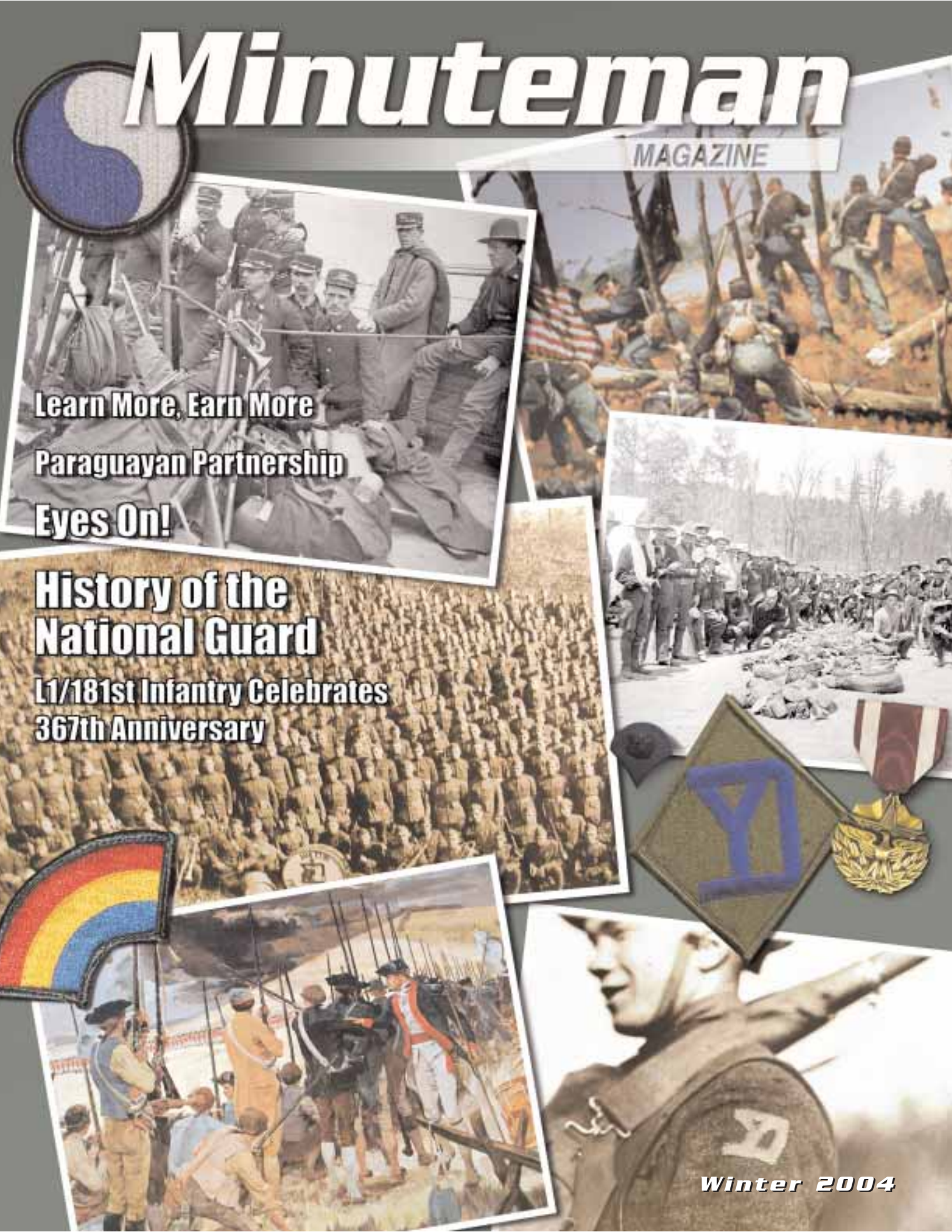
# Minuteman

MAGAZINE



Learn More, Earn More

Paraguayan Partnership

Eyes On!

History of the National Guard

L1/181st Infantry Celebrates 367th Anniversary

Winter 2004

# Joint Task Force Guantanamo has come a long way… and is going further

by Sgt. Jolene Staker, GTMO Public Affairs

The first rotation of troops in support of Enduring Freedom landed on Guantanamo on January 6, 2002. The second anniversary of Joint Task Force Guantanamo finds a mission that has grown, adapted and overcome many obstacles.

Capt. Ken Niles, Aide de Camp for The Adjutant General of the Rhode Island National Guard, was deployed to Guantanamo Bay from April to December of 2002 with the 43rd Military Police Brigade. He recently had the chance to return for a visit with the 169th Military Police Company out of Rhode Island. "Things have improved drastically since I was here," Niles said. "Most of our meals were MREs [Meals Ready to Eat]." He noted changes in how the mission was carried out. "The equipment has been upgraded," he said. "When I was here Camp X-Ray was still set up."

Niles noticed more changes during his recent visit. "The quality of life has improved here dramatically," Niles said. "We ate in a hot, dirty tent and later they finished the Seaside Galley while we were here." Seaside Galley is a large dining facility that was completed in June 2003. It's a facility that can support up to 2,000 individuals per meal. Troopers can identify changes and improvements that have occurred in their time on the mission.

"This place is a work in progress from Cafe Caribe to how we do our mission," said Staff Sgt. Robert Cook of the 384th Military Police Battalion, Indiana Army Reserve. Troopers appreciate the efforts made by the chain of command to make their lives in Guantanamo as enjoyable as possible.

"My room is comfortable," said Spc. Robert Batchelder of B Co., 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry Regiment, Massachusetts Army National Guard. "It's nice to have an air-conditioned place to relax and sleep in when I'm not working."

Even troopers just arriving can recognize the effort that goes into improving the quality of life in the JTF. "I love it so far," said Sgt. 1st Class William Switzer of Charlie Battery, 1-119th Field Artillery Regiment, Michigan Army National Guard. "It's far more than I have expected. The guys have already figured out a way to call home on the computer."

Spc. Casey William Lawrence resident of Groton, Mass., and member of the 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry Regiment negotiates an obstacle during recent training. Lawrence said that this deployment has offered a number of valuable training opportunities.

Photo by Sr. Airman Thomas Doscher, GTMO Public Affairs.

Sgt. Sean Sweeney (gunner), resident of Holbrook, Mass., and Sgt. Johnny "Hollywood" Saldana (instructor), resident of Shirley, Mass., members of C Company 1st Battalion 181st Infantry Regiment, fires a Squad Automatic Weapon during weapons training.
Photo by Spc. Katherine L. Collins, GTMO Public Affairs..

1st Sgt. Terry Geer of Bravo Battery, 1-119th Field Artillery Regt. said, "There are obvious efforts by the command to make things better for the troopers. Without even being here long I can see that. The little Navy Exchange is outstanding." Troopers have moved from Freedom Heights, the tent city that was across from Camp X-Ray, to Camp America and Camp Bulkely and now to Camp America North and Tierra Kay housing.

Detainees moved from Camp X-Ray to Camp Delta in April 2002. Each and every day something is improved upon in the Joint Task Force.

"Average is not good enough," said Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Miller welcoming the 1-119th Field Artillery Regt. "We have to commit to getting better every day."

Troopers are told that they play a part in the JTF improving. "Share your good ideas," said Miller. "We'll get better by the collective brain power we all bring to the fight. When Maj. Gen. Michael Dunlavey arrived in Guantanamo in March of 2002 he had 28 people, a folding table and a laptop computer. Marines established Camp X-Ray in January of 2002 with Army reservists arriving in April of 2002.

Now the operation includes every branch of the military. Two task forces were originally formed to handle the detention and interrogation missions. In November of 2002 these two task forces officially became one, consolidating under one active duty, permanent-party commander, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Miller.

During his first formation he showed his concern for the welfare of those under his charge, "Ok, everybody in this formation, g'head and flex your knees a little bit and we'll get this ceremony over." He has continued to be concerned with the welfare of his troopers since.

"The JTF, under Maj. Gen. Miller's guidance, has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life issues for soldiers," said Command Sgt. Maj. Stephen Short, Joint Detention Operations Group command sergeant major. "Club Survivor, Bulkeley gym complex, and the new Mini-Mart are but a few of great improvements for the troopers," said Short. "That effort continues as new plans are being worked to upgrade Club Survivor, the Bulkeley gyms and athletic facilities."

The two-year anniversary finds the JTF an active and productive participant in the Global War on Terrorism. "The amount of progress accomplished by the JTF over the past two years has been nothing short of phenomenal," said Brig. Gen. Mitchell LeClaire, deputy commander for operations.

"The intelligence information developed here has not only saved American lives but has given us an edge in the Global War On Terrorism," he said. Emphasis is placed on making the troopers comfortable, because it is a grueling task before them. But they can rest assured that their efforts are paying off. "The troopers who have served on duty here are a part of history and Americans are safer because of their efforts," said LeClaire.

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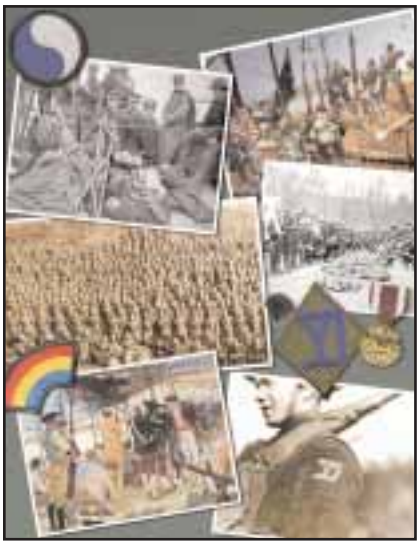

Photo Illustration By Staff Sgt. Don Veitch

**On the Cover**

A collage of photos and items with historical signifagance to the Massachusetts National Guard.

Historical Photos Courtesy of the Worcester National Guard Museum.

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The 181st Infantry Regiment, serving in Cuba, marches in honor of 367 years of citizen-soldiers.


**Visit the Massachusetts National Guard website!**
**www.state.ma.us/guard**


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Maj. Gen. George W. Keefe

**Director of Public Affairs**
Col. Joseph W. Mercuri

**Deputy Director of Public Affairs**
Lt. Col. Paul Smith

**Public Affairs Officer**
Capt. Winfield Danielson

**Managing Editor**
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# Education Benefits: Learn More, Earn More!

Story by Lt. Col. Paul Smith, Mass. National Guard Public Affairs

Photo Illustration By Staff Sgt. Don Veitch

When soldiers think about educational benefits, they often assume that money is available only for college programs. But the truth is that two little-known programs can provide thousands of dollars for a variety of educational opportunities that may give you new marketable skills and increase your earning potential.

"Most soldiers aren't aware of the opportunities available to them as a benefit of their service to the country," says MAJ Steven Fernandez, State Education Officer. "There are literally hundreds of schools and programs out there to improve their skills and help them earn a better living."

The Federal Tuition Assistance program can provide up to $4,000 per year for a wide range of educational programs. While Federal Tuition Assistance may pay up to $500 in college fees, the program can also be used for the following educational programs:

**GED or high school diploma**
**Vocational/Technical & Training**
**Trade licensing**

More than 200 New England educational institutions have been approved to accept Federal Tuition Assistance funds. In addition to traditional college programs, there are many excellent trade and technical schools that offer programs designed to provide training for high paying careers. Some of these institutions and programs are:

**New England Tractor Trailer Training Schools** (Somers, CT & Pawtucket, RI)
**Katherine Gibbs School** (Business & Office Skills - Boston)
**Cambridge School of Culinary Arts** (Cambridge)
**East Coast Aero Technical School** (Bedford/Hanscom)
**International Language Institute of Mass.** (Northampton)
**LIBS: Learning Institute for Beauty Sciences** (Boston, Malden)
**New England School of Photography** (Boston)
**North Bennett Street School** (Trades and Crafts - Boston)

You can even take advantage of educational opportunities without leaving the comfort of home. Federal Tuition Assistance may also be used to pay for distance learning courses that you complete at your own pace, by mail or on your own home computer. The DANTES educational system sponsors correspondence courses and computer-based courses for high school completion, college credit, or career advancement. For a list of available distance learning courses, log in to the DANTES website at: http://www.dantes.doded.mil/dantes_web/danteshome.asp?Flag=True

Believe it or not, Federal Tuition Assistance may be combined with Montgomery GI Bill – Selected Reserve funds to pay for more than 100% of tuition costs if you are enrolled at least half-time. Enlisted soldiers who receive Federal Tuition Assistance funds do not incur an additional service obligation in most cases.

Did you know that you can learn a new trade, earn wages, and receive GI Bill benefits all at the same time? Under the Apprenticeship and On-the-Job Training program, National Guardsmen can participate in apprenticeship training programs in 115 trades at more than 550 employment sites throughout Massachusetts.

To be eligible for the Apprentice/On-the-Job Training program you must have a high school diploma or GED, be qualified in your assigned MOS, and have a six-year contract.

Many of the 115 approved apprentice trades are high demand, high paying, occupations,including:

**Automotive Mechanic**
**Cook/Chef**
**Fire Fighter**
**Small Arms Repairer**
**Welder**
**Carpenter**
**Electrician**
**Plumber**
**Teacher Assistant**

Apprentices work at their trades while earning regular paychecks from their employers. In addition, National Guardsmen can earn Montgomery GI Bill – Selected Reserve payments in the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| **1st 6 months** | **$211.50 per month** |
| **2nd 6 months** | **$155.10 per month** |
| **Remainder of Program** | **$98.70 per month** |

(A maximum amount of $10,152.00 may be collected over a 7 year period.)

"The most important thing is for soldiers to take advantage of their opportunities for education, training, and personal growth," explains MAJ Steve Fernandez. "Everyone benefits when soldiers are better educated.

"Only 30% of our soldiers take advantage of college benefits," says LTC Sterling MacLeod, Commander of Recruiting and Retention. "All soldiers need to get the word that education benefits can pay for a wide range of opportunities, not just for college."

## Find Out More About Your Educational Benefits

Want to learn more about your educational benefits?

The first stop is your own unit readiness NCO, who can tell you about the programs for which you qualify and give you the forms that start the process.

If you need further help, or if you'd like to set up an appointment with an educational counselor, contact the:
Massachusetts Army National Guard Education Services Office
(888) 301-3103, ext. 6753 or send an e-mail to
education@ma.ngb.army.mil

The Education Services Office maintains a wealth of information on their website. Check it out at: http://www.state.ma.us/guard/education

## Answering The Call To Active Duty:
## Chief Warrant Officer Michael W. Behuniak

Story and Photos by 1st Lt. Anthony Falvey, 79th Troop Command PAO

Chief Warrant Officer Michael W. Behuniak stands with his son Jonathan. Chief Warrant Officer Behuniak, recently returned from Iraq.

Answering the call to active duty is the dedicated commitment that comes with being a member of the Army National Guard. Since the September 11 tragedy, Chief Warrant Officer Michael W. Behuniak has been on active duty for approximately two years. Recently, Behuniak returned from Iraq.

Behuniak is attached to D Company, 1st Battalion 126th Aviation, Westover, Mass. His duties include: helicopter standardization and instruction, assisting his commander with training programs, and evaluations. Behuniak, wanting to be a subject matter expert on the UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter, volunteered and travelled to Fort Rucker, Alabama. At Ft. Rucker, Behuniak found himself instructing helicopter pilots while becoming more familiar with the Blackhawk.

As preparations for war with Iraq were taking place, Behuniak's services were requested. He asked if he could serve with the heroic and historic 101st Airborne, 159th Aviation Brigade. "My request was granted," Behuniak remembered. "I became a 'Kingsman' with 4th Battalion, B Company." Soon, Behuniak was on his way to the Middle East. "In the Middle East, it was nice to team up with other National Guard pilots. We all quickly bonded," he said. Behuniak, fellow Guard members and active duty pilots would soon have plenty of work to do.

Out of 30 helicopter pilots, Behuniak was one of four who were Guard members. "We all had to get familiar with using night vision goggles while flying in the desert. Not an easy task," remembered Behuniak.

Sand was a major problem. "Sand wore the rotor blades and the engines down," Behuniak noted, "but we discovered methods to handle those situations." Maintaining proper functioning of the intake valves on the helicopters was how the aviators spent most of their time maintaining the helicopters. The aviators also used "100 mph tape" (similar to duct tape) on the rotors blades, to combat wear and tear from the crippling sand.

A typical day for Behuniak consisted of training new pilots and performing numerous aerial combat missions. "I was given the nickname 'Stick Pig' because whenever I was given a chance to fly, I accepted," he said. "I always wanted to contribute, and I reasoned that the more time I had to fly, the better my aerial skills would become." During his deployment, Behuniak and B Company got even more "stick time" when the unit participated in the longest air assault in aviation history.

While the aviators flew, their base camp withstood five Iraqi Scud missile attacks. The Iraqis also launched probing attacks, trying to take out the Patriot anti-missile systems. They were not successful.

Next, came supporting the Infantry. "We were moving infantry soldiers deep into Iraq. This meant we were always on the move, moving with the war," Behuniak recalled. "We moved from one base camp to another, twelve times during one stint."

As major combat operations started to wind down, a more permanent camp was set up and communicating with loved ones became much easier. "Satellite phones and e-mail were available, and we received bundles of care packages. But nothing topped having a cold drink. Ice was available too, and I had to have it in everything – even ice cream," laughed Behuniak.

A surprise visit from actor Bruce Willis was a big morale boost. "Bruce Willis was nothing but positive. He was very supportive of our mission," remembered Behuniak. "I will never forget how humble he was."

For the remainder of his tour, Stick Pig would continue with helicopter flight instruction, humanitarian aid flights and combat missions. After everything was said and done, Behuniak would have completed over 430 combat flight hours in only four months. This was truly a remarkable feat for a National Guard aviator. "When you're told that it's your time to go home – right away you think about the soldiers you are leaving behind," he said. "You don't want to leave, you want to continue to support them."

When Behuniak returned to his hometown of Holden, Mass. he was happily reunited with his wife, Lisa, daughter, Stephanie (17), and two sons Matthew (19) and Johnathan (14). Behuniak, who has been in the Mass. Guard since 1985, mentioned in closing, "I am very proud of my contributions as a member of the Mass. Guard and look forward to continuing to serve."

# Massachusetts National Guard Kicks-Off Paraguayan Partnership

By Capt. Winfield Danielson, Massachusetts National Guard Public Affairs

Maj. Gen. Jose Kanazawa-Gamarra, the commander of the Paraguayan armed forces, and Brig. Gen. Luis Alberto Faria Portillo, the commander of the Paraguayan Air Force visited Massachusetts recently as part of the State Partnership Program sponsored by the National Guard Bureau.

The purpose of the program is an exchange of knowledge and personnel. "This isn't a handout," explained the US Ambassador to Paraguay, John F. Keane, in a speech given during an informal reception for the visitors. "It's about learning from each other. It's a partnership, an exchange of expertise whereby each becomes stronger from the experience."

Though the program begins with military coordination, the intent is that these contacts will grow to include civil-military cooperation and, eventually, civil-to-civil cooperation between the Paraguayan government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This is particularly important for Paraguay because it is a very young democracy. Paraguay endured a 35-year military dictatorship before Alfredo Stroessner was overthrown in 1989, and though regular presidential elections have been held since then, there isn't much experience in democratic government at the local level.

(L-R) Paraguayan Air Force Commander Brig. Gen. Louis Alberto Faria Portillo, Mass. National Guard Command Sgt. Maj. Richard Belanger and The Adjutant General for the Mass. National Guard, Maj. Gen. George Keefe, discuss the role of the senior enlisted advisor in the Paraguayan military during an informal mixer to welcome the Paraguayan military officials.

Photo by Capt. Winfield Danielson, Mass. National Guard Public Affairs.

"We are a new democracy, and our soldiers want to facilitate democracy and development instead of becoming an obstacle," said Kanazawa-Gamarra.

Brig. Gen. John Mullin, Assistant Adjutant General of the Massachusetts Army National Guard and the lead project officer for the initiative, noted that the Paraguayan military is already playing a role in the development of the country. "The Paraguayan military is based on conscription, and it takes many young men who cannot read or drive a car and teaches them how. These are valuable skills that can help them make a much greater contribution to their nation's economy," Mullin noted.

To introduce the visitors to both civil and military aspects of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts National Guard took Kanazawa-Gamarra, Portillo, Keane, and Col. Carlos Calderon of the US Office of Defense Coordination in Paraguay, on a two-day whirlwind tour of a variety of sites in the Commonwealth.

The tour, appropriately enough, began with an exploration of the beginnings of American democracy. Massachusetts National Guard Historian, Retired Col. Leonid Kondratiuk, treated the visitors to a guided walk-through of Lexington and Concord.

On their way from Lexington to the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) on Cape Cod, the Paraguayan officials were given a rare scenic flight over Boston in a UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter. At the MMR, they were given a briefing on the capabilities of the Massachusetts Air and Army National Guard, and on the facilities available on the reservation.

Brig. Gen. Don Quenneville, commander of the Massachusetts Air National Guard, briefed the visitors on some of the capabilities of the Air National Guard and took them on a tour of Otis Air National Guard Base on the MMR, including a close-up look at the F-15 Eagle.

Though the Paraguayan Air Force only has a handful of passenger and trainer aircraft, Portillo did see a potential for cooperation. An exchange of personnel with experience in communications, electronics, and particularly aircraft maintenance, would be helpful. "Our aircraft are often over 20 years old, and maintenance is very important," Portillo pointed out.

Quenneville understood where his Paraguayan counterpart was coming from. "We can definitely talk maintenance," he remarked while patting the side of an F-15 during the tour. "This aircraft was built in 1977."

The group wrapped up their tour of the MMR with a hands-on introduction to the Mass. Army Guard's Engagement Skills Trainer. Best described as a big video game using video of actual soldiers and real M-16 rifles, it helps soldiers train in a variety of combat scenarios, regardless of weather and the availability of ammunition. Plus it is much safer.

"It's just like the real thing," said Sgt. Ronald Lopes, a trainer at the facility. "If you do something wrong, like rest the weapon on the magazine, it will jam. Just like it would in the field."

Kanazawa-Gamarra, Portillo, Calderon and Keane all tried their hand at a few scenarios. Kanazawa-Gamarra, a Paraguayan Army officer and former infantry platoon leader, outscored the other visitors by a handy margin.

The second day of the tour was dedicated to meeting Massachusetts government officials and touring civil facilities. The Paraguayan officials first met with Secretary Edward Flynn, who heads the Executive Office of Public Safety, the state agency responsible for not only the Mass. National Guard, but also for the State Police, Fire Services and the Department of Correction, among others.

"I think this is an exciting opportunity to learn from each-other. You are a new democracy, but I think new is a relative term – we've been a democracy for over 200 years and we're still figuring it out, " Flynn noted during the meeting. "Because the partnership is a civil-military program, and because the National Guard has not only a military mission, but also a mission to support our local communities during an emergency, I think the Massachusetts National Guard has valuable experience to share."

Kanazawa-Gamarra agreed with Flynn, "Our military wants to lead the way so others will follow and democracy will flourish. We believe the exchange between Paraguay and Massachusetts will help us find this path."

The group then met with Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney. Romney listened as Kanazawa-Gamarra and Keane described the program. The Governor then noted that his experiences balancing civil liberties against public safety concerns while running the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City and providing for homeland security in the commonwealth after September 11, gave him some insights into the challenges faced by the Paraguayans.

Finally, the Paraguayans were given a tour of the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), where they were briefed on the Massachusetts National Guard's role in responding to local emergencies.

At the end of the tour, everyone agreed it was a positive start, but only the first step in what will become a long-term relationship. Keane hoped that the program would eventually result in civil-to-civil ties and exchanges in education and local government fields.

Maj. Gen. George Keefe, The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard sees the program as a long-term partnership that will have significant benefits for Mass. Guard personnel, too. "Our soldiers and airmen can be deployed anywhere in the world. The experience they'll get in Paraguay dealing with a foreign climate, foreign language and foreign equipment will prove invaluable for future deployments.

Col. Carlos Calderon, Chief of the U.S. Office of Defense Coordination in Paraguay, translates for Maj. Gen. Jose Key Kanazawa-Gamarra, Paraguayan Armed Forces Commander, during a meeting with Mass. Executive Office of Public Safety Secretary Edward Flynn as they discuss the partnership program and the role of civilian government. "We've been a Democracy for over 200 years, and we're still figuring it out," noted Flynn.

Photo by Capt. Winfield Danielson, Mass. National Guard Public Affairs.

This partnership, when combined the experience our troops are getting in places like Afghanistan, Bosnia and Iraq, will only improve our ability to respond to crises worldwide."

Brig. Gen. Don Quenneville, commander of the Massachusetts Air National Guard, discusses the thrust-to-weight ratio of the F-15 Eagle's engines with Paraguayan Air Force Commander Brig. Gen. Luis Alberto Faria Portillo.

Photo by Capt. Winfield Danielson, Mass. National Guard Public Affairs.

# A Gift for General Keefe

by Capt. Winfield Danielson, Mass. National Guard Public Affairs

The holidays this past year were a bittersweet time for many Massachusetts National Guard members. Soldiers and airmen deployed at home and overseas, though dedicated and professional, miss spending the special season with family and friends. Those of us who remain at home are grateful to be able to spend the holidays with our loved ones, yet we are mindful of the sacrifices of our deployed brothers and sisters, and we miss them, as well.

Many of us, at home and abroad are enjoying gifts we received over the holidays. For Maj. Gen. George Keefe, The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard, the best gift of all was being able to visit with his soldiers overseas.

Since the Massachusetts National Guard first deployed members overseas to Afghanistan in late 2001, Keefe told each unit during their farewell that he was going to do whatever he could to try and visit them overseas.

It was easier said than done, however. It was clear to both the National Guard Bureau and the Department of Defense that Keefe and other adjutants general wanted to see their troops. It was also clear that need for the safety of the adjutants general and the Guard members they would visit was paramount. Consequently, U.S. Central Command temporarily determined that it could not support visits by the adjutants general to Afghanistan, Iraq and Kuwait.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the Mass. National Guard's 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry was serving, however, was a different story. The unit's soldiers had been providing security there for Camp America and Camp Delta since August of 2003 in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Keefe and senior members of his staff visited the Massachusetts Guard members over the Thanksgiving holiday. It was a special treat for both the soldiers and The Adjutant General.

After an initial briefing on the facility's mission with the Joint Task Force Commander at Guantanamo, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Miller, Keefe had the ceremonial honor of tossing the coin at the Turkey Bowl Thanksgiving Classic, a football game between the staff and the line companies. The line companies' soldiers won 5-2.

Later on Thanksgiving Day, Keefe toured the Detainee Compound at Camp Delta and was taken on a mounted infantry patrol with the Massachusetts guardsmen so he could watch the soldiers in action.

Finally, Keefe enjoyed a Thanksgiving Day meal with the soldiers in the Seaside Galley. As is the tradition, Keefe, Miller, Brig. Gen. Gary Pappas (commander of the Mass. Army National Guard), Brig. Gen. Arthur Wyman (assistant division commander for the 29th Infantry Dicvision) and other senior officers served the holiday dinner to the troops. After the meal; Keefe met with the soldiers at the Survivor Club for an opportunity to mingle and thank them for their sacrifices during this trying time.

"It was good to see the General down here..." said Spc. Kevin Olson of Headquarters Company. "It shows that he understands the sacrifices we have made and that we aren't forgotten. He took time away from his family to be with us and it made us feel good."

As Keefe visited with his soldiers in Cuba, National Guard Bureau and the Department of Defense were working together with US Central Command to arrange visits for Adjutants General to Iraq and Kuwait. The program allows adjutants general and other senior reserve officers to take part in monthly, organized tours. The tours provide an opportunity for them to visit with their soldiers, while maintaining the high security and mission focus required of units in theater. Shortly after returning from his visit to Cuba, Keefe packed his bags and was headed to Kuwait and Iraq.

"It was a dream come true," said Keefe. "I had just come back from visiting my troops in Cuba – I never thought I'd be able to get over to Iraq."

The Massachusetts National Guard had over 400 soldiers serving in Iraq at the time, including the 1058th Transportation Company, 110th Maintenance Company, 726th Maintenance Battalion Headquarters, and E Company, 223rd Military Intelligence Battalion. In total, the Massachusetts National Guard had deployed approximately 3,000 soldiers and airmen overseas in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom since 2001.

Keefe soon found himself in Kuwait with Adjutants General from Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, Michigan, New Mexico, and Washington D.C. The generals traveled light for the tour, which would last from December 11th to the 15th. No aides, chiefs of staff, or public affairs officers; just the adjutants general and their escort, Maj. Edwin Larkin from the National Guard Bureau's International Affairs Office.

Time was short. There were only three days for the group to visit their troops, who were spread across Iraq and Kuwait. Keefe arrived at the Combined Joint Task Force headquarters in Kuwait at around 10 a.m., attended a morning brief, drew quarters, changed into the desert camouflage uniform, and hit the road for a 72-hour marathon tour of Kuwait and Iraq.

The first two days were spent touring facilities and visiting soldiers in Kuwait. At the time, Keefe didn't have any units serving in Kuwait, so he visited with active-component soldiers from Massachusetts and National Guard soldiers from the Connecticut National Guard.

In all, the group toured six camps throughout Kuwait. "The camps were really interesting. Each camp has thousands of soldiers living and working," Keefe recalled. "They actually elect a mayor – usually an officer or senior NCO – to take care of all the people and organize maintenance of the camp." There are many comforts in the camps to make the service members feel a little more at home. The Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) tents have satellite TV, ping-pong and Internet access, and one can get a Subway sand-

Maj. Gen. George Keefe, The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard, inspects Spc. Eric Hudson of A Company, 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry as he heads out on security patrol in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Photo by Sgt. 1st Class David Parella, 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry.

wich in nearly every camp. The dining halls are open 24 hours a day to accommodate round-the-clock military operations.

"I don't think people realize the amazing job the Coalition Joint Task Force does in supporting nearly 150,000 American and 30,000 allied troops," noted Keefe.

On the 14th, the group left Kuwait and headed for Iraq. They landed at Baghdad Airport, where they were met by Lt. Gen. H. Steven Blum, the Chief of National Guard Bureau, and moved to Camp Victory.

Camp Victory was one of Saddam Hussein's former palaces, a mammoth complex occupying over 100 acres, consisting of the palace proper surrounded by tents used to house military personnel. There weren't any Mass. National Guard Soldiers in the facility, however, so Keefe visited Florida Guard members with Maj. Gen. Douglas Burnett, The Adjutant General of the Florida National Guard.

Maj. Gen. George Keefe, The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard, promotes Pfc. Jason Allen of the 110th Maintenance Company to Specialist while visiting troops at Tallil Air Base, Iraq. The unit's 1st Sgt., Norm Dubois, and commander, Capt. Myles McHugh assist while the unit looks on. Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Michael Euvrard, 110th Maintenance Company.

Next the group visited LSA Anaconda, a logistics support area. Keefe met the first Mass. National Guard members since his arrival in theater. Capt. Christine Hoffmann and members of the 1058th Transportation Company from Hingham, Mass; Maj. Dan Arkins and members of E Company, 223rd Military Intelligence Battalion from Cambridge, Mass; and members from the 1164th (Framingham, Mass.) and 1166th (Ware, Mass.) transportation companies had lunch with Keefe.

At the time, the 1058th Transportation Company had logged over 800,000 miles transporting soldiers and equipment, and providing security escort for other convoys.

E Co., 223rd worked to provide local commanders with human intelligence to help with force protection efforts. Keefe was shown some of the weapons confiscated with the unit's assistance, and that of the local police. The weapons included surface to air missiles, anti-tank mines, explosives, machineguns, rifles, pistols and rocket propelled grenades (known as RPGs).

Most impressive, however, was what the soldiers did during their spare time. "These soldiers worked seven days a week and when they get a few hours off, where do they go?" Keefe remembered. "They go to the local schools to help rebuild the school and play soccer with the kids."

The National Guard soldiers bring a unique combination of civilian skills to their military jobs. Soldiers might be carpenters, mechanics or other tradesmen in their civilian jobs. These are handy skills to have in remote areas. If the unit needed showers for example, the unit members would go out and build them. If the local school needed some work, the soldiers were able to lend a hand in their spare time.

The trip to Anaconda was accompanied by some welcome news. While meeting with Arkins and Hoffmann, Keefe learned that Saddam had been captured. "The look of relief on the faces of the Iraqi nationals working in the camp left a big impression with me," Keefe noted.

Unfortunately, Keefe was only able to visit with the soldiers for a few hours, as he had to leave for Tallil Air Base and meet with the soldiers of the 726th Maintenance Battalion (Natick, Mass.) and the 110th Maintenance Company (Ayer, Mass.).

Through the subordinate units attached to it, Lt. Col. William Callahan's 726th Maintenance Battalion provided command and control of Direct Support (DS) maintenance and Tallil base support operations; distributed supplies; conducted water purification operations; and ran the captured enemy equipment collection point for the Tallil area.

In addition to its 110th Maintenance Company, which deployed with it, the 726th soon found itself in command of several Combat Service Support (CSS) units in the area. The 279th Cargo Transfer Company, 456th Quartermaster (QM) Company, 849th QM Company, 855th QM Company, 1208th QM Company and 2220th Transportation Company, among others. In all, the 726th was responsible for roughly 730 soldiers from National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Duty units – Callahan believed it may have been the only Army National Guard unit exercising command over units from all three Army components at the time.

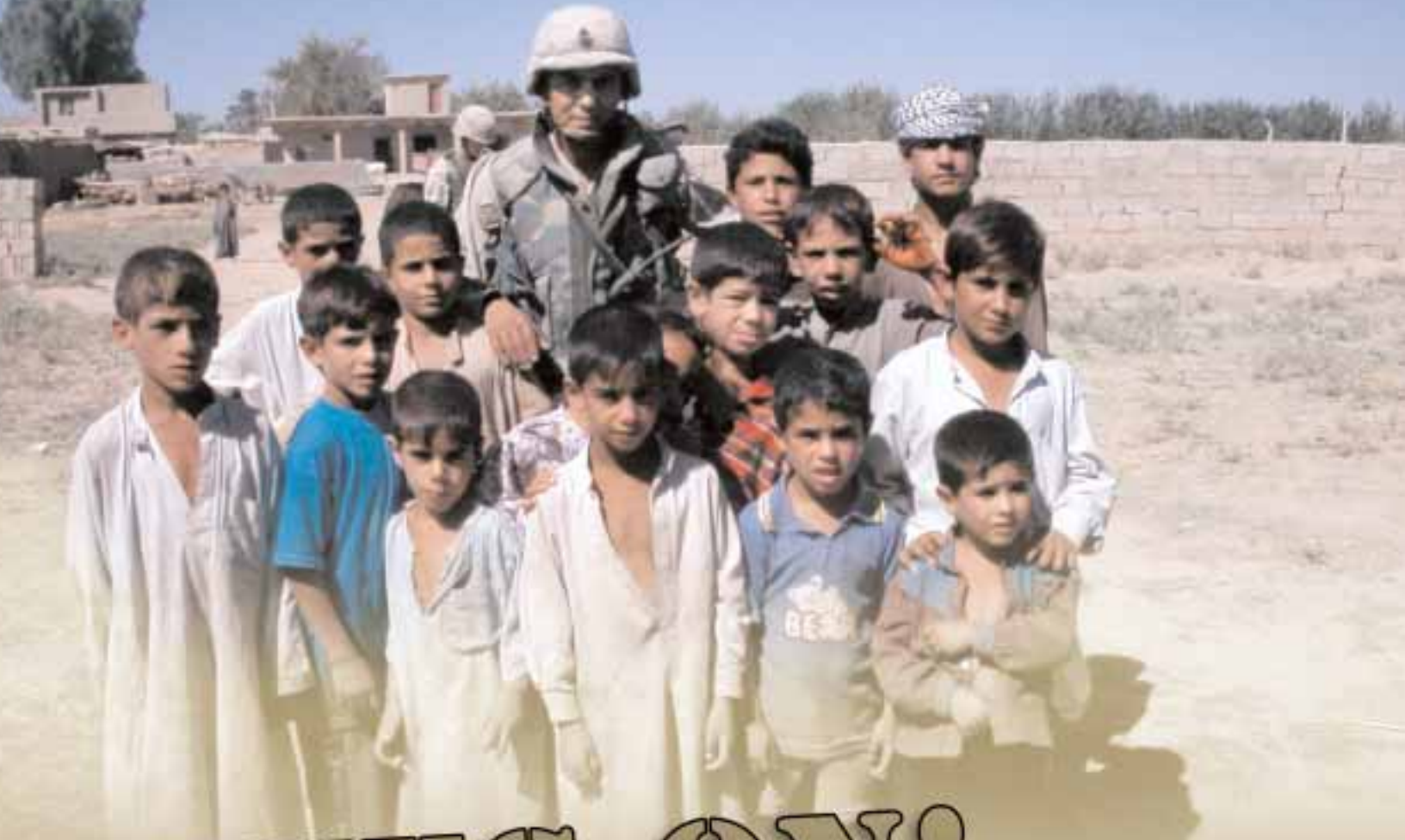
While visiting Capt. Myles McHugh and the 110th Maintenance Company, Keefe had the opportunity to promote one of its soldiers to Specialist. "It was an honor to have The Adjutant General pin-on my new rank. It's not every day that a general promotes someone especially in a war zone," said the now Spc. Jason Allen of Barre, Mass. "I was grateful to him for visiting and showing the troops that he is really there for us. Taking a flight into a war zone is not something that you would do everyday, and it was a boost to morale that he kept his word and visited us."

"It was unbelievable what they built over there," Keefe remembered. "I ate with the troops and was given a tour, and the offices looked just like one you would find for a unit back home. Not to mention the holiday decorations – it was just amazing."

After visiting the 726th and the 110th, it was time to head back to Kuwait and, eventually back home. Sadly, the whirlwind tour had to come to an end.

Indeed, the holidays were bittersweet times for Maj. Gen. George Keefe, as well. Though he received the gift he wanted most, and was able to visit his soldiers overseas, the visit came to an end and he had to return home, leaving his soldiers to their work half a world away.

Thinking back on the tour and our mission in Iraq, Keefe was positive, "The problem is the extremists, but the average Iraqi person wants the same things we do. They want to be at peace and make money and have a stable economy with jobs – that's what the majority of Iraqi people want. We're there to help them achieve it."



# EYES ON!

## E Company, 223 MI BN in Operation Iraqi Freedom:

Story and Photos by Maj. Dan Arkins, Commander

Little did the officers and soldiers of E Company, 223 Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion (BN) know in February of 2003 that the unit, traditionally known for its linguist capabilities, would become a critical contributor to the Human Intelligence (HUMINT) collection efforts during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The nineteen officers, NCOs and enlisted soldiers deployed to Iraq were to fall in on the largest tactical military intelligence brigade ever formed for combat operations, the 205th Military Intelligence Brigade. Working at every level from brigade to tactical human intelligence team, the E Company HUMINTers brought the intelligence fight to Former Regime Elements (FRE) throughout the Iraqi Theater of Operations.

The deployed officers and soldiers of E Company linked up with their parent battalion, 223rd Military Intelligence Battalion, at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina last March. Within twelve hours of completing mobilization validation, six E Company interrogators were waiting on the Green Ramp for a flight to Kuwait. Attached to A Company, 519th MI BN and A Company, 223rd MI BN, these soldiers were among the first human intelligence assets in Iraq. The interrogators pushed north directly behind Third Infantry Division elements to form the V Corps Interrogation Facility. Living and working in austere conditions, the E Company interrogators were in the vanguard of US and Coalition forces efforts to provide critical tactical intelligence to the maneuver commanders.

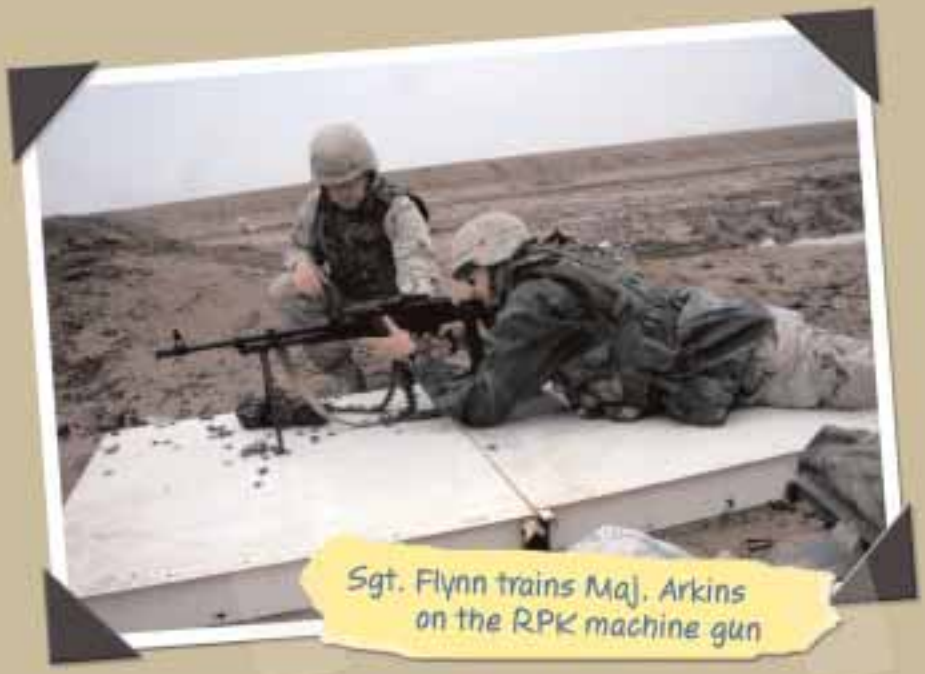
The remaining officers and soldiers of E Company fell into key leadership positions throughout the 223rd Military Intelligence Battalion. The battalion was tasked to provide counter-intelligence agents to form Tactical Human Intelligence Teams (THT), Operational Management Teams (OMT) and a Tactical Human Intelligence Operations (THOPS) cell for HUMINT collection. E Company officers and soldiers operated for the last year in the heart of the Sunni Triangle. Hotspots such as Samarra, Ba'qubah, Balad, Kirkuk and Tikrit became the home to E Company personnel. Their workday involved suiting up in their "battle rattle" and venturing out into these cities to develop intelligence sources from the local populace. Their intelligence supported virtually every major combatant command in Iraq to include the Third Infantry Division, Fourth Infantry Division, 82nd Airborne Division, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), 173rd Airborne Regiment and, most recently, the 3/2 Infantry Brigade (Stryker), the Army's newest unit.

Human Intelligence is intelligence collection in its most basic form. No high tech, just one person to another developing relationships. Human Intelligence collection cannot be done from inside a tank or up-armored HMMWV. It requires soldiers to wade into the crowded markets and unfriendly streets of the villages and cities of Iraq. HUMINT is about dealing with good guys and bad guys.

Some sources are motivated by money, others by revenge and still others truly want a free and democratic Iraq to work. E Company officers and soldiers dealt with it all. In the process, they have been able to form a foundation for future collectors to build upon.

Most HUMINT collection doctrine was developed for the relative stability of areas such as Bosnia or Kosovo. Even the more recent experiences in Afghanistan did not prepare the HUMINT community for what lay ahead in Iraq. Never before had Tactical HUMINT Teams (THT) been used during and immediately after major combat operations. E Company officers and soldiers were, literally, writing new doctrine on tactical human intelligence collection. Ironically, these soldiers and their comrades from the 223rd MI BN and other National Guard linguist battalions are now among some of the most experienced HUMINT collectors in the entire United States Army, active or reserve component. The future of tactical human intelligence collection will be based on the hard work and hard learned lessons of these men and women.

As the unit prepared for redeployment, the company leadership can take a second to reflect on the successes of the deployed personnel. "It will be difficult for people back home to truly understand the conditions and hardships our soldiers experienced over the last year," says Maj. Dan Arkins, E Company commander. "Despite the extreme heat, high enemy threat level and living conditions that were, at times, beyond primitive, these officers and soldiers did truly amazing work. I know they have made a positive contribution to building a safer future for Iraq." 1st Sgt. Israel Zorola, acting 223rd MI BN sergeant major during the deployment, added " We are returning with technically and tactically proficient military intelligence professionals. Our soldiers worked in a harsh and dangerous environment, mastered their jobs and practiced the common soldier tasks that kept them alive. Their families can be proud of their sacrifices."



Sgt. Flynn trains Maj. Arkins on the RPK machine gun

Staff Sgt. Rocha and Sgt. Flores go native

E Company reunion, SEP 03.

Top row: 1st Lt. Kakazu, Sgt. Walsh, Capt. Martin, Staff Sgt. Coleman, Sgt 1st Class Marciello, Maj. Arkins, Sgt. Flores, Sgt. Flynn, E Co. wannabe Capt. Hancock, Staff Sgt. Debatto

Front row: 1st Sgt. Zorola, Staff Sgt. Rocha, Staff Sgt. Motsenigos and Staff Sgt. Chen

# Brief History of the Massachusetts Army National Guard

Uniform and weapon of a Mass. Continental soldier circa 1777. Mass. Continentals were recruited from the militia.
Photo by Maj. Thomas Stewart, Recruiting and Retention Command.

The history of the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) is rooted in the concept of citizen-soldiers providing for the defense of their town and colony. The original mission of the MAARNG, which began in the early 17th Century, still continues in today's uncertain world as the National Guard continues to protect Massachusetts. National security policy led to the federal mission as a reserve component of the US Army.

The following is a brief history of the MAARNG.

## Colonial Beginnings

The first militia companies were organized in the Plymouth Colony in 1621 and in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629 in Salem. As new towns were settled in both colonies, one of the first matters of business was to form a militia unit for local defense. The colonists organized the militia using the English model that required all men between the ages of 16 and 60 to enroll in the militia, to acquire weapons and equipment, and to muster for training when required. Initially, officers were appointed by colonial authorities, within a few years, militiamen elected their officers and NCOs.

During the early years of settlement, musters were held weekly and then monthly as threats from Native Americans and hostile Europeans lessened. Militiamen carried their weapons to church on Sunday, served on guard duty at night and kept a careful watch on out-lying farms.

As the number of companies increased, colonial authorities realized that a larger military organization was needed to command and control the militia. On 13 Dec. 1636, the General Court ordered the organization of the North, South and East Regiments. The formerly independent companies were assigned to one of the geographically based regiments. These three regiments still serve today in the Mass. National Guard as the 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments (both descended from the North Regiment), the 101st Field Artillery Regiment (South Regiment), and the 101st Engineer Battalion (East Regiment). These are the oldest units in the US Army.

The first military action by the Massachusetts Militia took place in 1637, when a provisional battalion, organized from the three regiments, took the field against the Pequot Indians. Another campaign against the Niantic and Narragansett Indians took place in 1645. King Philip's War (1675-1676) was the largest campaign ever conducted by the militia. Several thousand militiamen took part in dozens of battles and skirmishes that pitted English colonists against Native Americans in a desperate war for survival,

From 1680-1763, French Canada was the chief threat to Massachusetts. Militiamen served in four wars against the French and their Indian allies. Provisional regiments, organized from the militia, participated in campaigns in Maine, New York, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The crowning achievement of the militia was the capture of the French fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia in 1745. Massachusetts militiamen took part in the French and Indian War (1755-1763) that ended French dominance of North America. After the French and Indian War, with little threat of attack, the militia sunk into peacetime doldrums.

## Revolutionary War

From 1765 to 1775, Massachusetts colonial relations with Great Britain worsened due to the imposition of taxes and import duties. A shadow American government, created in 1774, authorized a Committee of Public Safety responsible for military affairs. In October 1774, at a meeting in Worcester, the Committee purged all royalist militia officers, ordered renewed militia training and created a quick reaction force designated as the Minutemen.

During the winter of 1774-1775, veterans of the French and Indian War trained their units with greater vigor than ever before. Minute companies and regiments were organized all over Massachusetts. The Minute companies were commanded by veterans who recruited younger men, usually in their 20s, practiced marksmanship and tactical training several times a week. The Minute companies had an alarm system that notified minutemen, within a relatively short period of time, to muster. By the spring of 1775, the training of the Minute companies made them roughly equal to the British regiments in garrison in Boston. By April 1775, there were some 50 minute and militia regiments ready to respond to any threat.

Lt. Gen. Thomas Gage, the British military governor and commander in Boston, decided to send a 600-man force to seize militia gunpowder and cannon stored in Concord. At 0600, 19 April 1775, the Lexington Company stood on the town muster field as the British force marched through the town. Shots were exchanged and 15 militiamen were casualties. The war had begun. As word raced through Massachusetts that the British were on the march, both Minute and militia companies mustered and immediately began marching to Concord.

At the North Bridge in Concord, militia units engaged the British and forced them to fall back. The British realized that they were outnumbered and retreated back to Boston under fire most of the way. Some 14,000 militiamen responded that day and later surrounded the British garrison. The regiments that fought that day still serve in the MAARNG. The Lexington-Concord battle streamer is affixed to the colors of the 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments (1st and 2d Middlesex Regiments). The 101st Engineer Battalion colors also carry the Lexington streamer for action by the Essex regiments at Arlington.

In the spring of 1775, new regiments of the Massachusetts Army were created from the militia. These regiments and others, for a total of 37, were later inducted into the Continental Army and became the basis of the US Army. Massachusetts recruited more regiments than any other state.

Militiamen from the 1st and 2d Middlesex Regiments (now the 181st and 182d Infantry regiments) firing at retreating British column in the late morning of 19 April 1775. Artist unknown.

Massachusetts soldiers inflicted heavy casualties on the British during the Battle of Bunker Hill on 17 June 1775. As the war spread to New York, both militia and Continental regiments fought at Long Island in 1776 and at Saratoga in 1777. Massachusetts Militia regiments took the field to reinforce the Continental Army as well as providing units for local defense and expeditions against the British in Rhode Island.

## The Young Republic

In 1785, two years after the Revolutionary War ended, the militia was reorganized and expanded into ten divisions. In 1786, the militia was faced by a serious rebellion led by Capt. Daniel Shays. Western Massachusetts farmers revolted against state authority. Loyal militiamen from the Eastern counties suppressed the insurrection and arrested the rebels. Shays' Rebellion directly led to the Constitutional Convention that drafted the US Constitution and gave the federal government authority to call up the militia for national defense and law enforcement. Under the federal and state militia acts, all men between 18 and 45 were required to serve in the militia.

For the next 30 years, the training status of the militia waxed and waned as threats of war with France in 1798 and Great Britain in 1807 arose. In 1812 war did break out with Britain but Massachusetts had no role until September 1814 when 20,000 militiamen mobilized to defend the Massachusetts and Maine coast in anticipation of British landings.

## Rise of the Volunteer Militia

After the War of 1812, the enrolled militia fell into decline. The legislature realized that the militia had to be reorganized, albeit on a much smaller scale, and composed of volunteers. In 1840 the enrolled militia was disbanded and replaced by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (MVM). Volunteer units were made up of younger men who voluntarily enlisted in uniformed militia companies. The volunteers drilled on a regular basis and were better trained and equipped than the old enrolled militia. The MVM fielded 6,000 men organized into ten regiments.

The MVM enforced federal and state law, suppressed riots, took part in parades and ceremonies and attended drills and two-day camps. Part soldier, part policeman, the volunteers were noted for their ornate uniforms, discipline and drill.

Cities and towns were required by state law to find suitable quarters for volunteer companies as only a few units had the luxury of their own armories. Most units were assigned quarters in town halls and commercial buildings.

By 1860, the MVM was, perhaps, the best trained and equipped state militia. In January 1861, all militiamen were ordered to prepare for possible national service.

## Civil War

On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called on the states to provide 75,000 militiamen for federal service to suppress the insurrection of the Southern states. Gov. John Andrew received telegrams from the War Dept. that day and within hours had alerted the commanders of the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 8th Regiments of the MVM to immediately muster their regiments. By late in the day of April 17, the 3rd, 4th and 6th Regiments had left Massachusetts for Washington, D.C.

Eighty-six years to the day that it first entered action at Lexington and Concord, on April 19, 1861, the 6th Infantry was attacked by a pro-Southern mob in Baltimore during its movement to Washington. The 6th returned fire but incurred 40 casualties. The 6th was the first Union regiment to shed blood in the Civil War. MVM regiments were the first Northern militia units to mobilize, deploy and to reach Washington in order to protect the capital from Confederate attack. Days later the 5th mobilized and deployed to Washington and then took part in the Battle of Bull Run.

Under federal law, the militia was limited to 90 days of active duty. MVM regiments returned to Massachusetts, mustered out of service and promptly began recruiting for three-year volunteer regiments. In addition, the MVM provided 27 separate companies and 20 regiments for short- term service. Massachusetts considered that all of its 69 regiments were components of the militia.

During the Civil War, the MVM played three key roles: it provided the first regiments for the defense of Washington; it provided the leadership and cadre for dozens of three-year volunteer organizations; and it returned to active duty to reinforce the Union Army during critical campaigns.

Under one of the provisions of the Militia Act of 1862, the first African American militia unit was organized in Boston in 1863 as well as the first authorized African American volunteer regiments. The 54th and 55th Infantry Regiments and the 5th Cavalry Regiment were composed of African American soldiers.

## Reorganization

After the Civil War there was a period of rebuilding and reorganizing after four years of hard service. Some companies and regiments were not reorganized. However, within several years the MVM consisted of four separate battalions and seven regiments assigned to two brigades.

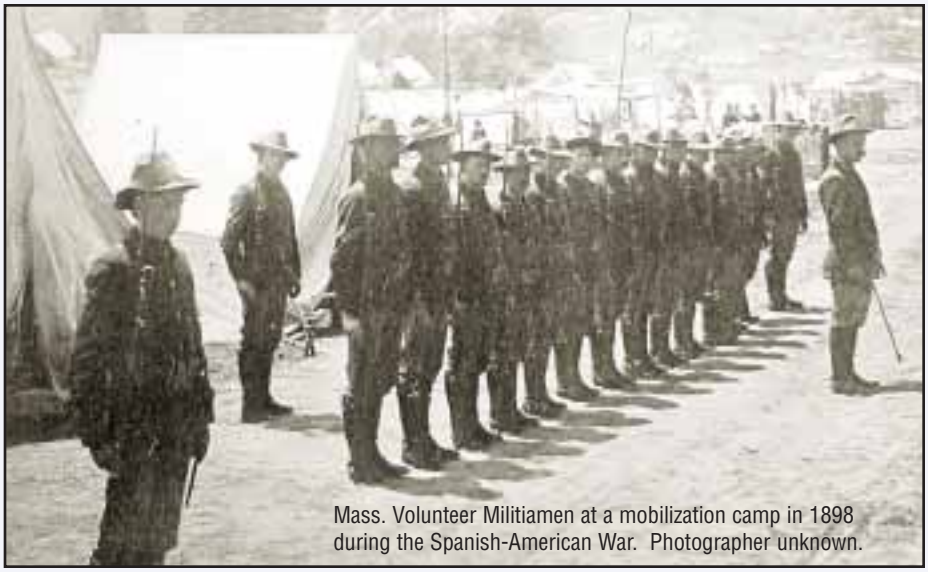
Brigades attended five days of annual training at Camp Framingham, the state training camp. Strength of the MVM was about 5,500. There was a greater emphasis on tactical training and marksmanship. Officers, many who had served in the Civil War, took a great interest in military affairs and trained their units as close as possible to Army standards.

While there was a steady movement toward better training, state officials realized that MVM units needed permanent quarters to drill and store their weapons and equipment. Other states began building massive Gothic-

Revival armories to house their National Guard units. Under the Armory Act of 1888, the state began building large armories in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield. The Armory Commission, the state agency charged with armory construction, built nine large armories within ten years.

## Federalization

In April 1898, President McKinley called on Massachusetts to furnish six regiments for service in the war with Spain. Virtually the entire MVM, some 6,000 men, reported for duty. The 1st Heavy Artillery occupied coast artillery installations in Boston Harbor; the 2nd and 9th Infantry Regiments took part in the Santiago Campaign in Cuba; the 6th Infantry took part in the Puerto Rico Campaign. The 8th Infantry served on occupation duty in Cuba while the 5th Infantry remained in the US. Although the war was very brief, MVM units served and fought well.



Mass. Volunteer Militiamen at a mobilization camp in 1898 during the Spanish-American War. Photographer unknown.

The MVM reorganized in 1899 after its active duty service. Led by combat veterans, MVM units concentrated on tactical training; the Army issued new weapons and the traditional blue uniforms gave way to olive drab. As part of the many Army reforms, Congress passed the Militia Act of 1903 that began bringing the National Guard, as the organized militia was now called, increasingly under Army supervision. In 1907, the MVM was redesignated as the Massachusetts National Guard.

While the Guard's primary mission was to serve as the reserve of the Army, it was still required to perform state duties. National Guard units provided assistance after disasters such as the great Chelsea fire in 1908 and maintained the peace in Lawrence in 1912 during a strike of 30,000 textile workers. Nonetheless, the Guard's attention was now centered on its federal mission.

Units began taking part in joint maneuvers with Regular Army units. Annual field training was more realistic as better weapons and equipment were issued. Commanders were assisted by Army advisors who were assigned to units on a full-time basis. The Armory Commission also built 40 new armories during this period. It was a time of growing professionalism of the National Guard.

The new equipment became necessary when President Wilson called the National Guard into service in June 1916. Some 8,000 Massachusetts Guardsmen, assigned to the 1st Cavalry, 1st Field Artillery, 2d, 5th, 8th and 9th Infantry Regiments, headed to Texas and New Mexico to seal the border from incursions by Mexican insurgents. The five months of rigorous field service toughened up the Guardsmen and improved their tactical skills as well.

## World Wars

Massachusetts Guardsmen did not have a long time to enjoy their return to civilian life. In March 1917, the 2nd, 6th and 9th Infantry Regiments were ordered into federal service to protect vital installations prior to the declaration of war with Germany. During the next several months, units recruited to full war strength so that by 25 July 1917, when the rest of the National Guard was ordered into active federal service, some 18,000 soldiers entered active duty.

World War I French poster showing Allied troops. Artist unknown.

In August 1917, the 26th Division was organized from National Guard units of the New England states. Massachusetts contributed the 101st and 104th Infantry Regiments, the 101st and 102d Field Artillery Regiments, the 101st Engineers and a number of division support units. The 26th, dubbed as the "Yankee Division," (YD) was the second US Army division to deploy to France, and the second to enter combat. The 26th was rated as one of the top divisions of the AEF and fought in six campaigns. Boston's African American Company L, 372nd Infantry, fought with the French Army and, along with the 104th Infantry, was awarded the Croix de Guerre for collective unit gallantry.

The Massachusetts National Guard began to reorganize soon after the demobilization of the 26th Division in April 1919. When the 26th Division was fully reorganized in 1923, it was composed completely of Massachusetts National Guard units. Added to the 26th were the 181st and 182nd Infantry Regiments and the 101st Observation Squadron, which in 1947 transferred to the Air National Guard. The African American unit expanded as the 3rd Battalion, 372nd Infantry. Also added to the Guard were the 110th Cavalry and the 211th and 241st Coast Artillery Regiments.

The Guard returned to its weekly drills and two weeks of annual training that, until 1935, was conducted at Fort Devens. Starting in 1936, units began to train at the Guard's Camp Edwards on Cape Cod.

As part of the Army's expansion, the 26th Division was ordered into active service in January 1941. The YD was stationed at Camp Edwards through 1942. After America's entry into World War II, the YD spun off a number of units that were used to activate the Americal Division.

The 26th remained in the US for two years as it continued to train for the war in Europe. The Americal Division, the first US Army division to enter offensive combat in the war, landed on Guadalcanal in the Pacific Theater in November 1942. The 211th and

104th Infantry colors being decorated with the Croix de Guerre by a French general in 1918. The 104th was the first US unit ever decorated for gallantry by a foreign govt. Photographer unknown.

241st Coast Artillery Regiments remained in the US at coast artillery and antiaircraft artillery sites defending vital harbors. The 3nd Battalion, 372nd Infantry played an important role in the war by training thousands of African Americans for service overseas. The 26th landed in France in September 1944 and entered combat the following month. As part of General George S. Patton's Third Army, the YD participated in four campaigns and fought in France, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The 26th was one of the spearhead divisions of the 3rd Army's attack into the German flank during the Battle of the Bulge. The 26th returned to the US in December 1945.

## Cold War

The MAARNG reorganized once more in 1946 after five years of active duty. The 26th Infantry Division was the largest unit, however, there were two major nondivisional units: the 182nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team and the 104th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade.

The Guard was still in the process of rebuilding when the Korean War broke out in June 1950. The 26th was considered for active duty; instead eight nondivisional units were ordered into active duty as part of the Army's expansion. The Korean War became a benchmark for active duty; never again would the entire Guard mobilize for general war, instead selected units mobilized and deployed as Army war planners needed specific units.

The next mobilization occurred in 1961 when four units mobilized for service during the Berlin Crisis. As the Vietnam War heated up in intensity, one brigade of the 26th was assigned to the Selective Reserve Force for possible mobilization. In 1968, the Army mobilized the 1st Battalion, 211th Artillery for service in Vietnam. Although the unit did not deploy, many of the Guardsmen served in Vietnam as replacements.

After the war, the Guard went through a number of reorganizations that modernized units but reduced force structure. In 1972, women were allowed to serve in the National Guard. As the Department of Defense implemented the Total Force Policy, which made the Army rely on the Guard for all contingencies, MAARNG units began deploying to Europe for annual training.

Total Force was validated in 1990, when the Guard was tasked to provide units for the Gulf War. Five MAARNG units mobilized and deployed to the Gulf. The 181st Engineer Company, the 1058th Transportation Company, and the 772nd and 972nd Military Police Companies were awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation for their outstanding service in Operation Desert Storm.

## War on Terrorism

With the end of the Cold War, the MAARNG underwent a series of reorganizations that greatly reduced its size. In 1993 the 26th Infantry Division was inactivated followed by six battalions and a number of smaller units. The force structure of the MAARNG consists of the 26th Brigade, 29th Infantry Division, HHB, 42d Infantry Division Artillery and a number of separate companies and battalions. The MAARNG fields an even mix of combat, combat support and combat service support units.

In 1995, the Guard began supporting peacekeeping operations in Bosnia; a number of units served in Bosnia including the 65th PAD, 126th MHD, Battery E, 101st Field Artillery, and companies from the 104th and 181st Infantry Regiments.

The events of 9 September 2001 propelled the MAARNG into a new era. Homeland defense, which had been the militia's primary mission for its first 200 years of service, now became a primary mission again whether in state or federal service. In October 2001, the 211th Military Police Battalion and its three companies were ordered into active state service to provide security as the state's five major airports. Other units secured Camp Edwards, the Quabbin Reservoir and the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant. The 1st Battalion, 104th Infantry and companies from the 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments were ordered into active federal service to guard military installations such as Hanscom AFB, Westover ARB, Natick Soldier Support Center, and Fort Monmouth.

With the US attack on the Taliban and Al Quaeda in Afghanistan in the fall of 2001, a number of MAARNG units were ordered into active service; Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group, HHD, 211th Military Police Battalion, and the 747th, 772nd and 972nd Military Police Companies. Early in 2003 as preparations for war in Iraq began, seven additional units entered service: 110th Maintenance Company, 125th Quartermaster Company, 180th Engineer Detachment, 220th Quartermaster Detachment, 379th Engineer Company, and the 1058th and 1166h Transportation Companies. Many of these units served in Kuwait and Iraq. In August 2003, the 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry entered active service and deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba for base security operations.

The MAARNG's involvement on the War on Terrorism will continue for the for seeable future. Never has the MAARNG played such a critical role in both the state's and nation's defense.

## The Road to War goes through Ft. Drum

Many Massachusetts National Guard soldiers train at Ft. Drum every year. They make that long hot journey through the New York countryside. They sleep in WWII vintage barracks. Training days are long, the roads are dusty and the mosquitoes are as big as helicopters. The conditions are fair at best, but they're only there for two weeks.

Now it's the middle of January. The weather is colder than it's been in 20 years. There are days the mercury strains to reach a bone chilling 20 degrees below zero and it snows three times a week. In these extreme weather conditions, units from the Massachusetts National Guard prepared for deployment to points east in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Most soldiers spent about six weeks at the mobilization station. During this period they engaged in the timeless Army adage, "Hurry up and wait".

There was a lot of down time, but there was plenty of work to get done as well. All soldiers went through a record screening process, received inoculations (some which can make you sick), common task training, weapons qualification and mandatory briefings. Some of these events are done indoors, but some had to be done out in the elements. Soldiers faced not only the stress of passing the tests, but doing it without getting frostbite.

When the day was done soldiers returned to their 60-year-old home away from home to shovel the six inches of slush and snow from the stairs of the building. Inside, thin sheets of plastic and duck tape covering the windows and doors separated you from the cruel winds of Lake Ontario. It's close-quarters living and if your bunkmate was sick, you probably would be too. During down time there is not much to do. With, the 10th Mountain division on duty in Afghanistan, Ft. Drum can resemble a ghost town at times. A lot of the post facilities were on shorter schedules if you can get to them. Oh, and no vehicles. They are on a train headed south.

In spite of the harsh weather, long days, and separation from their families and their former lives, the Massachusetts National Guard is sets the standard at Ft. Drum. And thanks to the dedicated professionals at Joint Forces Headquarters, Mass, they were often better prepared and equipped than their brothers and sisters from other states.

## Engineers equipment arrives at Camp Edwards via train

Story and Photo by Maj. Chuck Perenick

Not since 1992 has the railhead at Camp Edwards been used in sending or receiving military equipment. The 11 year silence was shattered for three days November days November 24th, 25th and 26th when the sound of flatbed railcars were once again heard clattering across rail tracks as they brought equipment back home for the 180th engineers.

Under the watchful eye of CW3 Richard Lothrop, the Camp Edwards UTES Supervisor and a staff of about 20 soldiers from the 180th Engineer Company, the 211th Military Police Company disembarked over 30 military vehicles from the railcars and then they were driven to a temporary holding location at Camp Edwards.

The entire operation took about four hours with some of the delays being attributed to heavy frost on vehicle windshields which prevented them from being moved off the railcars due to lack of visibility.

Back Row left to right: Spc. Mark Dimitri, Spc. Charles V. Grillo Jr., Spc. Sean Rafferty, and Spc. Keith Baldwin, and Spc. Derrick Chaisson
Front Row left to right; Capt. Christine Hoffmann, Command Sgt. Maj. Richard B. Adams Jr., Spc. Greg Wasik, 1st Sgt. Joseph Paccioretti

## 1058th Receives Combat Patch

On January 9, 2004 the 1058 Transportation Company from Hingham, Massachusetts and stationed in Tikrit Iraq was presented with the 4th Infantry Division combat patch. The 4th ID band was on hand to bolster the festivities. The ceremony was humbling, symbolizing a sense of unity between the Active and the Guard component. The 1058th supported the 4th Infantry Division during Operation Iron Horse, Operation Iron Hammer, which led to the capture of Saddam Hussein. Today symbolizes a sense of unity between the Active and the Guard component.

Today the 1058th all wear the same patch on their right shoulder. They sacrificed so much, but gained much more. A sense of pride, respect and a sense of accomplishment. Most of all, friends for life. SPC Charles V. Grillo Jr said, "We are proud to wear this patch and to be part of what makes America great."

Soldiers swear the oath of office during the re-enlistment ceremony held on November 11, 2003 at the Fleet Center. The on- ice ceremony was presided over by Brig. Gen. Gary Pappas during the 1st intermission of the Boston Bruins' game.
Photo by Capt. Winfield Danielson, Mass. National Guard Public Affairs.

## Calling All Educators

Recruiting and Retention wants to go to school and they're looking for your advice. In an effort to more effectively coordinate recruiting efforts in schools, Lt. Col. Sterling MacLeod, Commander of Recruiting and Retention is attempting to build a network of educator contacts throughout the state.

If you're a Massachusetts middle or high school educator, please contact Lt. Col. MacLeod with your name, position, school, and contact information at:

Sterling.Macleod@ma.ngb.army.mil or (508) 326-0976

## CISM

Story By Sgt. Jordan St. John, Mass. NG PA.

SIDPERS stands for the Standard Installation/Division Personnel Reporting System. LES is a Leave and Earnings Statement. DCSPER is the Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel. Acronyms. They are a big part of Army life. One you may have not heard of before, CISM, is an important one for you to know.

CISM stands for Critical Incident Stress Management. It's a formal, highly structured process for helping those involved in a critical incident in dealing with traumatic events.

"The mission of the CISM Team is to assist soldiers and airmen prior to and following traumatic events which may cause symptoms of stress, explained Lt. Col. Richard Fontaine, Officer in Charge of the CISM Team.

"These events may possibly have long term negative effect on their lives and the lives of their families," Fontaine stated noting that the crisis intervention services can have a mitigating effect on traumatic events. He added, "It's our goal to assist individuals and units to return to their pre-incident level of functioning so their missions can be completed."

Fontaine lives in Buzzards Bay and is an Adult Nurse Practitioner working with the Massachusetts Department of Mential Health through the Cape Cod and Island Community Health Center in Pocasset. He's a member of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF) and brings a wealth of civilian career experience and education to his Guard job with the CISM Team.

CISM interventions are concentrated in several areas. One is pre-crisis preparation. This includes stress management education, stress resistance, and crisis mitigation training for individuals and organizations. Other parts of the CISM effort are aimed at disaster or large-scale incidents that include demobilizations, crisis management briefings and staff counseling. This is a big part of the work being done now by the Massachusetts National Guard CISM team. The team is part of the office of the State Surgeon that is commanded by Col. Abraham Zimelman. Fontaine explained that team members are Air and Army National Guardsmen who have received specialized training by the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF) trained and approved instructors. The team includes two psychiatrists from the Medical Command (MEDCOM). The Massachusetts Guard's training has been provided by the On- Site Academy in Gardner.

An important part of the CISM team's work is focused on "defusing" and "debriefings". Debriefings are offered if needed and occur with mental health professionals present. Defusing is a three-phase, structured small-group discussion that takes place within hours of a crisis. The discussion includes assessment, triaging, and acute symptom mitigation. The formal, seven step, group process "Debriefing" is being provided to redeploying Massachusetts National Guard troops as they return home from combat zones. "Demobilization" CISM interventions have begun as redeploying soldiers process at Joint Force Headquarters, Milford.

Other work is focuses on one-on-one crisis intervention and counseling or psychological support, family crisis intervention and follow-up, and referral for assessment and treatment.

Why all the interest in stress? Fontaine explains that it's because stress management and treatment is key to the Army's missions from war to operations other than war, peacetime training exercises, garrison maintenance activities and operations on the integrated battlefield.

The stress soldiers face has always been around. The condition was called "shell shock" in World War I. French and British doctors discovered that if stress casualties were evacuated far to the rear, many became chronic psychiatric cripples. If treated quickly close to their units, most recovered and returned to duty. The US Army Surgeon General of the time recommended the adoption of a three-echelon system for prevention, triage, treatment and return to duty of stress casualties.

The experience of WW I was forgotten between the wars. It was rediscovered in World War II as "combat exhaustion" after several disastrous experiences when large numbers of psychiatric casualties were overevacuated in early battles.

During the Vietnam War, battle fatigue casualty rates were low primarily because of the sporadic nature of fighting and air and artillery superiority. Other factors were well-supplied fire bases, scheduled rest and recuperation and a fixed combat tour.

No matter what the circumstances, the facts dictate that soldiers can fall victim to combat stress. The prolonged demands of combat stress can result in faulty reports, slow and inaccurate decisions, misunderstood orders lack of vigilance, misuse of weapons and forgotten maintenance. Leaders' effectiveness decreases, training becomes ineffective, and the motivation to perform duties decreases.

The high-tech battlefield makes the requirement to address combat stress even more importance. The demands of the 21st century battlefield will demand even more attention to preparing soldiers, crews, and leaders for combat challenges. The CISM team is here to help fill this need.

## 79th Troop Command Celebrates New Command Sergeant Major

Story and Photos by 1st Lt. Anthony Falvey, PAO, 79th Troop Command

When Cesare Segalini graduated from Joseph P. Keefe High School (Framingham, Mass.) in 1979, his father mentioned to him, "Before you begin your life, perhaps you should do something to give back to your country." Segalini decided to join the Army. "My original tour of duty was for 3 years. It's been a long 3 years," he joked.

On October 1, 2003, Segalini was promoted to the prestigious rank of Command Sergeant Major. The promotion ceremony was held at the Headquarters Detachment, 726th Finance Battalion in West Newton, where Segalini will perform his new weekend duties. Segalini was recognized and pinned by the commander of the 79th Troop Command, Col. Barry Lischinsky, and the 79th Troop Command Sergeant Major, Command Sgt. Maj. Francis Walsh.

Segalini is also a full-time technician for the Massachusetts Army National Guard, serving as the Guard's traffic manager. He has over 25 years of service as a soldier, including experience ranging from supply to vehicle operation and logistics. Additionally, he possesses an associate's degree in Business Administration from Quincy Junior College (Quincy, Mass.). The selection process for Command Sergeant Major is highly competitive. "First, you have to get on the CSM list. State Command Sergeant Major, Sgt. Maj. Richard Belanger develops it," Segalini explained. "Then a board takes place for the specific position you've been recommended for." It is the board that designated Segalini as best qualified for the promotion.

Segalini's next task will be to tackle the Sergeant Major's correspondence course. Once that's completed, he will be scheduled to attend the 2-week Sergeant Major's school, located at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Segalini, with his new rank and position, plans to actively advise his new commander, successfully complete all missions and, most importantly, take care of soldiers. "Taking care of soldiers is key to building a strong dedication to the Guard," Segalini noted.

Segalini is a long-time resident of Framingham, Mass. He enjoys constructing and collecting models of military vehicles. An avid fisherman, Segalini remarked that his favorite place to fish is his backyard. He lives next to Washakaum Lake, Framingham's beloved freshwater fishing-hole.

Command Sgt. Maj. Cesare Segalini's priority is to take care of soldiers

Soldiers flew down for the weekend of the race and succesfully completed the Army Ten Miler. Representing the MA National Guard.

From L-R Capt. Martin Spellacy, 182nd Infantry Framingham, Mass., Sgt. Maj. John Helbert, 26th IN Brigade Medford MA., Col. Steven Wickstrom, 26th Infantry Brigade, Upton, MA., Master Sgt. Paul Ronan, 182nd Infantry, Hampstead, N.H. Maj. Thomas Harrop, Joint Force Headquartes, Mass., Warwick R.I.

Photo by Action Sports International

## "Military Day" a Great Success on Nichols Campus

November 14th, 2003, declared "Military Day" on the Nichols College campus, was a great success. The day celebrated the College's partnership in education with 15 military facilities throughout New England and New York. Nichols College Graduate and Undergraduate degrees are offered to men and women in all branches of the Service. Courses are designed to adapt to the uncertainties of military scheduling and taught in accelerated sessions.

Col. Jay F. Daley (above with President Debra Murphy), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel of the Massachusetts Army National Guard, kicked off the day's activities. Col. Daley spoke on the importance of partnerships between private education and the military.

Mass. National Guard Personnel Director Col. Jay Daley and Nichols College President Debra Murphy emphasize the important partnership between civilian education institutions and the military

## Called to Serve

Story and photo by Specialist Matt Benedetti

It could be a word of encouragement, a discussion of a family matter or a crisis of faith. Regardless of the circumstance, US Army chaplain Maj. Peter Daratsos of the Natick Soldiers System Center and chaplain's assistant Sgt. John Duffy, a Bronx native, are always accessible to National Guard members. The past few years have been an uncertain time for soldiers and their families. Many have been turning to clergy for spiritual guidance and support. Daratsos and Duffy travel to every major military installation in the Commonwealth, and have become a very popular team with the Massachusetts National Guard members.

Despite the aggressive nature of the job, many soldiers share a spiritual faith in a higher power. This belief helps soldiers adapt to sudden changes and extended deployments. Many soldiers find their way to Daratsos and Duffy to discuss a wide array of issues with the knowledge that their conversation will remain private. They do not carry notebooks and all dialogue is confidential.

"Constant change, overseas duty and adapting to a new environment are scary things," Daratsos said. "You grow up in a hurry. Often the soldiers simply need someone to listen and understand the position they are in. I am an officer and a chaplain, they know that I will be able to empathize with their situation. And they don't have to worry about our conversation going anywhere."

Daratsos calls it the "Ministry of Presence," helping personnel deal with a unique set of problems. Undoubtedly, the option of speaking to a uniformed counselor allows guardsman to discuss topics that civilian clergy may not understand.

"We try to be a resource for soldiers, many returning from combat situations, who need to talk to someone," said Dratsos. "Often times we just listen. After the first Gulf War, many soldiers had no chance to share their experiences. Wearing the same uniform makes it easier to establish communication and reach a comfort level with one another."

Daratsos is a Greek Orthodox priest but counsels soldiers of all denominations. "My role is to help all people. That makes my job very special," he said. Having served in the Army Reserve from 1970 to 1976, Daratsos was compelled to reenlist after assisting with the aftermath of the TWA Flight 800 tragedy off the Long Island coast in 1996. He counseled Navy divers, police and medical personnel during and after the grueling recovery operation. "It was a very difficult process, but I felt that I was able to help these people heal in a spiritual sense," said Daratsos. It was after that watershed experience that he decided to reenlist in the Guard.

Duffy is a Roman Catholic Eucharistic minister and is proud to serve as an assistant chaplain. "Being able to help soldiers and their families is a great honor," he said.

The recent investigation of a Muslim chaplain at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba dismayed Daratsos. " This scandal sends shockwaves throughout the military. We hold ourselves to a higher standard and are very careful about administering our service. Obviously, Captain Yee allowed his religious beliefs to supersede his obligation to the country. It is shameful that he would engage in treasonous behavior," he said.

Deployments, family issues and the increased possibility of engaging in combat can seem overwhelming to a young soldier. Having someone to share your concerns is important to help manage the uncertainty. "It's a great job. We love what we do," said Daratsos.

The camaraderie between the members of a unit never fails to impress Daratsos. "Soldiers often help each other and they never want to let their battle buddy down. The loyalty they have for one another is truly an inspiration," he said.

Major Peter Daratsos and Sgt. John Duffy are always on duty.

Spc. Dan Papagno (Clinton) mans the .50 caliber on a gun truck providing convoy security on a roadway to Mosul, Iraq.

## One Million Miles…

***1058th hits 1,000,000 mission miles***, and the trucks continue to roll. After delivering over 5,000 personnel and 320,000 gallons of water the 1058th tranportation comapny out of Hingham, Massachusetts reaches a lofty milestone. Photos by by Spc. David McHugh of Braintree.

Sfc. Jim Smith (East Bridgewater) and Sgt. 1st Class Bill Chiano (Marshfield) of the 1058 Transportation Company with Iraqi children outside village in Tikrit Iraq.

## 1/181st Infantry Celebrates 367th Anniversary

by Sgt. Staker
Joint Task Force, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba – From colonial Indian wars to the Revolutionary War to the Global War on Terrorism, the 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry Regiment, based out of Worcester, Mass., has served for 367 years. This makes the unit one of the oldest battalions in not only the Army National Guard, but also the United States Army.

As mission requirements and training schedules allowed, members of the battalion performed ruck marches over the past month to commemorate the organization of their battalion on Dec. 13, 1636.

"We do the ruck march for the anniversary to honor not only the soldiers that have been in the regiment during the past 367 years, but also to honor the soldiers that are here right now," said Maj. George Harrington, the battalion operations officer. "We know that to get out here and do this in honor of the anniversary of the regiment honors both the soldiers that came before us and the soldiers that serve now."

The first ruck march participants were from the command staff. Lt. Col. Joseph Noonan, battalion commander; Maj. Francis Magurn, executive officer; Harrington; Command Sgt. Maj. Gregory Hurlburt, command sergeant major; and Master Sgt. Martin Litwiller, Intel NCO and acting first sergeant. They completed the ruck march early Saturday morning on December 13.
"We have to lead by example, be out front and show our soldiers that we aren't afraid to sweat and get as hot as they do," said Noonan.

"It's important for the command to be out doing everything that our soldiers are doing," said Hurlburt. "The commander and myself go on patrols with the soldiers so we feel their pain and they know we understand what they're going through." Noonan asked them to do the ruck march because he felt that it was important to acknowledge and celebrate the battalion's anniversary. "It's important to show respect for our lineage - those soldiers who have gone before us - for our 367th birthday," he said.

It is a rich heritage they are celebrating. Originally organized as a militia for self-defense during the colonial period, every man between the age of 16 and 60 was required to enroll and attend monthly musters while providing their own weapons and equipment. In the early 1700s they fought for the British crown in campaigns against the French in Canada. In 1775, the regiment fought at Concord during the British retreat back to Charleston. For its efforts that day, the colors of the 181st carry the Lexington battle streamer. They are one of only three National Guard units that have been awarded this streamer. They also carry battle streamers earned during 1778 for service against the British in Rhode Island. The regiment saw no action during the war of 1812, but they were ordered into service to protect Boston against an anticipated British attack.

Members of the 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry march with rucksacks to mark their unit's birthday and to remember those who served before them.

In April 1861, the regiment was the first Union unit to mobilize, deploy and shed blood in the Civil War. After the Civil War, however, there was debate on whether the primary mission of the militia was to quell civil disturbances and enforce state law, or to train and act as a reserve of the Army.

The debate came to an end when National Guard units were mustered into federal service to go to the coast of Cuba and then to Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. It was a brief campaign, but the 181st Infantry Regiment realized, along with the entire Army National Guard, that its primary purpose was to serve as a reserve of the Army.

The regiment was called into federal service again on March 30, 1917, just days before World War I, and served nearly two years. The unit served for a total of five years during World War II. While the regiment was put on alert during the Vietnam War, members were not actually called to duty.

More recently, the 181st provided one company for a peacekeeping mission in Bosnia during Joint Endeavor. Then, after 54 years, the regiment was called to active duty in response of the events of Sept.11, 2001. During the past two years the 181st has seen more active duty than at any other time since World War II. The unit is currently serving in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

So the infantryman completed their ruck marches in honor of their heritage and themselves. It was a chance to remember the past and prepare for the future. "It's a physical challenge that makes you practice one of your Army values: courage. You push your limits," said Spc. Juan Mateo, of A Company.

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**Massachusetts Army National Guard**
**Office of the Adjutant General**
**50 Maple Street**
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