



STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD • AIR NATIONAL GUARD

BIENNIAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1975 — JUNE 30, 1977



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
VETERANS SERVICE BUILDING
STATE CAPITOL
SAINT PAUL, 55101

1 July 1977

Honorable Rudy Perpich
Governor of Minnesota
Room 130 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Perpich:

The biennial report for the period July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1977 is submitted herewith.

This report contains information on activities and accomplishments of this department reflecting the high degree of readiness maintained by the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard.

The dedicated efforts of Minnesotans in the Guard have contributed to the welfare of our communities and State, as well as the Nation.

The cooperation of your office, other state agencies and the Minnesota Legislature, has contributed to the successful accomplishment of the responsibilities of this department.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James G. Sieben".

JAMES G. SIEBEN
Major General, Minn ARNG
The Adjutant General



Governor Rudy Perpich
Commander in Chief

On December 29, 1976, Governor Rudy Perpich took his oath of office, becoming the 34th Commander in Chief of the Minnesota National Guard. Major General James G. Sieben, Minnesota Adjutant General, is Chief of Staff to the governor on military matters and is responsible for the Minnesota National Guard fulfilling its State and Federal missions.



Major General James G. Sieben
Minnesota Adjutant General

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INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Army and Air National Guard are the organized militia of the State of Minnesota, under the command of the Governor. At the same time, our National Guard men and women are members of a reserve component of the active Army and Air Force, and in that capacity may be called into active Federal service by the President of the United States.

The State mission of the Minnesota National Guard is to provide units that are organized, equipped and trained to function efficiently at existing strength, in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public

safety under orders of the Governor.

The Federal mission of the Minnesota National Guard is to provide units of trained, qualified and equipped personnel for mobilization in time of war or national emergency to augment the active Army and Air Force.

If the Minnesota National Guard were mobilized for Federal service, it would be replaced by a newly-organized local militia, called the State Guard. The State Guard, under control of the Governor, would assume the State emergency duties formerly held by the National Guard.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Department of Military Affairs consists of the military forces of the State of Minnesota, the Office of the Adjutant General, civilians employed for administration and maintenance, and the State-owned military installations.

The Adjutant General, as military Chief of Staff to the Governor, heads the Department of Military Affairs and is responsible for the Guard fulfilling its State and Federal missions. The Adjutant General accepts federal monies on behalf of the State of Minnesota for military forces and executes related agreements and contracts. He is the Minnesota National Guard's contracting officer for Guard construction, improvement and maintenance programs.

The Office of the Adjutant General is located in the State Capitol complex, in the Veterans Service Building, with major administrative and support sections located both in St. Paul and at Camp Ripley.



Brigadier General William H. Cheeseman, Deputy Adjutant General

LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR THE GUARD

State Constitution	Federal Constitution	State Statutes	Federal Statutes
Article I, Section 14	Article X, Section 8	Chapter 190— Military Forces	Title 10 — Army and Air
Article V, Section 4	Article II, Section 2	Chapter 191 — Unorganized Militia	Title 32 — National Guard
Article XII, Section 1	Amendment II & V	Chapter 192 — National Guard	Title 37 — Pay & Allowances

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE SECTIONS

Major administrative, logistic and support sections comprise the Headquarters for the Minnesota National Guard. These sections, under direct control of the Deputy Adjutant General, supervise and support the construction, maintenance, administration, budgeting, recruiting, training and operational readiness of the Minnesota National Guard.

Sections are located in St. Paul and at Camp Ripley in consonance with their duties. St. Paul sections are primarily administrative and operational; Camp Ripley sections are primarily logistical and fiscal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S STAFF CONTROL AND COORDINATION



Col. Clinton G. Johnson
Adjutant General's
Special Assistant

Tasks that require the attention of several sections or outside agencies are coordinated by the Adjutant General's Special Assistant. In addition, he supervises special studies and projects assigned by the Adjutant General.

Department of Military Affairs policies and procedures are developed, researched, implemented and reviewed by The Adjutant General's Command Administrative Assistant. He is the Adjutant General's primary advisor on administrative matters.



Lt. Col. David S. Michaud
Command Administrative
Assistant

COMPTROLLER SECTION

The Comptroller Section budgets, distributes and audits all State of Minnesota funds appropriated for the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard. The section also prepares and manages federal reimbursements for certain state expenditures.

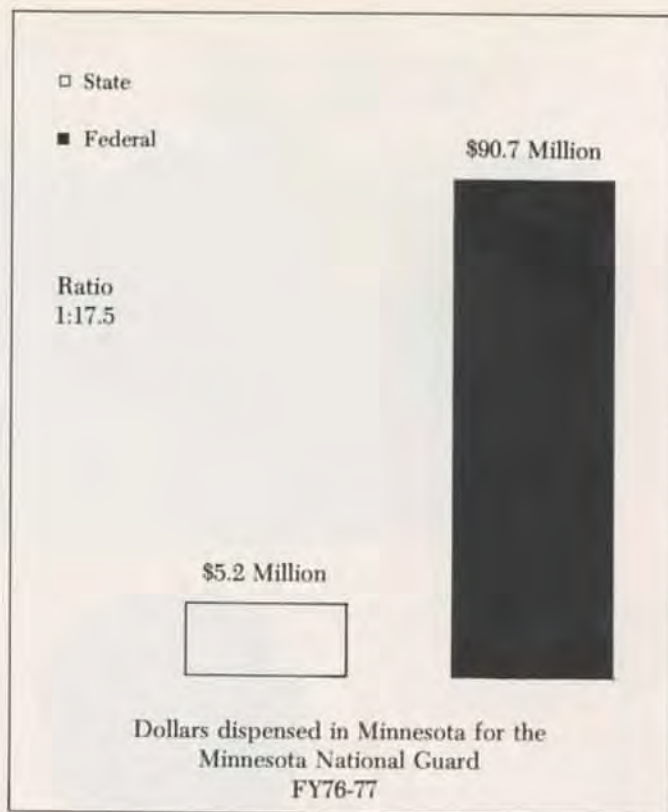
For the biennium ending 30 June 1977, the Minnesota legislature appropriated \$5,192,536 to the Department of Military Affairs. Salaries and wages for employees accounted for \$3,092,327 and the balance was spent for supplies and expenses necessary to operate 67 state-owned and controlled armories and three air bases.

The section conducts annual audits of unit and armory fund records, supplemented by spot checks, to insure that all records and expenditures are in accord with regulations.

When a Guard unit is activated for State service, the Comptroller Section prepares requisitions for incidental expenses, such as food and fuel, and prepares pay vouchers for the activated Guard members.



CW4 Thomas J. Ryan
Comptroller

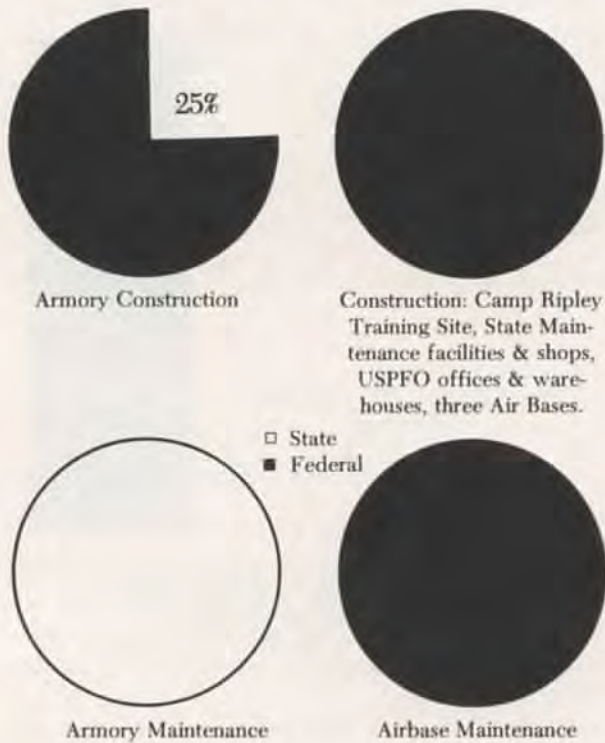


The Comptroller Section handles personnel actions and pay for 183 National Guard State employees. 152 of these employees are custodians at armories, airbases and Camp Ripley. (Included in this total are 58 employees at three air bases and Camp Ripley whose salaries are reimbursed by the federal government at 75% and in some instances, 100%) The remaining State employees are administrative and office personnel.

FEDERAL DOLLARS DISPENSED IN MINNESOTA FOR NATIONAL GUARD SALARIES, WAGES AND LOCALLY PROCURED SERVICES, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Medical Services in Civilian Facilities	\$ 125,431
Air Guard Medical Equipment and Supply Purchases	24,828
Contracted Support for Camp Ripley Training Periods	2,161,409
Army and Air Guard Construction	9,652,731
Service Contracts to Support Logistics Facilities	433,511
Special Airbase Maintenance and Supply Equipment	108,571
Airbase Operations Costs	4,413,873
Procurement of Fuel, Lubricants, Repair Parts, Clothing and Miscellaneous Equipment	6,341,036
Rental and Maintenance for Computer Equipment	93,263
Civilian and Military Payroll	<u>67,256,035</u>
TOTAL:	\$90,610,688

Construction and Maintenance Fiscal Responsibilities



STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING

Just as the duties of the National Guard are split between the State and Federal Governments, so are the costs — but not evenly. The Federal Government pays the wages and salaries for Guard members during drill weekends, while attending annual training and while on active duty for training. The Federal Government pays 75% of the cost of armory construction, and 100% for construction at Air Guard bases and Camp Ripley. All equipment for the Army and Air Guard — helicopters, planes, tanks, trucks, weapons, clothing, even food and fuel — is provided by the Federal Government. In addition, over \$2 million in Federal funds was spent in Minnesota during this biennium to purchase supplies and services for the Army Guard.

The State and communities that have Guard armories share equally the 25% of construction costs not paid by the Federal government. The State pays 100% of armory maintenance costs, while the Federal government pays 80% of Air Guard base maintenance costs, although both types of facilities are owned by Minnesota. The State pays Guard salaries only when Guard members are activated by the governor for State emergency duty.

Although this may seem a poor bargain for the Federal Government, the nation saves a great deal annually, since five to six Guard personnel can be sustained for what it costs to sustain one member of the regular services. Nationally, Guard appropriations comprised less than two percent of the Federal defense budget and, locally, about one-tenth of one percent of Minnesota's FY 76-77 General Fund Appropriations.

FUNDS BY COMMUNITY

The following Federal funds were paid to Army and Air National Guard members and civilian employees during this biennium:

Community	Biennium total
Aitkin	\$ 180,185.90
Albert Lea	359,845.42
Alexandria	359,255.83
Anoka	730,949.96
Appleton	238,124.18
Austin	503,482.57
Bemidji	242,417.28
Benson	180,680.95
Brainerd	672,021.34
Camp Ripley (Little Falls)	8,808,422.42
Chisholm	275,297.53
Cloquet	249,277.72
Crookston	204,127.96
Dawson	167,130.67
Detroit Lakes	511,241.25
Duluth	13,917,830.34
Eveleth	189,987.30
Fairmont	308,217.14
Faribault	170,503.68
Fergus Falls	206,315.84
Grand Rapids	195,628.63
Hastings	305,178.36
Hibbing	220,663.59
Hutchinson	359,186.74
Jackson	226,485.25
Litchfield	369,370.99
Long Prairie	196,357.43
Luverne	220,655.93
Madison	177,535.64
Mankato	622,934.70
Marshall	165,954.08
Milaca	148,247.23
Montevideo	588,074.02
Moorhead	604,964.99
Morris	203,444.06
New Brighton	719,409.00
New Ulm	616,357.80
Northfield	302,550.27
Olivia	221,078.97
Ortonville	192,864.05
Owatonna	189,243.58
Park Rapids	205,662.82
Pine City	151,205.48
Pipestone	239,523.08
Princeton	299,100.28
Red Wing	356,154.74
Redwood Falls	172,208.61
Rochester	802,357.49
St. Cloud	918,389.69
St. James	317,673.03
St. Peter	245,010.03
Sauk Centre	368,715.36
Stillwater	682,653.40
Thief River Falls	212,480.32
Tracy	324,044.67
Twin Cities	24,208,378.10
Virginia	283,983.04
Wadena	226,685.09
White Bear Lake	434,183.37
Willmar	409,189.52
Windom	243,083.75
Winona	368,500.09
Worthington	322,518.15
Zumbrota	203,790.30
TOTAL	\$67,316,991.00



Minnesota Army Guard members practice 'ski-jorring' behind an armored personnel carrier at Camp Ripley

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING SECTION (ARMY)

The Operations and Training Section budgets and manages all phases of individual and unit training for the Minnesota Army National Guard. The section supervises training at unit armories and training sites, arranges individual training through active Army schools and correspondence courses and supervises annual training at Camp Ripley.

Approximately 850 Minnesota Army Guard members attended active Army service schools during the biennium, with the Federal Government absorbing all costs, estimated to be \$1.25 million. Through these schools enlisted personnel gained their necessary skills, while officers gained the professional knowledge required for leadership and administration. Correspondence courses, which are another major means for specialized military training, had an enrollment of 1,150 Minnesota Army Guard officers and enlisted personnel during this biennium.



Col. Harry L. Moore
Operations and
Training Officer



Minnesota Army Guard members train under the midnight sun of Alaska

Field training for Army Guard personnel was meaningful, challenging, and realistic during the biennium. Troops from the Minnesota Army Guard generally attended two-week annual training at Camp Ripley, although some units requiring specialized skill training and specialized training facilities, trained at active Army posts.

Winter training at Camp Ripley, which is perhaps the foremost winter training site in the continental U.S., was expanded during this biennium. Due to the construction of winter housing and better training facilities, a greater number of troops trained there. During FY 76-77, nearly 6,000 troops from eight states conducted ten two-week winter encampments at Camp Ripley. In addition, the camp's winter training capacity was scheduled to be nearly doubled for the winter of 1977-78.



A Minnesota Army Guard medic practices emergency room procedures at a Duluth hospital

Two hundred and twenty Minnesota Army Guard troops attended two-week winter warfare courses at Fort Greely, Alaska, the home of the U.S. Army's Northern Warfare Training Center. The Minnesota troops, besides studying skiing, survival and tactics, gained valuable experience in techniques for coping with severe sub-zero cold. A total of 4,535 Minnesota Army Guard members have graduated from the Alaska school since the first Minnesota contingent trained there in 1964.

The Winter Operations Instructor's School, conducted at Camp Ripley in January of each year, produced 312 trained instructors during this biennium. In turn, these instructors assisted their own units during winter training periods, passing on their skills and experiences to their home units.

Twice during this biennium, during each winter training cycle, Minnesota Guard troops participated in an exchange with troops of the Norwegian Home Guard. While 75 American National

Guardsmen from the Midwest attended two weeks training at Camp Torpo, Norway, 75 Norwegian Home Guardsmen trained in Minnesota at Camp Ripley. On both sides of the Atlantic, the Guardsmen became acquainted with each other's tactics, equipment, and methods of operating in cold weather. First conducted in 1974, the annual exchange has been an excellent means for expanding our two countries' proficiency in winter operations, while also enhancing mutual understanding between Nato allies.

Camp Ripley and the Twin City Army Ammunition Plant area in New Brighton are Minnesota's National Guard Bureau-approved Weekend Training Sites, (WETS), where local Guard units conduct small unit tactical training. Fifty-eight unofficial WETS sites were locally arranged by Army Guard unit commanders. Many of these unofficial sites were on privately owned land, while others were within State-owned forests and game management areas of the Department of Natural Resources. These WETS sites complement Camp Ripley's training areas and enable local unit commanders to conduct limited field training during weekend drills.

Another major responsibility of the Operations and Training Section is the reorganization of Minnesota Army Guard units, a process that consolidates or shifts units, according to the needs of the Guard. During this biennium, a major reorganization of the 47th Infantry Division took place: In April, 1977, the Duluth-based 2nd Battalion, 125th Field Artillery, with units in Duluth, Cloquet, and Pine City, was disbanded. Three units of Minneapolis' 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery were then transferred to those towns. The disbanded Artillery units had been equipped



Guard Infantrymen practice tactical movement

with the Honest John Rocket, an obsolete weapon recently retired from both active Army and National Guard inventories.

When the Pine City, Cloquet, and Duluth units were reorganized, they were issued 105 millimeter Howitzers, a new weapon for these Guardsmen, requiring extensive retraining. Those Minneapolis-based Guardsmen who had belonged to the three units shifted to the Duluth area were assigned to two newly-created Minneapolis units: Battery E, 151st Field Artillery, which provides radar and audio-detection to field artillery; and, the 47th Division Material Management Center, which monitors and controls supplies for the 47th Infantry Division. With the transition, the Minneapolis Guard members also were required to complete extensive re-training.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The Minnesota Army National Guard Personnel and Administrative Section maintains Army Guard personnel records and a reference library of Army, Air Force and National Guard regulations, directives and circulars. The section is responsible for Army Guard promotions, separations and Skill Qualification Testing of Army Guard enlisted personnel. In addition, the section microfilms and stores all Army Guard permanent and historical records, and sends and receives all Minnesota National Guard teletype messages. This section processed an estimated 3.1 million personnel transactions during this biennium.



Lt. Col. Richard L. Hayes
Personnel and Administration
Officer

National Guard officer promotions which are managed and monitored by this section, are governed by the same criteria as the active services: time-in-grade; written efficiency reports; military education; and, individual health. Promotions are competitive, not automatic, and are based upon the availability of position vacancies. During this biennium, 40 Army Guard lieutenants of 52 considered were promoted to captain; 30 captains of 52 considered were promoted to major; 13 majors of 18 considered were promoted to lieutenant colonel; 18 lieutenant colonels of 36 considered were

promoted to colonel; one colonel was promoted to brigadier general; and, two brigadier generals were promoted to major general. In the Minnesota Air Guard, 29 officers were promoted to captain; 22 officers were promoted to lieutenant colonel; five officers were promoted to colonel; and, one officer was promoted to major general.

After completing the equivalent of twenty years service with the Army Guard, both enlisted personnel and officers are subject to a retention review, insuring that only the most capable personnel are retained. Under this program, 631 officers and enlisted personnel were considered and 630 retained during FY76. In FY77, 533 were considered and 530 retained.

Approximately 6,000 Certificates of Service — a formal verification of National Guard service that requires a thorough search of individual and unit records — were prepared and issued by section personnel during this biennium.

The Personnel and Administrative Section also supervises skill testing of Minnesota Army Guard enlisted personnel. These tests provide an objective measure of individual and cumulative unit knowledge and ability, and largely provide the basis for judging unit effectiveness and determining the promotability of enlisted personnel. During this biennium, the active Army and Army National Guard adopted a new system of skill evaluation, called Skill Qualification Testing, or SQT. This system uses written tests similar to the old system, but also includes hands-on performance tests with equipment and certification of ability with various pieces of equipment, overall, a much more comprehensive form of testing. The first SQT tests for members of the Minnesota Army National Guard were scheduled to be conducted shortly after the end of the biennium.



Minnesota Army Guard aviators overfly the farmland of central Minnesota

ARMY GUARD AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY

The Army Guard Aviation Support Facility, located at St. Paul's Downtown Airport, manages the Minnesota Army National Guard's aviation program to include aircraft maintenance, flight operations, aviation standardization, tactical training, aviation safety and administrative flights. Stationed at the facility is the Minnesota Army Guard's 47th Aviation Battalion.

The facility is located on the Mississippi River flood plane, which has caused damage to the hangar and equipment four times in the past thirty years when the river overflowed its banks. Because of potential future floods, the federal government has been hesitant about financing a new facility, although the present buildings and permanent equipment are considered obsolete. During this biennium, Minnesota Guard officials began exploring possible future sites for a new facility at another Twin Cities airport.

As of 30 June 1977, the Minnesota Army National Guard listed the following aircraft at the St. Paul Downtown Airport:

	On Hand	Authorized
U-8D (Fixed Wing, Twin Engine)	2	2
OH-58A (Observation Helicopter)	24	24
UH-1H (Transportation Helicopter)	10	10

The Guard flying unit stationed at the airport, the 47th Aviation Battalion, flew more than 8,000 missions during the biennium, accumulating more than 10,000 hours of flight time. The unit also established a new national flight safety record for reserve component units — twelve years and over 60,000 hours flight time without an accident.

Minnesota's 47th Aviation Battalion provides support for winter and summer training at Camp Ripley, support for training at Weekend Training Sites and support for State and local



Lt. Col. Harley B. Davis
State Aviation Officer

agencies. During this biennium's state emergencies — particularly forest fires — the unit's helicopters flew missions in support of Guard emergency assistance efforts. The helicopters have also proved to be well suited to searches for lost persons. The unit's ability to react rapidly to emergencies and transport equipment or personnel over long distances and into relatively inaccessible areas continues to be of great value.

Because of the complexity of maintaining modern turbine-powered aircraft, as well as the intricacies of flying them, a high state of proficiency must be maintained by both aviators and ground crews. The Army Guard Aviation Operations Section conducts annual testing of all aviators in the classroom and in the aircraft. The section further insures that safe procedures are used by all personnel on the ground and in the air.

The meticulous efforts of ground crews during maintenance inspections and repairs, a less visible portion of the safety effort, contributed significantly to the accident-free record. The Aircraft Maintenance Shop, a subdivision of the Support Facility, is responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the Army Guard aircraft. Illustrative of the dimensions of the maintenance responsibility is the fact that for each hour of UH-1H flight, approximately eight hours of maintenance are required.



Maintenance is a major contributing factor to the Minnesota Army Guard's continuing accident-free flight record



Minnesota Army Guardsmen man the fireline near Nimrod during the first major forest fire of 1976

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

When natural disaster, public disorder or similar emergencies require activation of Minnesota Army or Air National Guard forces, the Military Support Civil Authorities (MSCA) Section forms the coordination point between the Adjutant General, civil authorities and National Guard emergency forces. This section is prepared to handle any state activation requirement on a round-the-clock basis.

The predominant type of state emergency during this biennium was forest fires. Twelve of the 16 emergencies requiring Guard assistance were forest fires, ranging in size and scope from a 200-acre bog fire near St. Cloud to the mammoth 26,000-acre forest fire near the Badoura Tree Nursery. During calendar year 1976, nearly 5,000 Guard emergency duty mandays were spent combating the forest fires that plagued Minnesota.



Major John H. Cox
Military Support Plans Officer



Army Guardsmen smother and spray smoldering brush during the Badoura fire, September 1976

The Badoura fire, which swept through forest, field and brushland 25 miles southeast of Park Rapids, was the largest fire fought by Guardsmen during 1976. For 11 days in September, Guard firefighters, reinforced by helicopters, bulldozers and the commonplace shovel, fought day and night to contain and finally extinguish the 26,000-acre blaze. Some of these same Guardsmen also had fought the Nimrod fire a month earlier.

On three occasions — all in the northern Arrowhead Country — Guard units from Duluth and the Iron Range provided vehicular and logistical support to firefighting efforts by the U.S. Forest Service and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

Personnel and equipment from the Minnesota Air Guard participated in fighting three forest fires. A Minnesota Air Guard transport plane airlifted U.S. Forest Service firefighting equipment from Missoula, Montana, to Brainerd during the height of the 1976 fire season. Duluth-based RF4 Phantom reconnaissance planes overflew fire perimeters, recording hot spots on heat-sensitive infrared film. More than 50 Air Guardsmen from the Duluth area joined 300 Iron Range and Duluth Army Guardsmen in fighting five fires near Hibbing on the Easter weekend of 1977.



Minnesota Air Guardsmen battle flames and smoke during the Easter Sunday 1977 forest fires on the Iron Range



Guardsmen improve a firebreak during the McGregor forest fire

Additional emergencies included a search for a lost child near Brainerd; security duty following a flash flood near Winona in 1975; and, spraying insecticide near Moorhead in 1975 when the danger of equine encephalitis followed flooding of lowland areas.

Under the Minnesota Emergency Relief Act, (Minnesota State Statute (9.061) the MSCA Section assists the Adjutant General in investigating and verifying disaster relief claims for damage to community and county facilities beyond their financial capability. At the end of the biennium, one such relief claim was being processed by the MSCA Section.

The section continually reviews and revises the Adjutant General's contingency plans for State and National emergencies, insuring that plans are both sound and up to date.

Armory security, another responsibility of the MSCA Section, was enhanced during this biennium through the implementation of a new physical security regulation. In addition, section personnel inspected the physical security systems at armories and Army Guard facilities across the state.



Guardsmen spray insecticide near Moorhead following an outbreak of encephalitis in 1975



A smoldering peat bog in St. Cloud required Guard assistance in 1976



An exhausted Army Guardsman surveys the damage left behind when fire swept through 26,000 acres of woods, brush and bog near the Badoura Tree Nursery



A Guardsman searches woods near Brainerd for a lost child

RECRUITING AND RETENTION (ARMY)

The All-Volunteer National Guard continued to provide high-quality recruits during this biennium, but not in sufficient strength to maintain full manpower levels for the Minnesota Army National Guard.

The gradual decline in strength of the Minnesota Guard, from nearly full-strength to the end-of-biennium low of 89% can be attributed to many causes. Perhaps the foremost cause was declining numbers of military age citizens, a result of the tapering-off of the postwar baby boom. This limited number of potential recruits was the primary recruiting target of all services, both active and reserve components, all of which are now operating under an exclusively all-volunteer system. To give some idea of the magnitude of multi-service recruiting in Minnesota, the total number of reserve component positions in Minnesota number approximately 18,000 — not to mention the thousands of active service recruits obtained annually here.

The Minnesota Army Guard has placed top priority on recruiting, because the level of our Guard manpower determines the amount of federal dollars the Guard receives for training, construction and equipment, as well as the number of full-time technicians authorized. Units unable to maintain their strength could possibly be eliminated by the federal government; and, primarily, the readiness of our units for state and national emergencies cannot be maintained without high strength.

During this biennium, the Minnesota Army Guard enlisted 5,661 members, 2,354 of whom were new recruits with no prior military service. The retention level, which was approximately 50% at the beginning of the biennium, rose to nearly 60%, a figure that was higher than the national average.

Several new programs were initiated to increase membership in the Minnesota Army Guard during this biennium. In addition



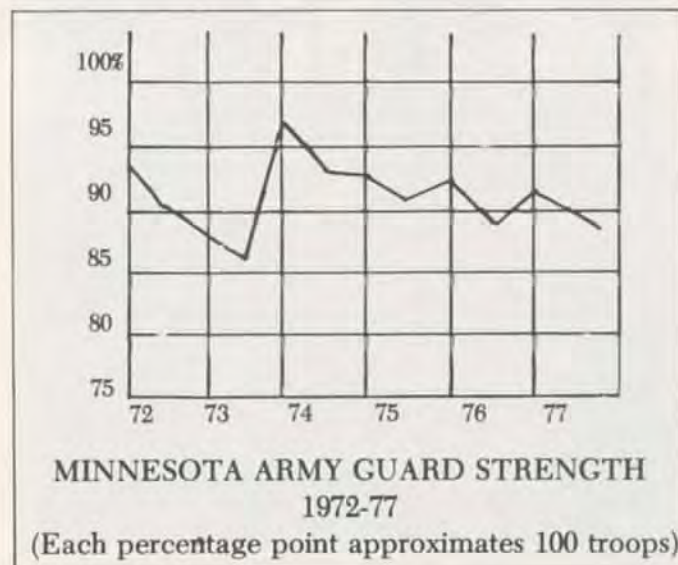
Lt. Col. Allan L. Osborne
Recruiting and Retention
Officer



A Minneapolis father watches as his son is sworn into the Minnesota Army Guard

to the major recruiting drive held in March of each year, a second drive was created for August; a program was begun by which new enlistees could be promoted as a reward for recruiting friends; the Basic Training Orientation Course (see P. 15) was created in 1977 to improve the preparation of Minnesota Army Guard recruits for the rigors of basic training; in coordination with the University of Minnesota Army ROTC Department, a program was started to train more enlisted personnel as second lieutenants; the amount of money spent on classified newspaper advertisements was increased dramatically; and, a new state decoration was authorized for persons who recruited more than ten recruits.

To raise the number of re-enlistments, a re-enlistment center was opened at Camp Ripley, where Guard members due for discharge had their benefits reviewed during annual training periods. This center accounted for the significant increase in Minnesota Army Guard retention.



Nearly 400 different skills are available through membership in the Minnesota Army Guard. Many are compatible to civilian professions.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

The Equal Employment Opportunity Section of the Adjutant General's Office administers several programs for the equal employment of fulltime Guard technicians and part-time Guard members. Minnesota's Guard was the first in the nation to formally declare an equal opportunity policy, based upon Governor Luther K. Youngdahl's 1948 Executive Order which committed the Guard to "equality of opportunity and treatment of all."

The EEO Section is staffed by two full-time personnel who have been trained in the equal opportunity field. One of the important programs supervised and monitored by the section is the Equal Opportunity and Treatment Education Program, which provides materials for unit-level classes on racial discrimination, racial relations in the total context of human relations and effective personnel administration.

The long range goal of the Minnesota National Guard is to achieve a technician workforce and part-time Guard membership that is racially and sexually representative of the state population, while also meeting statutory requirements.

During this biennium, there have been significant changes in the composition of the Minnesota National Guard. As recently as 1970, women were almost totally unrepresented in the Guard; by 1975, the Minnesota Army Guard's female strength had climbed to 199. Since 1975, the number of women in the Army Guard has increased 88%, for an end-of biennium total of 374. Women in the Minnesota Air Guard have also increased greatly in this biennium, by 28%, for an end total of 114. As of July, 1977, approximately 5% of Army and Air Guard members were women. During this biennium, the number of minority members also increased by 29%, for a total of 142 minority Guard members.



Maj. Thomas Jackson
Technician EEO Officer



The woman's role in the Minnesota Army Guard is changing

TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Minnesota National Guard is supported throughout the week by full-time employees called technicians. As members of the National Guard themselves, these technicians perform duties ranging from recruiting to supply and administration, helping to maintain unit continuity between monthly training assemblies.

National Guard technicians are federal employees of the Department of the Army and Air Force with employment and administration authority delegated to the State Adjutant General. The technician program is subject to normal review and supervision by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.



Col. George M. Fuller
Technician Personnel Officer

The Technician Personnel Office is responsible for the administration, management and direction of the Minnesota National Guard Technician Program to include personnel services and personnel management. Amounts expended for technician salaries during the biennium were:

Army National Guard — Statewide	\$17,488,178.99
Duluth Air National Guard Base	7,702,548.92
Mpls.-St. Paul Air National Guard Base	8,786,161.00
TOTAL (100% Federal Funds)	\$33,976,888.91

At the close of the biennium there were 593 technicians supporting the Army Guard and 478 supporting the Air Guard for a total of 1071.

Minnesota Army National Guard technicians are represented by the Association of Civilian Technicians, a small independent union. Air National Guard technicians are represented by the American Federation of Government Employees, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

MINNESOTANS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD (AS OF 30 JUNE 1977)

Part time	{ Army Guard } { Air Guard }	8628	}	10,637
		2009		
Full time	{ Federally Paid } { State Paid }	1071	}	1,254*
		183		

*Most full-time Federally-paid technicians also are members of part-time Guard units.

SCHOOLS SECTION

The Schools Section is responsible for the operation of the Minnesota Military Academy, a federally-accredited Officer Candidate School created in 1956, as well as conducting Non-commissioned Officer courses for Minnesota Army Guard Sergeants, designed to instruct them in military leadership and management skills.

Candidates for officer training are selected from units throughout the state on the basis of rigid physical and mental examinations conducted by screening boards established by the National Guard. As of July 1, 1977, the academy has processed 21 classes for a total of 904 graduates. Approximately 400 are still active members of the Minnesota Army



Col. Patrick B. Kidder
Commandant, Schools Section
National Guard.

The program of instruction is prepared by the U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and expanded by the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C. The program consists of 282 hours of instruction with emphasis being placed on training management, weapons, map reading, drill and ceremony, tactics, physical training and leadership. Training is conducted in three phases: Phase I consists of four weekend training assemblies at the Minnesota Department of Transportation Training Center in Arden Hills; Phase II consists of 16 days of summer training at Camp Ripley. A new class starts in March of each year and graduates April of the following year.

Three classes were in progress or completed training during the biennium: *Class XX (1975-76)* graduated 29 Minnesota Army National Guard cadets and three Army Reserve cadets on April 10, 1976, at the MN/DOT Training Center, Arden Hills.

Class XXI (1976-77) graduated 48 Minnesota Army National Guard cadets and four Army Reserve cadets on April 17, 1977, at the Capitol Hill armory, 600 Cedar Street, St. Paul.

Class XXII (1977-78) commenced training in March 1977 and completed Phase I and Phase II prior to the end of the biennium. As of July 1, 1977, the class consisted of 42 Minnesota Army National Guard cadets and five Army Reserve cadets and is scheduled to graduate in April 1978.

In September 1976, noncommissioned officer training was added to the curriculum of the academy through the creation of the Noncommissioned Officer School. The school's purpose is to develop the leadership ability and professional quality of the

STATE GRADUATE HONORS

Awards are presented to the top three graduates of each Officer's Candidate and Non-Commissioned Officer's class. The graduate who attains the highest combined score for leadership and academics is designated the Distinguished Honor Graduate. The graduate who maintains the highest over-all academic average is presented the academic award. The leadership award is presented to the graduate whose leadership abilities are rated highest by peers and cadre.

OFFICER'S CANDIDATE CLASS XX (1975-76)



Jerome J. LaValle
Centerville
Distinguished Graduate



George W. Stueber
Coon Rapids
Academic Award



Timothy K. Prill
St. Paul
Leadership Award

OFFICER'S CANDIDATE CLASS XXI (1976-77)



Linda J. Bakkethun
Cannon Falls
Distinguished Graduate



Linda J. Bakkethun
Cannon Falls
Academic Award



Wayne M. Hayes
Coon Rapids
Leadership Award

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S CLASS I (1977)



Eugene E. Stolt
New Ulm
Distinguished Graduate



Clarence K. Nyland Jr.
White Bear Lake
Academic Award



William M. Hamman
Hastings
Leadership Award

Army Guard Noncommissioned Officers Corps. As with the officer school, students selected for noncommissioned officer training must meet rigid physical and mental standards. Class I completed training in the spring of 1977 and graduated 53 students on April 17, 1977. Class II is scheduled to begin training in spring of 1978.

The program of instruction is developed by the academy and approved by National Guard Bureau and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. It consists of 125 hours of instruction with emphasis on leadership, conduct of military instruction, drill, physical fitness, land navigation and personnel management.

Noncommissioned officer training also is conducted in three phases: Phase I consists of one weekend training assembly; Phase II consists of 15 days' full-time training at Camp Ripley; and Phase III is the final weekend training assembly.



Minnesota Military Academy cadets evacuate a simulated casualty during OCS field training at Camp Ripley

BASIC TRAINING ORIENTATION COURSE

For the first half of this biennium, a significant recruiting and retention problem was the dropout rate from Basic Training. Because Army components are now totally voluntary, recruits who choose to quit during Basic Training may do so. When a recruit quits, the dollars invested in recruiting, processing and transporting him are lost and he may not return to the Minnesota Guard — he's discharged. In May, 1977, Minnesota Army Guard recruits began attending a new Guard course designed to acclimate them to the rigors of active duty basic training. The Basic Training Orientation Course, administered by the state's Operations and Training Section, brought young recruits from across the state to Camp Ripley, where they studied fundamental military subjects and experienced the discipline and regimentation of military training life. The weekend-long course, the first such co-ed course in the nation, significantly increased the number of Minnesota Guard members successfully completing active Army basic training. The course was scheduled to be conducted quarterly in the future.



Minnesota Army Guard recruits become acquainted with the M-16 Rifle during the Basic Training Orientation Course at Camp Ripley

SELECTIVE SERVICE SECTION

Selective Service ceased full-time operation at state level at the end of 1976. The only Selective Service Office which now exists in Minnesota is that maintained by the Selective Service Section of the Minnesota National Guard, staffed by both part-time Army Guard and Army Reserve members.



Col. Robert G. Rupp
Selective Service Officer

Their mission was somewhat diminished when the 18 year-old male registration requirement was stopped in 1975. Section personnel then helped develop and prepare Minnesota's Annual Registration Plan which had been scheduled for March 1976. Although preparations were made, the plan did not take effect because a presidential proclamation was not issued.

Plans were also developed for reorganization of Minnesota's Selective Service Headquarters and for statewide registration of males in several year groups. Both plans can be put into immediate effect anytime a national emergency is declared.

Currently, National Guard members of Selective Service are all ear-marked for duty at Minnesota State Headquarters in case of a national emergency, with the Chief of Section designated as Deputy State Director of Selective Service. Members of the Reserve Unit are on-call to supervise reorganization of Minnesota's ten Selective Service area offices which coordinate activities of local draft boards.



Guard members host a Christmas party at a senior citizens home



A Guard aviator teaches a high school science class flight theory



Minneapolis-based Guard members sponsor an annual Christmas party at St. Paul Childrens Hospital



An Army Guard grader constructs a new parking lot at the Gibbs Farm Museum



High Scho

NATIONAL GUARD CO

The Guard's Community Service Program, supervised by the Military Support to Civil Authorities Section, provided Guard support for over 600 formal requests from Minnesota civic organizations, government agencies and communities during FY 76 and 77. Minnesota Army and Air Guard units built several bridges; constructed and improved public snowmobile trails; provided free physicals for underprivileged school children; supported Civil Defense and rescue exercises; taught free map reading and survival classes to civilians; transported senior citizens; improved parks and playgrounds; hauled refuse for town and neighborhood clean-ups; presented band concerts at fairs and picnics; trucked glass and paper for recycling projects; provided medics and vehicles to support bike-a-thons and walk-a-thons; set up tents for church socials and countyfairs; built bicycle and walking paths; displayed helicopters and taught classes for high school aviation courses; provided color guards and marching units for local parades; and set up water trailers and tents for scouting groups.

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Junior civilian marksmen study firearms safety with Guard assistance



High School seniors learn winter skills and survival during a visit to Camp Ripley



The Minnesota Army Guard's 47th Division Band plays a concert in the Capitol rotunda. Year-round, the band plays for celebrations, parades and concerts across Minnesota.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Requests for Guard support are forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office where they are individually considered before approval. The National Guard can provide support for activities that relate to Guard training and military skills, which insures that the time spent supporting such projects complements unit training. The Community Service Program has made possible many worthwhile projects that otherwise could not have been undertaken.

In addition to the Community Service Program, many units sponsored Boy Scout and Explorer troops, and thousands of Minnesota youths graduated from Guard-sponsored Firearms Safety Courses.

National Guard armories were made available for meetings by non-profit, non-political civilian groups, such as the Civil Air Patrol and scouting organizations.



The Minnesota Army Guard hosts an annual winter jamboree for Minnesota Boy Scouts at Camp Ripley



The Guard assists dozens of community cleanups annually



A Minnesota Guard volunteer works on a Civil War cannon restored by the Minnesota Guard for the Nation's Bicentennial



Camp Ripley's main gate, entryway to the state-owned 53,000-acre training site

CAMP RIPLEY TRAINING SITE

Camp Ripley, 53,000 acres in size, is the primary training site for the 89 units of the Minnesota Army National Guard and increasingly, a major training site for National Guard and Army Reserve troops from throughout the Midwest. The camp has accommodations to house over 11,000 troops during each summer training period and, due to construction initiated during this biennium, will soon be able to house approximately 2,500 troops during each winter training period. Camp Ripley is widely regarded as one of the top winter training sites in the entire continental United States.



Col. John W. Hohncke
Camp Ripley Commander

Camp Ripley is located in Morrison County, seven miles north of Little Falls and encompasses the site of Old Fort Ripley, a frontier outpost occupied from 1848 to 1877. Owned entirely by the State of Minnesota, Camp Ripley facilities are largely Federally-constructed and operations there are primarily Federally-funded.

The camp contains firing ranges to accommodate all weapons used by an Infantry division, as well as 50,500 acres of varied terrain suitable for military training.



Guard Infantry troops assault an objective at Camp Ripley



Minnesota Guard tanks take to the field in a tactical training area

Full-time, year-round personnel of the Training Site Section at Camp Ripley provide operational and maintenance support for training activities at the post. This section is manned by 93 persons, 89 of whom are Federally-paid, with the remainder paid by the State of Minnesota. During annual training periods, this section is augmented with additional manpower, as required, which is funded by the U.S. Government.

Camp Ripley is used year-round for National Guard and reserve training, which during this biennium included troops from 12 states, with some units coming from as far distant as California and New Mexico. Indicative of the value of Camp Ripley as a training site are the following Camp Ripley training statistics for the biennium:

Type Training	Time Periods	No. of Troops	Training Mandays
Summer Annual Training	Sixteen 2-week Periods	41,070	616,050
Winter Annual Training	Ten 2-week Periods	5,574	83,610
Weekend Training	94 weekends	58,590	110,554
Ski Instructor School	Two 1-week Periods	312	2,184
TOTAL:		105,546	812,398

In addition to its strictly military usage, Camp Ripley facilities are used by civic groups, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and sport clubs. In support of the State of Minnesota's economy-in-government programs, Camp Ripley has been made available to other state agencies for meetings and training courses.



Camp Ripley Arsenal, home of the United States Property and Fiscal Office for Minnesota

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE FOR MINNESOTA

The United States Property and Fiscal Office for Minnesota (USPFO), located at Camp Ripley, is the funnel through which all federal money and equipment issued to the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard must pass. This office maintains all necessary records concerning receipt, disbursement and accounting of all federal resources loaned to or used by the Minnesota Guard.

During the past biennium, the amount of federal equipment possessed by the Minnesota Army and Air Guard increased by a dollar amount of \$44 million, a reflection not so much of increasing amounts of equipment, but, rather, replacement of obsolete equipment by increasingly sophisticated equipment. At the end of the biennium, the Minnesota Guard's federally-provided equipment was valued at over \$174 million. Although this equipment — vehicles, aircraft, communications equipment, etc. — is federally-owned, it is available to the State of Minnesota for use during Guard-supported state emergencies.

The USPFO processes all local purchasing agreements and contracts that involve federal money for the Minnesota Army and Air Guard. This includes purchases of authorized supplies, rations, equipment and services not available through normal supply channels which must be purchased from the Minnesota economy. Federal funds dispensed locally during the period 1 July 1975 — 30 June 1977 amounted to more than \$8 million.

This office is also responsible for time, leave and payroll procedures of Minnesota Army and Air National Guard full-time



Col. Duane W. Kunde
U.S. Property and Fiscal
Officer

technicians. In addition to the technician payroll, a centralized military pay operation, known as JUMPS (Joint Uniform Military Pay System) is administered through this office which enables approximately 9,000 Minnesota Army National Guard members to be paid on a monthly basis. A similar system for the Air Guard is routed through the individual airbases, and is monitored by USPFO.

The USPFO's Logistics Division has the mission of requisitioning, receiving, accounting, storing, distributing and disposing of all federal supplies and equipment issued to the Minnesota Army National Guard. Logistical support is provided to 101 units, detachments and activities. This division received federal supplies and equipment valued in excess of \$15 million during the biennium. These items were obtained at no cost to the State of Minnesota and were either forwarded to Army Guard units or used to replenish depleted stocks at Camp Ripley.

The USPFO Examination Office schedules and performs annual property examinations and inventories of 42 property book accounts, which confirm the condition and availability of federal equipment assigned to units. The office completed 141 inventories or examinations this biennium, reporting problem areas involving security and storage of federal property whenever discovered. Five internal reviews of the various USPFO staff operations were also conducted to insure compliance with appropriate regulations and seek methods to improve the overall operation of the USPFO.

In a state capacity, the office is accountable for receipt, storage, issue, maintenance and accounting of state-owned property used by the Minnesota Guard. The Examination Office performs inventories and examinations of state property at each Minnesota National Guard armory and airbase, and makes recommendations to insure that proper armory maintenance and proper utilization of state property is exercised by units.

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

The State Maintenance Office directly supervises Camp Ripley's Combined Support Maintenance Shop and provides technical supervision for 19 Army Guard Organizational Maintenance Shops located across Minnesota.

The Combined Support Maintenance Shop at Camp Ripley provides direct and general support maintenance and calibration of surface equipment, repairing or calibrating more than 14,000 items each year. Supported equipment includes 2100 wheeled vehicles, 260 armored vehicles, 1300 trailers, 180 artillery pieces, 14,000 individual and crew-served weapons, 500 pieces of construction and material handling equipment, 8000 radios and electronic items, 770 power generators and 6000 canvas items, such as tents.

Shop personnel provide technical assistance to equipment users upon request and provide maintenance assistance/instructor teams as well as conduct annual maintenance inspections of each Minnesota Army Guard unit.

Celebration of the nation's bicentennial in 1976 kept shop volunteers busy restoring historical items for display in the Minnesota Guard's Bicentennial Van, a mobile museum that toured the state. These items were later included with the collection of historical artifacts placed in Camp Ripley's Military Museum, which opened in 1977.

The State Maintenance Officer during this biennium, Colonel Harold Hammerbeck, was commended in 1976 for helping develop a new anti-freeze policy that was credited with saving American taxpayers \$46 million. The policy, which was adopted Army-wide, conserved and recycled anti-freeze instead of disposing of it after a single winter.



Col. Harold M. Hammerbeck
State Maintenance Officer



The M880 truck — newest vehicle in the Minnesota Guard inventory

Personnel in 19 Organizational Maintenance Shops located statewide provide unit-level maintenance on surface equipment issued or loaned to Minnesota Army Guard units. Organizational maintenance generally consists of cleaning, inspecting, servicing, lubricating, adjusting, and replacing parts and minor assemblies.

Two new major pieces of equipment were introduced to the Minnesota Army Guard inventory during this biennium. The tactical 3/4-ton trucks that had served the Guard and the active army since WWII, were replaced by commercial model 1/4-ton pickup trucks. This replacement program, which was scheduled to be completed shortly after the end of the biennium, will result in 350 new pickup trucks being issued to the Minnesota Army Guard. The other new item of equipment is the TOW (Tube-launched, Optically-tracked, Wire-guided) anti-tank missile. This highly sophisticated anti-tank missile was issued to one Minnesota Army Guard Infantry battalion in 1977. It is an amazingly accurate weapon, with nearly a perfect (90%) first-round hit probability. During 1977 summer annual training at Camp Ripley, four such missiles were fired, the first time this weapon had been fired by an Army Guard unit during annual training. Three of the four rounds scored perfect hits at targets up to two miles away.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

The Office of the Military Architect and Engineer supervises the construction of all Army Guard facilities and is responsible for their maintenance and repair, with the exception of facilities at Camp Ripley. The office is the State representative for all Army and Air Guard construction contracts and distributes funds for maintenance service contracts.

The office furnishes professional architectural and engineering services, sponsors a traveling State-employed maintenance and repair crew, arranges construction by formal contract, purchases materials and equipment required for the work, and maintains formal records embracing the entire activity.

Seventeen persons are employed by the Office of the Military Architect and Engineer, sixteen of whom are State employees.

Facilities across the State that are within the responsibility of the Military Architect and Engineer include:

1. Army National Guard Facilities:

- (A) 67 Armories

- (B) One Army Aviation Support Facility and Armory
- (C) 19 Organizational Maintenance Shops
- (D) Two Vehicle Storage Compounds
- (E) Five Vehicle Storage Buildings
- (F) Camp Ripley

2. Air National Guard Facilities:

- (A) Air National Guard Base, Minneapolis — St. Paul International Airport
- (B) Air National Guard Base, Duluth International Airport

Major construction projects that were completed or placed under contract during this biennium included new armories at Bemidji, Faribault, and Rochester, valued at \$2,366,472; new troop housing and ammunition storage construction at Camp Ripley, valued at \$4,095,000; and, a new Organizational Maintenance Shop at Hibbing, valued at \$169,000.

Designing was initiated for future facilities to be constructed in the upcoming fiscal year, to include a new Duluth Armory, valued at \$1,405,000 and new construction at Camp Ripley with a value of \$3,037,500.

Of the \$11,072,972 construction costs for these facilities, the Federal Government will pay \$10,265,932, with the State of Minnesota paying \$807,040.



Ski troops of the 47th "Viking" Infantry Division assault an objective during winter training at Camp Ripley

47th "VIKING" INFANTRY DIVISION

The 47th "Viking" Infantry Division, one of our nation's eight Army National Guard Divisions, is based in Minnesota and incorporates 74 of Minnesota's 89 Army Guard units. The



Maj. Gen. James S. O'Brien
Commander, 47th "Viking"
Infantry Division

division, commanded since 1976 by Major General James S. O'Brien, a Minnesotan, includes over 80% of the Minnesota Army Guard's personnel and major elements of the Illinois and Iowa National Guard. Symbolic of their Northland home and arctic warfare mission, division members wear the 47th's distinctive Viking helmet patch.

The 47th Division contains Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Aviation, Engineer and support and service units — the full comple-

ment of an Infantry division. The major Minnesota-based command elements of the 47th Division are St. Paul's 47th Division Headquarters; Stillwater's 1st Brigade Headquarters; Anoka's 47th Division Artillery; and, Minneapolis' 47th Division Support Command. Major out-of-state elements are Iowa's 34th Brigade, Illinois' 66th Brigade and New Mexico's 200th Air Defense Artil-



Brig. Gen. Robert G. Walker
Assistant Division Commander
47th "Viking" Infantry Division



47th Division Infantrymen on patrol during training at Camp Ripley

lery Battalion which is attached to the division.

Those Minnesota Army Guard members not assigned to the 47th Division are with separate Infantry and Artillery battalions,



47th Division Engineers construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; mobility is their primary mission

an MP company, two service and support detachments and the Guard's State Headquarters. These units train with 47th Division units, but are designated for different missions in the event of national emergency.

Although most division units conduct annual training during summer months, winter warfare training is becoming a point of



A Minnesota Guard Artilleryman fires an 8" Howitzer



Active Army advisors assist the Division during annual training

major emphasis. To further individual proficiency in cold weather operations, selected Guard troops regularly attend the winter training courses at Ft. Greeley, Alaska, as well as the Minnesota Guard's Winter Operations Instructor's Course, taught at Camp Ripley each winter.

Using the knowledge and experience gained from these courses, the graduates transmit their new skills to their home units, becoming part of a cadre of instructors during winter annual training. In addition to winter training at Camp Ripley, 47th Division personnel continued participation during this biennium in the annual exchange which brings 75 Norwegian Home Guardsmen to Camp Ripley for winter training, while a similar number of American National Guardsmen train at Camp Torpo, Norway.

During this biennium, division-wide emphasis was placed upon performance oriented training, a type of training that concentrated on hands-on training with equipment, seeking to attain high performance levels rather than rigidly following training schedules. By this method fast learners progress quickly, then assist others until all personnel reach proficient levels of performance. Testing, then, is not based upon written tests, but upon actual performance of required tasks, using the appropriate equipment. This system was adopted for all military skill specialties.



Infantrymen pause to refill canteens during a tactical exercise

At the unit level, a higher modification of the same system was adopted, called the Army Training and Evaluation Program. With this program a unit trains to accomplish major tasks which require all the individual skills of its personnel, from radio operators to Infantrymen. When tested, the unit is graded upon its overall effectiveness in accomplishing unit tasks; in other words, the evaluation reflects the cumulative effectiveness of unit members developed through the hands-on training program. New to the Minnesota Guard, these two training concepts are bringing about a revolution in training, although they will not be fully implemented and tested for several years.

Concurrent with other training, the 47th Division has conducted Primary Leadership and Primary Non-Commissioned Officer Courses to provide the professional military education



Communications — the key to modern warfare coordination — is provided by the division's Signal battalion

needed for enlisted career progression. This was considered necessary in an area of increasing complexity in the Army National Guard's mission and inventory of complex equipment. These courses were conducted statewide with maximum participation by non-commissioned officers.

In 1976 a Command Post Exercise conducted at Camp Ripley brought together all brigade and battalion command elements and staffs, but not the individual troops of the 47th Division. The exercise put the commanders and staffs through a difficult, challenging scenario where they had to react on paper, map, and by radio to a "paper" enemy which like a real enemy, did its best to thwart every move they made. Active Army-observers and evaluators graded the staff's ability to maneuver units, route supplies and handle hundreds of unpredictable problems during the two-day programmed exercise. In 1977, similar exercises were independently conducted by the brigades while training their battalions.

The 47th Division Headquarters staff attended one-week refresher courses at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in 1976 and 1977. Similar training periods were attended at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, by the 47th Division Artillery staff.

During the biennium, the 16,000 authorized positions of the 47th Division were approximately 80% manned, with the Minnesota portion at 90% of authorized strength.



A cockpit view of a C-130A of the Minnesota Air National Guard during an airdrop exercise

MINNESOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Minnesota Air National Guard, like the Army Guard, has both State and Federal roles. In the State role, the Air Guard maintains men, equipment and aircraft that can be activated for emergencies in Minnesota. In the Federal role, the Minnesota Air Guard is partner to the active Air Force in the total-force program of national defense, with some units regularly flying support missions for active forces training.

Almost all the cost of the Minnesota Air National Guard is

AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATE HEADQUARTERS

The Minnesota Air National Guard State Headquarters is located in the Adjutant General's Office in St. Paul. This headquarters is the link between the Adjutant General and the Minnesota Air National Guard and its two air bases.

Major Air National Guard personnel actions — enlistments, separations, discharges — are processed in this office and all current personnel records are stored here. All orders of the Minnesota Air Guard are published by the headquarters.

The State Headquarters develops policies and directives for the Minnesota Air Guard and provides guidance in ensuring that U.S. Air Force regulations are adhered to by all Air Guard units. The headquarters supervises Minnesota Air Guard logistics, training, spending, operations, maintenance, recruiting and personnel.



Lt. Col. Joseph A. Kazek
Air Operations Staff Officer

borne by the Federal Government, a logical arrangement in view of the Air Guard's predominant performance of Federal missions.

Twenty-three of the twenty-four Air Guard units in Minnesota are stationed at either Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport or Duluth International Airport. The other unit, a weather information flight, is stationed at the St. Paul Downtown Airport. Manpower is split almost evenly between the Duluth and Twin Cities areas.

AIR GUARD COMMAND AND COORDINATION



Maj. Gen. Robert S. Peterson
Chief of Staff
Minnesota Air National Guard

The Minnesota Air National Guard's Chief of Staff commands all Air Guard forces in the State. He is responsible for their performance and activities.



Brig. Gen. Leo C. Goodrich
Assistant Adjutant General (Air)

The Assistant Adjutant General for Air, an Air Guard Officer, is the coordinating link between the Adjutant General's Office and the Air Guard.



The C-130A Transport plane — backbone of the Minnesota Air Guard's 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing — over the Twin Cities

133d TACTICAL AIRLIFT WING

Headquartered at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, the 133d Tactical Airlift Wing encompasses all Twin Cities-area Air National Guard units and three East Coast flying units, all commanded by a Minnesotan, Brigadier General Marvin A. Thorson. The 133d Wing's four-engined C-130A transports have a worldwide cargo and troop airlift mission, a mission that makes the 133d Wing an integral part of the U.S. Air Force's Military Airlift Command.

Minnesota elements of the 133d Wing possess their own medical and legal staffs, communications and electronics capability, aircrews and maintenance crews, and are independent of outstate units. In 1976, the 133d Wing was one of the five Air National Guard units in the United States awarded the Distinguished Unit Plaque in recognition as one of the most operationally ready units in the Air Guard. This recognition is especially significant in view of the rigorous Federal inspections conducted on all Reserve Force units by the Air Force Inspector General.

The Minnesota unit that flies the 133d Wing's camouflage-painted transports, the 109th Tactical Airlift Squadron, is a direct descendent of the 109th Observation Squadron, which in 1921 was the first Air National Guard flying unit organized and granted Federal recognition in the United States.

Aircraft and personnel of the 133d participated in training exercises "Cactus Caper I & II" in Arizona during the biennium. These tactical training exercises were developed in order to maintain aircrew proficiency in cargo airdrops, which is generally prohibitive in Minnesota during the winter months.

During the Minnesota forest fires in 1976, the 133d Wing supported the DNR's fire fighting efforts by providing immediate airlift of two U.S. forest service trucks from Montana to Brainerd, Minnesota. From there the trucks could be dispatched to any of the various fires burning in Minnesota.



Maj. Gen. John R. Dolny
Commander, 133rd Tactical
Airlift Wing

AIR NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

FY 76 (June 1976)		FY 77 (June 1977)	
Authorized	Assigned	Authorized	Assigned
2080	2064	2076	2009

Air National Guard strength began the biennium at 99.23% of authorized strength and dipped to 96.77% by the end of biennium. A total of 753 persons enlisted this biennium, of whom 147 enlisted for their first time.

The 133d Field Training Flight, the only field training flight outside the active Air Force, became the first Reserve Force unit to be accredited by the Community College of the Air Force (CCAF) during the biennium. Education officials determined that the unit's technical training was of such quality that graduates could be eligible for CCAF credit, which is equivalent to junior college credit. Instructors of the 133d Field Training Flight train aircrews in C-130 flight operations and maintenance personnel in all aircraft maintenance skills.

MINNESOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS, BY LOCATION:

St. Paul, Adjutant General's Office:
Air National Guard Section

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport:
Headquarters, 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing
133rd Tactical Airlift Group
109th Tactical Airlift Squadron
133rd Combat Support Squadron
133rd Aerial Port Flight
133rd Mobility Support Flight
133rd Weapons System Security Flight
133rd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
133rd Tactical Hospital
133rd Civil Engineer Flight
133rd Communications Flight
133rd Flight Training Flight
210th Electrical Installation Squadron
237th Flight Facilities Flight
109th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight

Duluth International Airport:
Headquarters, 148th Fighter Group
179th Fighter Interceptor Squadron
148th Combat Support Squadron
148th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
148th Support Squadron
148th USAF Dispensary
148th Civil Engineer Flight

St. Paul Downtown Airport:
208th Weather Flight



A truck is airdropped by a Minnesota Air Guard C-130A near Jordan, Mn

The 237th Air Traffic Control Flight provides equipment and personnel to run control tower and radar approach services at Anoka County Airport on 52 weekends of the year. The unit also trains Army Guardsmen and Navy Reservists as control tower operators. The unit deployed and operated its mobile control tower in support of flying activities associated with Airfest 76, Farmfest 76, and a Civil Air Patrol Airfest also held in 1976.

The 210th Electronic Installation Squadron supported the Air Force Communication Service during the biennium completing jobs in such places as Alaska and Germany. The 39 jobs that were completed included such work as replacement of ground to air radios with transistorized equipment, installing 275,000 feet of underground telephone cable, and performing preventative maintenance. By the Air National Guard performing this type of service, a net savings of over \$500,000 was realized for the Armed Forces. The 210th consistently performs electronics installations at Air Force and Air Guard bases that the Air Force cannot handle. For their unequalled professionalism, they were honored in 1976 with the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.



Air Guard units support community service programs, such as this beautification project for the Peace Park in Coon Rapids

MINNESOTA'S AIR NATIONAL GUARD AIRCRAFT

C-130A Hercules Transports*	9
RF4 Phantom Fighter-Reconnaissance Aircraft**	20
Total:	29
Value:	\$71,350,000.00

*Stationed at Minneapolis — St. Paul International Airport

**Stationed at Duluth International Airport



Anoka Airport Tower, manned every weekend by personnel from the Minnesota Air Guard's 237th Flight Facilities Flight.



A member of the Minnesota Air Guard's 210th Electrical Installation Squadron repairs electrical wiring at a U.S. Air Force base. Such projects save taxpayers money while providing on-the-job experience for unit personnel



The Duluth-based 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group's new aircraft — the RF-4 "Phantom" Aerial Reconnaissance Aircraft, capable of low-altitude, high speed recon missions using cameras, radar and sensors

148th TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE GROUP

The Duluth-based 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group faced its greatest challenge in decades during this biennium. Shortly after the beginning of the biennium, the unit went through a transition to a new aircraft — The RF-4C replacing the F-101; a new mission — photo reconnaissance replacing aerial interception; and, a new gaining command — the Tactical Air Command replacing the Air Defense Command. With the transition came a myriad of transition training and the acquisition of new ground equipment.

The new mission was a challenging one; low-level aerial reconnaissance flights using conventional and infra-red photography, as well as sensors and side-looking radar. To support that mission, a 17,850 square-foot addition was constructed on the Composite Operations Building to house a photo processing and interpretation center and provide space for an anticipated new flight simulator.

In October, 1975, the first RF-4 "Phantom" arrived in Duluth, and the first 148th aircrew departed for Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for transition training to the multi-million dollar aircraft. By February, 1976, all of the unit's F-101 "Voodoo" Interceptors had departed and the full complement of RF-4s had arrived. Aircrew transition training began at Duluth, smoothly progressing so that by the end of FY 76, one-third of the unit's crews were rated "combat-ready."

Maintenance crews were trained by active Air Force instructors who came to Duluth with the RF-4s. By June 1977, all aircrews were rated "combat-ready" and the unit overall was rated "outstanding" by active Air Force inspectors following its first Operational Readiness/Management Effectiveness Inspection since acquiring the RF-4. By the end of the biennium, 148th aircrews had logged more than 4,000 flight hours aboard the new planes.

Because the unit's photo missions would be flown low-level, training targets were carefully selected in uninhabited areas of northern Minnesota, Canada and within Camp Ripley. Environmental Impact Statements were prepared for all sites and approved before mission targets were authorized.

Following complaints from the Duluth Airport Noise Abatement Council, Colonel Wayne C. Gatlin, 148th Commander, met



Col. Wayne C. Gatlin
Commander, 148th Tactical
Reconnaissance Group



Duluth Air National Guard Base, home of the 148th Tactical Recon Group



Air Guard ground support personnel ready the cameras of an RF-4 for a photo recon mission

with the council and assured them that night flying would be completed by 10:00 p.m. and weekend flights would be scheduled, as much as possible, so they would not coincide with nearby religious services.

The unique capabilities of the 148th were used in the fall of 1976, when the unit's reconnaissance aircraft overflew suspected forest fire sites in northern Minnesota, recording hot spots on infrared film and relaying photo-interpreters' findings to the U.S. Forest Service and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. On the ground, 50 unit members fought forest fires in the Iron Range in April 1977, when Governor Rudy Perpich called out the Guard to assist local forest fire fighters.

Other elements of the 148th continued their training during the biennium through 'hand-on' construction and repair projects in Arizona, Florida and Georgia.



A Minnesota Air Guard RF-4 enroute to a low-level recon training site in southern Canada

ELM HAULING

In the fall of 1976, when the full impact of Dutch Elm Disease was first being felt in Minnesota, Governor Wendell Anderson directed the Minnesota National Guard to assist communities across the state by hauling felled diseased trees. For three months, Guard trucks hauled Elm logs in 56 Minnesota communities, disposing of 1166 truckloads of logs and branches, which required more than 2500 Guard man-days of support.



CAMP RIPLEY MILITARY MUSEUM

Thanks to efforts of the Military Historical Society of Minnesota, volunteers from the Minnesota Guard at Camp Ripley and hundreds of civilian donors, the Camp Ripley Military Museum became a reality at the end of the biennium.

The museum, a converted building near Camp Ripley's main gate, was dedicated in June, 1977, by Governor Rudy Perpich and immediately opened for the thousands of military and civilian visitors who poured through it during the summer. The facility serves both as a museum and as a memorial, not just to National Guard members, but to all Minnesotans who have served their state and nation, from Minnesota's Territorial days to the present.

SIGNIFICANT BIENNIAL EVENTS

MINNESOTA GUARD BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The nation's bicentennial was celebrated by the Minnesota National Guard at Camp Ripley during the June, 1976 annual training period, while more than 6,000 Guard members were in training. Following the theme of "Muskets to Missiles," the celebration featured the old and the new, from authentically uniformed civilians firing Civil War muskets to flybys of RF-4 "Phantom" jets by the Minnesota Air Guard. In addition to participation by nearly all units of the Minnesota Army and Air Guard, the celebration included civilian demonstration groups of the Civil War era, such as the New Ulm Battery, the 10th Wisconsin Light Artillery and the 1st Minnesota Infantry. The last Honest John Rocket to be fired by the Minnesota Guard was launched that day, a weapon that had been reclassified obsolete. The highlight of the day was a cannon competition, watched by hundreds of spectators, which pitted a 105mm Howitzer crew from Minneapolis' Btry B, 1st Bn, 151st Field Artillery against a Civil War cannon crew from the 10th Wisconsin. The Guard crew and their Civil War counterparts, (pictured above), fired at a target 1500 yards away; the Minnesotans won with a first round hit, while the Wisconsin crew required three rounds before a direct hit.





WINTER RESCUE

Sergeant Ron Kness (L), Park Rapids, Sergeant First Class George Palmer, Crookston, and Staff Sergeant Dennis Stainbrook, Crookston, were awarded Minnesota Commendation Medals for their efforts to save stranded motorists during a January, 1977, blizzard in the Crookston area. The three, aided by a Polk County Deputy Sheriff, manned an Armored Personnel Carrier that rescued seven stranded motorists as well as an ambulance driver and patient enroute to a hospital and brought them back to safety. Visibility during the rescue mission fluctuated between zero and ten feet and the temperature was 25 below zero with a windchill factor of 90 below zero. The team spent almost 12 hours in the blizzard conditions accomplishing the rescue mission.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS PRESENTED TO MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS 1976-1977

ACTIVE SERVICE AWARDS

U.S. ARMY	
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL	19
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL	3
U.S. AIR FORCE	
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL	1
LEGION OF MERIT	1
MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD AWARDS	
MINNESOTA DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL	4
MINNESOTA MEDAL FOR MERIT	53
MINNESOTA COMMENDATION MEDAL	172



AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

UNIT AWARDS

FEDERAL

Air National Guard

Distinguished Flying Unit	133rd Tactical Airlift Wing
Outstanding Unit Award	237th Flight Facilities Flight
Flying Unit Safety Award	133rd Tactical Airlift Wing

STATE

EISENHOWER TROPHY

(OUTSTANDING MINNESOTA ARMY GUARD UNIT)

1975	1976
Service Battery, 1st Battalion	Headquarters & Headquarters Troop, 1st Squadron,
125th Field Artillery, St. Peter	194th Cavalry, Brainerd

EFFICIENCY IN MAINTENANCE AWARD

Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 47th Infantry Division Artillery, Anoka	Company B, 47th Supply and Transport Battalion, Austin
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ARMOR LEADERSHIP AWARD

Company C, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor, Chisholm	Company C, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor, Chisholm
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HONORED SHOOTER

Sergeant Lance Peters, State Headquarters Detachment, one of the nation's top smallbore rifle and airgun shooters, brought national distinction to the Minnesota Guard during this biennium, as well as earning many personal awards including the Minnesota Commendation Medal. Sgt. Peters was a member of a six-man U.S. Team that won a silver medal at the Benito-Juarez Olympic-level rifle and airgun matches at Mexico City in 1977. In national competition, Sgt. Peters was the national winner of the 1976 Chief, National Guard Bureau smallbore rifle competition, and the National Rifle Association's Indoor Smallbore Rifle Tournament. In 1977, Sgt. Peters was the top individual shooter in the central U.S. for the Guard Bureau smallbore championships, and was again the winner of the National Rifle Association tournament. He also earned honors in Minnesota as a member of the 1976 Governor's Ten Rifle Team and as top shooter in the 1977 State Smallbore Rifle Match.



Col. Clinton G. Johnson, State Marksmanship Coordinator, displays some of the trophies and medals won by Minnesota Guard shooters during the biennium

MARKSMANSHIP

The Minnesota National Guard Marksmanship Program is designed to encourage shooting expertise through local, state and national competition. The state's Marksmanship Program produced excellent shooters at all levels during this biennium, which was reflected by the numerous titles and trophies earned by the Minnesota Guard.

The Minnesota Guard sponsors two annual matches for Guard members; The Adjutant General's High-Powered Rifle and Pistol Match, held at Camp Ripley, and the Minnesota National Guard Smallbore Match, held in Minneapolis. In addition, an annual shooter's clinic is conducted, with the state's top shooters instructing new program participants.

STATE MARKSMANSHIP MATCHES

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S HIGH-POWER RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES

RIFLE	1976	PISTOL
148th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, Duluth		148th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, Duluth

RIFLE	1977	PISTOL
Company C, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Fairbault-Owatonna		Company C, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Fairbault-Owatonna

MINNESOTA ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD SMALLBORE MATCHES

RIFLE	1976	PISTOL
Company C (-), 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Faribault		State Headquarters Detachment, St. Paul

RIFLE	1977	PISTOL
Company C (-) 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Faribault		Company C (-), 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Faribault

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TEAM MATCHES

MATCH	EVENT	PLACE
1976		
National Guard 5th Army Area	.22 Rifle	1st
NRA Indoor Championships	.22 Rifle	1st
National Guard Nationals	M-14 Rifle	1st
National Guard Nationals	Infantry Match	1st
5th U.S. Army Championships	M-14 Rifle	2nd
5th U.S. Army Championships	M-16 Rifle	2nd
5th U.S. Army Championships	.45 Pistol	1st
1977		
National Guard 5th Army Area	.22 Rifle	1st
National Guard 5th Army Area	.22 Pistol	1st
All-Army Internationals	M-16 Rifle	2nd
Forces Command Regionals	M-16 Rifle	1st

To increase participation at the unit level, the Minnesota Guard obtained more than 600 match grade .22 caliber rifles in 1976 which were issued to 77 units. Greater emphasis was placed on Biathlon, a Winter Olympic event that combines the skills of cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship.

Indicative of the success of the Marksmanship Program were two shooters; Sergeant Gary Zacharias, Wadena, who won the worldwide 1977 All-Army M-16 Rifle Championship; and, Sergeant Lance Peters, St. Paul, who helped the U.S. Olympic Smallbore Rifle and Airgun Team win a Silver Medal at the 1977 Pan-American Matches in Mexico City.



A Minnesota Guard pistol shooter takes aim during the annual Adjutant General's High-powered Rifle and Pistol Matches

MINNESOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
FY 76 (30 June 75)	9,909	8,910
FY 77 (28 June 77)	9,763	8,628

Minnesota Army National Guard strength, by unit, at the end of FY 77

UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, Minnesota Army National Guard	St. Paul	160	172	Battery A, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Cloquet	90	78
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Infantry Division	St. Paul	161	155	Battery B, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	90	67
47th Military Police Company	St. Paul	198	163	Battery C, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	90	78
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	103	103	Company E, 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	141	81
Support Company, 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	87	84	Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Pine City	57	63
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 147th Signal Battalion	Minneapolis	91	97	Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Montevideo	121	114
Company A, 147th Signal Battalion	East St. Paul	180	130	Battery A, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Dawson	97	59
Company B, 147 Signal Battalion	Hastings	152	125	Battery B, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Madison	97	58
Company C, 147th Signal Battalion	West St. Paul	138	93	Battery C, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Ortonville	97	78
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 682nd Engineer Battalion	Minneapolis	194	171	Battery D, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Olivia	91	87
Company A, 682nd Engineer Battalion	Hutchinson	137	119	Service Battery, 1st Battalion 175th Field Artillery	Appleton	65	62
Company D, 682nd Engineer Battalion	Litchfield	137	131	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th (DISCOM) Division Support Command	Minneapolis	94	100
Company E, 682nd Engineer	Northfield	135	89	47th Infantry Division Material Management Center	Minneapolis	126	74
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade	Stillwater	105	111	47th Adjutant General Company	St. Paul	233	171
Headquarters, Headquarters Troop (-), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Brainerd	116	122	147th Finance Company	Stillwater	76	53
Headquarters, Headquarters Troop (Part), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Milaca	54	73	Headquarters/Company A (-), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Camp Ripley-Little Falls	52	68
Troop A (-), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Grand Rapids	81	62	Company D, 747th Maintenance Battalion	Alexandria	113	103
Troop A (Part), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Aitkin	67	65	Company E, 747th Maintenance Battalion	St. Paul	179	148
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 47th Division Artillery	Anoka	244	217	Company F (-), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Princeton	126	109
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Duluth	124	95	Company F (Part) 747th Maintenance Battalion	Camp Ripley	52	87
				Headquarters, Company A, 204th Medical Battalion	Minneapolis	134	120
				Company D, 204th Medical Battalion	Zumbrota	74	61

UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Supply & Transport Battalion	Camp Ripley-	72	79	Company A, 1st Battalion 94th Armor	Hibbing	83	71
Company A, 47th Supply - Transport Battalion	Minneapolis	115	90	Company B, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Eveleth	83	55
Company B, 47th Supply & Transport Battalion	Austin	151	147	Company C, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Chisholm	83	77
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Rochester	146	172	Support Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Virginia	81	105
Company A, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Albert Lea	154	141	125th Public Information Detachment	St. Paul	13	13
Company B, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Red Wing	136	133	Camp Ripley Training Site	Camp Ripley-Little Falls	112	93
Company C (-), 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Fairbault	73	58	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Moorhead	175	154
Company C (Part), 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Owatonna	81	63	Company A (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Fergus Falls	86	71
Support Company, 1st Battalion 135th Infantry	Winona	123	128	Company A (Part), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Wadena	95	103
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Mankato	146	148	Company B (-), 2nd Battalion 136th Infantry	Thief River Falls	86	79
Company A, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Worthington	154	108	Company B (Part), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Crookston	95	72
Company B (-), 2nd Battalion 135th Infantry	Pipestone	73	87	Company C (-), 2nd Battalion 136th Infantry	Bemidji	94	91
Company B (Part), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Tracy	81	87	Company C (Part) 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Park Rapids	87	62
Company C (-), 2nd Battalion 135th Infantry	Redwood Falls	73	88	Support Company, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Detroit Lakes	152	109
Company C (-), 2nd Battalion 135th Infantry	Marshall	81	59	Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	New Ulm	120	109
Support Company, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Fairmont	105	114	Battery A, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	Windom	99	92
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	St. Cloud	146	161	Battery B, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	Jackson	99	95
Company A (Part), 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Benson	63	52	Battery C, 1st Battalion 125th Field Artillery	St. James	99	91
Company B, 1st Battalion 136th Infantry	Willmar	154	139	Service Battery, 1st Battalion 125th Field Artillery	St. Peter	55	66
Company C, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Sauk Centre	154	139	257th Military Police Company	White Bear Lake	115	125
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	St. Cloud	81	105	109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company	Duluth	143	120
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Duluth	174	135	1114th Ordnance Company (Ammo)	Loverne	90	93

IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret that the deaths of the following named individuals of the Minnesota National Guard are announced.

Master Sergeant George R. Ion 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing Duluth, MN	16 July 1975	Specialist Four James J. Arends 1114th Ordnance Company Luverne, MN	20 April 1976
Major Robert A. Jarrett Headquarters and Headquarters Company 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry Mankato, MN	13 August 1975	Specialist Four Larry K. Romann Company A (Part) 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Wadena, MN	27 May 1976
Specialist Four Duane E. Erickson Support Company 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Detroit Lakes, MN	10 September 1975	Technical Sergeant Raymond F. Cich 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing St. Paul, MN	2 July 1976
Master Sergeant Herman R. Gruber Service Battery 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery Appleton, MN	28 September 1975	Master Sergeant Paul E. Riordon 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group Duluth, MN	21 July 1976
Staff Sergeant Bernard E. Bickford Headquarters and Headquarters Troop (-) 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry Brainerd, MN	20 October 1975	Sergeant David W. Hostettler Headquarters and Headquarters Company 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry Rochester, MN	24 July 1976
Staff Sergeant Roy G. Anderson 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing St. Paul, MN	28 October 1975	Private Second Class James C. Nielson Battery B 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery Madison, MN	4 September 1976
Specialist Four Norbert A. Gangl Company C 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry Sauk Centre, MN	12 December 1975	Private Second Class Wayne D. Dumarce Battery C 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery Ortonville, MN	25 September 1976
Sergeant Dennis E. Stemmann Company B 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry Red Wing, MN	21 December 1975	Sergeant David E. Kenney Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery Minneapolis, MN	4 December 1976
Sergeant Rodney A. Stalboerger Support Company 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Detroit Lakes, MN	23 December 1975	Private Second Class George M. Janssen Company D 747th Maintenance Battalion Alexandria, MN	11 December 1976
First Sergeant James F. Jeffrey Battery A 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery Windom, MN	5 February 1976	Staff Sergeant Allen R. Smith Battery E 151st Field Artillery Minneapolis, MN	13 April 1977
Sergeant Donald G. Bagley 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing St. Paul, MN	12 February 1976	Specialist Four Ervin R. Johnson Battery D 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery Olivia, MN	5 June 1977
Private Second Class John R. Barry Battery D 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery Olivia, MN	5 March 1976	Specialist Four Lowell G. Thompson Company D 747th Maintenance Battalion Alexandria, MN	26 June 1977
Specialist Four Robert L. Medaris Company C (Part) 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry Park Rapids, MN	8 March 1976		

