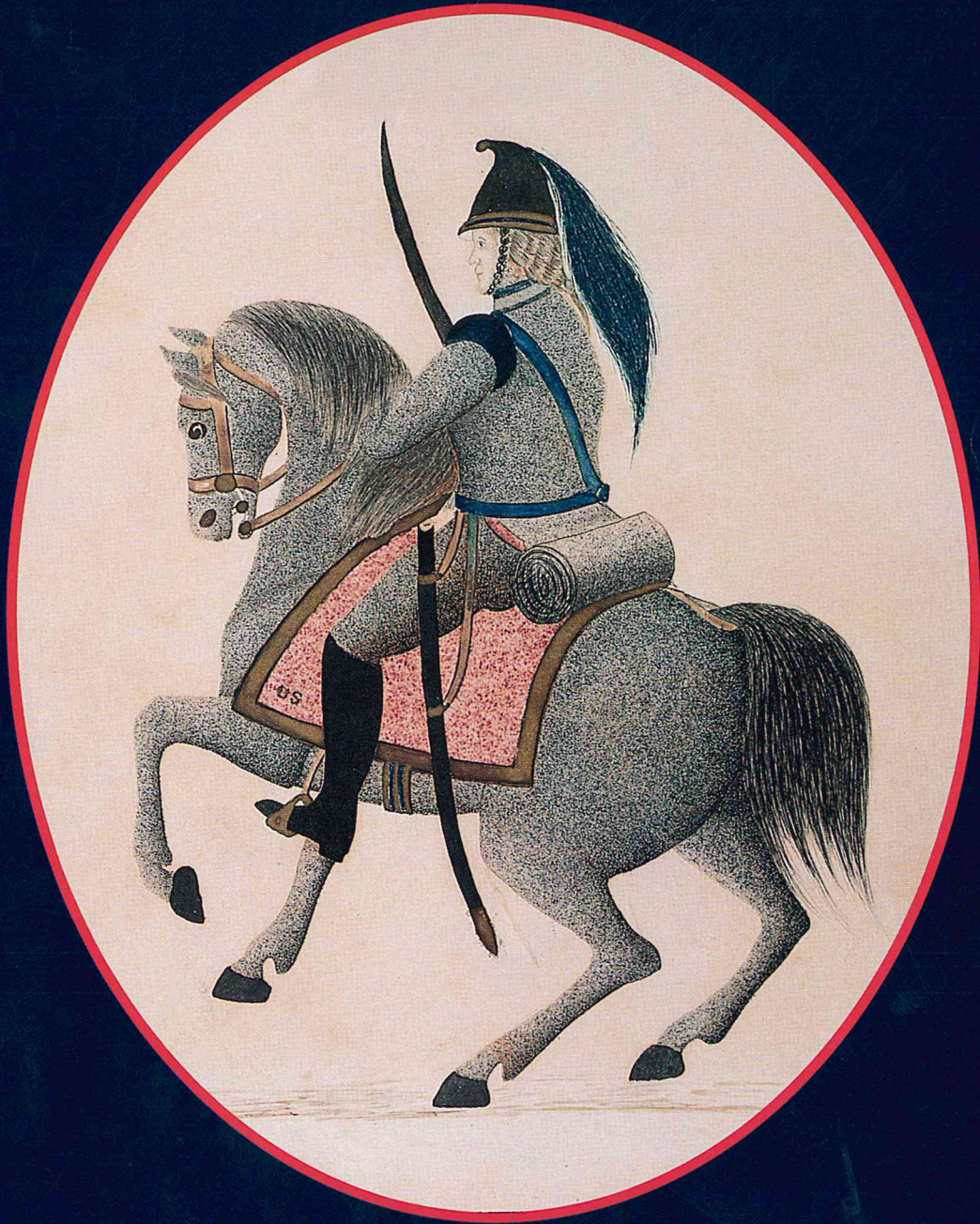


CITIZEN SOLDIERS:

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY *of the* ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



by Renee Hylton



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Cover Art:

Dragoon, American Militia, circa 1840, courtesy Anne S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University Library, Providence, Rhode Island. The Historical Services Division wishes to thank the curator, Mr. Peter Harrington, for all his help with this and other projects.

Opposite:

American Cavalryman, 1775, probably Pennsylvania (Anne S.K. Brown Collection).

Operation DESERT STORM (North Carolina National Guard).



During most of our nation's history our full-time, or "Regular" armed forces have been very small. Only since the end of World War II has the United States maintained a large, peacetime military force on active duty. Prior to 1940, the United States met its military needs with a small full-time force, augmented by ordinary citizens who were also part-time soldiers. These citizen-soldiers, originally known as "militia," gathered regularly to practice military skills.



Today's National Guard is the direct descendent of the militias of the thirteen original English colonies. Divided into Army and Air National Guards, it has ties to both the state and the Federal governments.



The oldest component of the armed forces of the United States, the National Guard has fought in every American war from the Pequot War of 1637 to Operation DESERT STORM. Today, its mission remains the same as it was more than 350 years ago: to be available to help fellow citizens in times of need, and to be ready to go to war if necessary.



Colonial Beginnings

(Right)

Major Robert Rogers of New Hampshire, whose "ranging companies" foreshadowed the tactics of modern-day Ranger and Special Forces units. The journals detailing Roberts' exploits during the French and Indian War, published in London in 1765, were widely read by British officers during the Revolutionary War.

(Below)

The earlier English colonists at Jamestown and Plymouth had militias, but the National Guard traces its official lineage back to the militia regiments of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Organized in December, 1636, these regiments still exist today and are among the oldest continuously-serving military units in the world. Below is noted military artist Don Troiani's contemporary rendition of their first muster, held in Salem sometime in the spring of 1637.



Anne S.K. Brown Collection

National Guard Bureau



The greatest cultural influence on the area which became the United States was Great Britain, and the first English settlers brought English military ideas with them. Until very late in its history England had no full-time, professional Army. Englishmen believed that every free, able-bodied man had the obligation to help defend the country. These citizen-soldiers were the militia.

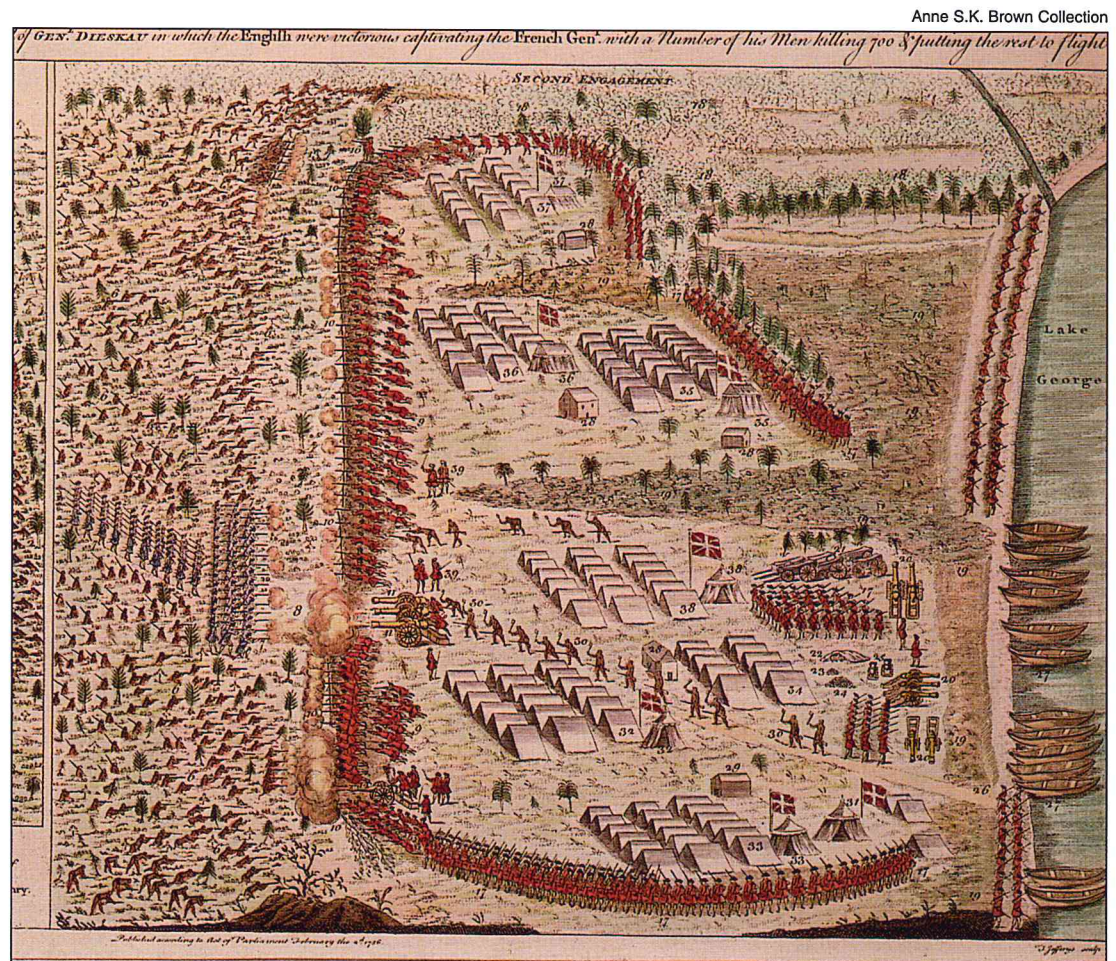
The first English colonists in Virginia and Massachusetts knew that they had to rely on themselves for their own defense. The colonists feared the Spanish and the Dutch, traditional enemies of England who also had colonies in the New World, but their main threat was the thousands of Indians surrounding them.

At first, relations with the Indians were relatively peaceful, but as the colonists took more and more of the Indians' land, war was inevitable. In Virginia in 1622, Indians massacred about one quarter of the English settlers; in New England, English settlers went to war against the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1637.

These first Indian wars began a pattern which was to continue on the American frontier for the next 250 years. The Indians would attack the smaller and more isolated white settlements; the militia would

gather to defend the settlements and to pursue the Indians deep into their own territory. This was a different kind of warfare than the colonists had known in Europe, and soon body armor and close-order drill gave way to the individual initiative required for a uniquely American kind of frontier warfare.

By the time of the French and Indian War, which began in 1754, the colonists had been fighting Indians for generations. To augment their forces in North America, the British recruited regiments of "Provincials" from the militia. These colonial regiments brought to the British Army badly-needed skills in frontier warfare. Major Robert Rogers of New Hampshire formed a regiment of "rangers" who performed reconnaissance and conducted long-range raids against the French and their Indian allies.



A mixed force of British Regulars and New York and New England militia defeat the French and their Indian allies at the Battle of Lake George in September, 1755. Despite such victories, colonial militiamen had little tolerance for European-style warfare or the harsh military discipline that accompanied it.



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(Above)

The Massachusetts militia fire at the British on Lexington Common in April 1775. The "shots heard 'round the world" began the Revolutionary War.

(Below)

On a cold Christmas night some 20 months later, another group of Massachusetts militia, now serving in Washington's Continental Army, prepare to row the general across the Delaware River. This surprise raid will capture the enemy garrison at Trenton, New Jersey and become the first in a string of much-needed American victories.



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The Making of a New Nation

Barely ten years after the end of the French and Indian War, through a series of blunders and misunderstandings on both sides, the colonists were at war with the British. The militia played a crucial role in the Revolution. Most of the regiments of the Continental Army, commanded by for-

mer militia colonel George Washington, were recruited from the militia. And as the war went on, American commanders learned how to make use of citizen-soldiers to help defeat the British Army.

When the fighting moved to the Southern states in 1780, successful American generals learned to call out

the local militia for specific battles, to augment their full-time Continental troops. At the same time, these Southern militiamen were fighting a brutal civil war with their neighbors loyal to the King. Both the Patriots and Loyalists raised militias, and on both sides, joining the militia was the ultimate test of political loyalty. 

Colonel Banastre Tarleton's Tory dragoons, recruited from Loyalists in the Northern colonies, cut down Patriot militia trying to surrender after their defeat at Waxhaw Creek, South Carolina. This unfinished sketch by John Trumbull graphically illustrates the savage fighting which characterized the Revolution in the South.

Anne S.K. Brown Collection





Americans recognized the important role played by the militia in winning the Revolutionary War. When the Founding Fathers debated what form the government of the new nation would take, great attention was paid to the institution of the militia.

The Federalists, those who believed in a strong central government, wanted a large Regular Army and a militia firmly under control of the Federal government. But the anti-Federalists, those who believed in the power of the states, did not believe in a large Regular Army (or, in some cases, any Regular Army at all) and felt that the states should control the militia.

The framers of the Constitution reached a compromise between these two opposing views. They gave the President control of all military forces by making him Commander-in-Chief, but gave to Congress the sole power to raise the taxes to pay for military forces, and the right to

declare war. In the case of the militia, power was divided between the individual states and the Federal government. While the Constitution gave to the states the right to appoint officers and supervise training, the Federal government was granted the authority to impose standards.

In 1792 Congress passes a militia law which remained in effect for 111 years. With a few exceptions, the 1792 law required all males between the ages of 18 and 45 to enroll in the militia. Volunteer companies of men who would buy their own uniforms and equipment were also authorized. The Federal government would set standards of organization and provide limited money for weapons and ammunition.

Unfortunately, the 1792 law did not require inspections by the Federal government, or penalties for non-compliance with the law. As a result, in many states the "enrolled" militia went into a long decline; once-a-year musters were a joke, and often an excuse for public drunkenness. Nevertheless, during the War of 1812, the "second war of American independence," it was the militia which provided the infant republic's main defense against the British invaders.

Anne S.K. Brown Collection





General Andrew Jackson, victor of New Orleans, January 1815. Jackson began the military career which led him to the White House in the Tennessee militia. Elected major general in 1802, Jackson volunteered his Tennessee command when the War of 1812 began; his successes against the Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia led to a Regular Army generalship in 1814. With Regular infantry to augment his Southern and Western militia troops, Jackson defended New Orleans against British attack in the autumn of 1814. When the British commander was foolish enough to order a frontal assault on Jackson's motley group of regulars, militia, and Louisiana pirates, the Americans behind their fortifications slaughtered him and almost 2,000 of his men.



The Volunteer Militia



(Right)

New states added to the Union meant new state militias. Here, the men of the 1st California Guard as depicted on an officer's commission.

(Below)

A kilted regiment of New York "highlanders" parades. Elaborate uniforms were a mainstay of the 19th century militia. Since 1861 the National Guard has worn the U.S. Army uniform, but in the decades before standardization, the aim of the dress uniform was to differentiate one regiment from another.



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War with Mexico

The War of 1812 demonstrated that despite its geographic and political isolation from Europe, the United States still needed to maintain military forces. The militia component of that military force was increasingly filled by the growing number of volunteer (as opposed to mandatorily enrolled) militia. Many states began to rely completely on their volunteer units, and to spend their limited Federal funds entirely on them.

Even in the mostly-rural South, these units tended to be an urban phenomenon. Clerks and craftsmen made up most of the member; the officers, usually elected by the members of the unit, were often wealthier men such as lawyers or bankers. As increasing numbers of immigrants began to arrive in the 1840s and 1850s, ethnic units such as the "Irish Jasper Greens" and the German "Steuben Guards" began to spring up.

Militia units made up 70% of the U.S. army which fought the Mexican War in 1846 and 1847. During this first American war fought entirely on foreign soil, there was tremendous friction between Regular Army officers and militia volunteers, a friction that would reappear during subsequent wars. Regulars were upset when militia officers outranked them, and complained that the volunteer troops were sloppy and poorly disciplined.

But complaints about the militia's fighting qualities declined as they helped win critical battles. The Mexican War set a military pattern which the nation would follow for the next 100 years: the regular officers provided military know-how and leadership; citizen/soldiers provided the bulk of the fighting troops.

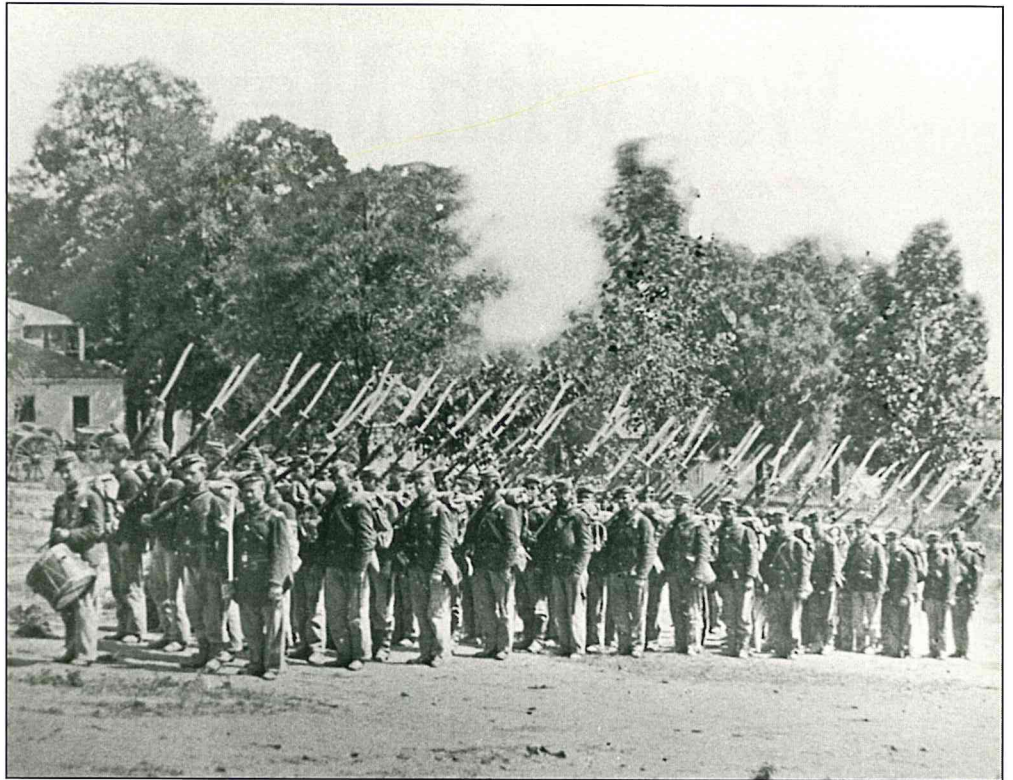
The charge of South Carolina's Palmetto Regiment at Chapultapec, September, 1847. This last fortress before Mexico City had to be taken in hand-to-hand fighting, and several young Mexican military cadets jumped to their deaths rather than surrender to the Americans. Traditionally seen as a prelude to high command for young U.S. officers like Captain Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant U.S. Grant, and scores of other Civil War generals, the Mexican War did not lack for hard fighting of its own.

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Library of Congress

(Above left)

A Union soldier in the attack, drawn from life by one of the thousands of German immigrants who enlisted in the Union Army. In New York City, immigrant ships were met at the piers by Army recruiters. The Civil War draft laws were far from equitable; wealthy Northerners could purchase a substitute to serve in their place, and in the South, large slaveholders were exempt from conscription. The expression "a rich man's war but a poor man's fight" was common to both sides.

(Above right)

A company of New Yorkers poses near Harper's Ferry, Virginia in the summer of 1861.

(Below)

This photograph, taken in Virginia in 1863, demonstrates the human toll of battles fought with tactics derived from the Napoleonic era of 50 years before, but with much more advanced weaponry.



Library of Congress



The Civil War

In terms of the percentage of the male population involved, the Civil War was by far the biggest war in U.S. history. It was also the bloodiest: more Americans died than in both World Wars combined.

When the war began in April 1861 at Ft. Sumter, both Northern and Southern militia units rushed to join the Army. Both sides thought the war would be short: in the North, the first volunteers were only enlisted for 90 days. After the war's first battle, at Bull Run, it became obvious that the war would be a long one. President Lincoln called for 400,000 volunteers to serve for three years. Many militia regiments returned home, recruited and reorganized, and returned as three-year volunteer regiments.

After most of the militia, both North and South, were on active duty, each side turned to conscription. The Civil War draft law was based on the legal obligation to serve in the militia, with quotas for each state.

Many of the most famous Civil War units, from the 20th Maine which saved the Union line at Gettysburg to Stonewall Jackson's famous brigade of "foot cavalry," were militia units. The largest percentage of Civil War battle streamers are carried by units of the Army National Guard. And the army of the Confederate States of America is perpetuated today by National Guard units in the South, whose battle honors carry the parenthetical notation "Confederate service."



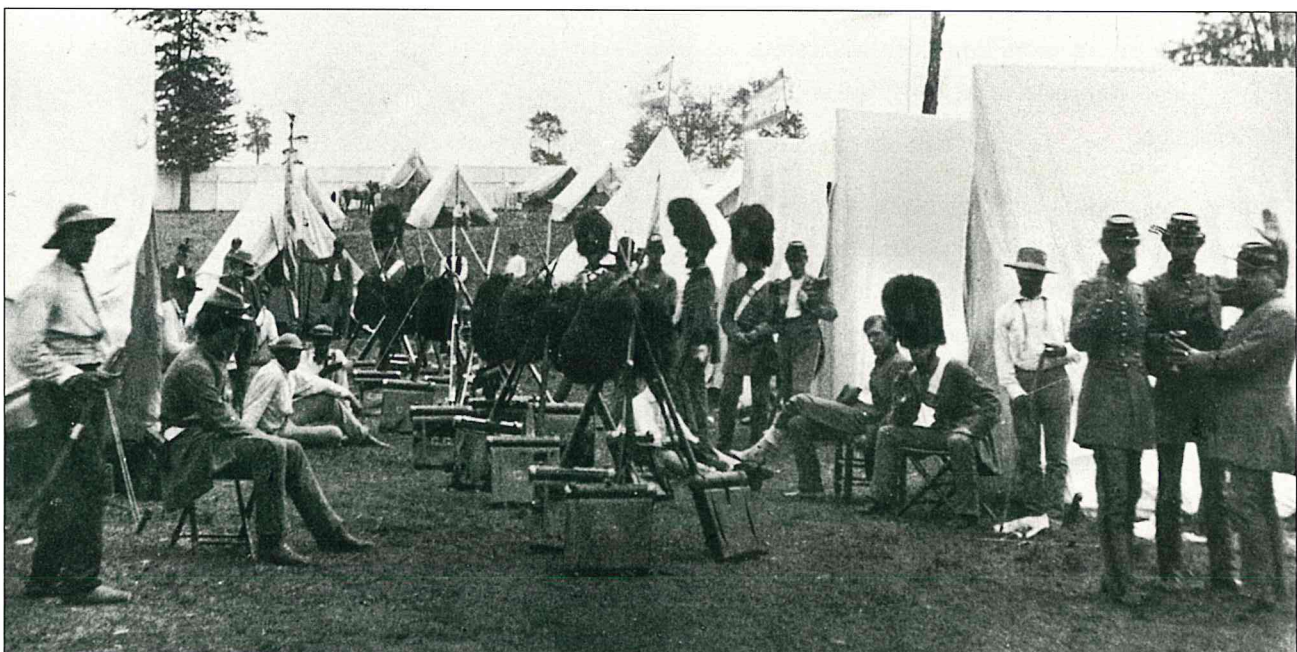
Kentucky Historical Society



Kentucky Historical Society



Colors of Union and Confederate regiments from the Kentucky militia (above) symbolize a nation "divided against itself." Most of the Citizen Guards of Louisville, pictured below at their summer encampment in 1860, went on to fight for the Confederacy. The bearskin shakos were an early casualty of the fighting.



Kentucky Historical Society



Reconstruction and Industrialization

After the end of the Civil War, the South was under military occupation. Under "Reconstruction" a state's right to organize its militia was suspended, to be returned only when that state had an acceptable Republican government. Many African-Americans joined the militia units formed by these governments. The end of Reconstruction in 1877 brought the militia back to white control, but black militia units survived in Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, as well as in five Northern states.

In all sections of the country, the late 19th century was a period of growth for the militia. Labor unrest in the industrializing Northeast and Midwest caused those states to examine their need for a military force, and in many states large and elaborate armories, often built to resemble medieval castles, were constructed to house militia units.

It was also during this period that many states began to rename their militia "National Guard." The name was first adopted before the Civil War by New York State's militia in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, hero of the American Revolution, who commanded the "Garde Nationale" in the early days of the French Revolution.

In 1898, after the U.S. battleship Maine blew up in the harbor at Havana, Cuba, the U.S. declared war on Spain (Cuba was a Spanish colony). Because it was decided that the President did not have the right to send the National Guard outside the United States, Guard units had to volunteer as individuals. But they reelected their officers and remained together.

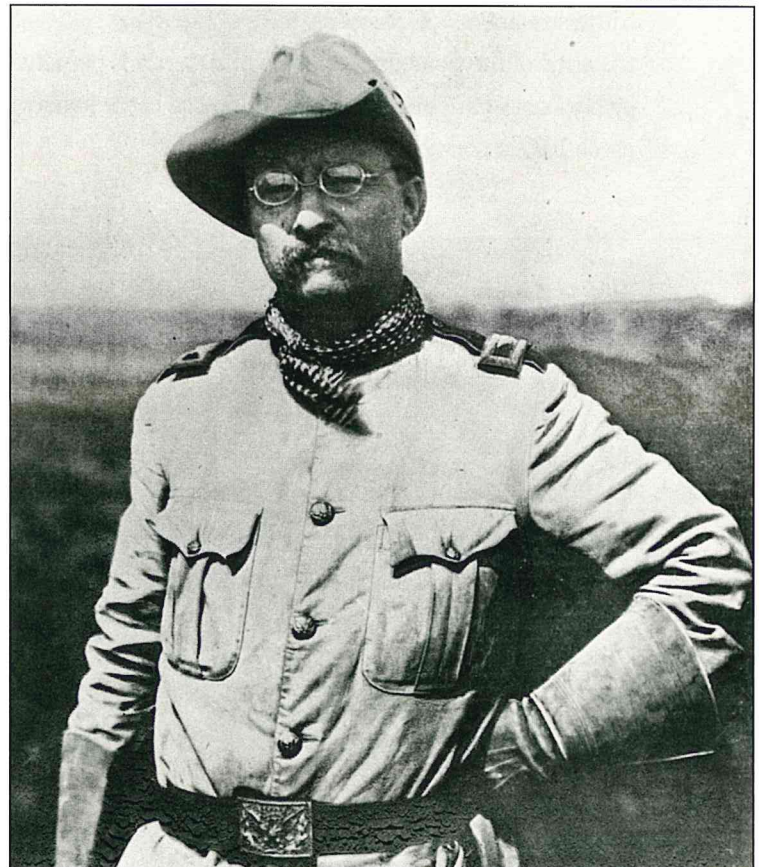
National Guard units distinguished themselves in the Spanish-American War. The most famous unit of the war was a cavalry unit partly recruited from Texas,

New Mexico, and Arizona National Guardsmen, Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders."

The real importance of the Spanish-American War was not, however, in Cuba: it was in making the United States a power in the Far East. The U.S. Navy took the Philippines from Spain with little trouble, but the Filipinos wanted independence, and the U.S. had to send troops to hold the islands.

Because most of the Regular Army was in the Caribbean, three quarters of the first U.S. troops to fight in the Philippines were from the National Guard. They were the first American troops to fight in Asia, and the first to fight a foreign enemy who used classic guerrilla tactics—tactics which would again be employed against U.S. troops in Vietnam more than 60 years later.

National Archives



✿ A “Splendid Little War”



South Dakota Historical Society



(Above left)

Troops of the 1st South Dakota Infantry leaving San Francisco for the Philippines in 1898.

(Left)

The same South Dakotans pose in the spring of 1899, after several months in the field against the “Insurrectos.” Disease was a greater threat than the enemy; of the 13,000 National Guard troops who sailed to the Philippines, 1,900 died the first year of typhoid fever alone.



South Dakota Historical Society



Montana Historical Society



The 1st Montana Infantry approaches an enemy position in route step, 1899.





Military Reform

Problems during the Spanish-American War demonstrated that if the U.S. was to be an international power, its military was in need of reform. Many politicians and Army officers wanted a much larger full-time Army, but the country had never had a large Regular Army in peacetime and was unwilling to pay for it. And states-rights advocates in Congress defeated plans for a totally Federal reserve force in favor of reforming the militia, or National Guard.

In 1903 a piece of landmark legislation opened the way for increased modernization of and Federal control over the National Guard. The law provided increased Federal funding, but in order to get it, National Guard units had to reach minimum strengths and be inspected by Regular Army officers. Guardsmen were required to attend 24 drills per year, and five days of annual training, for which they received pay for the first time.

In 1916 another act was passed, guaranteeing the state militias' status as the Army's primary reserve force, and requiring that all states rename their militia "National Guard." The National Defense Act of 1916 prescribed qualifications for National Guard officers and allowed them to attend U.S. Army schools; required that each National Guard unit would be inspected and recognized by the War Department; and ordered that National Guard

units would be organized like Regular Army units. The act also specified that Guardsmen would be paid not just for annual training, but also for their drills.

The numbering system developed by the Army during World War I supplanted the National Guard's traditional system of identifying its regiments by state, a system whose scores of duplicate designations tended to create much confusion when the Guard was on active duty. Under the 1917 system, still in effect today, the Regular Army was allotted numbers 1-100 for its regiments, and 1-25 for its divisions. National Guard regiments were numbered from 101 to 299, with the numbers from 26-75 reserved for its divisions.* Thus, in October 1917, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Illinois Infantry were redesignated with the numbers 129, 130, 131 and 132 and combined with other Illinois National Guard units to form the 33d Division.

**Higher numbers were for the "National Army" units made up of enlistees and draftees; these units are found in today's Army Reserve.*

Field Artillerymen from the New York National Guard on the Mexican Border in 1916.



National Guard Bureau



The First World War

The National Defense Act of 1916 was passed while the Mexican bandit and revolutionary Pancho Villa was raiding the border towns of the Southwest. The entire National Guard was called to active duty by President Woodrow Wilson, and within four months 158,000 Guardsmen were in place along the Mexican border.

Guardsmen stationed on the border in 1916 saw no action. But in the spring of 1917 the U.S. declared war on Germany and entered World War I, and the Guardsmen had a chance to put their training to good use.

The National Guard played a major role in World War I. Its units were organized into divisions by state, and those

divisions made up 40% of the combat strength of the American Expeditionary Force. Three of the first five U.S. Army divisions to enter combat in World War I were from the National Guard, and the highest number of World War I Medals of Honor were from the 30th Division, made up of National Guardsmen from the Carolinas and Tennessee.



Recruiting banners drape a downtown Hartford block in the spring of 1917, as the Connecticut National Guard recruits to war strength. Along with those of other New England states, Connecticut units were organized into the 26th "Yankee" Division. The volunteers and draftees which the division received early in the war were also from New England, thus strengthening the division's regional identity. This system extended even to the "draftee divisions," which like their Guard counterparts were organized along state and regional boundaries.

❁ “Lafayette, We Are Here” ❁

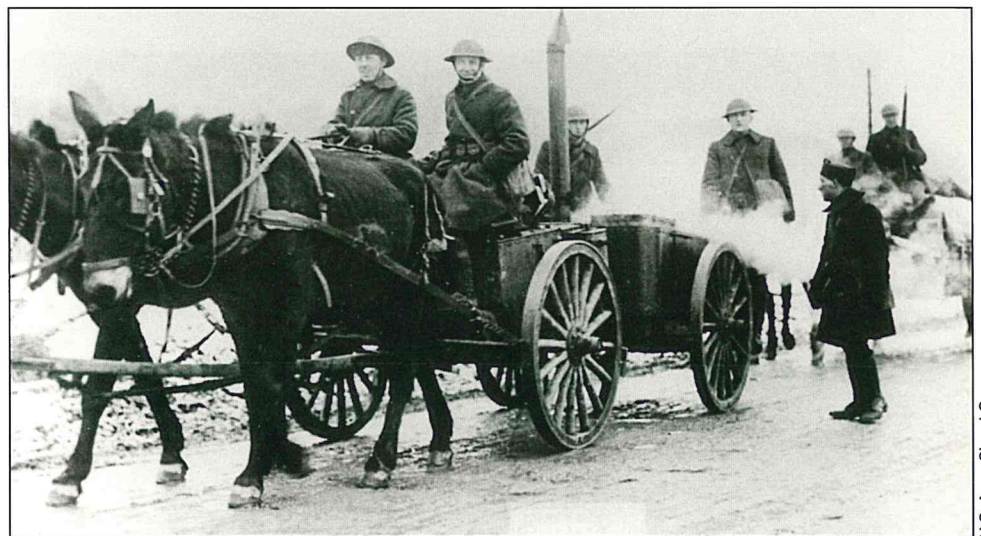


U.S. Army Signal Corps



(Right)

A mobile field kitchen moves up to feed troops of the 42nd “Rainbow” Division. Made up of National Guard units from all over the country, the 42d included regiments from Alabama and New York which had fought each other at Gettysburg a half-century before.



U.S. Army Signal Corps

(Below right)

Makeshift stretchers wheel 33d Division wounded to the rear. Advances in medicine and sanitation during the previous decades made World War I the first major conflict in which casualties from the actual fighting outnumbered those from disease.



U.S. Army Signal Corps





U.S. Army Signal Corps

Officers of Illinois' 370th Infantry, one of three black infantry regiments organized from National Guard units in several states and the District of Columbia. Lieutenant Colonel Otis B. Duncan (center) was the highest-ranking black officer in the American Expeditionary Force.

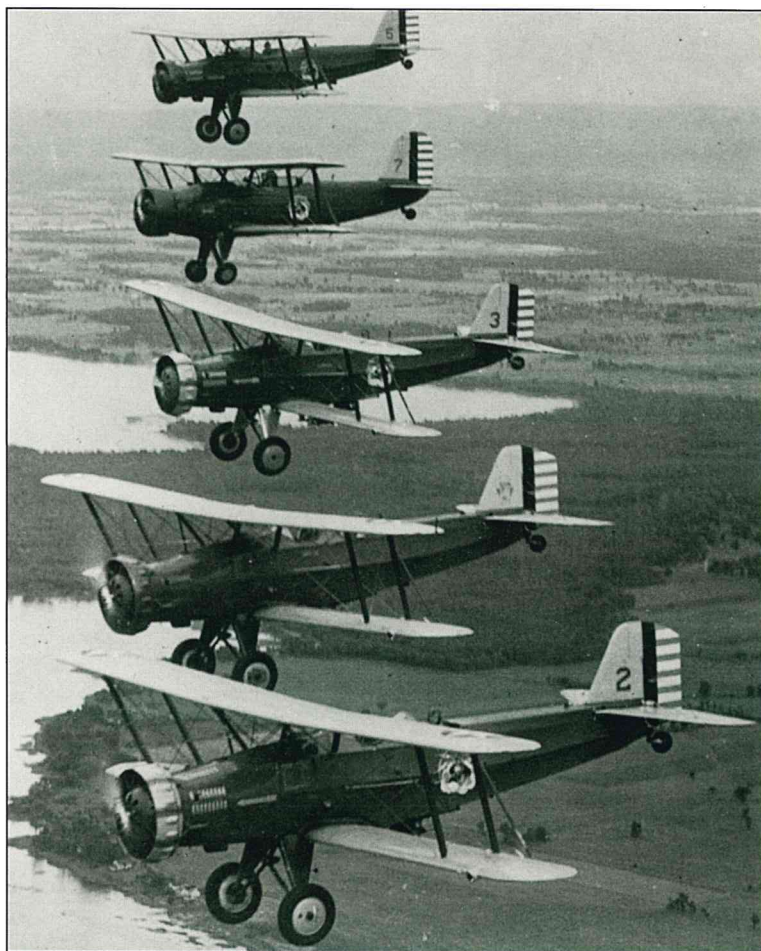
During the 17th and 18th centuries, constant Indian warfare had necessitated the recruitment of blacks into the militias of the Southern colonies. In the Revolutionary War, both Continental Army and militia units were racially integrated. But racial lines hardened during the 19th century, and during and after the Civil War, blacks served in segregated units. When World War I began, the combat record of black Civil War and Indian-fighting "Buffalo Soldier" regiments was ignored, and War Department policy was to place all blacks in service and labor units. However, high-level protest from both blacks and whites insured that eight black infantry regiments were organized, and the three from the National Guard – the 369th, 370th, and 372nd Infantry – amassed distinguished combat records in France.



Between the Wars

The years between World Wars I and II were quiet ones for the Army and for the National Guard. The most significant developments occurred in what would become the Air National Guard.

The National Guard had a few "aeroplanes" before World War I, but only two New York aviation units were formally organized. After the war, Army organization charts called for each division to have an observation squadron (the primary mission of aircraft in those days was reconnaissance), and the National Guard was eager to form their squadrons. By 1930, the National Guard had 19 observation squadrons. The Depression put an end to the activation of new flying units, but several more would be organized just before the U.S. entered World War II.



National Guard Bureau

In the summer of 1941, mobilized National Guardsmen from Pennsylvania's 104th Cavalry take part in what became known as the "Louisiana Maneuvers." Actually held in several Southern states, these war games were the largest ever conducted by the U.S. Army.

U.S. Army Signal Corps.



Preparing to Fight

*B*y the summer of 1940 World War II was raging. Most of Europe was in the hands of Nazi Germany, with only the British able to hold out. In the fall of 1940 the nation's first peacetime draft was enacted, and the National Guard was put on active duty.

The draft and mobilization were to be for only one year, but in September 1941 the term of service for draftees and mobilized Guardsmen was extended. Three months later the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entered World War II.



U.S. Army Signal Corps.

In June 1941, the citizens of Shelbyville, Tennessee line the streets to watch New York's 108th Infantry, 27th Division, march through town. The mobilization of the National Guard in 22 increments between September 1940 and June 1941 doubled the size of the U.S. Army. The Guard's mobilization and the accompanying military draft gave the U.S. the nucleus of the Army of over 8 million men and women which fought World War II.



U.S. Army Signal Corps.

New Year's Eve, 1942 with the Wisconsin and Michigan Guardsmen of the 32d Infantry Division. The first Army division sent into combat, in the Army's first offensive of the war, troops of the 32d had already spent several months in the fever-ridden swamps of Papua New Guinea. As the improvised stretchers clearly demonstrate, vital weapons, equipment and supplies of all kinds were scarce.

In the courtyard of a French farmhouse, men of the 36th "Texas" Division load a wounded comrade for evacuation, February 1945.



U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Forward echelons of New England's 43d Infantry Division heading for New Georgia Island in June 1943.



U.S. Army Signal Corps.



World War II



U.S. Army Signal Corps.

The 18 National Guard divisions all saw combat in World War II, and were exactly split between the Pacific and European theaters. National Guardsmen fought from the beginning. Three National Guard units participated in the heroic defense of Bataan in the Philippines before finally surrendering to the Japanese in the spring of 1942. When the U.S. Marines needed reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the autumn of 1942, North Dakota's 164th Infantry became the first large body of U.S. Army troops to fight offensively in World War II. In the European theatre, one National Guard division, the 34th from Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, was the first to arrive overseas, and among the first into combat, in North Africa. The 34th went on to spend the rest of the war fighting in Italy, and claimed more actual combat days than any other World War II division.



U.S. Army Signal Corps.



(Above left)

Troops of Oregon's 186th Infantry in the southern Philippines four months before the end of the war. They are using flamethrowers against Japanese who have refused to come out of their caves and surrender.

(Left)

A 30th Infantry Division rifleman in the hedgerows of Normandy, France, July 1944. Among the assault divisions on Normandy's beaches one month before was the 29th, from Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The Normandy campaign that followed was particularly bloody, with horrendous casualties for all the infantry that took part.





The Korean War

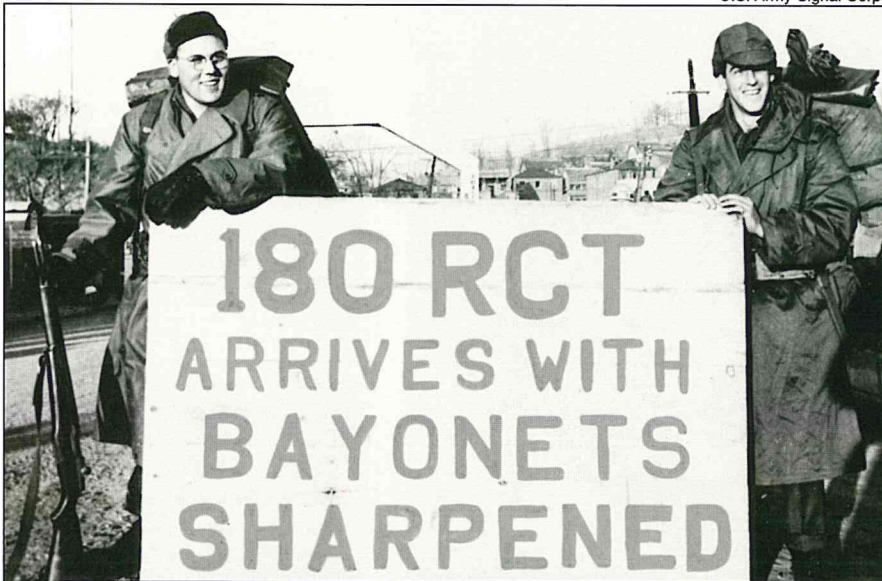
The years following World War II saw the creation of a separate Air Force from what had been the U.S. Army Air Forces. National Guard flying units became part of the new service, creating the Air National Guard. The new reserve component did not have long to wait for its first combat test.

The Korean War began in June 1950 when North Korea invaded the South. Within two months, the first of 138,600 Army National Guardsmen were mobilized, and National Guard units began arriving in South Korea in January 1951. By the summer of 1951 a large number of non-divisional engineer and artillery units in Korea were from the Army National Guard. In November, two National Guard infantry divisions, the 40th from California and the 45th from Oklahoma, arrived to fight the North Koreans and Chinese.

U.S. Army Signal Corps



U.S. Army Signal Corps



Winters on the Korean Peninsula are cold, as Guardsmen of the 45th (above) and 40th Infantry Divisions discovered.

U.S. Army Signal Corps



The Turbulent '60s

The 1960s began with a partial mobilization of the National Guard, part of the U.S. response to the Soviet Union's building of the Berlin Wall. Although none left the United States, almost 45,000 Army Guardsmen spent a year in Active Federal Service.

For the country as a whole, the 1960s was a period of social change. Those changes were mirrored in the National Guard, particularly in its racial and ethnic composition.

Beginning with New Jersey in 1947, the northern states had begun the process of racially integrating their National Guards. The landmark Civil Rights Act of 1965 forced the southern states to follow suit, and 25 years later African-Americans made up almost one-quarter of the Army National Guard.

African-American men had a history of militia service stretching back to colonial days; women, whatever their color, did not. Because the Militia Act of 1792 and the National Defense Act of 1916 had referred specifically to "males," it took special legislation to allow women to join. For 15 years the only women in the National Guard were nurses, but in the 1970s all the armed services began widening opportunities for

women. Following Army and Air Force policies, the National Guard saw its number of women recruits begin a steady rise.

As the decade progressed, President Lyndon Johnson made the fateful political decision not to mobilize the Reserves to fight the Vietnam War, but to rely on the draft instead. But when the bombshell of the Viet Cong Tet Offensive struck in 1968, 34 Army National Guard units found themselves alerted for active duty; eight served in South Vietnam.

National Guard units which remained in the U.S. could still find themselves on the front lines. As urban riots and then anti-war demonstrations swept parts of the country in the late 1960s, the Guard in its role as a state militia found itself called upon increasingly for riot control duties.



Idaho National Guard



National Guard Bureau

The “Total Force” Goes to War

The end of the draft in 1973 ushered in a period of tremendous change for the U.S. military. Cut off from their source of cheap manpower and under pressure to cut costs, the active services realized they must make better use of their reserve components. The Air Guard had been integrated into the workings of the Air Force since the mid-1950s; by

the mid-1970s the “Total Force” policy was giving the Army National Guard more missions, equipment, and training opportunities than ever before.

The National Guard shared in the huge defense buildup initiated by President Ronald Reagan. In 1977 the first small Army National Guard detachment had traveled overseas to spend

their two weeks of active duty training with Regular Army units. Nine years later, the Wisconsin National Guard’s 32nd Infantry Brigade was deploying to Germany with all its equipment for the major NATO exercise REFORGER.

By the end of the 1980s, Army National Guard units were supplied with the latest weaponry and equipment —



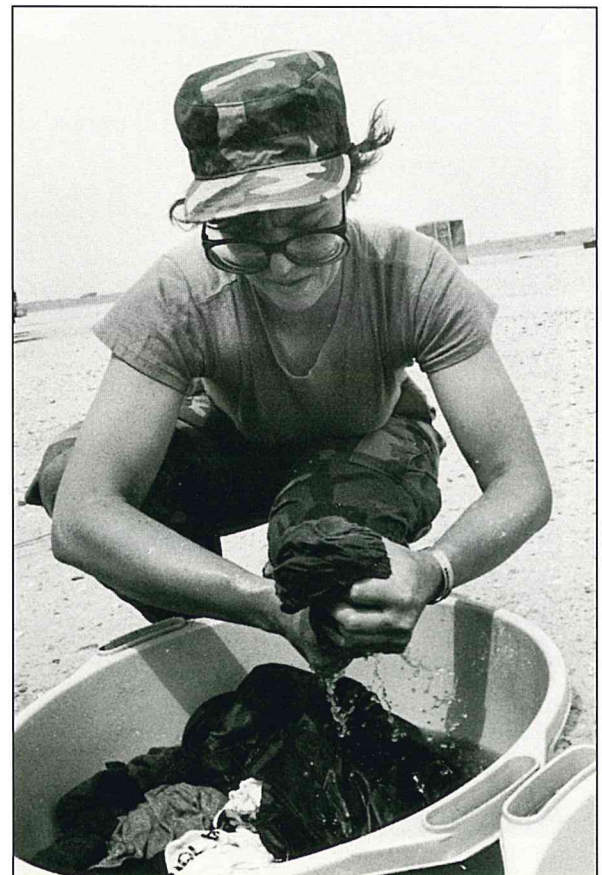
National Guard Bureau

(Left)

National Guard units mobilized for the Gulf War mirrored the gains made by women and ethnic minorities during the previous decades.

(Below)

Primitive living conditions in a harsh environment were a feature of life in the Arabian Peninsula.



National Guard Bureau

and would soon get the chance to use it. In response to Iraq's invasion of oil-rich Kuwait in August 1990, Operation DESERT STORM brought the largest mobilization of the National Guard since the Korean War some 40 years before.

More than 60,000 Army Guard personnel were called to active duty for the Gulf War. As the air campaign against Iraq began Operation DESERT STORM in January 1991, thousands of Army National Guard men and women, most of them in combat service and combat service support units, were in Southwest Asia, preparing for the ground campaign against the Iraqis. Two third of those mobilized would eventually see service in the war's main theater of operations.

Occurring soon after the Guard's return from the Arabian Peninsula, hurricane in Florida and Hawaii and a riot in Los Angeles drew attention to the National Guard's role in its communities. That role has increased as the Guard, active for years in drug interdiction and eradication efforts, institutes new and innovative community outreach programs.

Almost 8,000 National Guard men and women helped combat the unprecedented Midwest floods of 1993. Their duties ranged from filling sandbags to purifying water to rounding up coffins.



National Guard Bureau

(Above)

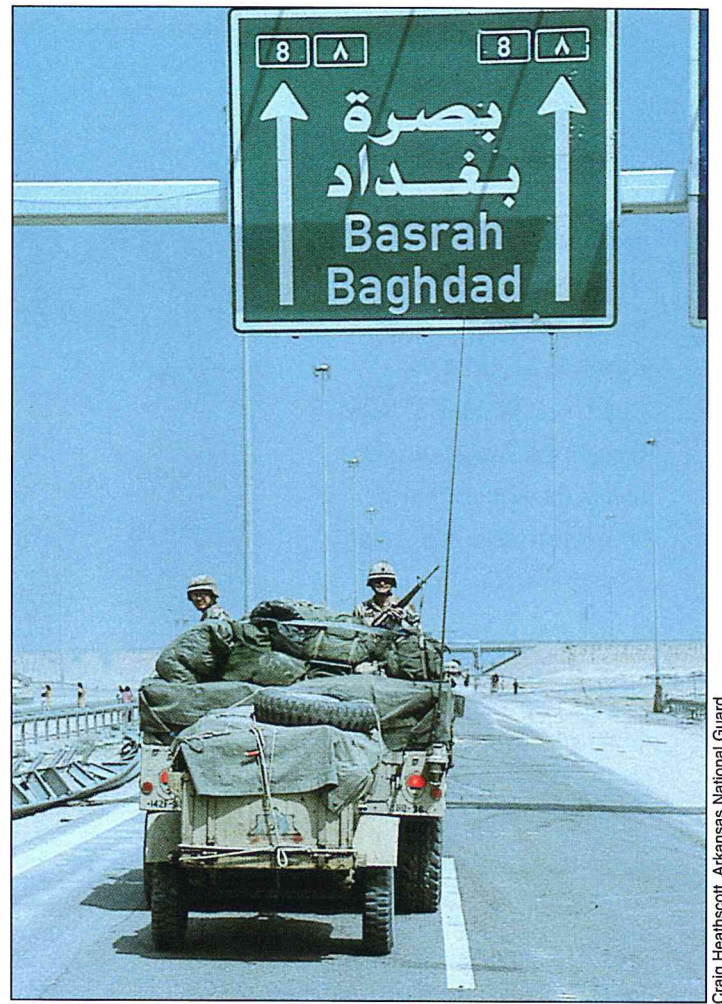
Ecstatic family members welcome a Puerto Rico unit home.



Gerry Bratten, Missouri National Guard



The citizen-soldiers who make up the National Guard have fought in every major American war since 1637. War has changed a great deal since 1637, and today's National Guard must be prepared to fight in a high-technology environment, using complex weapons and equipment. But the men and women of today's National Guard are ready to become full-time professional soldiers if the need arises, just as they did in 1637.



Craig Heathscott, Arkansas National Guard



Anne S.K. Brown Collection



Anne S.K. Brown Collection



The Battle of North Point, near Baltimore, Maryland, September 1814.



The National Guard in American Wars

<i>War or Conflict</i>	<i>Guard/Militia on Active Duty</i>
Revolutionary War	164,087
War of 1812	489,173
Mexican War.....	73,260
Civil War	1,933,779 *
Indian Wars	65,397
Spanish-American War	164,932
Philippine Insurrection	13,154
Mexican Border Service	158,664
World War I.....	379,071
World War II.....	300,034
Korean War	138,600 **
Berlin Crisis.....	44,371 **
Vietnam War	12,234 **
Southwest Asia	62,411 **

*Union forces only, includes Volunteer units

**Army National Guard only

American Divisions in Europe, World War I

Casualties and Localities From Which Originally Raised

REGULAR ARMY DIVISIONS

<i>Div.</i>	<i>Battle deaths and died of wounds</i>	<i>Wounded</i>	<i>Locality from which originally raised</i>
1	4,996	17,324	At large.
2	5,155	18,080	At large. (Included one brigade of marines.) Division formed in France in 1917.
3	3,401	12,000	At large.
4	2,903	9,917	Do.
5	2,120	6,996	Do.
6	68	318	Do.
7	287	1,422	Do.
8			At large. (Arrived in France just prior to Armistice.)

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS

26	2,281	11,383	New England
27	1,829	6,505	New York
28	2,874	11,265	Pennsylvania
29	1,053	4,517	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia
30	1,641	6,774	Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina
31			Georgia, Alabama and Florida. (Became 7th Depot Division.)
32	3,028	10,233	Michigan and Wisconsin
33	993	5,871	Illinois
34			Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South and Minnesota. (Personnel used as replacements.)
35	1,298	5,998	Missouri and Kansas
36	591	1,993	Texas and Oklahoma
37	1,066	4,321	Ohio
38			Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. (Personnel used as replacements.)
39			Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. (Became 5th Depot Division.)
40			California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. (Became 6th Depot Division.)
41	93	315	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico and District of Columbia. (Became 1st Depot Division.)
42	2,810	11,873	Composite division from 26 States and District of Columbia.

Continued next page

NATIONAL ARMY DIVISIONS

<i>Div.</i>	<i>Battle deaths and died of wounds</i>	<i>Wounded</i>	<i>Locality from which originally raised</i>
76	4	22	New England and New York. (Became 3d Depot Division.)
77	2,110	8,084	New York City and vicinity
78	1,530	5,614	New York, New Jersey and Delaware
79	1,517	5,357	Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia
80	1,241	4,788	Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania
81	248	856	North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida
82	1,413	6,664	Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee
83	67	257	Ohio and Pennsylvania. (Became 2d Depot Division.)
84			Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois. (Personnel used as replacements.)
85	145	281	Michigan and Wisconsin. (Became 4th Depot Division.)
86			Illinois and Wisconsin. (Personnel used as replacements.)
87			Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama
88	20	58	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois
89	1,466	5,625	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico
90	1,496	6,053	Texas and Oklahoma
91	1,454	4,654	Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho
92	182	1,465	"Colored" troops (various states)
93	591	2,943	"Colored" National Guard and other troops (various states; four infantry regiments only.
Other troops	976	2,802	
	52,947	202,628	



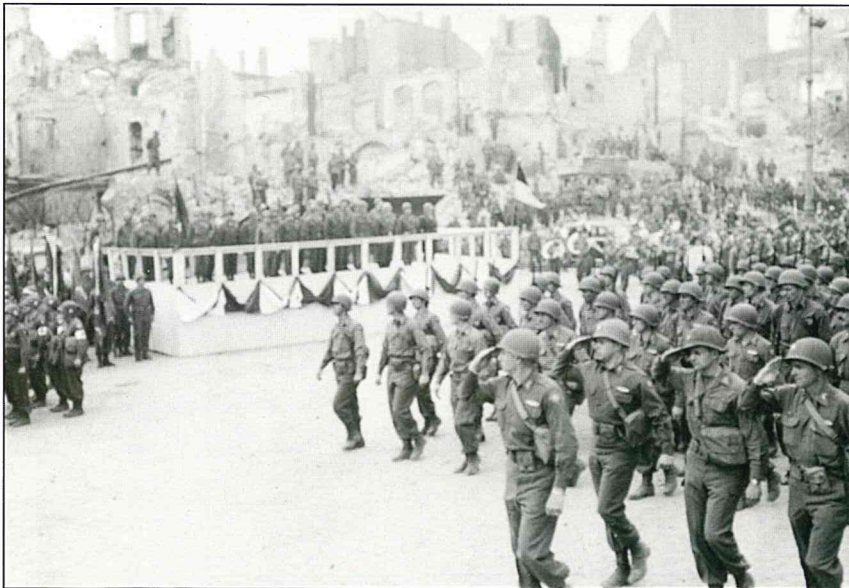
West Point Museum, U.S. Military Academy

*Bugler, 369th Infantry Regiment,
New York National Guard, 1918.*

First U.S. Army Divisions to Enter Combat, World War II

<i>Division</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Area</i>
32nd Infantry Division	National Guard	September 1942	New Guinea
Americal	National Guard	October 1942	Guadalcanal
34th Infantry Division	National Guard	November 1942	North Africa
1st Armored Division	Regular Army	November 1942	North Africa
2nd Armored Division	Regular Army	November 1942	North Africa
1st Infantry Division	Regular Army	November 1942	North Africa
3rd Infantry Division	Regular Army	November 1942	North Africa
9th Infantry Division	Regular Army	November 1942	North Africa
25th Infantry Division	Regular Army *	January 1943	Guadalcanal
41st Infantry Division	National Guard	January 1943	New Guinea
43rd Infantry Division	National Guard	February 1943	Guadalcanal
7th Infantry Division	Regular Army *	May 1943	Alaska
37th Infantry Division	National Guard	June 1943	N. Solomons
45th Infantry Division	National Guard	July 1943	Italy
82nd Airborne Division	Reserve	July 1943	Italy
3rd Infantry Division	Regular Army	July 1943	Italy
36th Infantry Division	National Guard	September 1943	Italy
27th Infantry Division	National Guard	November 1943	Central Pacific
40th Infantry Division	National Guard	December 1943	Guadalcanal

*Contained one National Guard regiment



U.S. Signal Corps

At the end of the war in Europe, the men of the 45th Infantry Division parade through the ruins of Nuremberg, Germany.

Highest Battle Casualties, U.S. Army Divisions, World War II

<i>Division</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Casualties (killed and wounded)</i>
3rd Infantry Div.	Regular Army	24,324
4th Infantry Div.	Regular Army	22,225
9th Infantry Div.	Regular Army	21,920
29th Infantry Div.	National Guard	20,327
1st Infantry Div.	Regular Army	19,488
45th Infantry Div.	National Guard	18,521
90th Infantry Div.	Reserve	18,316
30th Infantry Div.	National Guard	16,892
36th Infantry Div.	National Guard	16,828
2nd Infantry Div.	Regular Army	16,273
80th Infantry Div.	Reserve	15,484
83rd Infantry Div.	Reserve	15,427
34th Infantry Div.	National Guard	14,895
35th Infantry Div.	National Guard	14,473
8th Infantry Div.	Regular Army	12,205
88th Infantry Div.	Reserve	11,781
26th Infantry Div.	National Guard	9,998
7th Infantry Div.	Regular Army	9,592



