

102nd INTELLIGENCE WING Seagull

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100 YEARS OF NEW ENGLAND AIRPOWER

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Standing on the Shoulders of Giants

By Lt. Col. Enrique Dovalo
101 IS/Commander

This month the 101st celebrates a full century from its birth on 22 August, 1917. At the time, the squadron was known as the 101st Aero Squadron and was responsible for providing the 26th Infantry (Yankee) Division with aviation support—observation, reconnaissance, mapping, artillery spotting/adjustment, and transportation of critical messages.

Although turning 100 provides us with a good reason to gather and celebrate, it is also a time to reflect on the importance of history, and why we are so mindful of heritage in the military.

As a historian, I like to point out that without history, we wouldn't know about the trials, tribulations, and lessons of the past. Unfortunately, despite all that being captured, few take advantage of it, and all too often we fall into the trap that the philosopher George Santayana famously warned of: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

The reality is that our Air National Guard and Air Force is the world's premier air service today because we stand on the shoulders of giants. Great visionaries with the intestinal fortitude to match made us who we are today. If not for Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell, who was willing to face a court-martial in order to force an open discussion on the record about the appropriate use of airpower, we could still be long-range artillery tied to the Army. Those giants don't just include people like Mitchell, Gen. of the Air Force "Hap" Arnold, Gen. Curtis LeMay, Brig. Gen. Robin Olds and Col. John Boyd...the famous people. Each of us can rattle off a list of giants in our minds--former supervisors, commanders, mentors--fellow Airmen who all left an impression, taught us, and changed us. Passing those lessons along are our collective responsibility.

That is how a healthy organizational culture is maintained, and that is how our heritage is preserved.

Gen. Stephen Lorenz, former commander of Air Education and Training Command, spoke and wrote a lot about leadership. One of the stories he liked

to tell was about his first time getting off the plane in Iraq. It made him think about what the Roman legions faced when they marched on Mesopotamia. His point was that technology changes, but human nature doesn't. The tools we use are very different, but for a military service that projects power to the far edges of the earth, the leadership challenges are very similar to what those legions faced. Leadership is all about motivating people to do things. What they do, what tools they use, and how they do it are irrelevant details in that context. The important part is that a leader must understand what motivates their peers and followers, and use that knowledge to accomplish the mission.

I like to tell our squadron that every one of us is a leader and a follower. Even the Director of the Air National Guard, the senior Air Guardsman, has a boss. Similarly, even the most junior Airman can set a positive example for others, encourage others, and be a peer leader. Since human nature doesn't change, one of the most important things we can do as leaders is learn from the experiences of other leaders. That may mean reading a book from a famous leader, reading the stories of those who have gone before in our unit, or just sitting down for a beverage on a Friday night with a couple of your fellow Airmen and hearing how they handled some difficult decisions.

So as we celebrate 100 years as a squadron, I ask you to take a look around, think about it, and take stock of whose shoulders you stand on. Take the time to learn from other leaders, famous and not-so-famous. Incorporate those lessons. Make yourself and your organization better. As you rise through the ranks, invest yourself into those around you and mentor them. It's only through exercising your leadership muscles that they get stronger, and we need you to be a solid leader. Because before you know it, it'll be time for someone to climb onto your shoulders, and we all need you to be strong enough to hold them up.



SUICIDE PREVENTION AWARENESS MONTH

By Ms. Jill Garvin
102nd IW/Director of Psychological Health

“Everything that has a beginning, has an ending. Make peace with that, and all will be well. In life we cannot avoid change, we cannot avoid loss. Freedom and happiness are found in the flexibility and ease with which we move through change.”

~Jack Kornfield

September is Suicide Prevention Awareness Month. Again, the DoD theme is #Bethere---it takes a Community.

It is still shocking to me that one of our own died by suicide. Every suicide is a tragic loss to our nation and those impacted and of course, this hit close to come. The family and friends left behind who must deal with the aftermath of a suicide and put those events in perspective, in some cases never know why the member took their life. We talk about risk factors, warning signs, statistics, but that doesn't mean we always "know" or that we can always prevent suicide. While some individuals do not show signs of intent to harm themselves before doing so, studies indicate that warning signs are evident in a majority of the individuals who die by suicide. Suicide is the culmination of complex interactions between biological, social, economic, cultural and psychological factors operating at the individual, community and societal levels.

Suicide is like a meteorite that hits the center of the family and loved one's and sends everyone into a different orbits of mourning. Suicide does not end the chances of life getting worse, suicide eliminates the possibility of it ever getting better.

As the DPH here, I observed a number of different reactions from those that knew our Airman and those that didn't. I would like to say that everyone's reaction/grief is unique and it is not up to us to determine for another person how they should

grieve or react. There is no right or wrong way to feel. The intensity of the loss may vary from person to person. Suicide survivors experience blame and guilt and search for the Whys. Survivors feel helpless and haunted by the What-ifs. This is normal. It would be nice to know the answers, but we don't always know what is going on in someone else's head. I noticed that many members were reminded of other losses, even other suicides or people that have made attempts. It makes us grieve for other things or maybe you thought about your own children and "what if". It also makes us think about our own mortality. I think people would be surprised at how many members have shared with me over the years that they've had self-harming thoughts and even suicide attempts in the past. Think about it. It could be the person that works next to you. I don't say this to scare you, but to be mindful that we may have no idea what it's like in someone else's shoes. I encourage all of us to renew and reenergize our efforts to be great wingmen! Take a minute to say hello to someone you may not know that well and ask someone how they are doing. Do something kind. Notice changes! Let's connect EARLY with our student flight and people new to our wing our new to a unit. Always be direct if you are concerned. Together we can reduce the stigma of asking for help! No one should suffer alone.

So what is the opposite of depression?

Reasons to live, connections, gratitude, a spiritual

connection, strong relationships, hope for the future, sobriety, impulse control, good health, experiencing joy, a strong sense of self-esteem and self-worth, and even pets.

Our campaign will last all year for #BETHERE---it takes a Community. Please send me pictures or an email of ways your unit is there for each other so we can share it with the wing. Drop me an email about how someone helped you or what made a difference to you. Some stories of help. It will be confidential. Give me any suggestions you may have to help our fight against mental health stigma and how we can encourage people to get help. We can all play a role in preventing suicide, you don't have to have any specialized training to support someone who may be going through a difficult time. The Green Dot motto is "No one has to do everything, but everyone has to do something."

SELF CARE and services for you: We have a yoga instructor coming in September on different dates (flyer out soon). We are planning chair yoga and meditation/breathing techniques, especially if you don't want to change out of uniform. We will also have mats and spaces where you can be on the floor if you chose. We will offer lunch time short classes or at 1500 in various buildings. Feel free to request Sarah for your group! All FREE! I also have an active duty person that does energy work and essential oils; at first I didn't think people would be interested in that, but many of you have been interested in

the benefits of mixing oils for energy that can aid in increased work production and relaxation. I'm on the look-out for a massage therapist to come out in September if you know any one! I will also be doing weekly workshops and partnering with the Red Cross, in September at the Kaehlor clinic on communication, relaxation and other topics.

Remember you have the DPH, our Chaplains, and Family Readiness. We care, you matter and we care about each and every one of you.

There is a new DoD Dedicated Peer Support Call and Outreach Center

The **BeThere Peer Support Line** is the only dedicated Department of Defense (DoD) peer support call and outreach center available to all Service members across the Department (including the National Guard and Reserves) and their families.

The program is staffed by peer coaches who are Veteran Service members and spouses of prior Service members, and is available 24/7 through chat, email, phone and text. Communications between peer counselors and Service members are confidential.

They help with any area of life. Call 844-357-PEER (7337) and Text 480-360-6188

Two great books of suicide loss: Understanding your Suicide Grief and No Time to Say Goodbye, Surviving the Suicide of a loved one.

TITLE 5: EXCEPTED SERVICE vs. COMPETITIVE SERVICE

Courtesy of the Office of Personnel Management

The excepted service and the competitive service are two different classifications for federal jobs. Whether you are already a federal employee, or are applying for a federal job for the first time, either of these could present some significant advantages and disadvantages in your career. But what is the difference, and what do these differences mean to you?

What is the Excepted Service?

If you are in the excepted service, it means that you didn't have to undergo the same hiring process as federal employees in the competitive service. Simply put, the competitive service has to follow the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's hiring rules, pay scales, and so on. Agencies or positions in the excepted service don't. In addition, Veteran's Preference — which means if there is a veteran who meets the qualifications of the job, he or she gets priority over other equally qualified candidates — applies to competitive service jobs, but not to the excepted service.

This has many implications for federal employees. If you have a job in the competitive service, you have already gone through the OPM's hiring process, including the thorough hiring examination. Once you have done it once, you don't have to do it again, even if you want to transfer to another job in the competitive service.

If you have a job in the excepted service, on the other hand, you may not have the same mobility. Some excepted service agencies have an agreement that allows employees to transfer to the competitive service without undergoing the hiring examination, but not all of them do. Usually, in order to have this sort of agreement, an excepted service agency must have a

similar merit scale to what the competitive service uses.

Just because excepted service jobs use different a hiring process than the thorough OPM hiring exam, doesn't mean they are necessarily easier jobs to get. Many excepted service jobs have much more difficult hiring standards, such as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which has an extensive background check that can take as long as a year to complete. Because of the strict requirements and the sensitive nature of the job, the agency has to be excepted from OPM hiring standards.

Although calling it the excepted service makes these jobs sound like an exception, and therefore fewer than those in the competitive service, in fact the excepted service makes up about half of all federal jobs. Thirty-one percent of federal jobs are with the U.S. Post Office, the biggest excepted service agency, and about 20 percent are with other agencies within the excepted service. Individual positions can also fall under the excepted service, even if the agency the position is in is part of the competitive service, due to the unique requirements of the job.

How Do Positions or Agencies Become Excepted?

Positions and agencies in the excepted service are usually there for one of a few different reasons. As already discussed, jobs are often in the excepted service because the hiring requirements have to be stricter, such as in the case of the CIA. Agencies that require a very narrow specialty, such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), may also be in the excepted service, which allows them to offer better pay

scales and benefits in order to attract high specialized professionals.

A third group of excepted service jobs are there because a person's qualifications for the job can't be judged as well as in other fields. A few examples are attorneys, special agents, and chaplains. And finally, if the position deals with confidential information, such as a cabinet advisor or secretary, it typically falls into the excepted service.

In order to become part of the excepted service, however, an agency or a position has to be defined as such by statute, by the President, or by OPM. Excepted service positions are further classified into Schedules A, B, and C, as well as non-career executive assignments.

Should I Take the Job?

Competitive service versus excepted service can limit your career options somewhat. For instance, if you already have a federal job, you may not be able to transfer easily if you are in the excepted service. Competitive service employees, on the other hand, can transfer to another federal job without having to undergo the OPM hiring exam again, as can employees in certain excepted service agencies, such as the NRC.

If you are applying for a federal job for the first time, you might want to consider this as a significant disadvantage of taking a job in the excepted service. Before taking the job, find out if the agency has an interchange agreement that would allow you to more easily move into a competitive service position at a later date.

One other disadvantage is the lengthy hiring process

of some agencies or positions in the excepted service. The CIA is a good example, as its background check can take as long as a year.

However, there are some advantages to taking a job in the excepted service, whether or not you are already a federal employee. For instance, some excepted service agencies, such as the NRC, offer better pay scales and benefits packages than the competitive service. It is definitely worth comparing these factors to comparable jobs in the competitive service.

In addition, first-timers may find it easier to “break into” a federal job in the excepted service. Whereas competitive service position openings often hire internally, only considering applicants who already work in the competitive service, excepted service positions are more often open to all applicants. Also, even though you cannot transfer as easily from the excepted service, you may still find it easier to move into a competitive service job later on, since you will be more likely to have the correct qualifications.

It's impossible to say whether the competitive or excepted service is right for you, since this varies for everyone and every individual situation. The first step toward making this decision, however, is understanding the differences between the two, as well as the advantages and disadvantages offered by both.

FIRST SERGEANT'S CORNER GET IN THE GAME!

By Senior Master Sgt. Beth M. Hernandez
212 EIS/First Sergeant

Many of us have played organized sports. We were on teams for our towns, our high schools or our colleges. Usually on every team there are varying levels of abilities. Some people have a natural ability to play the sport, some work really hard and eventually excel, and unfortunately, there are some who just don't care at all and it brings the team down. Most have been a part of a team where we have witnessed these three categories of performance. We have heard our coach yell, "Get your head in the game!" We have experienced the after game chats where the coach told us they were proud of us even though we lost because they knew we tried our hardest. Perhaps we have even seen a player removed from the team because of his or her poor attitude.

On the Air Force team we have these categories as well. The first one is the airman who is a natural born leader. We have all seen him or her in action. This is the person who by some inherent gift, simply excels. This person needs little coaching and will have a successful Air Force career. As first sergeants, our time is better spent "coaching" the other two.

We relish the time spent with the airman who may lack technical skills or natural leadership abilities, but is eager to learn. This airman opens his or her mind to suggestions and self-improvement. The airman recognizes that being a part of this team is important, therefore he or she works very hard, finds a way to overcome the obstacles, and in time, excels in their Air Force career. Never did this airman let his or her shortcomings put a damper on his or her spirit. We are proud of this airman's growth because we know they tried their hardest. As a coach, that's really all we can ask.

Our 26th President, Theodore Roosevelt could be referring to the airmen above when he said, "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out the strong man's stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better.

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at best knows in the end the triumph of a high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who never know victory nor defeat."

As first sergeants we have run into the occasional airman who positioned us for a great challenge; getting his or her head in the game. Sometimes an airman is disgruntled or suffering personal challenges or depression which hampers his or her performance and turns their positive energy into negative energy. Every situation is completely different and there is no cookie cutter answer for how to address them. We have to use our own personal judgement and knowledge of the individual to try our very best to steer them on the right path. The most important thing is to actively listen to them and validate their concerns. It is important to always make sure they're safe, offer them assistance from outside agencies, and encourage them to believe that they are a valuable member of the team. We have to let them know the consequences of their actions and if they are unwilling or incapable of being a positive member of the team, it may be in the best interest of the team to let them go. As first sergeants we thoroughly evaluate what is best for the team and act accordingly. When our efforts to set the person on the right path succeed, there is no greater fulfillment.

Please examine yourself. Are you doing the best you can? Are you trying your hardest? Is your head in the game? Please do everything you can to get it there. You are an important part of this team. We need you!



CHAPEL CALL: LABYRINTH

By Chaplain (Capt.) Derek White
102nd IW/Chapel

No this is not about a movie starring David Bowie. September is wellness month and I am pleased to share we will have a portable labyrinth for you to use Saturday during September RSD. During the month of September pilgrimage and self-reflection is a common theme among religious traditions. The labyrinth is an opportunity to take a spiritual pilgrimage of inward reflection. Over the last several months I have been gathering reflections from Jewish, Christian, Muslim and Wiccan writers on the subject of pilgrimage and how labyrinths are used in these faith traditions.

The old saying goes, "don't judge a person till you walked a mile in their shoes". I felt it important to bring this opportunity to the Wing because understanding religious traditions is an important part of understanding the global community. What the labyrinth allows is for individuals who come from different backgrounds to find commonality in walking the same path. I challenge everyone to take this opportunity and see what you discover through the experience. Enjoy this opportunity for spiritual renewal and a chance to gain some cross cultural competencies (3Cs).

If you have never tried walking a labyrinth before there is a guide books available to help you experience it. The portable labyrinth will be on the hangar floor of 158 by the gym area. If you are waiting to give blood with the blood drive or just need to walk it off, swing by to check out the labyrinth.

WORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RSD

SATURDAY

- 1500 hrs Catholic Mass, Army Chapel, Bldg 1201 (located corner of South and West Inner Roads)

SUNDAY

- 1030 hrs Catholic Mass, Bldg 165 Auditorium
- 1100 hrs Protestant Liturgical Service, Bldg 330

If you need or want a worship experience other than these, please contact us at 508-968-4508. We'll be happy to help you.

SEPTEMBER RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

SIGNIFICANT RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS MARKED WITH *

- 1-4 Eid al Adha * - Islam - Festival of Sacrifice. The day after Arafat, the most important day in Hajj ritual (pilgrimage to Mecca). A three-day festival recalling Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son in obedience to Allah.
- 8 Nativity of Virgin Mary - Christian
- 14 Elevation of the Life Giving Cross - Christian
- 21-22 Rosh Hashanah * - Jewish - New Year, A time of introspection, abstinence, prayer and penitence. The story of Abraham is read, the ram's horn is sounded, and special foods are prepared and shared.
- 21-22 Hijra - Islam - The emigration of Muhammad and his followers to Medina in 615 c.e.
- 21-29 Navaratri * - Hindu - Festival of the divine mother honoring Durga, wife of Shiva, and seeking her blessings
- 22 Equinox Mabon / Ostata - Wicca/Pagan,
- 25 Ganesh Chaturthi - Hindu
- 27 Meskel - Christian - Elevation of the Life Giving Cross celebrated in Ethiopian
- 30 Yom Kippur * - Jewish, Day of Atonement. This holiest day of the Jewish year is observed with strict fasting and ceremonial repentance.
- 30 Dasara *- Hindu celebration of victory and valor. Lord Rama is remembered as winning a victory over evil.

THE MOVING WALL THAT MOVES MANY

By Chaplain (Capt.) Derek White
102nd IW/Chapel

Tuesday, Aug 15, van-loads of members from the 102nd Intelligence Wing prepared the hallowed ground for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. "The Moving Wall" is the half-size replica of the Washington, DC Vietnam Veterans Memorial and has been touring the country for thirty plus years. It is a sobering reminder that the sacrifice of so many should not be forgotten.

Members of the 102nd worked side by side with veterans to honor the fallen. Crews assisted in setting up tents, generators, HVAC systems, lights, static displays, staging, and the foundational footing for the wall. Members displayed joy and pride in supporting the project while in engaging with other volunteers and veterans. The wall hit home for some as they paused to remember what the wall represents.

After the crews had left I had a unique opportunity to speak with some of the Veterans. A deep sense of appreciation was given for all the hard work the 102nd has done. It means a lot to this generation of Vietnam Veterans who see the appreciation of a new generation of service men and women. Seeing the efforts of past veterans and present day service members working side by side shows we are faithful to a proud heritage, a tradition of honor, and a legacy of valor. Deep thanks and appreciation to all who participated.

Images courtesy of Senior Master Sgt. Matt Jackson



SO LONG AS THEY SPEAK YOUR NAME THE VIETNAM MEMORIAL MOVING WALL

Editorial by Mr. Timothy Sandland
102nd IW/Public Affairs

When I first heard about the Moving Wall coming to Wareham this month, I naturally assumed it was named that way because it travels across the country, and has done so since 1984.

Having seen the actual Vietnam Memorial in Washington D.C., an experience that is hard to put into words, I expected a similar experience - not any less important or significant - but perhaps just a notch below the actual memorial.

That was not the case.

Regardless of its temporary status or half-sized stature, the Moving Wall was no less awe inspiring - no less

moving to see. Merely the presence of the Moving Wall and those who gathered to pay tribute to those whose names are etched on it, turned a community middle school track into something hallowed - a solemn place that for just a few days, took on a wholly different purpose.

Some slowly and quietly walked the wall, deep in thought. Others made rubbings of loved ones names. Still others shared stories of friends made and lost. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters - either by family or by association, were touched for deeply personal and unique reasons - but all were there in a solidarity of purpose - to remember.

It occurred to me, that it doesn't matter whether it is in Washington or Wareham - the real value in experiencing the memorial are the feelings and emotions that the wall evokes, and the memory of the Servicemembers whose names grace that wall - none of whom will be forgotten.

The author Dan Brown said, "So long as they speak your name, you shall never die."

That is the sentiment the wall left on me.

The Moving Wall may be named in such a way because it travels - but perhaps the name is more appropriate because it moves anyone who has the good fortune to experience it.



THE NATIONAL GUARD INNOVATION TEAM - STAFF SGT. MOSES N. SSEMUGENYI

By Airman 1st Class Junhao Yu
102nd IW/Public Affairs

Personal information paper demonstrating unique individuality, civilian resume, recommendation, a Thinking Paper and a letter of intent are just some of the required information needed from an applicant to be considered for the National Guard Innovation Team.

The rigorous selections process means only 25 members of both Army and Air National Guard country-wide got invited to join the NGIT and Staff Sgt. Moses N. Ssemugenyi, a health services administrator assigned to Detachment 1, 102nd Medical Group at Hanscom Air Force Base, is one of the few on this team.

"It's been a challenge for me," said Ssemugenyi regarding the beginning of his career. "I dropped out of high school and I have a GED. It's been hard for me finding mentorship and help. I had to work 3 to 5 jobs through college."

The challenges in life didn't stop Ssemugenyi as he eventually finished his undergraduate and graduate work and is now in the process of pursuing his doctorate in health science.

Unwilling to settle, Ssemugenyi said he submitted his application for the NGIT in March, 2017 where he knew his knowledge in the healthcare and finance industry might earned him a spot on the expertise-driven team.

"In the Guard people are more inclined to be innovative thinkers," according to Ssemugenyi.

He said the life style of a Guardsman allowed him to not be bounded and always solve problems from a dynamic perspective.

"He likes to work in teams," said Tech. Sgt. Mary E. Roderick, a health services administrator assigned to Detachment 1. "We are all proud of him and excited to see where he will end up."

Roderick explains that she likes being Ssemugenyi's supervisor because he is the type that think outside the box while involving everyone in problem solving. Roderick said the leadership is confident that Ssemugenyi will be an asset to the NGIT.

The NGIT consists of officers and enlisted members from all over the country and Ssemugenyi said the team breaks down into smaller groups during workshops and meetings to come up with multiple solutions to any given problem. After evaluating different solutions proposed by the smaller groups the NGIT will make recommendations to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau for consideration.

Council members are selected for a period up to 3 years with an annual review for membership. Some of the expertise on the NGIT include cyber security, legislative affairs, foreign policy, financial analysis, agriculture and public affairs.



BAPTISM BY FIRE

read the online digital version at <https://www.ngaus.org/newsroom/news/baptism-fire>

By Bob Haskell

Courtesy, NATIONAL GUARD Magazine

Exactly a century ago, the Guard and the nation came of age in a largely forgotten conflict that changed the nature of war

Novelist Edward Streeter gained fame for his 1949 bestseller *Father of the Bride*, which was ultimately made into two movies. The former Buffalo, New York, newspaperman, however, is barely known for his three Dere Mable books that were published 30 years earlier based on his experiences with the New York National Guard's 27th Division during World War I.

They're a compilation of the former lieutenant's columns—satirical letters that the fictional, illiterate Bill Smith wrote to his girlfriend, Mable, while he was training and then deployed to France.

A typical Dere Mable passage in the makeshift language not all that uncommon at the time: "This letters got to be awful short cause I aint allowed to say nothin. Theres so many spize round listenin that I aint even allowed to tell you that we got our orders an were goin to F----e. Were goin to fight the G-----s."

The books were widely read after they were published in 1918 and 1919, but are mostly forgotten nearly a century later.

That makes them, in a way, a metaphor for the First World War. Most Americans know little about the global conflict their country entered 100 years ago. PBS called it "the most important event most people don't know about" during *The Great War* series in April. Author Richard Rubin has called those who fought in it "the Forgotten Generation."

Streeter's books are among the very few examples of humor associated with the event that PBS also described as "the most destructive war the world had ever known. ... A conflict of unprecedented bloodshed and suffering."

"Frankly, for the men who fought it, it was a pretty grim experience," says Rubin, who has written two books about America's doughboys. "I just don't think it lent itself naturally to satire or humor."

Of all the hells on earth that mankind had until then devised, the Western Front may have been the worst. It was the hell in which the Guard experienced its baptism by fire as the force that we,

more or less, know today. And it crystalized the Guard as the modern Army's primary combat reserve.

The wholesale slaughter during the world's first encounter with industrialized warfare almost defies description from its outbreak in July 1914 until the armistice in November 1918. Some 11 million troops and 7 million civilians lost their lives. Many of the soldiers died in massive artillery barrages or during what amounted to suicidal assaults through barbed wire and into walls of steel fired from a devastating new generation of machine guns. World War I also saw the introduction of the silent and psychological terror called gas.

Others fell to disease from the filth of trench warfare and a worldwide influenza pandemic. Tanks and aircraft also made their battlefield debut, but did little to alter what was a long, bloody stalemate.

That was the caldron the United States entered April 6, 1917, after German submarines had sunk too many American ships, after Germany had tried to persuade Mexico to join forces against the United States and after President Woodrow Wilson decided the world had to be made "safe for democracy."

Thanks to the 1916 National Defense Act, it was the first time the president could send the Guard to a shooting war. Wilson issued the order July 15, 1917, and drafted the entire Guard into federal service Aug. 5 as individuals under the authority of the 1917 Selective Service Act, says Michael Doubler, a Guard historian. Wilson had ordered more than 150,000 Guard troops to bolster security along the U.S.-Mexican border in 1916, but they were prohibited by law from crossing into Mexico and saw no combat during the 11-month mission.

The Western Front was an entirely different situation, inconceivable even to senior citizens who remembered the Civil War from a half century earlier. Anyone who thought that devastating battles such as Antietam and Gettysburg were about as bad as things could get simply could not fathom the carnage that awaited the Americans eager to fight in France.

"Tanks, twisted and useless, sat silent with their crews hanging dead from the tops of them," recalled Cpl. Chester Baker, 25, of

Pennsylvania's 28th Division, in *Doughboy's Diary* following his first combat in July 1918.

Eighteen Guard divisions, about 440,000 men in all, were among the 43 divisions that ultimately made up the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) of some 2 million men commanded by Gen. John J. Pershing.

Most of the Guard divisions were products of World War I. All but two were constituted and then organized as tactical units in the summer of 1917, says Len Kondratiuk, the National Guard Bureau's former chief of Historical Services. The 27th and 28th divisions had been organized as headquarters elements in New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, in the late 19th century. "But they were not true tactical divisions," he says, until the Great War.

Battlefield Acclaim

The Americans began moving out for France in the fall of 1917 and, after training for trench warfare, began taking the fight to the German army the following February. They fought alongside the war-weary French and British for about nine months, until Germany determined it couldn't win against the Americans' overwhelming numbers and agreed to the armistice that silenced the guns Nov. 11, 1918.

One could argue that the United States got off easy with only 116,516 military deaths from combat or disease, as well as another 204,000 wounded, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs' tally.

But consider the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The 58,315 names of U.S. service members etched into the black wall resulted from 18 years of fighting in Southeast Asia. The 53,402 American troops killed within a single year during World War I would nearly fill that wall. And half of those—26,277—died during the final campaign, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, which lasted 47 days. That's an average of 560 deaths a day.

Historians still wrangle over which U.S. outfits had the biggest impact on the ultimate allied victory. Let us say that, by and large, most of them rose to the difficult and deadly challenge during what was supposed to be "the war to end all wars." The Marines added a chapter to the Corps' gallant legacy at Belleau

Wood. The Army's 3rd Infantry Division became "the Rock of the Marne."

The Guard? Depending on who's talking, the citizen-soldiers did as well as military leaders hoped or exceeded a lot of expectations.

"The American militiaman, when he is properly led, is the finest soldier who ever wore shoe leather," wrote Col. John Parker of the Regular Army after members of the 26th Division's 102nd Infantry had savagely repulsed a German trench raid in February 1918.

The Guard originally bought the small standing Army time to raise new units from draftees who were called to arms by the new Selective Service Act.

"[T]he National Guard divisions were generally better prepared than were most of those that carried Regular Army numbers," wrote John S. D. Eisenhower in his 2001 book *Yanks*. "The Guard units ... were already in being when war was declared, at least on paper, whereas no Regular Army Divisions were organized."

Furthermore, the Guard's strength more than doubled, by some 200,000, because men were persuaded to join their local Guard units and go to war with family members and friends rather than be drafted into new national Army divisions with people they didn't know.

The Guard's 26th "Yankee" Division from New England and the 42nd "Rainbow" Division, comprised of units from 26 states and the District of Columbia, were among the Army's first four divisions to deploy.

Accounts abound of how the Guard distinguished itself in France and the heavy price it paid:

- The French nicknamed the 32nd Division from Wisconsin and Michigan "Les Terribles" because those citizen-soldiers advanced over terrain that others apparently could not. It was said to be the first allied division to pierce the German Hindenburg Line during the final offensive. The division's shoulder patch, a red arrow through a line, was a tribute to its tenacity.
- The 26th could also be called tenacious, reportedly leading all Guard divisions with 210 days in combat.

continued on next page

BAPTISM BY FIRE, continued

- Soldiers in the 30th Division, from the South, received 12 Medals of Honor, reportedly more than any other American division.
- The German high command rated six Guard outfits among the eight most effective American divisions that its army faced.
- Maj. Gen. John O’Ryan, 43, commanded the New York Guard’s 27th Division. He was the AEF’s youngest division commander when the 27th deployed in May 1918, and he was the only Guard general to remain in command throughout the war.
- That amount of time in combat took a dreadful toll: 103,731 Guard soldiers killed and wounded. Four divisions each suffered more than 13,000 casualties, roughly half their strengths. Shell shock, which was identified for the first time, afflicted many more.

The Great War didn’t accomplish Wilson’s goals. The Senate didn’t ratify the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, and the United States never joined the League of Nations, which Wilson had envisioned as the alliance to prevent future wars. It was becoming apparent a dozen years later that the world was not safe for democracy, that warfare would not end.

“Fascism was on the rise in Europe. Militarism was on the rise in Asia,” Rubin says. “Certainly nobody would have told you by that time that there would never be another war.”

Meanwhile, the Guard was putting its own house in order, adjusting to its new role as an expeditionary force when needed. One of the most significant events of the Guard’s participation in World War I actually came after the conflict, according to Doubler. Guardsmen had been discharged as individual draftees, “not as units which had deployed overseas,” he says. “Many returned home to closed armories, uncertain as to what lay in the future for the Guard and the individual units.”

NGAUS and other Guard advocates vowed “never again” and undertook the work to ensure that, in the future, Guardsmen would mobilize, serve and return as units.

It would take congressional action, the National Defense Acts of 1920 and 1933, to ensure that Guardsmen wouldn’t lose their state affiliation upon being federalized and to make the Guard a permanent reserve component of the Army.

All of that helped pave the way for the Guard’s participation in World War II two decades after it had proven itself “over there.”

Citizen-Soldiers’ Champion

Douglas MacArthur had much to do with giving the Guard its chance to excel. The man who became a legendary World War II supreme commander in the Pacific is revered in Guard circles for conceiving and creating the 42nd Division from surplus Guard units across much of the nation for World War I.

“It’ll stretch like a rainbow clear across the United States,” MacArthur, then a public relations-seasoned major, suggested to Secretary of War Newton Baker. “The Rainbow Division was his baby,” says Brig. Gen. Steven Ferrari who assumed command of the New York-based division two months ago, in time for the division’s 100th anniversary in August and a centennial commemoration in France next summer.

Forming the Rainbow, however, was preceded by MacArthur’s first proposal, which was to mobilize the entire Guard for the war, explained Arthur Herman in his 2016 biography Douglas MacArthur: American Warrior.

Although the Army’s General Staff opposed the idea, MacArthur persuaded Baker, who then influenced Wilson, that it only made sense to deploy the Guard because it was active in every state and it “could be gotten ready for overseas service in a fraction of the time it would take to train new recruits,” Herman wrote.

The dilemma of deciding which outfit from which state or region to send first could be resolved by making this new division from many states the first to go. That plan didn’t quite pan out because the entire 26th Yankee Division got to France a bit earlier.

But the 42nd, with Col. MacArthur as chief of staff, got there in plenty of time to fight in three major engagements and, as Ferrari points out, underscore the importance of maintaining a strategic reserve.

MacArthur repeatedly proved himself in combat, receiving two Distinguished Service Crosses and seven Silver Star Citations. He was wounded and gassed. “He was not afraid to be with the soldiers on the front lines, that’s for sure,” Ferrari says.

He was also promoted to brigadier general, commanded the 84th Infantry Brigade and, at the armistice, was leading his beloved Rainbow Division.

From Farm to Front

Harry S. Truman, one could argue, became the 20th century’s

most prominent embodiment of the Minuteman, the colonial man grasping his musket and leaving his plow. That’s what the Missouri man who became our 33rd president did in 1917. He rejoined the Guard when he was 33 and left his family’s farm to join the fight in France.

He could have stayed home because of his age and the need for farmers to produce food for the war effort. Truman didn’t buy into either rationale for patriotic and practical purposes.

“Harry decided that military experience was crucial if a man were ever to become great,” wrote Richard Lawrence Miller in *The Rise to Power* about Truman’s decision to join a Kansas City Guard artillery unit in 1905. He left as a corporal in 1911, but he signed up six years later because America was at war. “I went to war as all great men had,” Truman explained.

Consequently, Capt. Truman, commanding a battery of 75-millimeter guns in the 35th Division, encountered two of the war’s most feared weapons—artillery and gas. Artillery killed many more people, Rubin says, “but there was a psychological component to gas. It was not something you could take shelter from. All you could do was put this cumbersome thing over your face and sit very still and hope for the best. And everybody used it, including us.”

Including Truman during his battery’s first combat mission in the Vosges Mountains. “The division commander decided that things ought to be livened up a little,” Truman recalled, “and he directed the batteries of the 129th [Field Artillery] to fire 3,000 rounds of gas at the Germans, just for practice.”

That happened in late August. By November, Truman’s battery was hardened to battle. “I shot away about 500 rounds of high-explosive shells myself ... at some Hun machine guns about seven miles away,” Truman wrote to his fiancée, Bess Wallace. “I don’t know if I hit them but I have hopes as I laid the guns very carefully.”

Underground Memorial

Pvt. John R. Elliott of Bangor, Maine, didn’t live to celebrate the armistice. He was 18 when he was killed in action Nov. 10, 1918.

Russell is, however, memorialized with others from the 26th Division in cavernous chalk mines beneath the Chemin des Dames ridgeline.

Elliott and his buddies in Company K, 103rd Infantry, were among

the 26th’s men who, when not on duty, found shelter from German artillery in those mines in February and March 1918. Many men, including Elliott, carved their names, units and elaborate artwork into the walls. The unique memorial has remained remarkably well preserved over the century since.

Up Over There

Airpower grew in importance as the Great War progressed, even if it didn’t play the decisive role that it would during World War II. Guard aviators got in theiricks as members of the Signal Corps Reserve.

“The War Department decided that Guard aviation units would not be activated,” wrote Air Guard historian Charles Gross. Those organizations were disbanded, and their members were encouraged to volunteer as reservists. Which they did.

Four became aces: Capt. Field Kindley, Kansas, 11 victories; Maj. Reed Landis, Illinois, 10; Lt. Martinus Stenseth, Minnesota, eight; and Maj. Reed Chambers, Tennessee, six. Chambers and his friend Eddie Rickenbacker were among the American pilots who April 14, 1918, flew the first combat mission ever ordered by an American commander.

Lt. Erwin Bleckley of Kansas became the first Guard aviator to receive the Medal of Honor. It was awarded posthumously after Bleckley, an aerial observer, and 1st. Lt. Harold Goettler, the pilot, were shot down and killed Oct. 6, 1918, during their second attempt to drop supplies to the AEF’s “lost battalion” in the Argonne Forest.

A little more than a month later, the guns would fall silent. Unfortunately, the differences between the antagonists went unresolved and war broke out again, with many of the weapons introduced in World War I becoming much more devastating.

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A FIGHT TO FIGHT

By Bob Haskell

Courtesy, NATIONAL GUARD Magazine

Segregated combat units displayed tenacity, valor when allowed on the front

“I asked God to help me, and he did so. And that is the way I came through that terrible and Hellish place.” —Cpl. Horace Pippin 369th Infantry Regiment

Before he became a renowned, self-taught artist during the 1930s, Horace Pippin was a Harlem Hellfighter in the famed National Guard unit from New York.

He was wounded in the right arm after taking out a German machine-gun nest. He was among the thousands of African-Americans who, when given the chance, fought with distinction during World War I.

Relatively few of the estimated 400,000 American black men who were inducted into military service got that opportunity. Most of those who did excel fought for the French. The racial inequality rampant at that time produced one of the great incongruities of the Great War.

African-American leaders, including Harvard-educated W.E.B. Du Bois, encouraged black men “while this war lasts, [to] forget our special grievances and close our ranks shoulder to shoulder with our own white fellow citizens and the allied nations that are fighting for democracy.”

Not so fast, said those “white fellow citizens,” including President Woodrow Wilson and Gen. John Pershing, the American Expeditionary Forces commander. Sure, black troops could serve in segregated service or supply units behind the lines, but definitely not “shoulder to shoulder” with white soldiers at the front.

They were treated terribly from the moment they began serving. “[I]n 1917, African-American soldiers experienced a death rate twice that of whites, performing the lowliest duties while receiving inferior medical care,” historian A. Scott Berg noted.

The idea that African-Americans might improve their situation back home by standing up and being counted “over there” was not quite what white Americans, especially in the Jim Crow South, had in mind. Even the English refused to train the black troops.

But the French saw things differently. They respected the fierce African soldiers from their sub-Saharan colonies, including the Senegalese who reputedly collected German soldiers’ ears as souvenirs. The French also desperately needed the troops by 1918.

Pershing addressed the racial dilemma by assigning the 93rd, the first African- American division to assemble in France, to the French army. That’s how black citizen-soldiers got into the fight. They made up three of that division’s four regiments—the 369th, the 370th from Illinois, and the 372nd from five states and the District of Columbia. The 371st consisted of draftees.

But they never served as a division. The regiments were parceled out to different French commands. Still, they distinguished themselves in the trenches, and some of their stories are being told in the World War I section of the third-floor Double Victory Gallery at the Smithsonian’s new National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, D.C.

Those include interpretations of Harlem Hellfighters Sgt. Henry Johnson and Pvt. Needham Roberts who killed, wounded or routed two dozen German soldiers May 14, 1918. They were this country’s first two black World War I heroes. Both men received the coveted French Croix de Guerre, the first Americans so honored. Johnson, who died in 1929, posthumously received the Medal of Honor in 2015.

The French presented the Croix de Guerre to 171 individual soldiers as well as to the regiment. The 369th surpassed all other U.S. regiments with 191 days in combat and became the first allied outfit to reach the Rhine River.

Two more Croix de Guerre recipients, Lt. Col. Otis Duncan and Sgt. Matthew Jenkins, enhanced the Chicago-based 370th’s standing.

Duncan was commanding the regiment’s 3rd Battalion when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in April 1918. That made him the AEF’s highest ranking African- American when the regimental commander was replaced by a white officer. Duncan also received a Purple Heart.

Jenkins also received a Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) because his platoon took and then held a German position for 36 hours

until being relieved.

The 372nd, composed of separate units from Ohio, Maryland, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Connecticut and D.C., also had a hero from Virginia, 1st Lt. Urbane Bass who, in 1916, offered to serve as a “Negro Physician” in the Army Medical Corps. He was 36 and the father of four.

Bass was treating wounded in a forward aid station that was hit by an artillery shell Oct. 6, 1918. Severely wounded, he died within minutes. He received a DSC for administering “first aid in the open under prolonged and intense shell fire until he was severely wounded and carried from the field.”

The 372nd received a regimental Croix de Guerre and the heartfelt thanks of French Gen. Mariano Goybet for serving his Red Hand Division so well. He noted, “During these nine days of hard fighting you have progressed nine kilometers through powerful organized defenses, taken nearly 600 prisoners, 15 guns of different calibres, 20 [mine launchers] and nearly 150 machine guns, secured an enormous amount of engineering material, an important supply of artillery ammunition, brought down by your fire three enemy aeroplanes.”

Goybet also told those soldiers something that most African-American troops never heard from their own army: “I had full confidence in you, but you have surpassed my hopes.”

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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND YANKEE DIVISION/YD AND THE SEAGULL

By Col. Virginia Doonan
102 IW/Commander



This year, and later this Summer, two branches of our military will both celebrate historic milestones and a centennial of legacy both with ties to Joint Base Cape Cod (JBCC). As we know, JBCC goes by many names: Camp Edwards, Otis Air Force Base, Otis Air National Guard Base, Base Cape Cod, Air Station Cape Cod, Pave Paws ... they're all correct! And, are important pieces to the greater JBCC.

The Massachusetts Army National Guard will have a celebration in at the state house in August and September to pay respect to the 100th Anniversary of the 26th Infantry Division, better known as the "Yankee Division". It was formed on 18 July 1917, and activated 22 August 1917 here at Camp Edwards. It was given the nickname "Yankee Division" to highlight the division's geographic makeup. I'm not an expert historian on Army units, but I do know that the YD was a highly celebrated unit and was deployed in both World War I and World War II in France and saw significant combat in both wars. During WWII two soldiers in the division received the Medal of Honor and there were multiple Distinguished Service Crosses, Legions of Merit, Silver Stars, Bronze Medals and Air Medals. Today, anyone stuck in traffic on Route 128 beltway can attest that this stretch of highway is named after the 26th Infantry Division and nicknamed the "Yankee Division Highway."

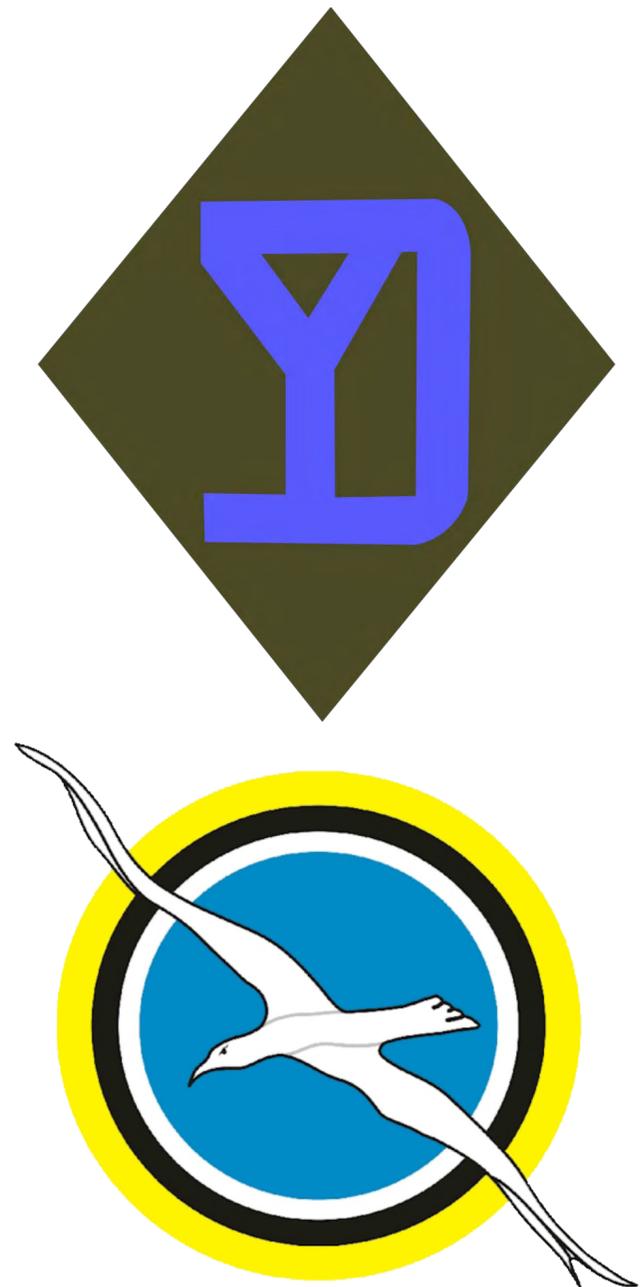
The roots of the Air Force are deeply embedded with their parent the Army when the Air Force began as the Army Air Corps. That's where the 101st Squadron and the Seagull begin its history...

The 101st Aero Squadron was formed on 22 August 1917, as an active duty unit to provide airpower for the Yankee Division. It was originally formed at Kelly Field, Texas for its training and organizing, but much like the 26th Infantry, it was filled primarily with New Englanders.

After WWI ended, there was an interest in organizing aviation units under the National Guard. This was in order to have air assets directly attached to their units when deployed vs having air assets join up once deployed. Here in Massachusetts, the Archie Club, former Army Air pilots, lobbied to form an air unit within the Massachusetts National Guard and the 101st Observation Squadron built its very own air base under the tidal flats at Jeffries Point in East Boston... later to be known as Logan Airport after Major General Logan who had once commanded the 26th Division. Meanwhile, the unit would fly down to Cape Cod to have their "summer camp" on Cape Cod Airfield which was renamed Otis Airfield after Lt Frank Otis who crashed the O-46A aircraft in 1938. The 101st was separated in 1940 from the Yankee Division.

Massachusetts military units have a long history of being "First to Fight". From the 1600s when the Plymouth Bay Colony formed the first militia and the minute men in 1775, had the first shot heard 'round the world' for the American Revolution. It continued many times over in our history and the 26th Yankee Division and the 101st Squadron continued that legacy shine in during their service WWI. In this century, the 101st Fighter Squadron, was the first military unit to respond to the attacks of 9/11 in New York when they responded with two F-15 Eagles to the World Trade Center and set up the first Combat Air Patrol that day.

Between the "Yankee Division" and the "Seagull" these units have created a legacy of military history, capability and response to our nation in times of need. They have also been the catalyst in forming our Commonwealth's infrastructure both here on Joint Base Cape Cod and in Boston at Logan Airport. 100 Years is such a short time in history but so much has changed since these units have formed. I look forward to the 100th celebration this Summer for both units and raise my glass in their honor!



WORLD WAR I

The 26th Infantry (Yankee) Division was organized from National Guard units across New England. A small number of draft replacements were used, but the great majority of units were exclusively volunteer formations provided by the States. The 101st Aero Squadron was organized on 22 Aug 1917 as an active duty unit to provide airpower for the Yankee Division, similarly filling its ranks primarily with New Englanders.

Although the active duty 1st Infantry Division (Big Red One) got a head start by beginning its deployment in June, they took until December to deploy the entire division. The Yankee Division was organized on 22 Aug, embarked on 7 Sep, and was in place by the end of October, allowing them to continue the tradition of being "First to Fight."

With its aircraft not yet ready and pilots not fully trained, the 101st Aero Squadron deployed only maintenance and ground support personnel led by two officers (below). They would maintain the aircraft of the other "First Five" aero squadrons reporting to Issoudun, primarily the Salmson 2A2 reconnaissance biplane (above), the main reconnaissance aircraft of French and US forces in WWI. The other "First Five" units to report to Issoudun after the 101st arrived in October were the 95th (16 Nov), 103d (24 Dec), 94th (24 Jan), and 13th (27 Jan) Aero Squadrons. Notably

absent was the sister unit that had shared the flight line at Kelly AAF, TX and Garden City, NY during training, the 99th Aero Squadron. The 99th was held back until the following summer, and sent to Tours instead. Today the 99th and 101st still work together, with the 99th flying the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, and the 101st processing, exploiting, and disseminating the intelligence that results. Upon its return, the Yankee Division (including the 101st) demobilized on 14 April 1919 in Boston.



NEW ENGLAND ALWAYS FIRST

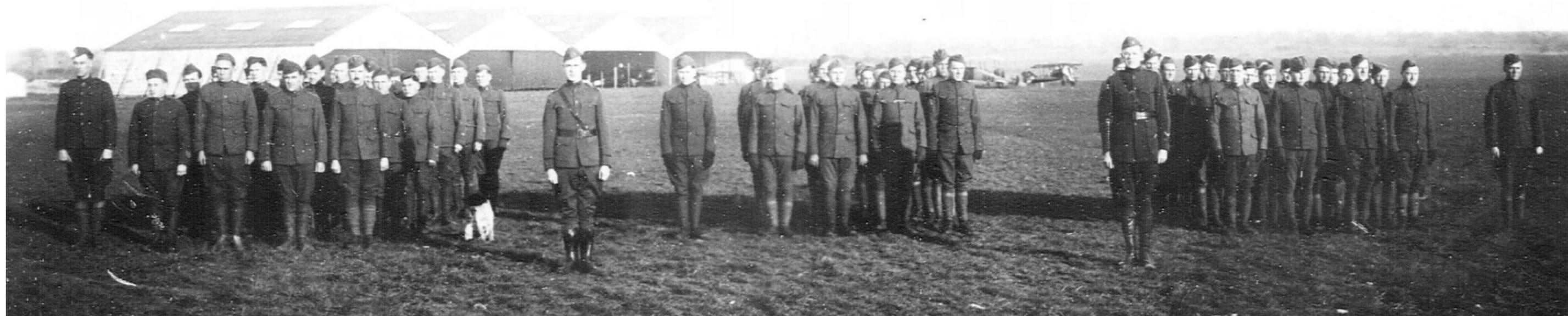
1775—1861—1898—1917

Minute Men of Massachusetts fired the shot heard 'round the world April 19, 1775, offering the first resistance to British forces in the Revolution.

The 6th Massachusetts Infantry was the first Northern regiment to shed its blood on Southern soil in '61, encountering a mob while passing through Baltimore in answer to Lincoln's call for troops to guard the capital.

The 2d Massachusetts Infantry was first of the National Guard regiments, with the 71st New York, on the firing line in Cuba.

The 26th Division was the first American unit organized as a division in the United States and transported complete to France; and it engaged in the first two battles in which Americans fought without the support of French infantry.



INTER-WAR PERIOD

As part of the National Guard's expansion in 1921, each infantry division was authorized an aviation squadron for the purpose of providing aerial reconnaissance. In June, the Militia Bureau authorized the Massachusetts Adjutant General to begin organizing the 101st Squadron. Within weeks, former World War I pilots volunteered to serve and refreshed their flying skills at Camp Framingham Airfield. By the fall, 13 pilots were appointed as officers in the Massachusetts National Guard and 63 men were enlisted into the 101st. After passing an inspection by an Army Air Corps officer, the 101st Squadron was allotted to the Yankee Division and extended federal recognition on 18 Nov 21.

The squadron was issued federal JN-4 aircraft at Boston and became a founding tenant at the airport. When state funds were insufficient, the squadron raised \$15,000 itself. It also provided some labor needed to complete the project, leveling and finishing the cinder runways at Jeffries

Point in East Boston to turn it into a usable airport. Considered modern by 1921 standards, the airfield would be dwarfed by today's Logan Airport, with the hangars and terminal roughly where the rental car lots are today, and the runways on the land now occupied by Terminals B and C.

During the inter-war period, the squadron participated in its first domestic operations. The 101st was called out to survey damage, assist in searches, and airlift critical supplies in response to the 1926 floods that affected most of New England, as well as hurricanes that hit Massachusetts in 1936 and 1938. During the winter of 1935, the unit conducted food drops to the isolated communities of Isle au Haute, ME.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

18 Nov 1921 - 101st Squadron
 25 Jan 1923 - 101st Observation Squadron

ASSIGNED WEAPON SYSTEMS

- 1921-1933 JN-4, JN-6, PT-1, BT-1, O-2, O-11, XO-12, O-17
- 1932-1937 O-38
- 1936-1943 O-46
- 1939-1943 O-47



WORLD WAR II

In 1940, the 101st was separated from the Yankee Division and assigned to the Air Corps. Later that year, the squadron was ordered to federal service in order to begin conducting antisubmarine patrols off the coast of New England. The workhorses at that time were the O-46 and O-47 aircraft. To facilitate coverage of the sector south of the Cape, the unit forward deployed elements to Otis Field in 1941 and Hyannis in 1942. The 101st carried on this mission through August of 1942.

In September 1942, the 101st began its transition from antisubmarine patrols to tactical reconnaissance in support of ground forces, it went through both organizational and equipment changes.

The unit also went through training in Pennsylvania, California,

Oklahoma, and finally New Jersey as it prepared for its deployment to Europe. It flew single and twin-engine reconnaissance aircraft such as the A-20, B-25, P-39, and P-40, as well as unarmed single-engine liaison aircraft.

By the time it deployed, the unit was flying the P-38/F-5 reconnaissance variant. It operated in Europe as the 39th Photographic (and later Tactical) Reconnaissance Squadron. The unit returned to the US in August 1945 and bounced around the country as it spent two days in Virginia and two months in Florida converting to the P-51, before settling down at March Field in California. They finally returned to Logan Field on 28 June 1946. The following month they were officially inactivated and returned to service in the National Guard.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

- 25 Nov 1940 - Ordered to Federal Service
- 2 Apr 1943 - 101st Reconnaissance Sqdn (Fighter)
- 11 Aug 1943 - 101st Tactical Reconnaissance Sqdn
- 9 Oct 1943 - 101st Photographic Mapping Sqdn
- 29 Mar 1944 - 39th Photographic Reconnaissance Sqdn
- 4 Dec 1945 - 39th Tactical Reconnaissance Sqdn

ASSIGNED WEAPON SYSTEMS

- 1936-1943 O-46
- 1939-1943 O-47
- 1941-1943 A-20, O-62/L-5, O-49/L-1, O-O-57/L-2, O-59/L-4
- 1942-1943 O-52
- 1943-1944 O-62/L-5, B-25, O-52 P-39, P-40
- 1944-1945 P-38/L-5
- 1945-1946 P-51



101 OBSERVATION SQUADRON, LT. D.W. FLINN, COMMANDING, CAMP EDWARDS, DEC. 1941

THE COLD WAR

After inactivation, the unit began adjusting to its new mission—air defense. Given the unit's history in protecting New England from the submarine threat, it was a natural choice to become the anchor for New England's air defense against a new aggressor, the USSR. To support this new mission the active duty 318th Fighter Group was allotted to the Guard and redesignated the 102d Fighter Group as a parent unit. A few years later the 67th Fighter Wing was similarly transitioned to the Guard and redesignated the 102d Fighter Wing. At one point the Wing controlled multiple ANG fighter squadrons, to include the 131st Fighter Squadron.

In 1961, the squadron was federalized again and deployed to Phalsbourg Air Base in France. For approximately nine months the unit provided air defense coverage of western Europe in response to the Berlin Crisis of 1961, the last major politico-military incident in the Cold War involving the status of Berlin. By standing firm, the US undercut the USSR's ultimatum that Western powers withdraw from the city. Upon the squadron's

return, it had to contend with the exponential increase in airspace congestion around Logan as air travel became more affordable and popular in the 1960s. Both the unit and Logan authorities began to look for solutions, finally resulting in a move to Otis Air Force Base in 1968.

The 101st transitioned through six different aircraft in its first ten years as an air defense unit. After that the squadron averaged two conversions per decade, until finally settling on F-15 variants for over twenty years. These constant conversions kept pilots and maintainers busy as they maintained proficiency in the air defense mission in the early stages of the Cold War. In the 1970s, Russian bombers became more active, leading to regular intercepts by the unit. Their new position on Cape Cod facilitated quick access to overwater intercepts of Tu-95s testing US air defenses and on their flights to Cuba. These intercepts continued throughout the Cold War.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

- 24 May 1946 - 101st Fighter Sqdn
- 29 Jul 1946 - Inactivated, returned to MA NG
- 16 Aug 1952 - 101st Fighter Interceptor Sqdn
- 10 Nov 1958 - 101st Tactical Fighter Sqdn
- 1 Oct 1961 - Ordered to Federal Service
- 20 Aug 1962 - Inactivated, returned to MA NG
- 10 Jun 1972 - 101st Fighter Interceptor Sqdn

ASSIGNED WEAPON SYSTEMS

- 1945-1946 P-51
- 1946 P80A
- 1946-1950 P-47N
- 1950-1951 F84B
- 1951-1954 F-51H
- 1954-1958 F-94
- 1958-1965 F-86H
- 1964-1971 F-84F
- 1971-1972 F-100D/F
- 1972-1987 F-106A/B
- 1987-2004 F-15A/B



GUARD BECOMES OPERATIONAL RESERVE 9/11 RESPONSE

After the fall of the USSR the squadron continued to maintain alert and protect the New England airspace, but it also began to deploy more to fill other requirements. During the early 1990s the unit deployed periodically to Panama in support of Operation CORONET NIGHTHAWK to intercept illicit air shipments of drugs. In 1999, the squadron deployed to Incirlik Air Base in Turkey to enforce the no-fly zone over Iraq as part of Operation NORTHERN WATCH.

On 11 Sep 2001, the 101st was the first unit to respond to the attack on the World Trade Center and began flying 24-hour combat air patrols over the Northeastern US as part of Operation NOBLE EAGLE. Afterwards, the squadron returned to ground alert status, remaining responsible for defending over 500,000 square miles of airspace

including the metropolitan areas of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and continuing the tradition of nearly four decades of alert. The squadron developed a reputation as the premier air defense unit in the Air National Guard, earning four straight "Outstanding" ratings on no-notice Alert Force Evaluations and a phenomenal record of over 86,000 accident-free hours flying the F-15.

In 2005, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission decided to close Otis ANGB. However, after Congressional intervention and further analysis, it became apparent that the exponential increase of intelligence sensors required more analytical capacity in the Guard. The base was then slated for realignment instead, and the 101st selected to convert to an intelligence mission in response to that need. By doing so, the 101st returned to its WWI roots.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

15 Mar 1992 - 101st Fighter Squadron

ASSIGNED WEAPON SYSTEMS

- 1987-2004 F-15A/B
- 2004-2008 F-15C/D



101st CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

100 Years of New England Airpower

TRANSITION (RETURN) TO INTELLIGENCE

After the decision to close Otis Air National Guard Base was changed to a realignment, the process began to find an appropriate mission for the 101st. With the explosion across the Air Force intelligence community of sensors and the raw data they produced, it was a logical fit that the squadron roll into an intelligence mission. The squadron, as part of the 102d Intelligence Group, would join the Air Force Distributed Common Ground System, with the mission of processing, exploiting, and disseminating intelligence gleaned from Air Force collection platforms flown by other active duty and Guard units. These platforms would include the U-2 Dragonlady, RQ-4 Global Hawk, MQ-1 Predator, and MQ-9 Reaper.

While it was still waiting for the temporary facility to be ready, the squadron actually began operating out of a similar squadron's facility in Alabama in July 2009. By December of that year Otis was

finally ready to host an operational 101st again. After a multi-year effort to retrain personnel, build facilities capable of housing the sensitive mission, and establish the communications infrastructure to support it, the 101st began the processing and exploitation of full-motion video provided by collection assets located on the other side of the globe, resulting in finished intelligence disseminated to supported organizations, once again on the other side of the globe.

Although it could now conduct the full-motion video portion of its mission from Cape Cod, the high-altitude imagery intelligence and signals intelligence of its full operational capability were still out of reach. As a result, the unit had to send personnel out to other sites for several years to maintain their proficiency until full operational capability was reached in October 2015, a full decade after the BRAC decision. Today the unit supports

both the US Sensitive Reconnaissance Operations program as well as theater intelligence collection requirements across three different combatant commands. Its products are used to inform analysts across the US Intelligence Community, are regularly briefed at the general officer level in theater, and have even ended up in the President's Daily Brief. Despite its new mission, the squadron continues a 100-year legacy of excellence.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

7 May 2008 - 101st Intelligence Squadron

ASSIGNED WEAPON SYSTEMS

- 2008-Present AN/GSQ-272



101ST INTELLIGENCE SQUADRON



When the members of the 101st deployed to France for "The Great War" they had barely organized as a squadron. Unlike other units that arrived later in the war, they never had the opportunity to come up with an organizational emblem before arriving. Since the deployed organization was almost exclusively made up of enlisted maintainers, they took the enlisted rate patch (the prop and wings), and, according to lore, had a local tailor superimpose a "101" across it. The unit has found one surviving specimen of the patch worn in France in the possession of a private collector, and is currently working to obtain it for display in the squadron heritage room.



The seagull patch, which was painted on every squadron aircraft since 1921 traces its history back to when the 101st was reactivated as a National Guard unit. It is the oldest patch in continuous use in either the Air National Guard or US Air Force. The seagull is a fitting symbol for the squadron, as it is a bird with keen vision, superb survival capacity, and high intelligence. The seagull is in a level turn, representing the various airborne collection platforms that the squadron has flown in the past and works with today, in order to identify and highlight activity of interest to decision makers at all levels.

CAMPAIGN AND SERVICE STREAMERS

- World War I
- World War II (Antisubmarine)
- World War II (Rhineland)
- World War II (Central Europe)
- World War II (Air Combat)
- Global War on Terrorism

AIR FORCE OUTSTANDING UNIT AWARD

- 1 Jul 1974 -- 30 Jun 1975
- 1 Aug 1989 - 31 Mar 1991
- 15 Jul 1997 - 14 Jul 1999
- 11 Sep 2001
- 12 Sep 2001 - 14 Aug 2003
- 1 Dec 2007 - 31 Oct 2009
- 1 Jun 2009 - 31 May 2011
- 1 Jun 2011 - 31 May 2013
- 1 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013
- 1 Jan 2013 - 31 Dec 2013

AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

- 1 Jun 2014 - 31 May 2015
- 1 Jun 2015 - 31 May 2016

102 SFS DEPARTS FOR TRAINING CAMP ETHAN ALLEN

Members of the 102nd Security Forces Squadron processed through the Personnel Deployment Function, or PDF, and boarded two U.S. Army Chinook helicopters on August 21, 2017, for transportation to Camp Ethan Allen, Vermont for a week of specialized training. (Air National Guard photos by Mr. Timothy Sandland)



NATIONAL GUARD, RESERVE MEMBERS PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE TO LOUISIANA RESIDENTS

By Marine Corps Pfc. Melany Vasquez
Marine Forces Reserve

This month (July), Marines and sailors from Marine Forces Reserve based in New Orleans and other service members assigned to New Mexico, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Air National Guard units are working together to provide medical, dental and optometry care to residents in the Saint John, Baptist, Tangipahoa and Assumption parishes of Louisiana, officials said.

The 2017 Louisiana Care Innovative Readiness Training team will provide aid at no cost to patients during this year's exercise that commenced yesterday and concludes July 24.

Federal, State, Local Partnership

Through a partnership with the Defense Department and the military's National Guard and reserve forces, the Delta Regional Authority hosts the Innovative Readiness Training program in Delta communities each year to bring medical, dental, and optical care to residents that are uninsured or underinsured and in need of quality health care at no cost to the patients, according to the DRA's website.

"The whole program is no cost to the community and it is allowing us to have our own hands-on training," said Air Force Chief Master Sgt. Cynthia Thomas, the mission noncommissioned officer-in-charge with the Air National Guard's 102nd Medical Group based at Otis Air National Guard Base, Massachusetts.

"We're working with Delta Regional authorities and the reward at the end of the day is helping fellow Americans. That is why a lot of us joined the medical service," she added.

Realistic Training

The teams, which include 100 service members at East Saint John High School, 78 in Tangipahoa and 72 in Assumption, will also conduct mission training and logistical movements to simulate military and civilian humanitarian operations and health care delivery in times of crises, conflict and disaster.

"Doing this type of exercise gives us realistic training on how to deploy a large amount of people from all over the country into one region. And, it gives us that practice in case of a natural disaster or humanitarian mission," Thomas said.

"Because of this," she added, "we are able to provide dental, medical and optometry care with no cost to the community."

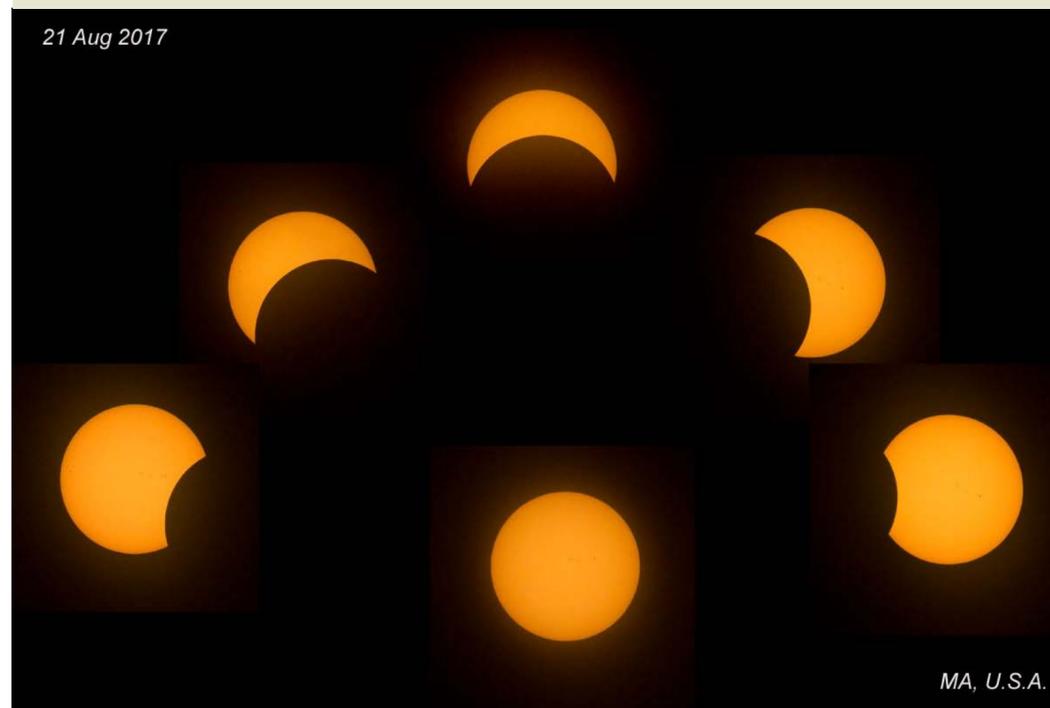


AROUND OTIS

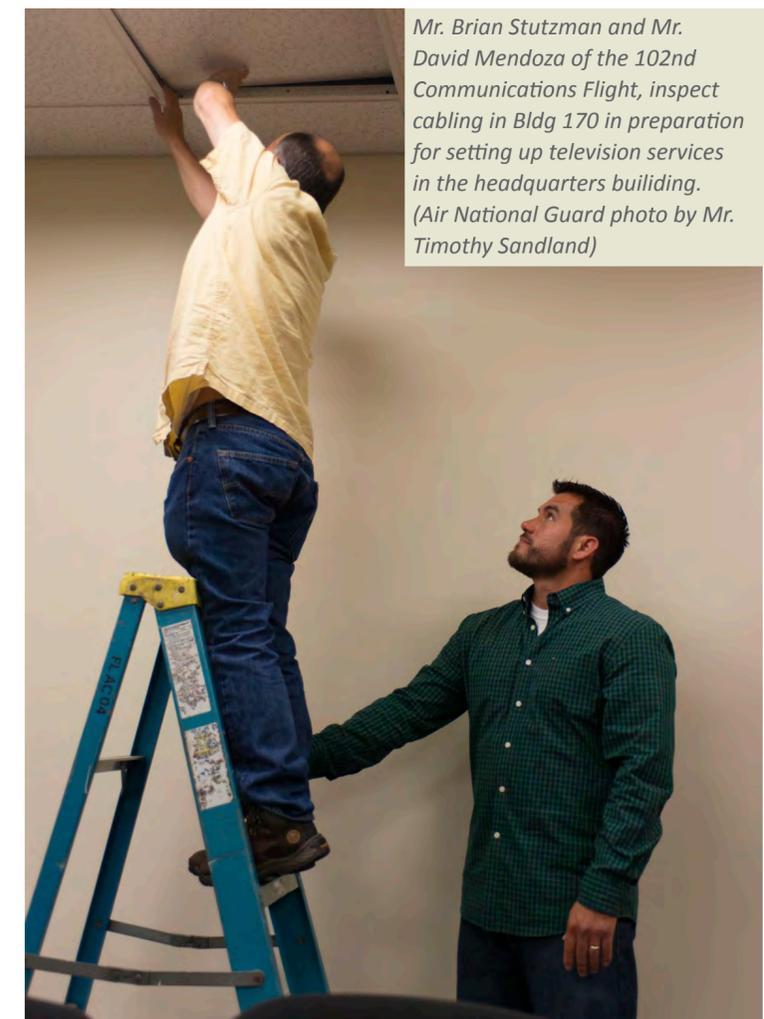


Lt. Col. Nicole Ivers, 102nd Comptroller Flight Commander, presents newly promoted Master Sgt. Brittany Laughlin with her certificate of induction into the Senior NCO Corps. (Air National Guard photo by Mr. Timothy Sandland)

Master Sgt. Lane Philbeck took this great timelapse photo of the "Great American Eclipse" that took place on August 21, 2017. (Photo courtesy of Master Sgt. Lane Philbeck)



102nd Intelligence Wing Commander, Col. Virginia Doonan, was the featured speaker during a ceremony at the Moving Wall, a traveling exhibit representing the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington D.C. The Moving Wall was on display in Wareham, Mass. (Air National Guard photo by Mr. Timothy Sandland)



Mr. Brian Stutzman and Mr. David Mendoza of the 102nd Communications Flight, inspect cabling in Bldg 170 in preparation for setting up television services in the headquarters building. (Air National Guard photo by Mr. Timothy Sandland)



Public Affairs Photojournalist, Airman 1st Class Junhao Yu assists Col. Virginia Doonan in cutting a cake celebrating the anniversary of her first year in command of the 102nd Intelligence Wing. (Air National Guard photo by Mr. Timothy Sandland)



"Around Barnes". Airman 1st Class Kelsey Macisaac, 102nd Security Forces defender, stands watch over an F-22 Raptor during the Westfield International Airshow August 13, 2017 at Barnes Air National Guard Base, Mass. (Air National Guard Photo by Airman 1st Class Junhao Yu)

2017 SEAGULL DEADLINES

SEAGULL SUBMISSIONS

<i>for issue</i>	<i>submit by</i>
JANUARY	December 27, 2016
FEBRUARY	January 30, 2017
MARCH	February 16, 2017
APRIL	March 20, 2017
MAY	April 24, 2017
JUNE / JULY	May 22, 2017
AUGUST / SEPTEMBER	August 14, 2017
OCTOBER	October 2, 2017
NOVEMBER	October 23, 2017
DECEMBER	November 20, 2017

The 102nd Intelligence Wing Public Affairs Office welcomes your feedback and submissions. Got a great story idea? Is your unit or shop doing something impressive? We welcome articles written by unit members on topics of interest to the wing and its personnel.

WRITTEN STORY SUBMISSIONS

If you like to write and would like to submit a full article for publishing in the Seagull, we would be happy to take a look at it. Typically written stories are between 500-800 words and are formatted in the Associated Press (AP) format. Stories should have some relevance to the wing, its mission or its people. We reserve the right to review and edit your piece but will talk any edits over with you.

TELL US YOUR STORY IDEA

If you aren't interested in writing your own story but would still like to call attention to someone or something great happening in the wing, contact wing PA. Give us some background details and we will take it from there!

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Got something to say that doesn't warrant a full article? Send us your announcements and we will include them in the appropriate section of the Seagull. Please limit your message to a short paragraph or less.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Did you capture some great shots while training on a cool piece of equipment at some obscure training site out in the woods? Maybe you went to a great going away luncheon or a promotion ceremony. Maybe you snapped a picture of you and your team working hard and building camaraderie. Send us your shots! Public Affairs can't always be there but we still want to share those moments with the wing. For submissions just give us a few lines about what was going on, where the photo was taken, who is in it and who took the photo. We might be able to get them in the Around Otis section of the Seagull and possibly on our Facebook page.

CONTACT US

Public Affairs can be reached at x4516 or x4697, via email at usaf.ma.102-iw.mbx.pa@mail.mil or by simply dropping by our office in Bldg 170.



GET IT TODAY

THE 102D INTELLIGENCE WING SMART PHONE APP

Available at an app store near you is the official smart phone app for the wing. With it, you will be able to access commonly used phone numbers, check on events happening in the wing, and find useful applications such as fitness, commonly used instructions and checklists, as well as the latest news from the wing.

ACCOLADES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROMOTIONS

AIRMAN 1ST CLASS

Nadine Latuilppe

SENIOR AIRMAN

Marquise Meda

Jacqueline Mbugua

Brent Delongchamps

Cynthia Adugyamfi

STAFF SERGEANT

Brianna Johndrow

Steven Krueger

Eric Ryan

Connor Maher

Timothy Thorpe

James Nickerson

Adam Gaudreau

TECHNICAL SERGEANT

Ryan Pearson

Arck Perra

Sean Foote

Leonardo Jacquez

Lisa McLaughlin

MASTER SERGEANT

John Connolly

Brittany Laughlin

Michael Marshall

Christopher Santos

Alexis Bouchard

Kevin Teves

Kaitlyn Daniels

SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT

Donald Kochka

Robert Edgren

Stephen Brothers

FIRST LIEUTENANT

Thomas Ledwidge

Robin Montgomery

PRESCRIPTIONS REMINDER

IAW AFI 48-123 chap 10, each ANG member is responsible for promptly (within 72 hours) reporting an illness, injury, disease, operative procedure or hospitalization to include MEDICATIONS to the Medical Group. Members who refuse to comply with requests for medical information are considered medically unfit for continued military duty and are referred to their immediate commander for administrative discharge processing IAW AFI 36-3209. Documentation may be faxed to (508) 968-4061, emailed to MSgt Amy McNeill, amy.t.mcneill2.mil@mail.mil or hand carried on Saturday mornings of each RSD.

CHIEFS COUNCIL CORNER

102nd Intelligence Wing Outdoor Recreation offers the area's best prices on boat, camper and trailer storage, with a secure on-base location to serve you. New customers are welcome now! Fees and charges are \$125.00 per calendar year. Please take a look at us, located inside the I-Gate next to Eagles Nest. We currently have nine slots open with plans to add additional spots this summer. E-mail Chief Walsh for terms and conditions at: michael.p.walsh6.mil@mail.mil or call 508-968-4380.

MASSACHUSETTS TUITION AND FEES WAIVER

Eligibility for the Massachusetts Tuition and Fees Waiver Certificate for state schools is determined by your status as a member of the 102nd Intelligence Wing. Members are eligible for the benefit the day they enlist or are appointed with the Massachusetts Air National Guard. The benefit may be used at any point during your membership with the 102nd IW. Contact the Base Training Office for more information at 508-968-4189

HONOR GUARD OPENINGS

The 102 IW Honor Guard is seeking motivated airman of any rank to fill volunteer rolls in the Base Honor Guard. This is a rewarding opportunity that will allow you to show your dedication the Air Force and your strong military bearing. Honor Guard members are required to participate in a minimum of four details per year. These details include military funeral honors as well as wing and community colors events. While the Honor Guard would be glad to have you participate anytime of the month, if you can only participate on drill weekends that is acceptable as we are currently working on having at least 2 members from each squadron train to do retirements and special occasion events. Please stop by or call 968-4431 and see an Honor Guard member and inquire about this rewarding all volunteer force opportunity.

102nd INTELLIGENCE WING FAMILY DAY SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2017

WING CARE PROVIDER DIRECTORY



The Annual Family Day event is scheduled for Sunday, October 15, 2017, with the military ceremony beginning at 1000.

As always, we will have food, amusements and fun for our families and friends.

Please see your First Sergeant for visitor passes.

- Great Food!!!
- Face Painting!!!
- Photo Booth!!!
- Pumpkin Crafts!!!
- Rides!!!
- Games!!!
- Costume Parade!!!

Bring your Family and Friends!!!
Fun!!! Fun!!! Fun!!!

This listing was compiled to assist you in caring for your Wingman. Please use this page for your information and as guidance for referral.

DIRECTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

The Psychological Health Program offers free of charge, confidential psychological assessments and brief solution focused coaching, consultations, referrals and case management. You can also find Zoe here, the wing therapy and morale dog. Contact Ms. Jill Garvin, jill.a.garvin.civ@mail.mil (P) 508.968.4827 (C) 508.237.6652

SUICIDE PREVENTION

The Director of Psychological Health can be the first contact for individuals in suicidal crisis or those having thoughts of suicide. She can advise supervisors and peers regarding support for distressed coworkers, and is Point of Contact for Suicide Prevention Training and Education. Contact Ms. Jill Garvin, jill.a.garvin.civ@mail.mil (P) 508.968.4827 (C) 508.237.6652

AIRMAN AND FAMILY READINESS

The Otis Airman and Family Readiness Office offers a wide variety of services and programs that contribute to the mission readiness, resiliency, and well-being of the Air Force community by taking care of people. A&FR programs are available free of charge to military personnel, DoD civilians, retired military and family members. Contact Ms. Erin Creighton, erin.k.creighton.civ@mail.mil (P) 508.968.4855 (C) 774.313.8534

CHAPEL OFFICE

The mission of the Chapel Team is to provide a holistic ministry of presence, care and hope to members of the Wing in a flexible, responsive, and competent way. Private conversations of those seeking the counsel of Chaplain Corps personnel as matters of faith or acts of conscience are strictly privileged communication. Contact the Chapel Office (P) 508.968.4508

VETERAN'S CENTERS

We are the people in the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs who welcome home the war veterans with honor by providing quality readjustment services in a caring manner. We assist veterans and their family members toward a successful postwar adjustment. 1.800.905.4675 (local - Hyannis 508.778.0124)

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR (SARC)

Providing private, confidential care for assault victims and assistance with reporting both unrestricted and restricted. Contact Captain Molly K. Alesch molly.k.alesch.mil@mail.mil (O) 339.202.3118 (C) 774.286.1164 SARC Hotline: 508-889-6644

MEDICAL GROUP

A resource for both medical and psychological conditions affecting the wellness of airmen: Provider consultation can be arranged for discussion of these and other conditions by contacting the reception desk or via your Unit Health Monitor.

Contact the Medical Group (P) 508.968.4091