

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD • AIR NATIONAL GUARD
BIENNIAL REPORT
JULY 1, 1977—June 30, 1979





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

July 1, 1979

Honorable Albert H. Quie
Governor of Minnesota
Room 130 State Capitol
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Quie:

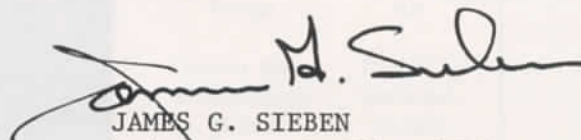
The biennial report for the period July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979 is submitted herewith.

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

The ability of the Minnesota Army National Guard to conduct training is commensurate with adequate strength for training. In turn, meaningful training is an absolute essential to preparedness for state and national emergencies. The content of the report points up our concern for the declining strength in the Minnesota Army National Guard, and focuses on some of our activities to overcome this national decline in the strength of our Armed Forces. The continued support of your office and of the Minnesota Legislature is appreciated.

The successful accomplishment of the responsibilities of this department during the biennium was greatly assisted by the cooperation of your office, other state agencies and the Minnesota Legislature.

Sincerely,


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



*Governor Albert H. Quie
Commander in Chief*

On January 3, 1979, Governor Albert H. Quie took his oath of office, becoming the 35th Commander in Chief of the Minnesota National Guard. Major General James G. Sieben, Minnesota Adjutant General, is the 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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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 I	Amendment II & V	Chapter 192— National Guard	Title 37— Pay & Allowances

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 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 temporarily replaced by a then-organized local militia, called the State Guard. The State Guard, under command and control of the Governor, would assume the State emergency duties formerly held by the National Guard.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS AND THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Minnesota Department of Military Affairs consists of the military forces of the State of Minnesota, the Office of the Adjutant General, civilians employed for department 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, as required by State law, in the Veterans Service Building, with major administrative and support sections in both St. Paul and at Camp Ripley.



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

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE SECTIONS

The Minnesota Adjutant General's Office is a joint headquarters, responsible for the command and administration of both the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard. This integration of both Guard components is reflected by the composition of the Adjutant General's Office staff, which contains both Army and Air Guard officers.

The office consists of major administrative, logistic and support sections, and comprises the headquarters for the Minnesota National Guard. The Assistant Adjutants General for Air and for Army forces are the coordinating links within the office for their respective components, with the senior of these two officers also serving as the Deputy Adjutant General.

Office sections supervise and support the construction, maintenance, administration, budgeting, recruiting, training and operational readiness of the Minnesota 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.



*Brigadier General
William H. Cheeseman,
Assistant Adjutant General (Army)/
Deputy Adjutant General*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S STAFF CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Tasks that require the attention of several sections or outside agencies are coordinated by the Adjutant General's Special Assistant. Various programs and projects of statewide importance to the Guard are administered by the Special Assistance, such as energy conservation, safety, unit inspections and marksmanship competition.



Colonel
Clinton G. Johnson
Adjutant General's
Special Assistant

The Chief of Staff is the Adjutant General's primary assistant and advisor on implementing policies and programs, and assumes authority for these policies and programs in the absence of the Adjutant General. On a day-to-day basis he exercises overall direction of section staffs and offices, reviewing staff actions to insure they adequately meet requirements, are consistent with policy and have been properly coordinated.



Lt. Col.
David S. Michaud
Chief of Staff

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 funds expended for wages and salaries.

For the biennium ending 30 June 1979, the Minnesota Legislature appropriated \$7,133,805 to the Department of Military Affairs. Salaries and wages for employees accounted for \$4,226,841, with the balance spent for supplies and expenses necessary to operate 66 state-controlled and owned 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.



CW4 Thomas J. Ryan
Comptroller

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

1 July 1977—30 June 1979

Medical Services in Civilian Facilities	\$ 125,598
Air Guard Medical Equipment and Supply Purchases	28,414
Contracted Support for Camp Ripley Training Periods	2,543,125
Army and Air Guard Construction	5,696,780
Service Contracts to Support Logistics Facilities	1,705,736
Special Airbase Maintenance and Supply Equipment	732,113
Airbase Operations Cost	2,645,254
Procurement of Fuel, Lubricants, Repair Parts, Clothing and Miscellaneous Equipment	15,014,467
Rental and Maintenance of Computer Equipment	167,397
Civilian and Military Payroll	76,126,187
TOTAL:	\$104,785,071

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

The Comptroller Section handles personnel actions and pay for 184 National Guard State employees. Of these employees, 152 are custodians at armories, air bases and Camp Ripley. (Included in this total are 59 position at three air bases and Camp Ripley whose salaries are reimbursed by the federal government at 75% and in some instances, at 100%). The remaining State employees are administrative and office personnel.

DOLLARS DISPENSED IN MINNESOTA FOR THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD FY 1978-79

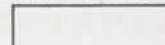
State

Federal

Ratio
1:14.8

\$7.1 Million

\$104.7 Million



CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE FISCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

□ State ■ Federal



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 Minnesota 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 Guard armory construction, and 100% for construction at Minnesota Air Guard bases and Camp Ripley.

All equipment for the Army and Air Guard—helicopters, airplanes, tanks, trucks, weapons, clothing, even food and fuel—is provided by the Federal Government. More than 80% of the Guard's full-time cadre is paid by the Federal Government. In addition, nearly \$8 million in Federal funds was spent in Minnesota during this biennium to purchase supplies and services for the Guard.

The State and Guard units communities share equally the 25% of armory construction costs not paid by the Federal Government, although the State assumes title to all Guard facilities. The State pays 100% of armory maintenance costs, while the Federal Government pays 80% of air base maintenance, although air bases also are owned by Minnesota.

Only when Guard members are called out by the Governor for emergency duty does the State pay individual Guard members' salaries. Approximately \$200 million in Federally-supplied equipment is available for use by the State during emergencies. The only costs assumed on the use of Federal equipment is for fuel and ancillary maintenance costs during the actual emergency.

This may seem a poor bargain for the Federal Government, but 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 active services. Nationally, Guard appropriations comprise less than two percent of the Federal defense budget annually, and locally, about one-tenth of one percent of Minnesota's general fund appropriations.

FUNDS BY COMMUNITY

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

COMMUNITY:	BIENNIUM TOTAL:
Aitkin	\$ 155,091.25
Albert Lea	336,643.58
Alexandria	363,434.27
Anoka	887,584.80
Appleton	295,396.91
Austin	547,951.59
Bemidji	234,309.23
Benson	145,710.11
Brainerd	652,211.23
Chisholm	167,534.82
Cloquet	375,181.91
Crookston	201,265.11
Dawson	203,726.18
Detroit Lakes	587,631.79
Duluth	15,266,054.16
Eveleth	162,214.81
Fairmont	293,217.70
Faribault	180,834.18
Fergus Falls	203,534.15
Grand Rapids	157,604.08
Hastings	304,251.41
Hibbing	245,890.70
Hutchinson	339,900.65
Jackson	296,743.33
Litchfield	417,791.04
Little Falls (Camp Ripley)	9,853,047.24
Long Prairie	171,842.13
Luverne	350,474.33
Madison	203,156.39
Mankato	650,599.08
Marshall	148,185.67
Milaca	193,342.95
Montevideo	684,020.53
Moorhead	632,355.56
Morris	205,876.61
New Brighton	1,074,224.00
New Ulm	657,219.81
Northfield	298,764.81
Olivia	249,189.96
Ortonville	234,616.79
Owatonna	179,913.44
Park Rapids	190,660.28
Pine City	206,121.80
Pipestone	309,659.11
Princeton	299,299.36
Red Wing	364,484.60
Redwood Falls	178,315.94
Rochester	844,106.08
St. Cloud	178,315.94
St. James	297,113.96
St. Peter	241,751.14
Sauk Centre	371,642.75
Stillwater	762,695.30
Thief River Falls	181,601.73
Tracy	416,845.31
Twin Cities	29,358,174.03
Virginia	249,989.93
Wadena	255,361.05
White Bear Lake	415,673.67
Willmar	454,247.09
Windom	284,929.30
Winona	338,580.56
Worthington	277,658.80
Zumbrota	217,217.36
TOTAL:	\$76,126,187.74



Minnesota Army Guard mechanized Infantrymen on training maneuvers at Camp Ripley

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING SECTION (ARMY)

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

Training, whether individual or unit level, is a continuing process which receives great emphasis from the Adjutant General's Office because of its direct impact on readiness. Every unit of the Minnesota Army Guard drills two days monthly and attends a two-week training period annually, usually at Camp Ripley. Training time is carefully planned to yield the most productivity in the limited time available, be it weekend drill or annual training.

Illustrative of the enormity of Minnesota Guard individual training is the fact that all Guard officers must continually improve their professional knowledge to be



*Col. Harry L. Moore
Operation and
Training Officer*

considered for retention and promotion, with the same requirements as their active duty counterparts. By the time an officer is a lieutenant colonel, he must have graduated from the basic course of his branch, such as Infantry; completed his advance course in the same field; and, graduated from Command and General Staff College. These schools require many months of full-time attendance or years of correspondence courses. Likewise, a continuing education program is now a requirement for warrant officers, as well.

Non-commissioned officers improved their professional knowledge this biennium by attending annual advanced courses, administered by the Guard's State School Section. And, as units acquired new positions or phase-out old ones, or received new equipment, enlisted personnel were retrained in new skills, usually through local or active Army schools.

In May, 1977, Minnesota Army Guard recruits began attending a special two-day course at Camp Ripley designed to prepare them for the rigors of active Army basic training, which they must complete before going on to their military specialty training. The success of this continuing course was reflected in the significant two-year decrease—from 20% to less than 5%—in the number of Minnesota Guard recruits dropping out of basic. Not only did this result in higher personnel retention rates, but it made the money spent on recruiting, processing and transporting new Guard members more cost-effective.



Guard recruits receiving orientation training



A Guard Infantryman practices with a Norwegian Guard rifle

Approximately 525 Minnesota Army Guard members attended active Army service schools during this biennium, with the Federal Government absorbing all costs, estimated to be about \$1.5 million. Correspondence courses, the other primary means for individual training, had 1,067 Minnesota Army Guard members enrolled during this period, with all materials provided by the U.S. Army.

In addition to these schools, Minnesota Guard members attended specialized courses, such as intelligence and administration, which were arranged and conducted locally using Minnesota Guard, Army Reserve and U.S. Army instructors.

As a rule, Minnesota Army Guard units conducted their two-weeks annual training at Camp Ripley, although some units, requiring facilities to fully exercise their specialized capabilities, trained at active Army posts. One Minnesota Army Guard unit, the 1114th Ordnance Company, Luverne, deployed to Mannheim, Germany, in January 1977, which realistically tested its ability to deploy overseas and perform its mission in an active duty environment. Another unit was scheduled to train in German shortly after the end of the biennium.

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 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 3.4 million transactions during this biennium.

National Guard officer promotions and appointments, which are monitored by this section, are governed by the same criteria as the active services: time-in-grade; written efficiency reports; military and civilian education; and, individual health. Promotions are competitive, not automatic, and are based upon the availability of position vacancies and officer qualifications. During this biennium, 72 Army Guard lieutenants of 89 considered were promoted to captain; 45 captains of 107 considered were promoted to major; 19 majors of 26



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

In the continental U.S., field artillery batteries of the Minnesota Guard were rotated for training with similar units from Wyoming, both in 1978 and 1979. Such training challenged the Artillerymen from both states to adjust to unfamiliar terrain and new firing conditions. Next year, this program will be shifted, to rotate units with the Maine Army Guard.

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, two significant reorganizations took place: Company D, 682nd Engineer Battalion, Litchfield, was eliminated and redesignated Company A, while the understrength units at Hutchinson and Northfield were combined to form a single unit, which was then split between the two towns, with a resulting adjustment in the authorized strength for both armory units.

Additionally, a new unit was created: Air Traffic Control Platoon, 47th Aviation Battalion, based at St. Paul Downtown Airport. This unit, consisting of one officer and 30 enlisted personnel, provides air traffic control for all aviation assets of the 47th Infantry Division.

considered were promoted to lieutenant colonel; and, 7 lieutenant colonels of 32 considered were promoted to full colonel. One colonel was promoted to brigadier general and one brigadier general 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 are retained. Under this program, 1262 officers and enlisted personnel were considered, and 1241 retained during this biennium.

Approximately 4,500 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 period.

At the beginning of this biennium, a new method of measuring individual skill proficiency, called Skill Qualification Testing (SQT), was introduced to the Minnesota Army Guard. Under the supervision of the Personnel and Administrative Section, SQT's were administered to approximately 50% of Army Guard enlisted personnel during the biennium. Unlike the mere written tests of the past, SQT's comprehensively measured individual skills by combining written tests, hands-on performance tests with equipment and certificates of ability with the various tools and vehicles specific to the skill. The new tests, while providing a geometric increase in the scope of skills measurement, also required a geometric increase in supervision and administration. Minnesota Guard scores in the tests compared favorably with those given active Army units, using the same SQT's.



St. Paul Downtown Airport is home for Minnesota's Army Guard aircraft

ARMY GUARD AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY

Located at St. Paul Downtown Airport, the Minnesota Army Guard Aviation Support Facility houses and maintains the Minnesota Army Guard helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft fleet. Facility personnel manage the Guard's State aviation program, to include aircraft maintenance, flight operations, aviation standardization, tactical training, aviation safety and administrative support. Most of these services are provided to support the 47th Aviation Battalion, the Minnesota Army Guard's primary aviation element.



Lt. Col.
Jerome Litschke
State Aviation Officer

During this biennium, Minnesota Guard officials continued exploring possible future sites for a new facility in this area. Located on the Mississippi River flood plane, the present facility cannot receive Federal approval for needed buildings and permanent equipment because of the possibility of flood damage. Army Guard aircraft accumulated more than 11,000 flight hours during this biennium, while flying more than 7,000 aerial missions. These flights provided support for winter and summer training at Camp Ripley, support for training at unit hometowns across the state, and support for State, Federal and local agencies. Civilian agency support included aerial surveys of State land, damage surveys following disasters, transportation and airdropping of military parachutists, as well as numerous displays at festivals and celebrations in Minnesota.

Major State emergencies supported by Army Guard aircraft during this biennium included: a multiple-aircraft search for missing hunters near the Canadian border in 1977; aerial support for Guard emergency operations near East Grand Forks during floods in 1978 and 1979;

East Grand Forks during floods in 1978 and 1979; the rescue of stranded people in Rochester when a flash flood swept through in July, 1977; and, support to the State Patrol in keeping flowing over Labor Day Weekend,

1977. The unit's ability to react quickly to emergencies and transport equipment or personnel over long distances and into relatively inaccessible areas continue to be of great value. As of 30 June 1979, the Minnesota Army National Guard listed the following aircraft at the St. Paul Downtown Airport:

	ON HAND	AUTHORIZED
T42 (Fixed-Wing, Twin Engine)	1	2
OH58A (Observation Helicopter)	25	25
UH1H (Transportation Helicopter)	12	12

The Facility's training department provided continuing standardization training to the Minnesota Army Guard's 80 aviators. In addition to reviewing all types of flying subjects, the department conducted instrument courses for 17 aviators, and low-level flight training at Camp Ripley for 24 aviators.

The Aviation Fly-In Program was especially successful this biennium, with 38 Minnesota high school science classes visited by Guard helicopters and aviation instructors.

After a fourteen-year 63,715-flight-hour record of accident-free flying, one aircraft was lost in 1978, when it crashed during takeoff at Camp Ripley. Although there were no injuries, the aircraft—an OH58 helicopter—was damaged beyond repair.



Aviation rescue teams practice a simulated aircraft crash



A Minnesota Army Guard Military Police Officer secures a refinery gate during the 1979 trucker's protest

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES SECTION

When natural disaster, public disorder or similar emergencies require activation of Minnesota Army or Air National Guard forces, the Military Support to Civil Authorities 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 on a round-the-clock basis.

The most dramatic State emergency which required Guard support during this biennium was the Rochester flash flood, in July, 1978, when 113 Army Guard personnel from six units were rushed into the flood-plagued area to rescue stranded civilians and secure abandoned homes and businesses. At one point, 27 civilians were plucked from rooftops by a Guard helicopter. As in



*Lt. Col.
Adrian Beltrand
Military Support Plans
Officer*

many natural disasters, the local Guard armory was used to temporarily house the homeless and organize relief efforts by the Red Cross.

The sudden interruption of the flow of gasoline, fuel oil and grain in June, 1979, caused the largest Guard call-up of this period, with elements of both the Army and Air Guard called into emergency duty. The independent trucker's blockade, which had reduced the flow of these commodities to the critical level, required the mobilization of nearly 600 Guard personnel from 19 units across the state, who amassed more than 5,000 mandays of state duty. Guard missions included security of oil storage depots and grain and oil terminals, as well as ride-along highway security duty with the Minnesota State Patrol. Nearly 30 violent incidents, including a half-dozen victimless shootings, were reported, but none occurred at sites or on highways secured by the Guard and State Patrol.

In all, the Minnesota Army and Air Guard spent 8,302 mandays on emergency state duty during this biennium, providing support on 16 different occasions during blizzards, forest fires, floods, searches for lost persons and other situations requiring Guard assistance. Twice, in both 1978 and 1979, Guard forces were called into East Grand Forks for security and potential evacuation duty when that town was threatened by rising flood waters. In addition to



Guard members patrol E. Grand Forks during 1978 flooding



Guard troops were called out for the 1978 Rochester flood



Sandbags are loaded aboard a Minnesota Air Guard transport plane, destined for E. Grand Forks



Guardsmen search a destroyed building following the 1978 Gary tornado

providing ground personnel for searches and security missions, the Minnesota Air Guard twice flew emergency airlifts of supplies to Minnesota disaster areas.

Under the Minnesota Emergency Relief Act, (Minnesota State Statute 9.061), the Section assists the Adjutant General in investigating and verifying disaster relief claims for damage to community and county facilities beyond their financial capability. After investigation and verification, such claims are forwarded to the State Executive Council for final disposition.

The Section was formally reorganized in Oct., 1978, with the introduction of the State Area Command, or STARC, concept to Minnesota. Under this system, 29 part-time Guard members plan for Minnesota Guard State and Federal mobilization contingencies, to be prepared to assist Minnesota forces in any call-up. This Section forms the nucleus for a 123-member command in the event of a major Federal mobilization.

Armory security, another responsibility of this Section, was improved during this biennium through the introduction of new electronic intrusion devices at many facilities across the state. The physical security inspection of every armory and arms vault in the Minnesota Army Guard was accomplished by the Section during the biennium.



Army Guardsmen help evacuate civilians from flooded portions of Rochester



A Guard helicopter prepares to airlift food to flood-isolated Oslo, Minnesota



A Minnesota Guard helicopter is prepared for flight during the search for lost hunters near Beaudette

RECRUITING AND RETENTION SECTION (ARMY)

Minnesota Army Guard strength continued its gradual decline this biennium, begun in the early 1970's. Army Guard assigned strength in Minnesota began this biennium at approximately 89% of authorized strength, and fell to 78%. The latter figure translates into a shortage of approximately 2,200 personnel.

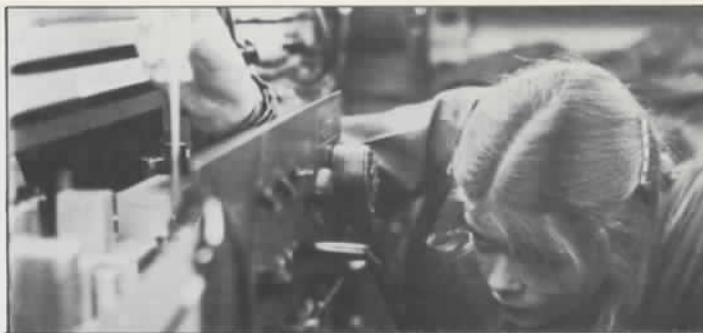
Declining strength in the Minnesota Army Guard can be attributed to many causes. With the end of the draft era, there is no legal compulsion to join the Guard; membership is entirely voluntary. Failure to attract sufficient numbers of military-age, qualified citizens was perhaps caused by the great number of competing civilian job and educational opportunities available for an ever-shrinking pool of qualified potential recruits. Even competition among the various services and components for the limited number of potential recruits was great: the total number of reserve component positions in this state number about 18,000, not to mention the numerous active service recruits obtained here annually.

Neighboring states for the most part share this strength problem with the notable exception of North Dakota, which is at full strength. North Dakota's success has generally been attributed to its comprehensive educational assistance program, financed by the state as a recruiting incentive.

Today's Minnesota Guard recruits are usually better educated, with higher intelligence scores than most active service recruits, and, Minnesota's strength level is



Capt.
Elwyn L. Kropuenske
Recruiting and
Retentions Officer



A Minnesota Guardswoman repairs communications equipment

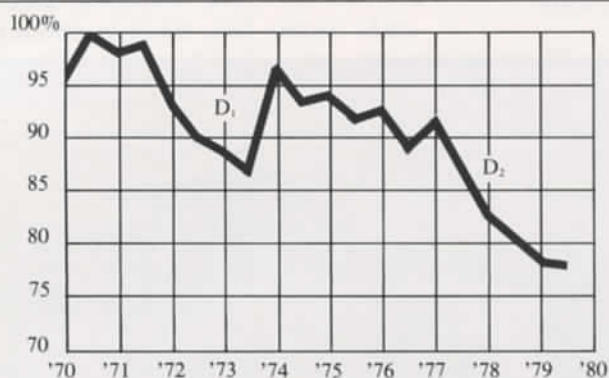
higher than most reserve components based here. However, the significant losses of the recent past have adversely affected the quality of training and the readiness of the Minnesota Army National Guard for State and Federal missions. Understrength units, lacking the necessary diversity of mutually-supporting skills, qualified junior leaders and full complement of manpower cannot train or perform as effectively as full-strength units. Also, the level of our Guard manpower determines the amount of Federal funds the Guard receives for training, construction and equipment, as well as the number of full-time personnel authorized. Units unable to maintain their strength could possibly be eliminated by the Federal Government, resulting in some towns losing their Guard income and armories.

During this biennium, the Minnesota Army Guard enlisted 3,739 new members, 1,687 of whom were new enlistees with no prior military service. These enlistments represent approximately one-quarter of the Minnesota Guard's present strength.

The retention level, which averaged approximately 60% during the last biennium, rose to nearly 65% during this biennium. However, losses due to other causes rose dramatically. Approximately 3,000 Guard members were discharged because of an incompatible occupation, change of residence, unspecified personal reasons or transfer to another service. (Information on Air Guard strength is contained in the Air Guard portion of this report)

Several new programs were begun during this biennium to attract new members to the Minnesota Army National Guard. The Department of Defense authorized enlistment and reenlistment bonuses to one Minnesota Army Guard unit, effective Dec. 1, 1978. This unit, White Bear Lake's 257th Military Police Company, was joined by a Field Artillery battalion from south-central Minnesota on Jan. 1, 1979, when the Department expanded the number of high-priority units in the program.

Enlistment bonuses were in the form of \$1500 cash, with one-half paid upon enlistment and the rest in yearly installments; or, recruits could option for a \$2,000 education assistance package. Reenlistment bonuses, which were only authorized for the M.P. unit, also paid in combinations of one-half initially and the remainder in installments, with \$1800 for a six-year reenlistment and \$900 for a three-year reenlistment. The Military Police unit is currently in excess of 100% of authorized strength.



MINNESOTA ARMY GUARD STRENGTH* 1970-79

D₁ = End of draft era

D₂ = Separation of draft era enlistees

**Each percentage point approximates 100 troops*

On Mar. 15, 1979, the Department of Defense authorized enlistment bonuses to be paid statewide for a three-month test period. By June 15, when the test period expired, 191 personnel had received bonuses for enlisting in the Army Guard in Minnesota. The State Recruiting and Retention Officer believed the response to the program was limited because of its abruptness and short duration. Units that had earlier been authorized to participate in the program were permitted to continue after the test period concluded.

Another major new program was the Split Training Option, which allowed recruits to attend basic training and specialized skill training in two separate increments, instead of a single four-six month block. This procedure

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

The Equal Employment Opportunity Section of the Adjutant General's Office administers several programs for the equal employment of full-time 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. Both Air Guard bases and all



Maj. Thomas Jackson
Technician EEO Officer

enables students and seasonal workers to join the Guard without having membership interfere with studies or work.

The shortage of junior officers was addressed by a new program authorized by the Department of the Army at the close of the biennium. This program, coordinated jointly by the University of Minnesota Army ROTC and the Minnesota Army Guard, permitted college students to simultaneously belong to the Guard and U of M ROTC, training with both military entities and being paid by both. In addition, membership in the Guard was considered sufficient military experience to waive the first two years of ROTC training. This program was expected to significantly increase both the number of cadets in ROTC training and the number of Junior officers in the Minnesota Army Guard.

major Army Guard headquarters have EEO part-time personnel who assist the state EEO Section in implementation of policies and education programs.

Since the close of the last biennium, the Minnesota Army Guard's female strength has increased by 8.8% for an end total of 417, fifteen of whom are officers. Women now comprise 5.2% of Minnesota's Army Guard members and 5.7% of all Minnesota Army and Air Guard personnel. Female Air Guard personnel increased by 26% in the same period, for a total of 144.

Minnesota National Guard minority participation had an end-of-biennium total of 152 personnel. Minority representation in the total reserve components in Minnesota, at 2.4%, is essentially equal to minority representation in the state in general. That the Minnesota National Guard does not contain this percentage, (1.6% minority), is a function of the predominantly rural and small town basing of Guard units. Metropolitan area Guard units, based in the same area as the bulk of other reserve component units, have substantially larger minority representation.

Three important national-level Guard policy revisions significantly affected the status of female Army Guard members during this biennium. In 1979, minimum recruit mental scores for women were revised to make them equitable with established male standards; officer candidate school prerequisites, which formerly required higher educational, age and mental standards for women were revised to make them equal to male levels; and, more skill specialities were opened for female personnel. With the new skill position authorizations, the only fields that remained closed to women were those involving direct combat in wartime.

MINNESOTANS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD (AS OF 30 JUNE 1979)

Part-time	}	Army Guard	7,726	}	9,705
		Air Guard	1,979		
Full-time	}	Federally Paid*	1083	}	1,267
		State Paid	184		

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

TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Minnesota National Guard is supported throughout the year by full-time employees called technicians. As members of the National Guard themselves,

these technicians perform duties ranging from recruiting to maintenance and administration, helping their units maintain continuity between monthly Guard drills.

Until this biennium, all recent Guard federal technicians were civil service employees of the Department of the Army or Air Force, with employment and administrative authority delegated to the state Adjutant General. While this delegation authority continues, the status of some employees has changed to active military duty. During FY 79, 32 Minnesota Army Guard technician positions and 7 Air Guard positions were converted to active duty status. All of these positions were locally-filled, usually by members of the Minnesota Guard.



Col. Robert L. Blevins
Technician Personnel
Officer



Col. Arthur A. Ludwig
Commandant, Schools
Section

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 the officer school 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, 1979, the academy has conducted 23 classes for a total of 968 graduates.



A Guard tractor-trailer driver prepares his rig for the road

The Technician Personnel Office is responsible for the administration, personnel management and direction of the Minnesota National Guard Technician program, to include those personnel employed on active duty status.

Federal funds expended for technician salaries during this biennium were:

Army National Guard—State wide	\$29,510,803.00
Duluth Air National Guard Base	9,589,008.00
Mpls-St. Paul Air National Guard Base	14,685,664.00
TOTAL (100% Federal funds)	\$53,785,475.00

At the close of this biennium, there were 598 technicians and active duty personnel supporting the Army National Guard and 485 supporting the Minnesota Air Guard for a total of 1083.

SCHOOLS SECTION

The Minnesota Army Guard Schools Section is responsible for the operation of the Minnesota Military Academy, a federally-accredited Officer Candidate School

STATE GRADUATE HONORS

Awards are presented to the top 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 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 XXII (1977-1978)



Gery W. Kosel
St. Cloud
Distinguished Graduate



Laura J. Ludwig
Brooklyn Park
Academic Award



Gery W. Kosel
St. Cloud
Leadership Award

OFFICER'S CANDIDATE CLASS XXIII (1978-1979)



Gregory W. Langley
Pine Island
Distinguished Graduate



Roger A. Ackerman
Little Falls
Academic Award



Michael L. Bundy
Spicer
Leadership Award

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S CLASS II (1978)

Thomas W. Kjos
Madison
Academic Award

Daniel L. Loscheider
Little Falls
Leadership Award

The program of instruction is prepared by the U.S. Army Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., and expanded by the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C. The program consists of 257 hours' instruction with emphasis on training management, weapons, map reading, drill and ceremonies, 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, held at Camp Ripley, consists of 16 continuous days of training; and Phase III is conducted through ten monthly weekend assemblies at Arden Hills. A new class starts in April of each year, and graduates in April of the following year.

Three classes were in progress or completed training during this biennium. *Class XXII* (1977-78) graduated 28 Minnesota Army National Guard cadets and five Army Reserve cadets on April 2, 1978 at the St. Paul Capitol Armory.

Class XXIII (1978-79) graduated 28 Minnesota Army National Guard cadets and three Army reserve cadets on April 8, 1979.

Class XXIV (1979-80) commenced training on April 7, 1979 and completed Phases I and II prior to the end of the biennium. As of June 30, 1979, the class consisted of 58 Minnesota Army National Guard cadets and four Army Reserve cadets and is scheduled to graduate in April, 1980. Fourteen of these cadets were women.

In September, 1976, noncommissioned officer training was added to the curriculum of the Academy through the creation of the Noncommissioned Officer School, designed to develop the leadership ability and professional quality of the Army Guard NCO Corps. As with the officer school, students selected for noncommissioned officer training must meet rigid physical and mental standards. Class II completed training in September, 1978, and graduated 48 students. Class III was scheduled to begin training in August, 1979.

The program of instruction is developed by the academy and approved by the National Guard Bureau and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. It consists of 125 hours' instruction with emphasis on leadership, conduct of military instruction, drill, physical fitness, land navigation and personnel management. The course is conducted on two weekend drills and a 15-day training period at Camp Ripley.



Officer cadets cross a river during training



A new Guard lieutenant's wife pins on his first set of officer's bars

SELECTIVE SERVICE SECTION

The Minnesota Army National Guard State Headquarters includes one of the State's Selective Service Sections. Like those sections maintained by other Minnesota-based reserve components, this section consists of a part-time nucleus that would be activated and expanded upon emergency mobilization.

Starting in 1973, Selective Service activities declined, beginning with the end of the draft, and going on to the end of registration in 1975, and the end of full-time section manning in 1976.

During this biennium, the status of Selective Service, out of necessity, moved slightly out of its "Deep Standby" posture into a more active role, although manning remains part-time.

At the start of this biennium, Selective Service had a mobilization goal of processing its first inductees within 110 days of activation. This period — more than three months — was determined too slow by the Department of Defense and the U.S. Congress. Although the authority for pre-registration was not approved by Congress, planning was authorized to lessen the processing time to within 30 days of mobilization, a response time required by the Department of Defense. Contingency plans for effecting this rapid registration are now dependent upon using the State's election machinery as an alternate means of statewide registration, in lieu of registration authority.

The Minnesota Guard's six-person section attended two-week annual training periods with other regional Selective Service Sections, in 1978 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; and, in 1979, at Camp Ripley. Annual training periods were devoted to reviewing and preparing plans for post-mobilization organization and activities.



*Col. Patrick B. Kidder
Selective Service Officer*



Camp Ripley, Minnesota's 53,000-acre, State-owned Guard training site

CAMP RIPLEY TRAINING SITE

Camp Ripley, 53,000 acres in size, is the primary training site for the 92 units of the Minnesota Army National Guard. Located seven miles north of Little Falls, the camp 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 and operations are primarily Federally-funded.

The camp contains dozens of firing ranges capable of accommodating all weapons used by an Infantry division. With 50,500 acres of field and forest, Camp Ripley's varied terrain is ideal for military tactical training.

The cantonment area of Camp Ripley can house more than 12,000 troops during summer training periods and approximately 2,500 during winter months. The winter training capacity reached its peak during this biennium when the last of 13 all-weather billets was completed, a seven-year project funded entirely by the Federal government. Increasingly, Camp Ripley is becoming a major training site for reserve component units from throughout the United States, particularly during winter. Recognized as one of the top winter training sites in the continental U.S., Camp Ripley draws units from as far away as California, New Mexico and Wyoming. Significantly, for the first time in decades, units of the active Army trained at Camp Ripley during this biennium. One U.S. Army Special Forces battalion and an Airborne Ranger battalion trained there, with more active Army units already scheduled to train at



Col. John W. Hohncke
Camp Ripley
Commander



Col. Lawrence R. Kiefer
Training Site Officer

Camp Ripley in the future. A 5000-foot, hard-surfaced runway, due to be constructed in the near future at Camp Ripley, will greatly enhance the post's accessibility to out-of-state military units. When completed, the airfield will be capable of handling aircraft as large as four-engined C-130 transport planes.

Some aircraft already use Camp Ripley for training. Minnesota Army Guard helicopter pilots study nap-of-the-earth flying techniques above Camp Ripley's treetops; and, pilots from the Duluth Air Guard base regularly practice low-level photo reconnaissance over the uninhabited forestland of Ripley.

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 66 persons, 59 of whom are Federally-paid. During annual training periods, this section is augmented with additional manpower, as required, which is funded by the U.S. Government.

Also located at Camp Ripley are major administrative, logistic and maintenance facilities of the Minnesota Army Guard; and U.S. Property and Fiscal Office; the



16 A guard Infantryman takes a break during training at Camp Ripley

Office of the Military Architect and Engineer; the State Maintenance Office; and, the bulk of the Minnesota Army Guard's warehouse space.

Camp Ripley has an important economic impact on central Minnesota, and especially the towns of Little Falls and Brainerd. More than \$10 million in salaries and wages was earned during this biennium by full-time and part-time Ripley personnel. And, in FY79 alone, more than 10,000 non-Minnesota Guard troops trained at Camp Ripley for two-week periods, with many spending a portion of their military income in central Minnesota. Some of these non-Minnesotans bring families with them to stay at nearby campgrounds or resorts; or, becoming acquainted with this resort area, return here for their vacations. The Federal Government spent more than \$3 million during this biennium for major construction at Camp Ripley, with most of this work performed by Minnesota contractors.

In addition to its strictly military usage, Camp Ripley facilities are used by civic groups, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, church groups and sporting clubs. Public use of the scenic road system, choice fishing spots and picnicgrounds are encouraged.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources operates and manages Camp Ripley's natural resources through a comprehensive program of game management and resource control. Archery hunting for deer, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing on Camp Ripley are administered by the DNR, balancing access to these recreational activities with resource management.

As a State facility, Camp Ripley is open to State government agency meetings, seminars and training sessions. During this biennium, Camp Ripley was used for 26 different government agency functions, with activities as varied as DNR firefighting training and Department of Administration seminars.



Guard Artillerymen fire a 155mm Howitzer at Camp Ripley

MILITARY TRAINING AT CAMP RIPLEY* FY 78-79

Type Training	Time Periods	No. of Troops	Training Mandays
Summer Annual Training	Twelve 2-week Periods	31,988	416,582
Winter Annual Training	Ten 2-week Periods	11,779	174,770
Weekend Drill Training	60 Weekends	7,675	15,350
Ski Instructor School	Two 9-day Periods	515	4,065
Other Training	Year-round	27,860	75,193
TOTALS:		79,817	685,960

*Does not include numerous aerial missions flown over Camp Ripley



Guard ski troops enroute to a field bivouac



DRN firefighters training at Camp Ripley



A Guard MP honor guard salute the flag-draped coffin of Sen. Hubert Humphrey



A Guard aviator instructs a high school science class



Guard troops march in Stillwater's Lumberjack Days Parade

NATIONAL GUARD

The Guard's Community Service Program, supervised by the Military Support to Civil Authorities Section, provided Guard support for more than 500 formal requests from Minnesota civic organizations, government agencies and communities during FY 78 and 79.

Minnesota Army and Air Guard units supported Sen. Hubert Humphrey's funeral; constructed and improved parks and playgrounds; provided free physicals for underprivileged school children; supported Civil Defense and rescue exercises; taught free map reading, survival and skiing classes to high school students and sporting groups; presented band concerts at celebrations and fairs; provided medics and vehicles to support bike-a-thons and walk-a-thons; assisted community clean-ups across the state; displayed helicopters and taught aviation science courses at high schools; built bicycle, snowmobile and walking paths; provided color guards and marching units for local parades; transported senior citizens; voluntarily participated



A Minnesota Guardswoman visits with a senior citizen during a Christmas party



Two Coon Rapids girls learn about their new playground



Minnesota Army and Air Guard escorts assist the Miss Minnesota Wheelchair Pageant



The Guard's 47th Division Band presents concerts year-round

COMMUNITY SERVICE

in parties for hospitalized children and senior citizens; and set-up water trailers and tents for Scouting groups.

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 for non-profit, non-political civilian groups, such as the Civil Air Patrol and Scouting organizations.



The Guard supported 1978's Golden Spike Celebration in Blue Earth



A Guard bulldozer levels ground for a park near Lake Elmo



Ortonville high school students learn skiing at Camp Ripley



The new U.S. Property and Fiscal Building, dedicated at the close of the biennium

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, in conjunction with the Assistant USPFO for Air at the Duluth and Minneapolis Air Guard bases, 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 \$21 million, to a total of more than \$196 million, a reflection not so much of increasing amounts of equipment, but replacement of obsolete equipment by more sophisticated equipment. 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 is responsible for all local purchasing agreements and contracts that involve Federal money for the Minnesota Army and Air Guard, to include Air Guard construction. This also includes purchases of authorized supplies, rations, equipment, and services not available from normal supply channels which must be purchased from the commercial sector. Federal funds disbursed locally during the period 1 July 1977-30 June 1979 for these purchases amounted to more than \$25 million.

The USPFO Comptroller Division develops and administers the operating budget for all Federal money for

the Minnesota Army and Air Guard. Payment of Minnesota Army and Air Guard members is also administered through this office. Payrolls for approximately 7,000 Army Guard personnel are prepared on a monthly basis.

The USPFO Logistics Division requisitions, accounts, stores, distributes and disposes of all Federal supplies and equipment issued to the Minnesota Army National Guard. Logistical support is provided to 122 units, split units, detachments or activities. This division received federal supplies and equipment valued in excess of \$60 million during the biennium, which were either forwarded to Army Guard units or used to replenish stocks at Camp Ripley.

The USPFO Examination Office schedules and performs annual property examinations and inventories of 134 property accounts, which confirm the condition and availability of Federal equipment assigned to units. The office completed 433 inventories or examinations this biennium, reporting problem areas whenever encountered. Fifty-seven internal reviews of the various USPFO staff operations were also conducted to insure compliance with appropriate regulations and to seek methods of improving the overall operation of the USPFO. The Examination Office is also responsible to accomplish quarterly reviews of the two Minnesota Air Guard bases. These reviews include, but are not limited to, fiscal, property and real property areas.

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 Guard armory or airbase, and make recommendations to insure that proper maintenance and utilization of State property is exercised by units.



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

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

The Office of the Military Architect and Engineer directly supervises the construction, maintenance and repair of all Army National Guard facilities throughout Minnesota. The Office acts as the State representatives for all Army National Guard construction contracts and distributes funds for maintenance service contracts. Architect and Engineer assistance is also provided, upon request, to the Air Guard bases at Minneapolis and Duluth.

The Office furnishes professional architect and engineering services, controls 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. Twenty-two persons are employed by the Office, twenty of whom are State employees.

An active State building program over the past three decades has helped replace dated, obsolete structures, while also phasing in new, needed facilities. Since 1961, 13 maintenance facilities have been added; a new vehicle storage and maintenance facility at Camp Ripley has been built; the United States Property and Fiscal Office at Camp Ripley has a new building; and, thirteen all-weather billets at Camp Ripley have been constructed, increasing winter training capacity to 2500 troops.

Major construction projects that were completed, under construction or placed under contract during this biennium included a new armory at Duluth, valued at \$1.4 million; a new armory at Jackson, valued at \$970,150.00 plus a new two-unit Organizational Maintenance Shop, a new Mobilization and Training Equipment Site, a new U.S. Property and Fiscal Office and new troops housing facilities—all at Camp Ripley—valued at \$3.1 million.



A seven-year winter barracks construction program ended during the biennium



Camp Ripley Chapel, designed by Col. John Hohneke, the Guard's State Architect

Minor construction and repair and maintenance projects valued at \$259,249.00 were accomplished at various facilities across the State.

Major projects under design during this biennium included new armories at St. Peter and Owatonna valued at \$1.85 million; alterations and additions to the Combined Support Maintenance Shop at Camp Ripley valued at \$420,000.00 and a bituminous surfaced aircraft runway at Camp Ripley valued at \$811,000.00. The Total value of the described construction \$8,471,106.00, funded \$6,897,785.00 by the Federal Government and \$1,573,321.00 by the State of Minnesota.



The new State Maintenance Facility, one example of more than \$3 million in Federal construction at Camp Ripley during this biennium

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

The State Maintenance Office supervises the statewide maintenance program for surface equipment assigned to the Minnesota Army National Guard. This office exercises operational control over Camp Ripley's Combined Support Maintenance Shop and the Mobilization and Training Equipment Site, as well as exercising technical supervision for 19 Army Guard Organizational Maintenance Shops located across Minnesota.



Col.
Dewayne J. Schwanke
State Maintenance
Officer

The Combined Support Maintenance Shop provides direct and general support maintenance for all surface equipment, as well as calibration support, repairing or calibrating more than 14,000 items each year. Supported equipment includes approximately 2100 wheeled vehicles, 2670 armored vehicles, 1300 trailers, 180 artillery pieces, 14,000 individual and crew-served weapons, 500 pieces of construction and material handling equipment, 800 radio 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 to units, as well as conduct annual maintenance inspections of each Minnesota Army Guard unit.

The Mobilization and Training Equipment Site is an organizational maintenance facility with the mission of storing, maintaining and issuing large quantities of wheeled vehicles, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, construction equipment and miscellaneous items stored at Camp Ripley for training. This equipment is temporarily loaned to units while they train at Camp Ripley, saving the Federal Government the expense of transporting these items back and forth for training.

In the fall of 1978 the Site moved into a newly constructed \$900,000 building, which is a combination maintenance, storage and issue facility, financed by the Federal Government.

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.

To accomplish the maintenance mission of the Minnesota National Guard, the State Maintenance Office is authorized a total of 295 full-time technicians: five in the administrative headquarters; 95 in the Combined Support Maintenance Shop; 52 in the Mobilization and Training Equipment Site; and, 143 at the 19 Organizational



Hundreds of vehicles are stored at Camp Ripley's Mobilization and Training Equipment Site

Maintenance Shops spread across the State.

New Major pieces of equipment received by the Minnesota Army Guard during this biennium are listed in a separate portion of this report.

NEW EQUIPMENT

The Federal equipment issued to the Minnesota Army National Guard is continually updated as new equipment enters the inventory, or unit missions are changed and new equipment is required.

With today's national defense planning dependent upon the Guard during national emergencies, the Guard's priority for military equipment is higher than ever before. Much of the Minnesota Guard's equipment is new when issued, and identical to that issued to active Army units.

During this biennium, the last of 342 M880 one and one-quarter ton trucks were issued to the Minnesota Army Guard. These four-wheel drive versions of civilian Dodge pick-up trucks have been received by units throughout the state, with adaptations for specific purposes, such as ambulances, command vehicles, military police trucks, and communications vans.

The Moorhead-based 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, a separate mechanized Infantry battalion, received 27



A van-mounted terminal of the 47th Division's new logistic computer

“Dragon” wire-guided anti-tank missile launchers during this biennium. Capable of destroying any tank in the world, this computer-age weapon can be corrected in-flight to strike a moving target as far as three-quarters of a mile away, with a very high probability of hitting. Because this battalion has a very high defense priority, it was the first in the state to receive this weapon, although other Infantry battalions are scheduled to receive it in the near future.

A Major new piece of equipment is the M48A5 tank, a rebuilt version of the tank formerly issued to the Minnesota Guard’s 1st Battalion, 94th Armor, and 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry, based in Duluth and Brainerd, respectively. The new tank has a 105mm main gun, and new diesel engine, improved suspension and modern rangefinding and optical sighting equipment. Minnesota units received 49 of these tanks, and immediately began retraining armor crewmen, gunners and maintenance personnel.

Logistics for the 47th Infantry Division took a quantum step forward when a Univac 1005 Computer System was received for the Minneapolis-based 47th Division Support Command. Completely van-mounted, with input terminals also van-mounted and spread to various logistics headquarters within the division, the computer system will improve the division supply system, which is responsible for the timely issue of thousands of supply items.

A new Minneapolis unit, Battery E, 151st Field Artillery, received new radar and sound-and-flash equipment, designed to help that unit detect and locate enemy artillery on a battlefield.

Also received were new tank-chassis-mounted mobile bridge launchers. These vehicles are designed to accompany armor units and erect their 60-foot bridges over streams, ditches, and other obstacles.

Two heavy truck tractors, M911, with trailers were received at Camp Ripley. These large vehicles are designed to transport heavy equipment and tanks.

With this new equipment, the value of Minnesota Army and Air National Guard equipment issued by the Federal Government increased to \$196 million.



The M48A5 Tank, newest combat vehicle in the Minnesota Guard inventory



The computer-age Dragon anti-tank missile launcher



The new mobile bridge launcher, capable of bridging 60-foot ravines and streams



The new M911 Tractor-trailer dwarfs its Guardswoman driver



Elements of the 47th "Viking" Infantry Division during Maj. Gen. O'Brien's final review 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 75 of Minnesota's 92 Army Guard units. The division, commanded by Major General James S. O'Brien, a Minnesotan, includes over 80% of the State's Army Guard personnel, as well as major elements of the Illinois and Iowa National Guard, plus a battalion from the New Mexico Guard. Symbolic of their Northland home and cold weather warfare mission, division members wear the 47th's distinctive Viking helmet patch. Illustrative of the importance of the Minnesota Army National Guard is the National Guard's overall contribution toward our nation's defense: 57% of the Armored Cavalry regiments available during national emergency are in the Army National Guard; 63% of the Infantry battalions are in the Army Guard; 41% of Mechanized Infantry battalions; 42% of Armor battalions; and 48% of Field Artillery battalions.



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



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

The 47th Division contains Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Aviation, Engineer, and support and service units—the full complement of an Infantry Division. The major Minnesota-based elements of the 47th Division are St. Paul's 47th Division Headquarters; Stillwater's 1st Brigade Headquarters; Anoka's 47th Division Artillery Headquarters; and, Minneapolis' 47th Division Support Command. Major out-of-state elements are Iowa's 34th Brigade, Illinois' 66th Brigade and New Mexico's 2nd Battalion, 200th Air Defense Artillery which is attached to the division. Those Minnesota Army Guard members not assigned to the 47th

Division are with separate Infantry and Artillery battalions, an MP company, two service and support detachments, and elements at the Guard State Headquarters level. These units, as a rule, train with 47th Division units, but are designated for different missions in the event of national emergency.

During this biennium, division training continued to emphasize training of the individual soldier and lower echelon elements, such as squads, sections and platoons, particularly in tactical operations. Performance training, which allows the soldier to reach a set standard of performance before going to another subject or a higher level of the same subject, was used division-wide. Maximum use was made of hands-on training, using actual equipment rather than indoor, lecture-format classes. To support this individual and section training, commanders were given more latitude in managing training time, enabling them to schedule the amount of time devoted to particular subjects according to unit proficiency levels.

Concurrent with other training, the 47th Division has conducted Primary Non-Commissioned Officer courses to provide the professional military education needed for middle-level leaders. In an era of increasing complexity of military equipment these courses were a necessary element of division training.



A 47th Division tank during maneuvers at Camp Ripley



Guard Infantrymen wait in ambush during field training

Division officers increased their military knowledge and expertise through a combination of local schools, correspondence courses, active duty schools and training exercises. Commanders and staffs from battalion through division level conducted training exercises without troops, using a variety of conflict simulation exercises and map maneuvers, culminating in a division-level exercise conducted at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, for members of the division staff. This exercise put the staff 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 graded the staff's ability to maneuver units, route supplies and handle hundreds of unpredictable problems during the programmed exercise.

Although most division units conduct two week annual training periods during summer months, winter training continues to be an area of major emphasis, with Minnesota troops training at Camp Ripley, Ft. Greeley, Alaska, and Camp Torpo, Norway.

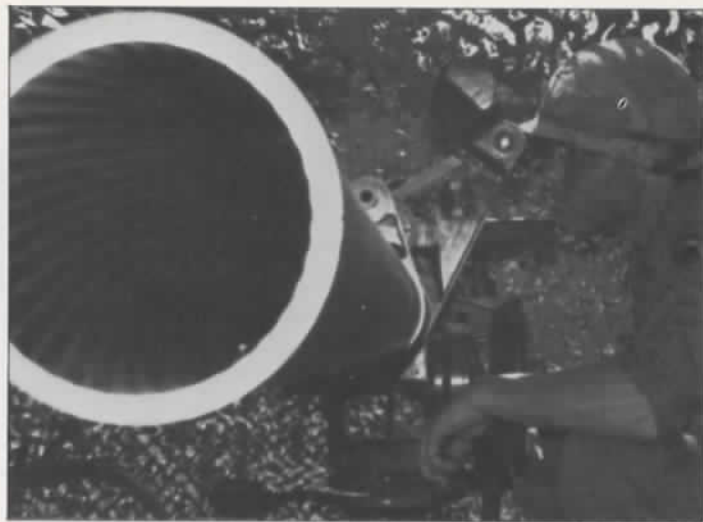
Summer training is conducted primarily at Camp Ripley, although certain 47th Division units, requiring specialized training facilities, train at active Army posts, both within the United State and Europe.

Active Army evaluators annually review the 47th Infantry Division and its subordinate elements to measure unit proficiency. Division elements are graded according to their ability to accomplish unit tasks in a field environment. For both years of this biennium, the 47th Division was rated 'satisfactory'.

At the close of this biennium, the 16,000 authorized positions of the 47th Division were approximately 70% manned, with the Minnesota portion at 75% of authorized strength, Iowa at 56% and Illinois at 68%.



Division Engineers construct a float bridge across the Mississippi River



An anti-tank gunner aims his recoilless rifle at a Camp Ripley range



Communications vans link together division elements in the field



Division Artillerymen load their Howitzer for field firing



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

WINTER TRAINING

The Minnesota Army National Guard and Camp Ripley Training Site have administered perhaps the most active and comprehensive winter training programs in the entire U.S. Army structure. Today's programs, recognized for their excellence by military units across the nation, are the direct outgrowth of a solid program established in the mid-1960's.

Formally, the program began in 1964, when the Guard's 47th "Viking" Infantry Division first sent troops to the two-week U.S. Army Northern Warfare Training Center, at Ft. Greeley, Alaska, for winter environment training. These personnel became cadre for Minnesota Army Guard unit training at Camp Ripley when annual winter training began the same year.

Winter training was not intended to replace summer training; rather, it was designed to complement and contrast summer training, teaching Guard members to perform their missions in a snow and cold environment and thereby increase their capabilities. Also, because of Camp Ripley's geographical location, it made better year-round use of its excellent training facilities.

As the winter training program expanded, it became apparent that units were not obtaining the maximum benefit out of their annual training. For lack of unit personnel qualified in specialized winter training subjects, units were not attaining the required levels of proficiency.



Dawn finds Minnesota Army Guard troops on a firing range at Camp Torpo, Norway

After a staff study, a special one-week instructor's course was designed. Students for this Winter Operations Instructor Course, first conducted in 1968 at Camp Ripley, were selected from all units scheduled to send troops to winter training. Course instructors, highly-qualified volunteers from the 47th Infantry Division, taught these students downhill and cross-country skiing, use of winter equipment, survival techniques, winter first aid and methods of operating equipment in cold weather. The students went back to their units and later accompanied them to winter annual training at Camp Ripley, providing each unit with a nucleus of qualified, dedicated winter instructors. Unit winter training improved markedly, and since 1968 The Winter Operations Instructor School, composed entirely of Guard volunteer instructors, has become recognized as the finest course of its type in the continental U.S. For the past several years students have included members of nearly all military branches and components in the country, from across the nation.

By the mid-1970's, the 47th Infantry Division had developed an integrated training plan, with major division elements scheduled for winter annual training once every three years. And every year, in addition to sending personnel to the Winter Operations Instructor School at Camp Ripley, approximately 100 division personnel were attending the U.S. Army Northern Warfare Training School in Alaska. Rapidly, the division, and the Minnesota Army Guard, were gaining a reputation for winter operations expertise.

In 1974, the first exchange of personnel with the Norwegian Home Guard was conducted, with a 50-person contingent of Minnesota Guard members going to Camp Torpo, Norway, for two week's winter training while a similar contingent of Norwegian Home Guard members trained at Camp Ripley. The Norwegians, long-recognized for their expertise in winter warfare, and the Minnesota Army Guard, also recognized for its expertise, were natural choices for this exchange. On each side of the Atlantic, knowledge about each country's equipment, weapons, tactics and methods of operation in a winter environment were exchanged, with the result that both nations' military forces benefited. In addition to its military

aspects, this program has enhanced relations on a personal and governmental level between these NATO allies. Now an annual program, the exchange currently involves 85 personnel from each country and, since 1978, includes female Guard members as well.

Camp Ripley's winter training program attained more significance in 1977, when, for the first time, an active U.S. Army battalion came to Camp Ripley for training. This battalion of Special Forces troops was followed the next year by an Airborne Ranger battalion, also from the active Army, and is scheduled to expand in the future, with more active Army troops to attend Camp Ripley winter training.

With this additional use of Camp Ripley for winter training, it was necessary to expand its cold weather housing capacity. During this biennium, a seven-year, Federally-funded construction program was completed, increasing winter capacity to 2500 personnel. Thirteen year-round billets were constructed, each capable of housing a company-sized unit, with self-contained administrative offices, supply rooms and mess halls.

Other winter training improvements at Camp Ripley included the stockpiling of additional winter equipment; improvement of ski slopes and cross-country ski trails and the construction of a Biathlon course.

Biathlon, a winter Olympic event, combines the skills of cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship. Introduced to the Minnesota Guard in the mid-1970's, Biathlon has proved an effective means for improving skiing and rifle marksmanship through competition. Camp Ripley's Biathlon course, the largest in the nation, was the scene of the Guard's 1977 Biathlon National Championships, which were won by a Minnesota Army Guard team. The Camp Ripley course is available to military units for training, and has been used by the U.S. Olympic Biathlon Team.

Camp Ripley's winter training programs and facilities are used extensively by military units from throughout the U.S., a fact attested to by nearly 12,000 troops training there during this biennium. Already regarded as a top winter training site in the continental U.S., programs and facilities will continue to be improved in support of the winter training program.



47th Division troops climb a snow-covered mountain in Alaska



A Biathlon competitor races along Camp Ripley's Biathlon course



U.S. Army 'Green Berets' ski along a trail at Camp Ripley



U.S. Army Rangers parachute into Camp Ripley



A Minnesota Air National Guard RF4 'Phantom' prepares for takeoff at Duluth Air Guard Base

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 complements the Army Guard in providing modern equipment and professionally trained citizen-soldiers for state emergencies. In the Federal role, the Minnesota Air Guard is partner to the active Air Force in the total-force policy of national defense. It is recognized as a force capable of immediate mobilization and rapid deployment, prepared for missions upon arrival anywhere in the world.

This immediate reaction capability was demonstrated in 1978 when transport aircraft of the Twin Cities' 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing deployed to Guyana from Panama, where they had been training, in support of the U.S. efforts following the tragic mass suicides at Jonestown.

Although the Federal Government bears a great percentage of the expenses of the Air Guard, which is a logical arrangement in view of the predominant performances of Federal missions, the Air Guard remains constitutionally a State military force, the air complement to the Minnesota Army National Guard. And, throughout the year, the Minnesota Air Guard provides support to the Army National Guard, both during training and, when necessary, during State emergencies.

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 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 Guard and its two air bases.

Major Air Guard personnel actions—enlistments, separations, discharges—are processed in this office and all current personnel records are stored here. Orders of the Minnesota Air Guard are controlled 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 administration.

AIR GUARD COMMAND AND COORDINATION



*Col. Wayne C. Gatlin
Chief of Staff
Minnesota Air Guard*

The Minnesota Air National Guard's Chief of Staff commands all Air Guard forces in the State. He is responsible for the overall readiness of the Air Guard, as well as all training and mission assignments.



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

The Executive Support Staff Officer is the full-time Adjutant General's staff officer responsible for ensuring that policies and directives of the Adjutant General are applied to the day-to-day administrative and operation of Air Guard bases. Also, he manages Air Guard Section administration and staff functions.



Minneapolis-St. Paul Air National Guard base, home of the 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing

133rd TACTICAL AIRLIFT WING

Headquartered at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, the 133rd 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 133rd Wing's four-engine C-130A transports have a world-wide cargo and troop airlift mission that makes the 133rd Wing an integral part of the U.S. Air Force's Military Airlift Command.



*Brig. Gen.
Marvin A. Thorson
Commander,
133rd Tactical
Airlift Wing*

Minnesota elements of the 133rd Wing possess their own medical and legal staffs, communications and electronics capability, aircrews and maintenance crews, and are independent of out-of-state units. Highly rated by the active Air Force for its combat readiness, the 133rd was twice awarded the Military Airlift Command Flying Unit Safety Award during this biennium.

The Minnesota unit that flies the 133rd 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.

Several members of the 133rd Wing were decorated by both the Federal and State Government in 1978, for their professional response to an air emergency aboard a C-130 transport which had a complete hydraulic failure. Aircraft, crew and passengers landed without harm, thanks to the immediate, decisive actions taken by crewmembers.

The most significant new type of training for the 133rd Wing also provided the most dramatic incident for the unit during this biennium. During the summer of 1978,

aircraft and crews of the 133rd began supporting the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone, an active duty mission shared by Air National Guard C-130 units from throughout the U.S. on a two-week rotating basis. During its first tour in Panama, crews and aircraft of the 133rd dropped paratroops, searched for ships missing in the Atlantic and Pacific, and provided general airlift support for U.S. bases and diplomatic missions throughout South and Latin America. Then came the so-called "Jonestown Massacre" in Guyana which resulted in the deaths of more than 900 U.S. Citizens. Minnesota Air Guard crews flew supplies into Guyana in support of the massive body evacuation project, for which they were recommended for the award of the Humanitarian Action Medal.

In addition to the flights in Central America, the 133rd also flew Minnesota Army Guard troops to Alaska and Norway for training, as well as transported Norwegian Home Guard troops to Minnesota for training at Camp



A Minnesota Air Guard C130 Transport at Howard AFB, Panama Canal Zone



Air Guardsmen of the 133rd Civil Engineer Flight lay pipe at Luke AFB, Ariz., during annual training

Ripley. In support of active duty forces, the 133rd flew missions to Spain, Florida and Nevada, and supported active force exercises in California.

Other Minnesota-based elements of the 133rd Wing also supported active forces and bases during their annual training periods. In 1977, the 133rd Wing's intelligence personnel supported an Air Force exercise in South Korea; the 237th Flight Facilities Flight supported a joint services exercise in Florida in 1979; the 109th Aero-medical Evacuation Flight spent an annual training period at Ft. Bragg, N.C., providing medical support for an exercise; the 133rd Communication Flight supported Patrick Air Force Base, Fla., for two weeks; the 133rd Weapons System Security Flight spent two weeks at Norton Air Force Base, Calif., studying various security problems including anti-terrorist and anti-hijacking tactics; and, the 133rd's ground refueling personnel supported 374 aircraft at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., for two weeks, dispensing approximately two million gallons of fuel.

Many thousands of taxpayer dollars were saved during this biennium through the efforts of the 133rd Civil Engineer Flight and the 210th Electronic Installation Squadron. These two units renovated or constructed new facilities at the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Base, as well as assisted projects at various Air Force bases across the country. Under the auspices of this self-help program, out-of-state Air Guard construction elements also came to the Twin Cities Air Guard Base, where they assisted the Minnesota Guard with construction projects. Major projects for this biennium were the renovation of the 133rd Wing's base chapel; construction of a new motor pool complex; completion of an aircraft maintenance shop; and, new facilities for two elements of the 133rd Wing. Not only did these projects result in considerable savings—they helped Air Guard personnel maintain their skill proficiency.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

FY 78 (June 1978)

FY 79 (June 1979)

Authorized	Assigned	Authorized	Assigned
2086	2019	1985	1979

Air National Guard strength began the biennium at 97% of authorized strength and climbed to 99.4% by the end of the biennium.

The 237th Flight Facilities Flight continued spending their weekend drills to run control tower and radar approach services at Anoka County Airport every weekend of the year. During this biennium the 237th assisted 250,000 landings and takeoffs, a service that both assists civilian pilots and enhances the skills of Air Guard traffic control personnel. Additionally, the 237th continued training Army Guard members and Navy Reservists as airport tower operators. Because of the demonstrated expertise of 237th Flight personnel, this unit was selected as the first in the entire Air National Guard to receive new Radar Approach Control Units, which provide a more sophisticated means of air traffic control.



Minnesota Air Guard Security Police, on duty at a Twin Cities refinery during the independent trucker's protest.



A unit formation of the 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group during ceremonies at Duluth Air Guard base

148th TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE GROUP

The Duluth-based 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, equipped with sleek, modern RF4 "Phantom" jet aircraft, has a mission of low-level surveillance over a battlefield, using the sensors, radar and cameras aboard the aircraft to discover and document activities on the ground.

The RF4 jet reconnaissance aircraft of the 148th Group have the capability of photographing sites far behind enemy lines, returning to base where the photographs and other data are developed and interpreted, then racing back to a friendly unit headquarters where the intelligence information is airdropped to waiting personnel. This entire process can be accomplished in a matter of hours.

The unit acquired this mission and the Phantom aircraft one year before the beginning of this biennium. By June, 1977, all



Col. William H. Carr
Commander,
148th Tactical
Reconnaissance Group

aircrews were rated "Combat-ready" and the unit was rated "Outstanding," by active Air Force inspectors. The various elements which comprise the 148th Group are designed to be deployed as a self-supporting entity, with its own pilots, maintenance crews, security police, cooks, administrative and intelligence personnel, medics and civil engineers.

Training exercises and active Air Force inspections have continually resulted in the 148th being highly regarded and highly rated. In May, 1979, aircrews were rated "Outstanding" by the Ninth Air Force; the unit's 179th Reconnaissance Squadron was rated "Excellent" in 1977; the Duluth Air Guard Base won the Ninth Air Force's "Best Base Appearance Award" in 1978; and, the unit was rated sixth out of 31 Air Reserve flying units and first of five reconnaissance units under the Ninth Air Force. On 24 June 1979, the 148th was presented the Air Force's



Lt. Gen. Arnold W. Braswell, Ninth U.S. Air Force Commander, attaches the Distinguished Unit Citation seal to a 148th Group jet, in recognition of the unit's high readiness standards

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

"Outstanding Unit Award" in recognition of its overall high standards of readiness and performance.

The unit's reconnaissance capabilities have been used in support of Army Guard training at Camp Ripley as well as active force exercises outside Minnesota. In 1978, nearly 100 unit personnel and four aircraft supported a major national exercise in Nevada, for which the unit was presented a United States Readiness Command Joint Readiness Certificate.

On a continuing basis, the unit flies reconnaissance training missions over secluded areas of the upper Midwest and Canada. Because the missions are flown at low-level, training targets are carefully selected in uninhabited areas of northern Minnesota, Canada, Upper Peninsula Michigan and within Camp Ripley. Prior to a target's clearance for use, an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared, studied and approved.

Like their Army Guard counterparts, members of the 148th Group perform two weeks' annual training yearly, in addition to monthly drills. During this biennium, 148th personnel attended annual training at air bases in California, Florida and Nevada, integrating their efforts with those of active Air Force units, both in support of exercises and day-to-day base operations.

Personnel and equipment of the 148th Group were twice used during this biennium in support of State emergencies. In the spring of 1979, the unique capabilities of the unit's reconnaissance jets were used to photograph the flood-swollen Red River Valley, providing valuable information for government agencies to measure flooding and determine future flood plans and construction.

When an independent truckers' protest closed oil and grain terminals across the State in June, 1979, security police from the 148th Group were included in the 600-person Guard contingent called to State emergency duty. These Duluth Air Guard members secured Duluth-area terminals and accompanied the State Patrol on highway security patrols.



An RF4 prepares for a low-level photo reconnaissance mission over southern Canada

Two aircraft of the 148th were lost to crashes during this biennium, with no significant injuries to personnel or damage to ground facilities. In May, 1978, one RF4 was lost when it crashed short of the Duluth runway; in November, 1978, an RF4 was lost over Upper Peninsula Michigan when the aircraft's electrical systems failed.



Members of the 148th Group arrive at Nellis AFB, Nev., for annual training

MINNESOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS, BY LOCATION:

St. Paul, Adjutant General's Office:

Headquarters, Minnesota Air National Guard

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport:

Headquarters, 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing
109th Tactical Airlift Squadron
133rd Combat Support Squadron
133rd Mobile Aerial Port Squadron
133rd Weapons System Security Flight
133rd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
133rd Tactical Hospital
133rd Civil Engineering Flight
133rd Communications Flight
133rd Field Training Flight
210th Electronic Installation Squadron
237th Air Traffic Control Flight
109th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
133rd Resource Management Squadron

Duluth International Airport:

Headquarters, 148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group
179th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron
148th Combat Support Squadron
148th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
148th Weapons System Security Flight
148th Tactical Clinic
148th Civil Engineering Flight
148th Resource Management Squadron
148th Communications Flight

St. Paul Downtown Airport:

208th Weather Flight

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS PRESENTED TO MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS 1978-1979

ACTIVE SERVICE AWARDS

U.S. AIR FORCE

AIR MEDAL	2
AIR FORCE COMMENDATION	10
LEGION OF MERIT	3
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL	3

U.S. ARMY

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL	26
ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL	77
LEGION OF MERIT	1

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD AWARDS

MINNESOTA DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL	8
MINNESOTA MEDAL FOR MERIT	34
MINNESOTA COMMENDATION RIBBON	318
MINNESOTA DIST RECRUITING RIBBON	115



QUICK THINKING PREVENTS CRASH

Technical Sergeant Marcus J. Haeg, a member of the Air Guard's 109th Tactical Airlift Squadron, received the Air Medal and the Minnesota Commendation Ribbon with Pendant for his fast thinking and decisive actions during an in-flight emergency aboard an Air Guard C130 transport plane. On 3 Feb 1979, T. Sgt. Haeg was a crew member aboard a C130 preparing to land at Yuma, Ariz. Suddenly, the aircraft lost all hydraulic power. T. Sgt. Haeg rapidly analyzed the problem which resulted in positive corrective action. His personal composure, crew coordination and aggressive response to the emergency contributed directly to the saving of lives and a \$1 million aircraft.



SAVES VEHICLE AND LIVES

Private First Class Robert L. Bragelman, right, a member of Anoka's Headquarters Company, 47th Division Artillery, received the Army Commendation Medal for heroic actions on 22 June 1978. While his unit was in the field at Camp Ripley, a fire accidentally started near a fuel tanker truck. Oblivious to personal danger, PFC Bragelman jumped in the truck and drove it away from the fire, saving the vehicle and possible the lives of more than a dozen people nearby.

UNIT AWARDS

FEDERAL

U.S. AIR FORCE

Distinguished Flying Unit	133rd Tactical Airlift Wing
USAF Commendation Award	133rd Tactical Airlift Wing
Outstanding Unit Award	148th Tactical Recon Group
Outstanding Unit Award	210th Elec. Install. Squadron
Outstanding Medical Unit Award	133rd Tactical Hospital
Flying Safety Award	133rd Tactical Airlift Wing
USAF Architectural Design Award	133rd Civil Engineer Flight
Civic Achievement Award	133rd Communications Flight

STATE

EISENHOWER TROPHY (OUTSTANDING MINNESOTA ARMY GUARD UNIT)

1978

1979

257th Military Police Company, White Bear Lake	Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery, St. Peter
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EFFICIENCY IN MAINTENANCE AWARD

1978

1979

Company B, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, Crookston	Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery, St. Peter
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The 1978 Minnesota National Guard Biathlon team, winners of the Guard's Biathlon Championships.

MARKSMANSHIP COMPETITION

The Minnesota National Guard Marksmanship Program is designed to improve shooting performance through training and competition and is open to all Army and Air Guard members. Equipment and weapons are available, free of charge, to competitors.

STATE MARKSMANSHIP MATCHES

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S HIGH-POWER RIFLE AND PISTLE MATCHES

RIFLE	1978	PISTOL
Company A, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, Fergus Falls-Wadena		47th Military Police Company, St. Paul

RIFLE	1979	PISTOL
Company A, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, Fergus Falls-Wadena		148th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Duluth

MINNESOTA ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD SMALLBORE MATCHES

RIFLE	1978	PISTOL
Company C, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Faribault-Owatonna		Headquarters/Co. A, 204th Medical Bn., Minneapolis

RIFLE	1979	PISTOL
Company A, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, Fergus Falls-Wadena		47th Military Police Company, St. Paul

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TEAM MATCHES

MATCH	EVENT	PLACE
1978		
All-Army Internationals	M-16 Rifle	1st
Nat. Guard Biathlon Championships	Team	1st
Forces Command Regionals	M-16 Rifle	1st
National Guard Championships	M-16 Rifle	1st
NRA Indoor Rifle	.22 Rifle	1st
NRA Indoor Rifle	.22 Rifle	2nd
NRA Indoor Rifle	.22 Rifle	3rd
1979		
All-Army Internationals	M-16 Rifle	2nd
Forces Command Regionals	M-16 Rifle	3rd
National Guard Nationals	.45 Pistol	4th
National Guard Nationals	.22 Pistol	2nd

The Minnesota Guard sponsors two annual matches for Guard members; the Adjutant General's High-Powered Rifle and Pistol Matches, held at Camp Ripley; and, the Minnesota National Guard State Smallbore Matches, held in the Twin Cities.

A rifle team representing the Moorhead-based 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, established international supremacy with the M-16 Rifle in 1978, winning that year's All-Army M-16 Championship at Ft. Benning, Ga. These Minnesotans proved better than any active Army, Army Reserve or Army National Guard M-16 Rifle team in the entire world. The team captain, First Lieutenant Michael Rost, earlier won first place in the entire National Guard, with the M-16.

Biathlon, a Winter Olympic Event that combines cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship, blossomed during this biennium, with the Minnesota Guard Biathlon Team taking first place in both team and individual categories at the 1978 U.S. National Guard Championships. Two Minnesotans, Staff Sergeant Brian Matheson and Private First Class David Brown, were named to the ten-man All-Guard Biathlon Squad, which represented the entire National Guard at higher levels of competition.



Any member of the Minnesota Guard may participate in marksmanship competition.

MINNESOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED</u>
FY 78 (28 June 77)	9,763	8,628
FY 79 (30 June 79)	9,910	7,726

Minnesota Army National Guard strength, by unit, at the end of FY 79:

UNITS NOT IN THE 47th INFANTRY DIVISION				47th INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS			
UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, Minnesota Army National Guard	St. Paul	157	163	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Infantry Division	St. Paul	163	136
Command and Control Headquarters, Minnesota Army National Guard	St. Paul	180	122	47th Military Police Company	St. Paul	193	139
125th Public Affairs Detachment	St. Paul	13	12	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	67	62
Army National Guard Training Site	Camp Ripley	115	120	Company "A", 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	177	134
256th Medical Detachment	Camp Ripley	10	5	Company E, 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	206	141
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Moorhead	188	136	47th Air Traffic Control Platoon	St. Paul	31	10
Company "A" (-), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Wadena	87	100	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 147th Signal Battalion	Minneapolis	89	78
Company "A" (Part), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Fergus Falls	66	58	Company "A", 147th Signal Battalion	East St. Paul	180	79
Company "B" (-), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Thief River Falls	73	60	Company "B", 147th Signal Battalion	Hastings	152	93
Company "B" (Part), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Crookston	80	75	Company "C", 147th Signal Battalion	West St. Paul	138	73
Company "C" (-), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Bemidji	87	80	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 682nd Engineer Battalion	Minneapolis	175	122
Company "C" (Part), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Park Rapids	66	57	Company "A", 682d Engineer Battalion	Litchfield	135	113
Support Company, 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Detroit Lakes	145	131	Company "E", 682d Engineer Battalion	Hutchinson	89	83
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	New Ulm	111	96	Company "E", Detachment One, 682d Engineer Battalion	Northfield	64	60
Battery "A", 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	Windom	98	75	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 47th Infantry Division	Stillwater	94	81
Battery "B", 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	Jackson	98	75	Headquarters, Headquarters Troop (-), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Brainerd	106	97
Battery "C", 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	St. James	98	70	Headquarters, Headquarters Troop (Part), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Milaca	42	48
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	St. Peter	55	57	Troop "A", 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Grand Rapids	70	61
257th Military Police Company	White Bear Lake	115	113	Troop "A" (Part), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Aikin	75	43
109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company	Duluth	143	115	Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 47th Division Artillery	Anoka	201	140
1114th Ordnance Company (Ammunition)	Luverne	90	85				

47th INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS

UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Duluth	206	109
Battery "A", 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Cloquet	79	71
Battery "B", 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	79	48
Battery "C", 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	79	53
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Pine City	55	50
Battery "E", 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	143	73
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Montevideo	145	96
Battery "A", 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Dawson	96	65
Battery "B", 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Madison	96	60
Battery "C", 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Ortonville	96	89
Battery "D", 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Olivia	86	72
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Appleton	65	54
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Infantry Division Support Command	Minneapolis	94	68
47th Infantry Division Materiel Management Center	Minneapolis	130	81
47th Adjutant General Company	St. Paul	197	161
147th Finance Company	Stillwater	76	50
Headquarters/Company "A" (-) 747th Maintenance Battalion	Camp Ripley	50	55
Headquarters/Company A (Part), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Long Prairie	53	49
Company "D", 747th Maintenance Battalion	Alexandria	113	87
Company "F" (-), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Princeton	131	126
Company "F" (Part), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Camp Ripley	87	98
Headquarters/Company "A", 204th Medical Battalion	Minneapolis	134	123
Company "D", 204th Medical Battalion	Zumbrota	74	65
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Supply & Transportation Battalion	Camp Ripley	72	79
Company "A", 47th Supply & Transportation Battalion	Minneapolis	87	69
Company "B", 47th Supply & Transportation Battalion	Austin	151	144
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Rochester	137	140

47th INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS

UNIT	STATION	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
Company "A", 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Albert Lea	155	117
Company "B", 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Red Wing	155	115
Company "C", 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Faribault	74	56
Company "C" (Part), 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Owatonna	81	53
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Winona	127	111
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Mankato	137	157
Company "A", 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Worthington	155	180
Company "B" (-), 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Pipestone	79	78
Company "B" (Part), 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Marshall	76	48
Company "C" (-), 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Tracy	83	73
Company "C" (Part), 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Redwood Falls	72	53
Support Company, 2d Battalion, 135th Infantry	Fairmont	127	93
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	St. Cloud	137	111
Company "A" (-), 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Morris	96	58
Company "A" (Part), 2d Battalion, 136th Infantry	Benson	59	36
Company "B", 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Willmar	155	94
Company "C", 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Sauk Centre	155	125
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	St. Cloud	127	103
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Duluth	165	97
Company "A", 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Hibbing	80	41
Company "B", 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Eveleth	80	55
Company "C", 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Chisholm	80	50
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Virginia	75	63



Minnesota National Guard Unit Locations