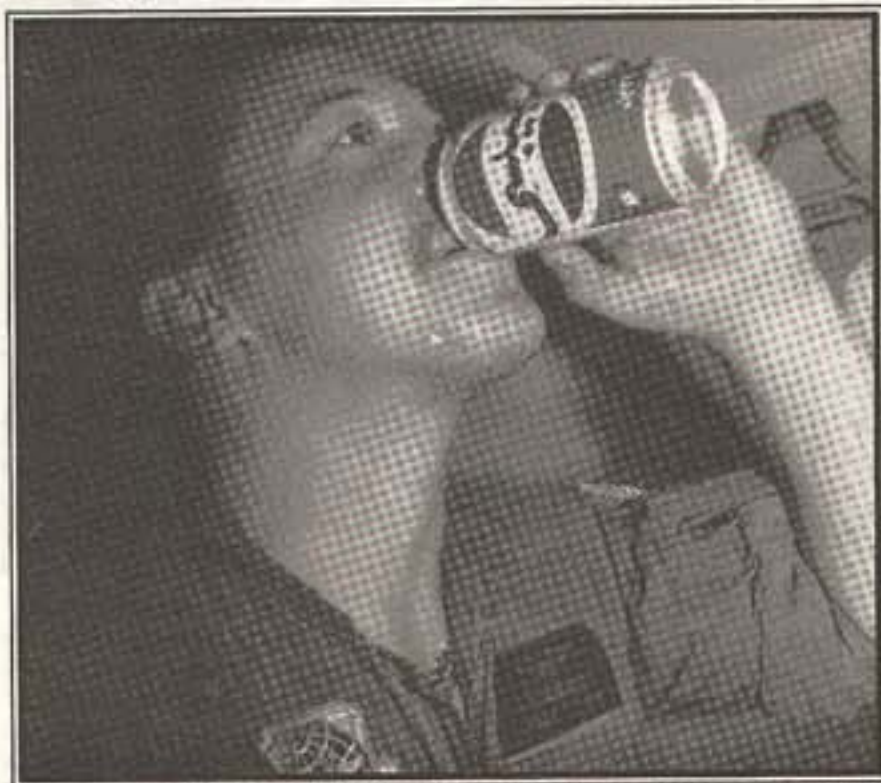
As for the long, grueling hours in 110 degree weather, Schoberle observed, "When you're working with a good crew you forget about not eating, and the long days."

The crew was ordered "downrange" again, making it four times. As was the case with their other jaunts, the crew was greeted by an oven-opening desert breeze. The mission went without a hitch.

Headed for home, Master Sgt. Larry Kemp, a flight engineer on C-5s for 14 years, waxed philosophical about being a Guardsman.

"Being called to active duty is the chance you take," Kemp observed. "I've been making \$8,000 a year for the last 10 years with the Guard, and now it's time to pay back."

"I don't want to sound sappy," he added, "but my job is to do what the commander-in-chief wants me to do. I hope we're not over here just to protect our oil interests. I'd like to think we're also helping a friend of ours, (people who) have lost their freedom."



**COLD SODA, SAUDI STYLE** - Tech. Sgt. Bert Schoberle, 137th Military Airlift Squadron loadmaster, downs a cold soft drink. Lettering on the can, literally translated, says "Bebis" since there is no letter "P" in Arabic. (Photo by Staff Sgt. John Malthaner)



## NY Army Guard to smugglers: 'no bull!'

story and photos by  
1st Lt. Gary W. Machina  
New York National Guard

NEW YORK, N.Y. — United States Customs agents, assisted by New York National Guard members, recently seized more than six million dollars in U.S. currency, hidden in metal containers destined for Bogota, Colombia.

Soldiers from the New York City detachment of the National Guard's counter-narcotic program hit the jackpot in 26 metal containers marked "bull semen" at a Kennedy International Airport warehouse, Customs officials announced.

The containers, which resembled old-fashioned milk cans, "seemed out of place," said a Guard member, "so we ran them through the X-ray machine and there was something extra there."

When Customs agents drilled into the containers, small pieces of green paper fell to the floor. "We went crazy," said another Guardsman. "We were running around shaking each others' hands and

hugging each other; it was a great feeling!"

A total of \$6,469,620 was found taped to the inside of the 26 metal containers.

"They felt we wouldn't examine it because of the nature of the commodity," said U.S. Customs Area Director Thomas Mattina. "It was the largest single cargo seizure in the history of Kennedy Airport."

"Since the start of the program, New York National Guard personnel have been directly responsible for the seizure of more than \$260 million in illegal narcotics and contraband, plus another \$7 million in cash," said Lt. Col. Richard Buehler, New York National Guard counter-narcotics coordinator. "We have a commitment to the people of New York to make a difference and we plan on doing just that."

As a result of the search and follow-up investigation, two Colombian nationals were arrested for violations of currency laws and will face up to 10 years in prison.



**WHAT A HAUL!** - New York Guardsmen and U.S. Customs officers stand shoulder to shoulder behind \$6.4 million of seized U.S. currency. The money was discovered in metal containers at Kennedy International Airport on its way to Colombia.

"This enormous amount of currency speaks volumes for the volume and scope of drugs in the U.S.," said Anthony Voelker, chief of organized crime for the New York City police department. "For

this much money to go out, it means a lot of powder has to come in. But you cannot take this kind of money out of any enterprise without hurting the enterprise."

## Florida Guard helps search for evidence

by Staff Sgt. Steven Wolf  
Florida National Guard

GAINESVILLE, FLA. — At the request of local law enforcement authorities, volunteer soldiers of the Florida Army National Guard helped police search wooded areas for evidence that could help solve the grisly murders of five college students here.

Twenty-four Guardsmen from Lake City's 153rd Engineer Company, and Ocala's Troop E, 153rd Cavalry, and Company A, 3rd Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group, answered the call for volunteers after Gov. Bob Martinez signed an executive order authorizing the use of citizen-soldiers to assist in the investigation.

The Guardsmen used mine detectors to search specific wooded areas adjacent to the crime scenes and a suspect's residence. More than ten square miles of woods and marshland were covered in the two-day sweep.

Gainesville Chief of Police Wayland Clifton, Jr., explained why he asked for the Guard's assistance; "We knew the Guard had sophisticated metal detection equipment and assisted in this type of search before."

Clayton said that when his appeal for military assistance went out, the Florida National Guard was the first to respond. "Their enthusiasm has been excellent, and they are doing an excellent job covering the designated areas," he said. "We could not have done this job without the Guard."

Jack Wise, regional operations supervisor for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Jacksonville bureau detailed the Guard's involvement. "When you get these kinds of crimes, they (suspects) bury things and we are very limited in finding metal objects," Wise said. "The type of equipment the Guard has is far greater technically than what our crime labs use."

Wise also praised the Guard's effort. "The Guard has done a good job putting a professional operation together based on our needs," he said. "You couldn't ask for better assistance."

Police officials detailed the areas to be searched and let the Guard operate within these areas using their own procedures. Consequently, providing local authorities with assistance gave the troops relevant military training, too.

"This is one of the many missions the Guard is capable of doing," said Sgt. Clarke Howe of the 153rd Cavalry. "Using these mine detectors helps us with our scout missions which are part of our Guard training."

1st Lt. Mark Hunter, the officer in charge, described the operation. "We are looking for anything that doesn't belong in the woods other than the usual trash," he said. "It's slow going because of the terrain and debris."

Possible evidence could be crime tools, weapons and personal articles of the victims taken from the crime scene.

Hunter praised the volunteers and the support shown by their employers.

"Everybody wanted to help ... the

employers have been great about supporting this activity, especially since they were given such short notice," Hunter said. "The Guardsmen here are from this area, and they would like to find evidence that will help law enforcement solve these crimes."

Areas that activated the mine detectors were marked off with engineer tape, and a flag was placed on the exact spot where the mine detector received its highest impulses.

Investigators followed up these findings to determine if the location contained potential evidence.

"Numerous items were found thanks to the Guard's participation," Wise said. "It will be determined by the crime lab if these items are of significance to our investigation."

Wise added that more areas may need to be searched and that he is confident the Guard will be ready to answer the call for assistance once again.



**SEARCHING THE WOODS FOR EVIDENCE** - Sgt. Clark Howe, Troop E, 153rd Cavalry, uses a mine sweeper to search for evidence in a wooded area near the location where one of five college students was murdered earlier this Fall in Gainesville, Fla. Sgt. Howe volunteered to assist local law enforcement agencies with special metal detection gear in their effort to apprehend the murderer.



# Maryland light infantry climbs Potomac cliffs in Great Falls park mountaineering training

by Pfc. Rick Roth  
29th Public Affairs Detachment  
Maryland Army National Guard

A light rain from the previous night had left the cliffs damp and slippery. A company of soldiers made its way through the woods to the top of the cliffs and began preparing for the tasks that lay ahead. Instructions were given, and ropes and rappelling equipment set in place.

For the next few hours, ropes and other equipment became primitive elevators and escalators, safely lowering men to banks of the Potomac River and back up again.

The action was part of mountaineering training conducted at Great Falls Park, Va. by the Maryland Army National Guard's Company A, 1st Battalion, 115th Infantry Regiment.

The unit is part of the 29th Infantry Division (Light), which is composed of Guard units from Maryland and Virginia. The 29th is the only light infantry division in the Reserve Components.

A basic rappelling station, rope bridge, rock rappelling site and rock climbing course made up the four stations covered in the day's training exercises. In addition, soldiers received basic knot tying and other fundamental mountaineering instruction.

"Light infantry units are designed to be able to fight in rugged terrain," said

Capt. Douglas C. McCoy, company commander. "As a result, we can be called on to carry out missions in the mountains or other areas with high cliffs such as these.

"What we want to do here is learn the basics and some of the advanced requirements of mountaineering, so that we will have the capability of accomplishing missions in mountainous terrain," added McCoy.

For some of the Guard members, the training was a first exposure to mountaineering.

Standing around waiting to rappel down a 70-foot solid rock cliff for the first time was a little nerve-racking, admitted Pvt. Kenny P. Wheeler of Wisboro.

"But it seemed pretty easy after I got going," he said. "The more of this that I do, the more capable I feel and the more ready I am to take on whatever comes my way.

"This is a great confidence builder," Wheeler added. "I'm ready to do it again!"

"You can do it time and time again and you're always a little scared," confessed Cpl. Mark E. Pettyjohn of Hagerstown, who has been through the training twice before. "It's always a challenge. Each year, they add a couple of extra things to it. It seems like each year they make the training a little bit tougher."

Improvement could be seen from year to year, said Staff Sgt. Gary D. Gunnett of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., the training supervisor, who has completed the Army's summer and winter-phase mountain schools.

"You see a lot of confidence and improvement in guys that are here from one year to the next," Gunnett said. "They're more apt to go just a little bit further and push themselves a little bit more to try to do something a little more difficult."

**HANG ON** - Maryland Army National Guardsman SPC Scott Rice inches across a rope bridge. Rice is assigned to Company A, 1/115th Infantry in Frederick, Maryland. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Perry Thorsvik)



**HOLD ON** - Maryland Army National Guardsman SPC Douglas Kevarl rappels down the rocks at Great Falls National Park. Kevarl is a member of Company A, 1/115th Infantry from Frederick, Maryland. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Perry Thorsvik)



**MAKING THE GRADE** - SPC Phillip Seville of Company A, 1/115th Infantry struggles to climb back up the rock face he rappelled down earlier. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Perry Thorsvik)





## 1990 in review: Looking back on the year

*This issue marks the end of another calendar year and a time we traditionally take to reflect on our accomplishments, disappointments and good times in the past 12 months.*

*There were many occasions, people and important events that involved the National Guard in the past 12 months. They included disaster assistance, humanitarian relief, a historic Supreme Court ruling on the Montgomery Amendment and the retirement of one and the selection of another Chief, National Guard Bureau. This was indeed a historic year for the National Guard.*

### AIR GUARD COMPETITION

Worldwide Air Force competitions such as "Airlift Rodeo," "RAM '90" and "Gunsmoke" continued to prove the ability of Air National Guard personnel to compete and win against world-class competition from the Air Force and other services.

In "Gunsmoke 1989", the winner in the "Overall Top Team" category was the 169th Tactical Fighter Group, South Carolina Air National Guard.

The 169th's superb flying team won by placing in the top five in several categories, such as overall "Top Gun", 2nd and 5th place in individual pilot categories, first in two bombing categories and first in "Top Team Aircraft."

North Carolina's 145th Tactical Airlift Group, representing the Air Guard's 123rd Tactical Airlift Wing captured the "Best U.S. Aircrew," and was third in "Best Overall" competition in the 1990 "Airlift Rodeo" competition



### MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING - THE GUARD WAS READY WHEN CALLED

National Guard soldiers and airmen participated worldwide in training, active-duty mobilizations and volunteerism during this year. Exercises included participation in major peacetime training in Korea, Germany, Central and South America, and the first-time humanitarian assistance efforts in Jamaica and the Virgin Islands as part of "nation building."

More importantly, participation in Total Force operations such as "Just Cause" in Panama and, more recently, in the Persian Gulf with "Desert Shield," challenged the Guard's ability to respond, and demonstrated its reliability.

1990, in review, brought into perspective Guard strengths and weaknesses, especially during mobilization. Volunteerism was at its highest. And, when President Bush announced the 200K call-up, mobilizing Army and Air Guard personnel, they answered the call of duty for Operation Desert Shield with enthusiasm, professionalism and pride.

last year.

And, in other world-wide competition, Air National Guard teams captured three of the top four places in Reconnaissance Air Meet (RAM) '90, with the 152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Group "High Rollers" from Reno, Nev. taking overall top honors.

### WOMEN RECOGNIZED

More than ever before, women were joining Army and Air National Guard units, filling demanding positions as pilots, mechanics, security police, crew chiefs, platoon and squadron leaders, as well as higher responsibilities.

The work of women in the Guard was featured in "On Guard" thanks to contributions from many units and states, with special help from Maj. Martha Smyth, then public affairs officer for the Arizona Air National Guard.

This well-received issue became a valuable information source providing facts, statistics, profiles, stories and photos about women in the Guard, and has remained a much sought after source for information on their contributions.

### MONTGOMERY LAW UPHELD

The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a lower court ruling which upheld the four-year-old "Montgomery Amendment" and ended debate on whether the federal government could order state National Guard members to participate in peacetime training missions overseas without the consent of their governors.

The Supreme court decision resolved questions concerning National Guard

### WW II CALL-UP ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

In September, the National Guard also took time to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its mobilization for World War II.

It was on Sept. 16, 1940 that President Franklin D. Roosevelt called the first National Guard units to active duty. An initial 63,646 personnel, and later, between Oct. 14, 1940, and June 23, 1941, an additional 234,108 Guardsmen in twenty-one increments were called into a year's active duty training, giving the Army a boost of 18 infantry divisions, 28 separate regiments, and 29 flying squadrons.

By the end of the war, 19 National Guard divisions had fought in both the European and Pacific theaters in 23 separate campaigns. In addition, twenty-nine observation squadrons served in the Zone of the Interior, Europe, China, Burma, India, the Pacific, the Canal Zone, and the Mediterranean.



**COMMEMORATING THE 50TH** - In September, the Guard observed the 50th anniversary of WW II mobilization.



**WOMEN, TRAINING, DEPLOYMENT** - 1990 was a year in which women gained recognition for their contributions to the Guard and the nation.

overseas training, indirectly attesting to the significant role the Guard has in national defense today and the need for the Guard to be able to mobilize and deploy to distant, unfamiliar training areas.

The increased reliance placed on the National Guard's ability to respond to requirements on a world-wide basis underscored the ruling's significance.