

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
BIENNIAL REPORT



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD • AIR NATIONAL GUARD
July 1, 1983 — June 30, 1985



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
VETERANS SERVICE BUILDING
SAINT PAUL, MN 55155-2098

June 30, 1985

The Honorable Rudy Perpich
Office of the Governor
130 State Capitol Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Perpich:

It is a distinct honor to submit to you this Biennial Report for the Department of Military Affairs on behalf of the members of the Army and Air National Guard in Minnesota. This report covers the biennium from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1985 and is submitted as information for you and the Minnesota Legislature.

This report summarizes the major accomplishments, achievements and activities of the Department during the past two years. It describes the significant contributions that the men and women of the Guard have made to their country and the great state of Minnesota.

Meaningful training is an absolute essential for preparedness for State and National emergencies. We are proud to report that the result of that training ties in directly with the maintenance of our strength which is now over 95 per cent.

The continued success of this Department in performing its dual mission of service to the State and Nation is made possible through the outstanding efforts of our citizen-soldiers and airmen and the superb cooperation and support of your office and the Legislature. This support is greatly appreciated by all Minnesota Army and Air National Guard personnel.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James G. Sieben".

James G. Sieben
Major General, MN ARNG
The Adjutant General



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

GOVERNOR RUDY PERPICH



Elected 36th Governor of the State of Minnesota in November 1982, Governor Rudy Perpich also assumed duties as the Commander-in-Chief of the Minnesota National Guard.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL MAJOR GENERAL JAMES G. SIEBEN



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. He is the 13th Adjutant General and began his duties on May 10, 1975.

OUR COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Governor Rudy Perpich presented the Minnesota Medal of Honor, "In the name of our state's one half million living war veterans and our four million Minnesota citizens."

This presentation was made at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery Oct. 3, 1983.

Information behind the Governor were: (left to right) Colonel Gerald W. Forslund, National Guard Support Personnel Management Officer; Major General James G. Sieben, Adjutant General; Major General Jerry Curry, Commander of the Military District of Washington, D.C.; and General John W. Vessey Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



Medal of Honor

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

The *Minnesota Department of Military Affairs Biennial Report*, is an official publication of the Office of the Adjutant General.

This report offers information to the Governor on the status of the Minnesota National Guard, reviewing each of the department's responsibilities, major accomplishments and improvements during the past two years.

This publication is prepared by the Minnesota National Guard Public Affairs Office and is intended to provide useful information in a condensed reference booklet.

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DUAL MISSIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The Minnesota National Guard began in 1856, two years before statehood, with the founding of the Saint Paul Pioneer Guard. It is rooted in the concept that our able-bodied citizens have a privilege and responsibility to be ready to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun over three centuries ago, with the militia units in the various colonies.

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

The State mission of the Minnesota



State Mission — Emergency support of local communities



Federal Mission — Train for mobilization

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 the command and control of the Governor, would assume the State emergency duties formerly held by the National Guard.

LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR THE GUARD

State Constitution: Article 1, Section 14; Article V, Section 4; Article XII, Section I

Federal Constitution: Article X, Section 8; Article II, Section 2; Amendment II and V

State Statutes: Chapter 190 — Military Forces, Chapter 191 — Unorganized Militia, Chapter 192 — National Guard

Federal Statutes: Title 10 — Army and Air, Title 32 — National Guard, Title 37 — Pay and Allowances



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 the 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 construc-

tion, 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, seven miles north of Little Falls, MN.



In the foreground of this state capitol complex photograph, is the Veterans Service Building, where the State National Guard Headquarters and the Office of the Adjutant General are located.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S COMMAND SECTION

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

The Adjutant General's staff is organized under a configuration called the State Area Command (STARC) (see chart on the next page). This structure gives the State Headquarter's the ability to plan for, train, evaluate and equip Minnesota Guard units for fed-

eral mobilization in the event of war or national emergency.

In the command structure under the Adjutant General, the Assistant Adjutants General for Army and Air forces are the coordinating links within the State for their respective components. The Minnesota Air National Guard's Chief of Staff commands all Air Guard forces in the State. He is responsible to the Adjutant General for the overall readiness of the Air Guard, as well as all training and mission assignments.

A STARC Deputy Commander, with the rank of Brigadier General, oversees the activities of the STARC, which has staff sections referred to as

"Directorates" and "Special Staff." The Directorates administer the major functions to manage the Guard. The Special Staff serve within their specific areas of expertise to advise and support the command.

The Directorates and special staff 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. St. Paul sections are primarily administrative and operational; Camp Ripley sections are primarily logistical and fiscal.



*Brigadier General
Harry L. Moore
Assistant Adjutant General (Army)*



*Brigadier General
Otto K. Korth Jr.
Assistant Adjutant General (Air)*



*Brigadier General
Allan R. Meixner
Deputy STARC Commander*



*Major General
Robert W. Schaumann
Chief of Staff (Air)*

STAFF CONTROL AND COORDINATION



*Colonel
John H.
Cox
Chief
of Staff*

ARMY GUARD CHIEF OF STAFF

The Chief of Staff is the Adjutant General's primary assistant and advisor on implementing Army policies and programs and assumes authority for these policies and programs in the absence of the Adjutant General. This is the top federal technician position within the Minnesota National Guard.

On a day-to-day basis, he exercises overall direction of the Directorates,

Special Staff and offices; reviewing staff actions to insure they adequately meet requirements and are consistent with current policy and doctrine. The Chief of Staff is the key coordination link in the management process. He is personally responsible for all internal control review procedures and documentation.

AIR GUARD EXECUTIVE STAFF OFFICER

The Air National Guard 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 administration and operation of the Air Guard bases in the Twin Cities and Duluth.

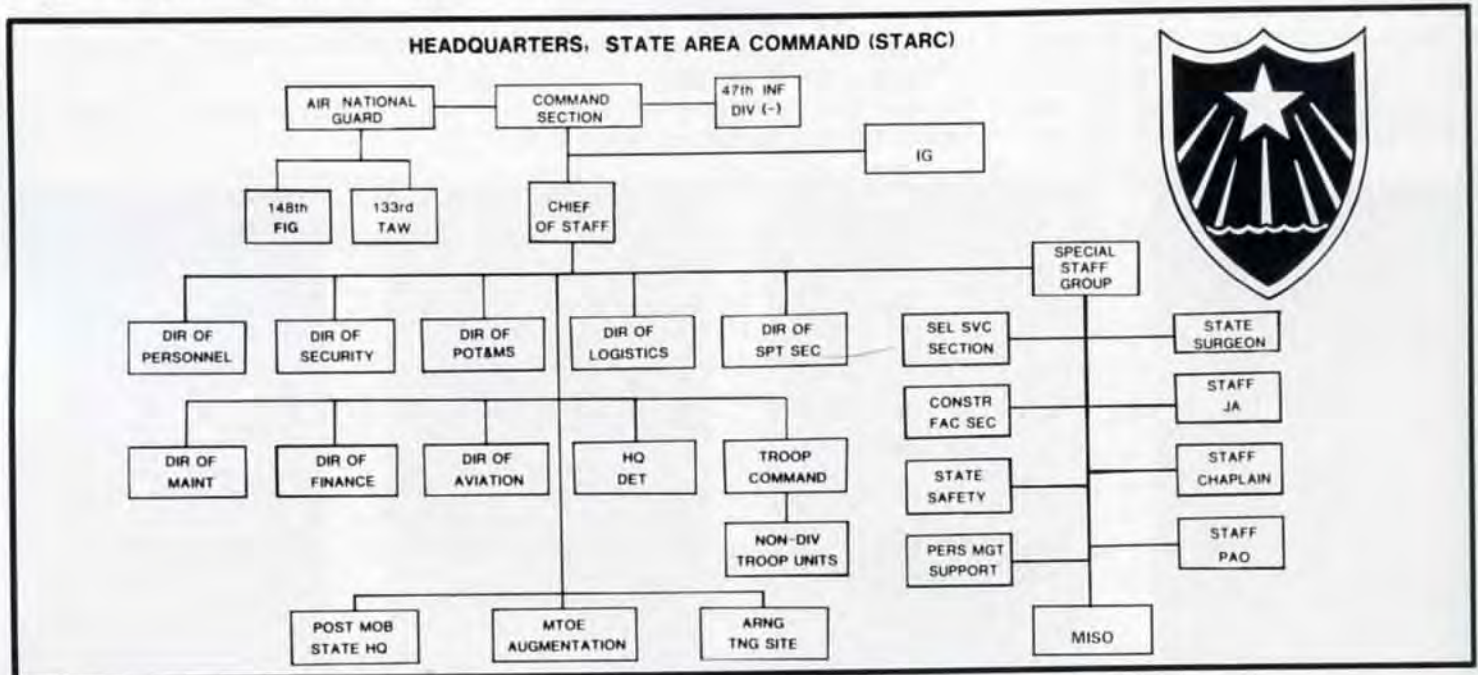
He manages the full time administrative and personnel staff and is re-

sponsible for formulation of policy proposals, personnel actions, correspondence and reports control, authentication of orders, airlift liaison and congressional interests.

He also supervises the Air National Guard Senior Recruiter for the State of Minnesota providing guidance, direction and control of state recruiting activities.



*Colonel
Joseph A.
Kazek
Executive
Support
Staff
Officer*



INSPECTOR GENERAL

In August of 1984, the Adjutant General was provided a full-time Inspector General by the National Guard Bureau.

The Inspector General serves the Adjutant General and provides assistance to soldiers with problems, supervises the Command Readiness Inspection program and conducts studies or investigations as directed by the Adjutant General.

Although he has no command authority, because of the special nature of his work, he serves within the command section.



*Colonel
Jon C.
Stillman
Inspector
General*

DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL

The Directorate of Personnel is in the "people business." It manages and provides staff supervision and administration of all military manpower and personnel aspects of the Minnesota Army National Guard.



*Colonel
Adrian
Beltrand
Personnel
Director*

Sub-sections of the directorate include: Enlisted Personnel; Officer Personnel; Recruiting and Retention; Adjutant General; the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS); Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP); and new this biennium, Family Assistance and Civilian Education.

Officer and Enlisted Personnel

The Officer and Enlisted Personnel sections handle all administrative actions as pertain to appointments; promotions; assignments; skill qualifications; retirement; discharges and separations, of all Minnesota Army National Guard personnel.



Country singer Lee Greenwood receives a plaque in thanks for his support of National Guard recruiting.

Recruiting and Retention

The Recruiting and Retention Section's sole goal is to attain 100 percent of authorized strength within the Minnesota Army Guard. This section plans, administers and operates a coordinated recruiting and retention program which includes the management and administrative support of a Full-time Recruiting Force and a Full-time Attrition/Retention Force.

Many programs were presented by recruiters to inform potential enlistees about the advantages found in the National Guard, to include: open houses, booths at fairs, visits to high schools, local advertising, parades and films.

With that 100 percent goal always in mind, the Army Guard ended the biennium with a strong 95.4 percent strength.

The incentive to enlist or re-enlist varies from individual to individual. Many realize that technical training and skill opportunities, combined with advancement, security and recognition exist in the National Guard. Others are seeking ways to help finance

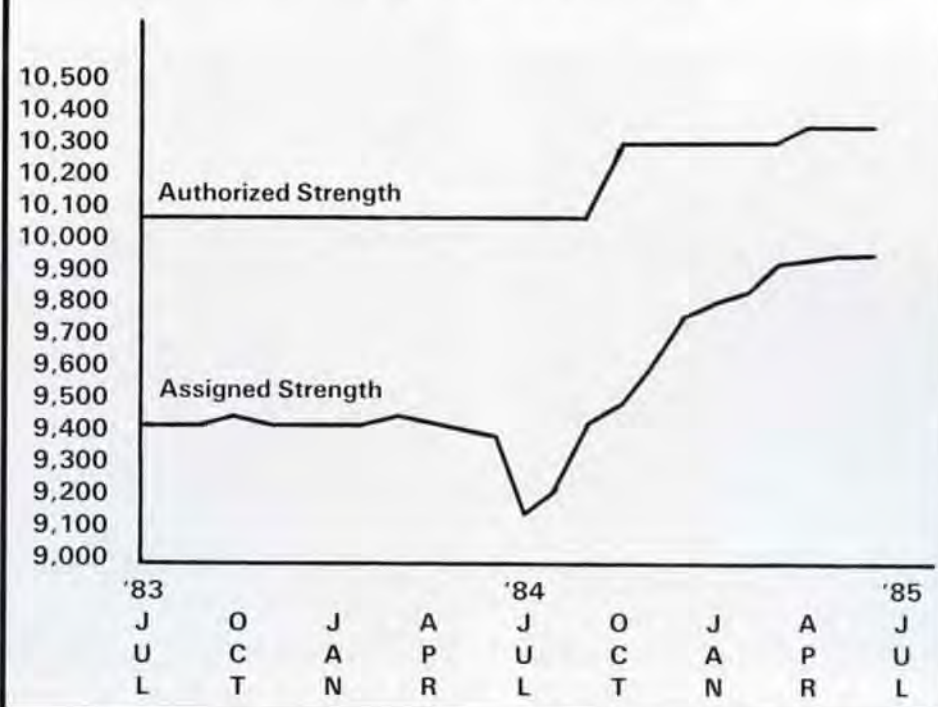
their education. Most, if not all, are motivated by feelings of patriotism, leadership and pride.

Selective Reserve Incentive Program

Programs designed to increase the total strength, fill critical skill fields, improve the quality of enlistments and improve retention were offered through the Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP). The programs offered this biennium were:

- **Enlistment Bonus.** \$2,000 for non-prior service high school graduates in test categories I-III, who enlist for six years in a critical skill; or \$1,500 for joining a high priority bonus unit.
- **Educational Assistance.** Up to \$1,000 per year (\$4,000 total over a six year period) for categories I-III non-prior service high school graduates enlisting for six years in a critical skill or in a bonus unit.
- **Re-enlistment Bonus.** \$900 for three, four or five year or \$1,800

MINNESOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH GRAPH
1 July 1983 — 30 June 1985



TWO NEW SECTIONS

Two new sections were added to the Directorate during this biennium: Civilian Education and Family Assistance.

Civilian Education

The Civilian Education section assists Minnesota Army Guard personnel who want to participate in selected federal education programs.

Programs during this biennium were:

- **Defense Activities for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES).** Through this program soldiers may earn college credits through examination.
- **Assistance for Military Professional Development (AMPD).** This program provides up to 75 percent tuition assistance for qualified soldiers at any accredited institution.

for a six year re-enlistment or extension in a critical skill or bonus, with less than a total of nine years service at current ETS.

- **Affiliation Bonus.** Prior service soldiers in all skills, who have a remaining service obligation, will receive \$25 per month for their remaining obligation.
- **Student Loan Repayment Program.** Repays outstanding Federal student loans, made after October 1, 1975, at the rate of 15 per-

- **The New GI Bill.** This program provides educational assistance to those qualified — up to \$140 per month for 36 months.

The Civilian Education Section differs from the SRIP in that it is concerned primarily with the education development of those currently in the National Guard to increase their skills.

Family Assistance

The Family Assistance Section has the primary objective of assisting the families of the troops in as many ways possible prior to mobilization and post-mobilization as well. This follows the realization that family problems seriously influence the performance and retention of the soldier and that by providing for families, the National Guard contributes to its ultimate goal — total readiness.

cent of loan balance or \$500 per year, whichever is greater, for each year of enlistment in the Minnesota Army National Guard.

Programs aimed at retaining qualified personnel near the end of their service term have been very successful. Extension rates during the biennium were 77.9 percent for initial enlistees and 86.7 percent for career personnel.

Implementation of an aggressive re-

cruiting and retention program with emphasis on quality, incentive programs and flexible enlistment and training options, have contributed to the increase in strength. The Minnesota Army National Guard is committed to obtaining its authorized strength goals.

Human Relations and Equal Opportunity Section

The Human Relations and Equal Opportunity Section of the Directorate works in concert with the full-time HREO Officer, who is a staff member in the Support Personnel Management Office (see page 29). This section continues toward its goal of achieving a part-time Guard membership that is racially and ethnically representative of the communities in which units are located.

SIDPERS

The Standard Installation Division Personnel Branch (SIDPERS) became fully staffed with nine federally funded full-time military personnel in March 1984. Remaining operational under the Personnel Reporting System, the Branch also captured over one million items of information for input into the newly instituted SIDPERS system. Conversion and merge of the Personnel Reporting System with the captured data was completed on November 1, 1984, and the Branch became fully operational under the new system.



The Guard family plays an important role.



The shooting van operated by recruiting makes many stops at county fairs and other events.

DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE



*Colonel
Roy
DeRosier
State
Maintenance
Officer*

The Directorate of Maintenance supervises the statewide maintenance program for surface equipment assigned to the Minnesota Army National Guard. The section exercises operational control over the Minnesota Guard's Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) and the Mobilization and Training Equipment Site (MATES). Both facilities are located at Camp Ripley. In addition, technical supervision is provided to 18 Army Guard Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS) located throughout Minnesota.

The CSMS provides Direct and General Support Maintenance for all surface equipment as well as calibration services on tools and test equipment. Wheeled vehicles, combat vehicles, artillery weapons, small arms, construction equipment, material handling equipment and electronics equipment are but some of the 18,000 items supported by the shop. In addition, maintenance services are provided for approximately 260 TOW and DRAGON anti-armor missile systems. New items being supported include communications security equipment, Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection Systems and the new Improved TOW vehicle. These additional support assignments have required upgrading of personnel skills and expansion of the facility.

The MATES is an organizational maintenance facility with the mission of storing, maintaining and issuing large quantities of wheeled vehicles,

tracked combat 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 addition, the storage of a large quantity of heavy equipment at a single location with rail and air capabilities, facilitates rapid deployment in the event of mobilization. Equipment stored at the MATES is used by personnel of the Active Army, U.S. Marine Corps and Reserve, the Army Reserve and Army and Air National Guard units from numerous states. The equipment on hand consists of 662 major items — tanks, personnel carriers, etc., plus three highway bridges, one foot bridge and 39 TOW systems.

Personnel in 18 OMS shops located throughout Minnesota provide organizational level maintenance on surface equipment issued or loaned to Army National Guard units. Organizational maintenance consists of cleaning, inspecting, servicing, lubricating, adjusting, replacing parts, scheduling equipment repairs and replacement of minor assemblies. Organizational Maintenance Shops are located in the

communities of: Rochester, Tracy, Willmar, Detroit Lakes, New Ulm, Appleton, Cloquet, Hibbing, New Brighton, Austin, White Bear Lake and Camp Ripley.

A large workforce is required to accomplish the surface equipment maintenance mission of the Minnesota Army National Guard, with 309 full-time technicians authorized. Personnel authorizations include: five positions in the administrative headquarters, 114 positions at the CSMS, 62 positions at the MATES and 128 positions at the 18 Organizational Maintenance Shops.

The Minnesota Guard has received 24 Improved TOW missile Vehicle Systems which provide for dual missile launch capability from an Armored Personnel Carrier while affording the gunner ballistic protection from small arms fire. In addition, two new wheeled vehicles are to be fielded in the near future which will further upgrade readiness. They are the Commercial Cargo Vehicle and the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle. The two new series of vehicles will replace the standard U.S. Army jeep and the present 1½ Ton Dodge truck fleet.



Care is taken to keep all equipment at top operating condition.

The Directorate of Plans, Operations, Training and Military Support is the focal point for the budgeting and management of federal dollars allocated to the state for training of members and units of the Minnesota Army



*Colonel
Gerald
Forslund
Plans,
Operations,
Training
Director*

National Guard. Funds allocated for training activities during the biennium exceeded 23 million dollars. The directorate provides guidance and direction on training, readiness, mobilization, military support for civilian authorities, individual marksmanship and skills training.

Additionally, the section supervises the training and scheduling of troops into Camp Ripley; Minnesota's 53,000 acre training site just north of Little Falls.

TRAINING

Training, whether individual or unit level is a continuing process which receives strong emphasis from the Adjutant General's Office because of its direct impact on readiness and mission accomplishment.

Every unit of the Minnesota Army National Guard trains a minimum of two days each month (one weekend) and attends a 15 day annual training period each year, usually at Camp Ripley, but sometimes at such diverse locations as: Camp Torpo, Norway; Ft. Riley, Kansas; Ft. Irwin and Ft. Ord, California; Ft. McClellan, Alabama; Ft. Carson, Colorado and Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

If special training requirements occur, either because of a unit's mission or the need for special training, a different training site may be required.

A good example of this special training was the April-May 1984 annual training period of the 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 136th Infantry at the National Training Center located in Ft. Irwin, California. The battalion had its combat skills tested in the most realistic environment possible short of actual combat.

Another opportunity which presented a unique training experience was the 1984 annual training period of the 47th "Viking" Infantry Division at Ft. McCoy Wisconsin. The Division trained together in its entirety for the first time since mobilizing for the Korean war in 1951.

A number of individuals and small units trained in Europe, Japan, Korea, Norway, Germany and Alaska.

Given the limited time available, training is carefully planned to get the

most from Guard members, since they are measured against the same performance standards as active full-time Army soldiers.

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS TRAINING

An Army-wide method of measuring a soldier's individual skill proficiency, called Individual Training Evaluation Program (ITEP) has been used extensively in the Minnesota Army Guard since 1978.

Unlike the written tests of the past, ITEP measures individual skills by combining written tests, hands-on performance tests with the equipment and certification of the soldier's ability with weapons, tools or vehicles used in the soldier's job.

Results of these tests compared favorably with those of active Army soldiers given the same examinations and pointed out areas needing additional training.



An infantry squad partols while at annual training.

MILITARY EDUCATION

The magnitude of the training requirement facing the Minnesota Army National Guard is illustrated by the fact that all Guard officers and non-commissioned officers must complete the same or comparable military education as their active duty counterparts in order to be considered for promotion or retention.

All of the schools, for officers or non-commissioned officers, require months of self-study or resident attendance in the programs of instruction various service schools of the U.S. Army.

The section on the Minnesota Military Academy, contains more information about in-state military education programs.

OFFICER EDUCATION

By the time an officer is ready for promotion to lieutenant colonel, he or she must have completed three levels of military education; basic and advanced branch courses (Infantry, Artillery, Armor, etc.) and have Command and General Staff College 50 percent completed.



A student in an NCO school finds his way on the compass course.



Individual training includes hands-on experience.

Increasingly, senior Guard officers are encouraged to attend one of the senior service colleges; Army, Navy, or Air War College, or the National War College.

NCO EDUCATION

Non-commissioned officers on the

other hand, must be fully qualified in their duty specialty through attendance at Army Service Schools or on-the-job training; attend a primary or basic leadership NCO course; then progress through advanced, senior or First Sergeant level courses. The senior NCO is encouraged to attend the



Troops train on the DRAGON anti-armor simulator system to gain proficiency without using actual ammunition.

Sergeant Major Academy as he or she approaches the top grade of Sergeant Major or Command Sergeant Major.

BTOC

Since its inception in 1977, 6,007 Minnesota Army Guard recruits have attended a special two-day course prior to departure for Active Army basic training. The intent of the weekend course is to ease the adjustment problems often experienced by new recruits in basic training.

The program, called Basic Training Orientation Course (BTOC) has been extremely successful in reducing the number of Minnesota Guard recruits who drop out of basic. Over 98 percent of those who attend the weekend session go on to complete basic training. Eight years ago, prior to this course, the dropout figures hovered around 15 percent.

BTOC-trained recruits know what to expect in Army Basic because the course is a refined, brief and highly realistic simulation of a recruit's first eight weeks. Not only has it resulted in higher retention rates but it has made the money spent on recruiting, processing and training new Guard members more cost-effective. During the biennium, BTOC courses were conducted for 1,416 recruits.



Unit training has a direct impact on readiness and mission accomplishment.



Basic Training Orientation Course (BTOC) trainees get their first taste of Army physical fitness training.

READINESS

Another major area of responsibility of this directorate is the readiness and the organization of Minnesota Army Guard units. This includes a process that consolidates and shifts units according to the needs of the Guard.

During the Biennium three significant reorganizations took place.



A soldier loads an anti-tank round into one of the Guard's newer pieces of equipment, the Improved TOW vehicle.

The 2nd Battalion (Mechanized) 136th Infantry converted to a modern heavy mechanized infantry battalion organization; which added one rifle company and improved anti-armor capabilities. This conversion increased the overall combat power of the battalion.

Camp Ripley's site support unit has been reorganized as the Installation Support Unit, providing a more efficient unit to staff Camp Ripley in the event of mobilization and the use of Camp Ripley as a Mobilization Station and Training Center for troops from the Army, USAR, National Guard, U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Navy.

The 112th Health Services Liaison Detachment (HSLD) was established to provide a unit for the Army Nurse Corps Officers currently assigned to the Minnesota National Guard.

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 are the direct outgrowth of a solid program established in the mid-1960's.

Formally, it 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 level 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 snowy and cold environment and thereby increase their capabilities.

As the winter training program expanded, it became apparent that units were not obtaining the maximum ben-

efit 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.

After a staff study, a special one week instructor's course was designed and conducted in 1968. Students for this Winter Operations Instructor Course were selected from all units scheduled to send troops to winter training. Highly qualified course instructors, volunteers from the Minnesota National Guard, 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 to provide them with a trained nucleus of winter operation instructors for their return to winter annual training at Camp Ripley. In addition, each unit conducting winter training at Camp Ripley is augmented with winter operation instructors from the Minnesota National Guard. The result is a highly



Troops in winter operations training skijor behind an armored personnel carrier.

trained, motivated cadre of instructors to train those areas unique to the winter environment.

Unit winter training improved markedly and since 1968 the Winter Operations School, now expanded to nine days, 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 from across the nation.

In the fall of 1983, the Minnesota National Guard sent the first Winter Operation Mobile Training Team to Illinois to assist the 3rd Battalion, 130th Infantry, 66th Brigade, 47th Infantry Division, in preparation for Brim Frost 1984 in Alaska. The Winter Operations instructor team went to Illinois three months in a row to train the battalion during their inactive duty training (IDT) periods.

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 weeks 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 were natural choices for this exchange. On each side of the Atlantic, knowledge about the other country's



A winter operations instructor demonstrates a cross-country ski movement.

equipment, weapons, tactics and methods of operation in a winter environment were exchanged.

Both nations' military forces benefited greatly. In addition to its military aspects, this program has enhanced relations on a personal and governmental level between these NATO allies. It is now an annual program.

In February 1985, the Minnesota National Guard and Camp Ripley hosted a training orientation with Sweden. Ten Swedish soldiers were trained using the same format that has worked so many years with the Norwegian exchange. The reciprocal trip by Minnesota National Guardsmen will take place in August 1985 and will be geared to mountain training.

Active U.S. Army battalions have conducted winter training at Camp Ripley since 1977. With each successive year, more active component forces have attended winter training at Camp Ripley.

The state-owned site can accommodate 2500 personnel during a winter training period. Housing is accomplished in 13 company-sized, winterized billets; each with self-contained administrative offices, supply rooms and dining facilities.

Camp Ripley's winter training programs and facilities are used extensively by military units from throughout the U.S. The tactical air strip enabling C-130 aircraft to land at the camp has become a key factor in the usage of Camp Ripley as a winter training facility.



Two of Minnesota's winter operations instructors prepare for a class.



Troops trudge up a snow-covered hill pulling an ahkio (an equipment sled).



A ski troop donned in winter gear.



Adjustments in training must be made to operate effectively in cold weather.

THE MINNESOTA MILITARY ACADEMY

The Minnesota Military Academy Officer Candidate School is the primary source of officers for the Minnesota Army National Guard. The Academy is a federally recognized and accredited institution created in 1956.



*Colonel
Roger
Delgehansen
Commandant*

The program of instruction is prepared by the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia and is designed to develop military leadership and management skills.

Candidates for the Academy's Officer Training Program are selected from National Guard and Army Reserve members throughout the state on the basis of physical and mental examinations conducted by unit and battalion screening boards. Only the best qualified and highly motivated men and women are selected.

The Officer Training Program consists of 300 hours of instruction in four phases. Phase I consists of four weekend training assemblies at the Ro-



An OCS student "freezes" on command.



The Officer Candidates Course is designed to constantly challenge its students.

seville Training Center; Phase II, held at Camp Ripley, is 15 days of continuous training; Phase III is conducted through 12 monthly weekend assem-

blies at the Training Center; and Phase IV is a 15 day training period at Camp Ripley that culminates with the commissioning ceremonies.



Students learn leadership skills through the NCO Education System.

The classes in progress or completed during this period: Class 28 (1983-84) graduated 24 Minnesota Army National Guard Officer Candidates and two Army Reservists on 22 June 1984.

Class 29 (1984-85) graduated 30 Minnesota Army National Guard Officer Candidates and two Army Reservists on 21 June 1985.

Class 30 (1985-86) Commenced training on 1 April 1985 and completed phase I and II prior to the end of the biennium. As of 30 June 1985, the class had 54 Minnesota Army National Guard Officer Candidates and two Army Reserve Candidates and is scheduled to graduate in June of 1986.

In 1976 Non-commissioned Officers Training was added to the curriculum of the Academy through the creation of the Non-commissioned Officers Education System (NCOES). The system's purpose is to enhance the professional expertise and leadership ability of enlisted personnel at the basic, advanced and senior Non-commissioned Officer levels.

As with the Officers Candidate School, students selected must meet and maintain the highest military standards of appearance, bearing and conduct.

Non-commissioned Officers continue their military education as a requirement.

Approximately 400 individuals take part in the Non-commissioned Officers Education System annually. To date almost 2600 National Guard members have graduated from one or more of these courses.

The rewards for graduation from a Non-commissioned Officers course are additional responsibility and respect and NCO's that reflect the high degree of leadership maintained by the Minnesota National Guard.

The leadership skills and management techniques acquired while at the Academy places the citizen-soldier in the unique position to contribute to both their military organization and to the civilian community in which they reside.

**OFFICER CANDIDATE CLASS 28
(1983-1984)**



*Richard Morey
Minneapolis
Distinguished
Graduate*



*Richard Morey
Minneapolis
Academic
Award*



*Shivaun Kuffel
Champlin
Leadership
Award*

SENIOR NCO COURSE

SNCOC — 5 FEBRUARY 1984

Honor Graduate: SFC Terill E. Reimer, STARC, MMA

Academic Award: SFC Michael J. Maloney, HHC, 1/136th Inf

SENIOR NCO COURSE

SNCOC — 3 FEBRUARY 1985

Honor Graduate: SFC Robert J. Blazek

ADVANCED NCO COURSE

ANCOC — 16 OCTOBER 1983

Honor Graduate: SSG Thomas Barker, STARC, MMA

Leadership Award: SSG Thomas Barker, STARC, MMA

Academic Award: SSG Edward S. Morrow Sr., Co C (-), 1/135th Inf

ADVANCED NCO COURSE

ANCOC — 12 MAY 1984

Honor Graduate: SSG Robert J. Blazek, HQ, STARC

Leadership Award: SSG Steven H. Oelkers, Co D, 204th Med Bn

Academic Award: SSG Randall L. Baker, Co A (-), 1/136th Inf

ADVANCED NCO COURSE

ANCOC — OCTOBER 1984

Honor Graduate: SSG Warren G. Gamache, Jr., STARC, MMA

Leadership Award: SSG James B. Scholz, 47th Military Police Co.

Academic Award: SSG Eric B. Linner, 47th Finance Company

**OFFICER CANDIDATE CLASS 29
(1984-1985)**



*Jeffery Lueck
Winona
Distinguished
Graduate*



*Allen Soderbeck
Brooklyn Park
Academic
Award*



*Jeffery Lueck
Winona
Leadership
Award*

ADVANCED NCO COURSE

ANCOC — 11 MAY 1985

Honor Graduate: SSG Michael R. Martin, STARC, MMA

Leadership Award: SSG Francis B. Morganti, Co C (-), 1/135th Inf

Academic Award: SSG Colleen A. Domino, STARC, MMA

BASIC NCO COURSE

BNCOC — 12 MAY 1984

Honor Graduate: SP4 Darryl R. Snow, Co F (Det I) 747th Maint Bn

Leadership Award: SP4 Connie Johnson, 109th LEM Co

Academic Award: SGT Michael C. Adams, HQ, STARC

BASIC NCO COURSE

BNCOC — 10 MAY 1985

Honor Graduate: SP4 Kimberly A. Pitel, HQ, STARC

Leadership Award: SSG Edward J. Jaeger, HHC, 1/136th Inf

Academic Award: SP4 Kimberly A. Pitel, HQ, STARC

PRIMARY NCO COURSE

PNCOC — 5 AUGUST 1983

Honor Graduate: SP4 Philip E. Stephan Jr., HHC, 47th Inf Div

Leadership Award: SP4 Philip E. Stephan Jr., HHC, 47th Inf Div

Academic Award: SGT David S. Logan, Co B (-), 1/135th Inf

PRIMARY NCO COURSE

PNCOC — 7 JULY 1984

Honor Graduate: SGT Gary A. Gamradt, Co C, 1/136th Inf

Leadership Award: SGT Steven E. Godden, CSC, 2/135th Inf

Academic Award: SP4 Mark A. Davis, CSC, 2/136th Inf

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES DIVISION

The Military Support to Civilian Authorities Division plans and coordinates operations for military assistance to civil authorities.



*Lieutenant
Colonel
Leonard
Grein
Military
Support
Officer*

Available around-the-clock, this division provides the coordination link between the National Guard and local or state governmental agencies during emergencies when National Guard personnel are activated for state active duty by the Governor.

During this biennial period, National Guard personnel were placed on State Active Duty to assist several state and local agencies. This included:

- Providing National Guard personnel and equipment for the wind storm clean-up that struck Anoka County on 3 July 1983;
- Providing drinkable water to the residents of Long Prairie and Askov as a result of contaminated wells.
- Providing tracked vehicles and personnel to assist Polk and Renville County authorities in the search and rescue of stranded motorists during the February 1984 blizzard.
- Providing National Guard personnel and equipment to assist law enforcement agencies in April 1984 during the aftermath of the New Brighton/Saint Anthony tornado.
- Providing a tracked vehicle and personnel to assist Polk County authorities in the search and rescue of stranded motorists during the January 1985 blizzard.
- Providing drinkable water to residents of Franklin in February 1985 as a result of the Franklin water supply failing.
- Providing personnel to assist Aitkin County Officials in the June

1985 search for a lost man.

- A total of 532 state active duty workdays were utilized assisting authorities and citizens of Minnesota during emergencies or natural disasters.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITY SERVICE

Minnesota Army and Air Guard units also supported several community needs and activities during the biennium. Some of these included:

- Construction of a public ball diamond at Stillwater.
- Construction of a public boat landing in Eden Valley.
- Personnel and vehicles to support distribution of USDA surplus food.
- Commodities and United Fund food and clothing to the needy.
- Color Guards, marching units and honor guards to support various community parades, festivities and special events.
- High School courses in aviation science and the role of the National Guard in our nation's defense.



In the aftermath of a devastating tornado in St. Anthony, a soldier stands guard.

- Band concerts.
- Support of the Minnesota Special Olympics.
- Support to Boy and Girl Scout Organizations.
- Toy distribution at Christmas time for children of the needy and unemployed.
- Participation in public health fairs.
- Opening National Guard Armories to stranded motorists during winter snow storms.

Requests for National Guard community service support are normally submitted to the local Guard Unit, and then forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, where each request is considered for approval. The National Guard can provide support for activities that relate to the Guard training and military skills, which insures that the time spent supporting such projects complements unit training requirements.

The community service program does not compete with private industry and has made many worthwhile projects possible that otherwise could not have been undertaken. During the biennium over 225 formal requests for Guard community support were answered.

One of the primary responsibilities of the division is planning for the conduct of training exercises to enhance mobilization. Contingency planning and coordination with federal, state



An armored personnel carrier equipped with special attachments, helps to find stranded motorists during blizzards.



Members of the Hibbing unit, annually sponsor "Reindeer Express" to help supply toys for needy children in the Iron Range area.



The 47th Infantry Division band plays at an armory dedication ceremony.

and local governmental agencies is continuous to ensure a rapid and orderly mobilization of the National Guard.

SECURITY

This section coordinates the electronic security of all Minnesota Army National Guard facilities. Included in this responsibility is the ordering and the supervising of the installation, operation and maintenance of government issued electronic security equipment, known as Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection System or J-SIIDS.

ARMY GUARD AVIATION DIRECTORATE AND AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY

The Directorate of Aviation assists the 47th Aviation Battalion, the Minnesota Army Guard's primary aviation element, to fulfill training and administrative requirements necessary for the battalion to be ready in the event of mobilization. The Director of Army Aviation is responsible to the Adjutant General for the State Army Aviation Program.



*Colonel
Jerome
Litschke
Aviation
Director*

The Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), which is located at the St. Paul Downtown Airport, assists with the management of the Army Aviation Program. Facility personnel perform aircraft maintenance, flight operations, aircraft standardization, tactical training, aviation safety and administrative support.

A newly-remodeled Support Facility was dedicated in April of 1985 complete with an open house for the public. Fourth District U.S. Congressman Bruce Vento spoke at the dedication ceremony and cut the ribbon to the new facility.

The remodeling project began in May of 1984 and took nine months to complete. The cost — \$3.2 million dollars — produced a savings of approximately one million dollars that would have been spent on a new building.



The newly-remodeled Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) at the St. Paul Downtown Airport.

The new hangar meets all maintenance, training, administrative and storage requirements. This up-to-date facility helps aviation units to continue to excel and to further improve mobilization training readiness, unit efficiency, morale and personnel retention.

The most challenging undertaking for the aviation battalion was annual training at Ft. McCoy, Wisconsin, July 1984. This marked the first time since the battalion was organized in 1963 that all units (three in Minnesota and one each in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin) trained together. Army training and evaluation task requirements were completed satisfactorily and there were no accidents. The battalion had 92 of its assigned 126 aircraft at Ft. McCoy. These aircraft were flown 1700 hours during the two-week period for unit mission training and to support the ground units of the 47th Infantry Division. Most of the flying took place in an area that was five miles wide by 10 miles long, with most of the flying being performed at 50 feet above the ground or lower.

The Army Aviation Support Facility training branch conducted several aviator training programs during the biennium: 14 aviators received refresher training (training conducted for aviators coming into the National Guard who

have not flown military aircraft for two or more years); 42 aviators completed transition training (learned to fly different aircraft); 24 aviators completed instrument training (flying through use of aircraft instruments without looking outside of aircraft).

In addition, a new mobilization training requirement was added by Department of the Army: flying with night vision goggles. This training is conducted at night at tree top level and below. To complete this training an aviator spends ten days with the AASF and receives both ground school training and flight training. By the end of September 1985 all instructor pilots must receive this training and by September 1987, all aviators must be trained. To date, 23 of 81 aviators have completed night vision goggle training.

The AASF maintenance branch consistently had the required number of aircraft available to fulfill individual aviator training and unit mission training requirements. Maintenance personnel contributed significantly to an outstanding safety record.

During the last 21 years there has been one aircraft accident, which occurred in 1979. Since then, aviators have flown 29,289 hours without an accident — during the 21 year period a total of 93,006 hours was flown.

Army Guard aircraft accumulated 9149 hours while flying more than 6,880 missions during this biennium. There were 70 tours conducted at our facility for 1,100 grade school and high school students.

Army Aviation Helicopters	On Hand	Authorized
T-42 (Fixed Wing, Twin Engine)	1	1
U-21 (Fixed Wing, Twin Engine)	1	1
OH-58A (Observation Helicopter)	24	24
UH-1H (Utility Helicopter)	12	12

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING

As the missions of the Minnesota National Guard are to prepare and train for Federal mobilization and provide service to the State, the expense is split between the two levels of government — but not evenly.

The Federal Government bears the cost of training the Guard, which includes wages and salaries of Guard members during weekend training assemblies, annual training and while on active duty for training. More than 90% of the Guard's full-time work force is paid by the Federal Government. During the biennium, the total full and part-time payroll was 153 million dollars. All military equipment issued to the Army and Air National Guard such as weapons, tanks, helicopters, airplanes, field gear and even

food, clothing and fuel is provided by the Federal Government. In addition, another 55 million in federal dollars was disbursed in Minnesota during the biennium for procured services, supplies, equipment and construction.

The State pays a large share of the facilities maintenance costs, to include:

- 100% of the maintenance expenses for all the armories
- 20% of the maintenance expenses for the two Air National Guard bases

The State and Guard unit 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 the salaries of individ-

ual Guard members only when they are called out by the Governor for emergency duty. Approximately 254 million dollars worth of 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.

The dollars dispensed in Minnesota in the form of payroll, purchase of services, supplies and construction have an enormous impact on our State's economy, having a roll-over effect of about four to five times the 213 million funneled into Minnesota during this biennium.

ARMORY BUILDING COMMISSION

By law, the Minnesota State Armory Building Commission (MSABC) is a public corporation established to acquire, equip, and maintain state armories. The commission has authority to issue bonds up to a total bonded indebtedness level of \$4.5 million for the purposes of constructing and equipping new armory facilities. Titles to the armory properties acquired through the issuance of bonds are passed to the State when the associated bonds have fully amortized.

The Adjutant General, as the ex-officio Chairman of the MSABC, appoints Commission members for an indefinite term. The Commission meets when called upon by the Adjutant General, or at least once a year.

During the biennium, the commission was responsible for the financial management of 17 armories having a consolidated debt of \$2,240,000. During the same period a new armory facility was constructed at Bloomington and pre-construction design was completed for an armory in the city of Brooklyn Park.



A brand new armory in Bloomington.

FINANCE DIRECTORATE

The Finance Directorate budgets, distributes and accounts for all State of Minnesota funds appropriated for the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard. The section also prepares and manages a complex system of federal reimbursement contracts for certain supplies and services at the two Air National Guard bases, the Army Aviation Support Facility and Camp Ripley.



*Chief
Warrant
Officer 4
Thomas
Ryan
Finance
Director*

The section also performs annual audits of over 400 state appropriated and non-appropriated fund accounts at each Army National Guard armory and the various Air National Guard organizations and unit locations. All state property charged to the Military Department also is inventoried annually at the above locations.

The section provides personnel and pay services to 283 state employees who support the Army and Air National Guard: 78 of these are employed as custodians within the 70 state wide armories; 183 support the two air bases, the Army Aviation Support Facility, and Camp Ripley. Their salaries are reimbursed by the Federal government at 75%, 80% and, in some instances, 100%. The remaining state employees are administrative and office personnel.

When a Minnesota National Guard unit is activated by the Governor for

emergency state service, the section prepares requisitions for incidental expenses such as food and fuel and prepares pay vouchers for the activated National Guard personnel.

For the biennium ending June 30, 1985, the Minnesota Legislature appropriated \$9,698,800.00 to the Military Department as its operating budget. Salaries for employees accounted for \$5,487,800.00 with the balance spent for maintenance and repair of the 70 state controlled and owned armories, the Army Aviation Support Facility, the two Air National Guard bases and Camp Ripley.

The section is involved heavily in the repair, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing state owned and controlled armories as well as actively seeking federal, state and community support for new construction or facility acquisition. During the last biennium, \$1,183,500.00 was appropriated through the capitol budget process for the repair, replacement and betterment of existing facilities.

Noteworthy projects completed during the biennium include major rehabilitation of the Army Aviation Support Facility at the St. Paul Downtown Airport, completion of the Bloomington Armory, major alterations of the

Cottage Grove Armory and acceptance of a new armory in Owatonna. Federal support for these projects amounted to \$4,873,400.

The section is involved with departmental related legislative initiatives, affirmative action programs and labor relations activities.

DOLLARS DISPENSED IN MINNESOTA FOR THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD 1983-1985



CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE FISCAL RESPONSIBILITIES



The United State Property and Fiscal Office for Minnesota (USPFO), located at Camp Ripley, is the office through which all federal money and equipment issued to the Minnesota Army National Guard must pass. This office, in conjunction with the Assistant USPFO's for Air at Duluth and Minneapolis Air National Guard bases, maintains all necessary records concerning receipt, disbursement and accounting of all federal resources issued to or used by the Minnesota National Guard.



*Colonel
William
Mahling
United
States
Property
and
Fiscal
Officer*

The Logistics Division of the USPFO requisitions, receives, distributes, accounts for, and disposes of all federal supplies and equipment issued to the Minnesota Army National Guard. Logistical support is provided to 125 units/split units/detachments and activities. An inventory exceeding 7,500 items, valued in excess of \$4 million dollars is maintained by this division for day-to-day issue of supplies and equipment to Minnesota Army National Guard units. These issues average approximately 20,000 per month for a total of 480,000 for the biennium.

The transportation section arranged for commercial travel for approximately 7,000 Guard members in the two-year period and processed in excess of 6,800 Government Bills of Lading for material shipments in and out of the state.

The value of the equipment in possession of the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard is constantly changing; however, the value of this equipment is generally in the range of \$254 million dollars. The type of equipment covers a

Federal dollars disbursed primarily in Minnesota for National Guard support during the period 1 July 1983 through 30 June 1985 are estimated as follows:

Full Time Civilian Pay	\$ 58,319,067
Full Time Military Pay	21,699,000
Part Time Military Pay; i.e., Drills, Annual Training, etc.	73,114,826
Travel and Per Diem Costs	5,208,067
Supplies/Services Expended Locally, Other Than Facilities (fuel, repair parts, subsistence, medical service in civilian agencies, transportation, communications, etc. . .	28,997,638
Facilities Costs; i.e., Operation, Maintenance, Repair, A/E Construction	25,978,447
TOTAL AMOUNT OF FEDERAL DOLLARS DISBURSED IN MINNESOTA	\$213,317,075

wide spectrum and includes such items as vehicles, tanks, aircraft, weapons, communications equipment and computers. Although the equipment is federally owned, it is available to the State of Minnesota for use during State emergencies.

The Purchasing and Contracting Division of the USPFO handles all local purchasing agreements and contracts that involve federal funds for the Minnesota Guard. This includes purchase of authorized supplies, rations, equipment and services not available through normal supply channels which must be purchased from the commercial sector and also the contracting for Air National Guard construction. The total purchasing and contracting for the biennial report period amounts to approximately 23,600 transactions and an expenditure of approximately \$12 million dollars of federal funds. Over 97% of these transactions are placed with small business firms.

The USPFO Analysis and Internal Review Division performs annual reviews of 125 property accounts, which confirm the condition and availability of federal equipment issued to units. This office completed 250 reviews/examinations this biennium, reporting problem areas, recommending possible solutions to problems and providing technical assistance when necessary.

Ninety-six internal reviews of the various USPFO staff operations and other activities were also conducted to ensure

compliance with regulations, evaluate effectiveness of policies and programs and ensure efficient use of resources. These reviews/examinations serve as a management tool to detect and deter fraud, waste and abuse. This office also provides follow-up reviews to determine the adequacy of corrective action taken on problem areas identified by outside inspecting agencies.

This division is also responsible for accomplishing reviews of the two Minnesota Air National Guard bases. These reviews include, but are not limited to, fiscal, property and real property areas.

Many functional managers of the Minnesota Army National Guard use computerized systems as an integral part of their operations. A Burroughs B1955 Mini Computer with remote terminals in St. Paul and Camp Ripley is operated by the Data Processing Activity to assist and support these managers in the performance of their duties.

The Comptroller Division of the USPFO develops and administers the operating budget for all federal funds for the Minnesota Army National Guard. In addition, it fiscally accounts for all federal funds allocated the Minnesota Guard. Payment of Guard personnel is administered through this division and payrolls for approximately 9,600 Guard members are prepared on a monthly basis.

ND FISCAL OFFICE FOR MINNESOTA

NATIONAL GUARD FUNDS FLOWING INTO MINNESOTA COMMUNITIES (Civilian and Military Pay During Period 1 July 1983 — 30 June 1985)

COMMUNITY:	TOTALS:
Aitkin	\$ 469,682
Albert Lea	919,638
Alexandria	843,363
Anoka	1,480,822
Appleton	591,998
Austin	1,387,042
Bemidji	775,024
Benson	342,287
Brainerd	942,427
Camp Ripley (Little Falls)	19,221,305
Chisholm	492,562
Cloquet	832,276
Crookston	516,639
Dawson	594,197
Detroit Lakes	1,290,732
Duluth (ANG — 30,701,904) (ARNG — 3,262,326)	33,964,230
Eveleth	525,638
Fairmont	881,355
Faribault	569,524
Fergus Falls	507,705
Grand Rapids	497,755
Hastings	848,306
Hibbing	927,840
Hutchinson	814,002
Jackson	623,794
Litchfield	970,239
Long Prairie	544,897
Luverne	483,656
Madison	607,093
Mankato	1,369,167
Marshall	507,934
Milaca	253,173
Montevideo	1,100,842
Moorhead	1,614,187
Morris	625,198
New Ulm	1,582,712
Northfield	544,486
Olivia	631,310
Ortonville	641,876
Owatonna	478,361
Park Rapids	427,815
Pine City	437,838
Pipestone	695,486
Princeton	829,342
Red Wing	759,607
Redwood Falls	451,587
Rochester	1,619,574
St. Cloud	2,038,338
St. James	617,686
St. Peter	476,477
Sauk Centre	1,021,675
Stillwater	1,131,399
Thief River Falls	675,283
Tracy	868,423
Twin Cities (ANG — 25,398,368) (ARNG — 26,920,615)	52,318,983
Virginia	604,192
Wadena	799,145
White Bear Lake	969,110
Willmar	1,226,883
Windom	561,658
Winona	785,989
Worthington	388,756
Zumbrota	612,374
TOTAL	\$153,132,894

DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY

The Directorate of Security administers the security programs within the Minnesota Army National Guard. The security of armories, weapons and equipment issued to units is an area of primary concern. The section is oriented toward internal planning and preventive measures, and has no law enforcement or public investigative powers. In a premobilization setting, the section also performs some of the functions of the State Provost Marshal, which would be authorized upon mobilization.



*Colonel
David L.
Hanson
Director
of
Security*

Section personnel inspect unit armories and arms storage areas to insure all equipment, facilities, and weapons are properly secured and accounted for, an on-going process which is paralleled by lower level commands, as well.

Due to their familiarity with security subjects, section personnel are often requested to provide instruction to Minnesota Army Guard units and staffs, as well as assisting in the development and implementation of security procedures and practices applicable to the local units.

During the biennium, the Directorate inspected the facilities and arms rooms of units throughout the state, making concrete recommendations to improve security where shortcomings were noted.

No weapons or ordnance belonging to the Minnesota Army National Guard have been lost during the biennium as a result of internal or external theft, although some minor losses

have occurred from forced entry to armories. In these cases, local law enforcement authorities were contacted to conduct necessary investigations.

This section also processes requests for security investigations and clearances. All requests are reviewed for completeness and accuracy and then forwarded to the Defense Investigation Service, which conducts the necessary investigations. A basic level investigation is a requirement for all new personnel and, based on the position of the individual, higher level clearances are often necessary. Approximately 2,000 requests per year are processed and forwarded for investigation and final resolution.

Assisting in the conduct of mobilization exercises is another area in which section personnel have been involved. During these exercises, the ability of a unit to activate and perform its wartime mission is analyzed by reviewing records, reports, and plans maintained by the unit. The ability of a unit to provide adequate security for its personnel and equipment are the primary concerns of this section's personnel during these exercises.

When various state or federal contingency plans are reviewed, revised,

or developed, the Directorate provides intelligence and security annexes for them. These plans cover a wide range of missions which the Minnesota Army National Guard could be called upon to execute as a result of either a national or state emergency.

DIRECTORATE OF LOGISTICS



*Colonel
Eugene
Sammon, Jr.
Director
of
Logistics*

The mission of the Logistics Directorate is to advise the Adjutant General and the Deputy STARC Commander on all actions relating to logistics plans



Security measures are provided during mobilization exercises.

and programs, transportation management and movement control as they relate to mobilization.

To accomplish this, the Directorate has two divisions — the transportation, movement and logistical planning division and the logistics programs division. These divisions function in all aspects of mobilization logistics and material readiness planning.

Functions include:

- Coordination with mobilization stations;
- Liaison activities with other commands on matters pertaining to movement of units through Minnesota and movement of Minnesota units through other states;
- Technical guidance to units on equipment loading;
- Operation of a Movement Control Center upon mobilization;
- Disposition and relocation of property not taken with units after mobilization.

During 1984, the Logistics Directorate was re-located from St. Paul to Camp Ripley to increase its effectiveness in planning and coordination by placing the Directorate in proximity with USPFO and the Maintenance Directorate with whom the Logistic Directorate closely works.



Mobilization exercises task all sections of STARC.

POST MOBILIZATION STATE HEADQUARTERS

The Post Mobilization State Headquarters staff develops plans to ensure a smooth transition from peacetime to mobilization. This section identifies state missions and develops plans to support those missions.

Functions include preparing plans required to form a state defense force that may be established during post-mobilization, and plans for supervision of federal facilities and supervision of state employees who would be retained to maintain state military facilities vacated by mobilized units.

SPECIAL STAFF GROUP

STATE SURGEON'S SECTION



*Colonel
John
O'Leary
State
Surgeon*

The State Surgeon acts as advisor to the Adjutant General and STARC staff in matters which relate to the physical and mental health of the command during peace and at time of mobilization.

The State Surgeon's office has specialists in dentistry, nursing and aviation assigned to advise in their areas of expertise. Present working priorities include quality control of physical examinations and career development planning for all health personnel throughout the state.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECTION

The Public Affairs Section has the responsibility for projecting a positive image of the Minnesota National Guard to the public through the news media and to enhance the climate for recruiting and retention of Guard members.



*Major
Terry
Jones
Public
Affairs
Officer*

Citizens need to be informed about the missions of the National Guard as taxpayer dollars support our training, equipment, payroll and activities.

It is most important that the public be informed on the Guard's enormous role in our nation's security and support the 12,000 state Guard members who are dedicated to these efforts.

The State Public Affairs Officer is a full time state active duty officer and a member of the STARC special staff. This person has the overall responsibility for the effectiveness of the Guard's public affairs program. The office is supported by a full time state active duty NCO-Public Affairs Supervisor/photographer, a part-time state historian/officer and two part-time NCO's — a journalist and a still photographer.

In addition, the PA Officer utilizes the resources of the 125th Public Affairs Detachment, 47th Infantry Division Public Affairs Section, Camp Ripley section and those of both the Air National Guard units in the state.

According to monthly reports submitted by this office to the National Guard Bureau, during this biennium there were 3,126 newspaper articles

and feature stories published in Minnesota newspapers or periodicals about the Guard, 115 television features and interviews, 333 radio features, and public service announcements and 29 magazine articles published. This office recorded speeches given to more than 25,229 people belonging to various civic and fraternal organizations, clubs and groups. These statistics represent a significant part of the media activity, but certainly not all of it.

One particularly notable event from a public affairs standpoint was the presentation of the Minnesota Medal of Honor at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, in October, 1983. Public affairs coverage included statewide news releases (with photos) before and after the ceremony, a TV satellite feed from Arlington that went to practically every station in Minnesota within hours after the event, a speech and proclamation for the Governor, press and a VIP airlift, photos, slides and videotapes for veterans organizations and the speakers bureau.

Another important Public Affairs program centered around the 2nd Battalion 136th Infantry three week annual training at the Army's prestigious National Training Center (NTC) at Ft. Irwin, CA. This was only the second National Guard unit to train there. PA efforts focused on releases, letters to



A public affairs officer talks to a hometown news reporter on a prospective recruit.

the editors of area newspapers and support to Guard speakers in an effort to gain employer and community support for the unit's long absence. The AT (19 April — 8 May 1984) was occurring during a very busy business, school and agricultural season. During the AT, public affairs staff were at Ft. Irwin and an airlift of Northern Minnesota news media people was conducted.

Public Affairs is an integral part of every major Guard activity. Our goals are to improve our videotape capabilities and speakers bureau program.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICER



*Captain
Richard
Cranston
Management
Information
Systems
Officer*

The Management Information Systems Officer (MISO) serves as the principal advisor to the Adjutant General and Chief of Staff on Army National Guard Automation and Communications on a day-to-day basis. The MISO has overall staff responsibility for Management Information Systems, equipment, manpower, and facilities pertaining to automation. He also represents the Adjutant General and Minnesota Army National Guard at conferences with other states, National Guard Bureau, equipment manufacturers and other federal organizations. The MISO's future concerns include the development of a long range comprehensive and flexible program for integrated systems operation.

STATE JUDGE ADVOCATE

The office of the State Judge Advocate provides legal advice and services to the Adjutant General and all operational units and staff agencies of the Minnesota National Guard in the areas of military justice, administrative law, domestic law (statutes, regulations, state and local law), foreign law, status-of-forces agreements and international law. The office includes attorneys from varied areas of civilian practice and legal services support personnel. Mandated by Minnesota Statute to "make frequent inspections



in the field in supervision of the administration of military justice," the office also administers several areas of civil law including the legal review and enforcement of state and federal contracts, administrative discharges, state and federal litigation in conjunction with the Attorney General or U.S. Attorney, labor law, real property law and tort claims. The office maintains close liaison with the Office of the Attorney General in all matters relating to the representation of the Department of Military Affairs.

In September 1983, Minnesota became one of seven states to participate in a full-time Judge Advocate test program sponsored by the National Guard Bureau. This program provided for the appointment of a full-time staff attorney in the Office of the Adjutant General. The test program proved so successful that the program was approved for expansion, on a nationwide basis, on April 1, 1984.

The State Judge Advocate is the proponent for briefings for National Guard personnel and their dependents in the areas of active duty benefits, re-

employment rights, the Soldiers and Sailor Civil Relief Act and estate planning.

In order to provide more direct legal support to National Guard units, the State Judge Advocate, in cooperation with the Staff Judge Advocate of the 47th Infantry Division, established a "Servicing Judge Advocate Program" which designates individual judge advocate officers to provide direct support to assigned units. This program has enhanced the delivery of legal services to field commanders and personnel of the National Guard.

All judge advocates in the National Guard are required to maintain currency in all areas of law practiced by their active component counterparts. Each year the State Judge Advocate hosts a state-wide conference of Army and Air National Guard Judge Advocates at which they receive continuing legal education courses of instruction and briefings.

Mutual assistance and cross-training have been established with the U.S. Army Reserve 214th Military Law Center to enhance implementation of the Total Force concept and preparedness for mobilization.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SECTION

The Minnesota Army National Guard State Area Command Selective Service Section consists of a part-time nucleus that would be activated and expanded upon emergency mobiliza-



tion. The section consists of six officers and one warrant officer. The Selective Service Section represents most of Minnesota's contribution to the reserve component forces from six states comprising Region III of the Selective Service System located at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Selective Service registration was suspended in 1975 and remained so until 1980, when President Carter requested and Congress approved the resumption of registration commencing in July 1980. Since then, all young men born during and after 1960 have been required to register with Selective Service during the 60 day period starting 30 days before their 18th birthday. During the past two years the National Guard's State Selective Service Section has actively participated in registration improvement activities by visiting and corresponding with high schools, vocational schools and colleges throughout the state, and providing them with registration information and materials. Contact for this purpose was also made with state employment offices, newspapers, television stations, and radio stations located throughout the state. As of August 30, 1985, Minnesota ranked highly among the states for 1960 and later year of birth registrations with a compliance percentage of 96.8.

The National Guard's State Selective Service Section has also played an important role in the continuing local board procurement program by soliciting and interviewing prospective local board members to maintain the 200 positions of the 40 Local Boards located throughout the state. In addition, along with their four counterparts from Minnesota's Selective Service Reserve Unit, Flight Q, members of the National Guard Section conducted annual training sessions for local board members at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Rochester, Bemidji, Duluth, Mankato, Alexandria and Anoka during 1984 and 1985.

Fifteen days of annual training was performed by the Selective Service Section during 1984 and 1985 at various sites in addition to those previously listed, including the Great Lakes Region III Headquarters, National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.; Chicago, Illinois and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. During the annual training periods, the section also contacted and trained the active component recruiters at Bemidji, Duluth, St. Cloud,

Mankato, Rochester, St. Paul and Minneapolis, who would augment Selective Service in the event of emergency mobilization at those locations. During these training sessions, section members coordinated with the active

component recruiters the preparation and improvements of plans for Selective Service Post-Mobilization operations should that contingency ever become reality.

SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE



*Second
Lieutenant
Richard
Fritsch
Safety
and
Occupational
Health
Manager*

The State Safety and Occupational Health Office serves as the catalyst for all safety and occupational health within the Minnesota Army National Guard such as:

- Providing safety educational materials (films, tapes, posters, pamphlets, etc.) to National Guard units throughout the state.
- Conducting classes on defensive driving, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, industrial hygiene, weapons safety, hearing conservation, eye and foot protection, fire prevention, and other safety and health related subjects.
- Sponsoring workshops and seminars for National Guard commanders and supervisors to instruct in ways of motivating National Guard members and department employees to work safely.
- Inspecting all Army National Guard facilities in the state to ensure compliance with Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) regulations.
- Monitoring occupational health hazards at all worksites and coor-

dinating action to correct recognized hazards.

- Conducting special preventive medicine examinations of employees working in potentially hazardous areas.

During this biennium, the safety office expanded its cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) program by conducting a CPR instructor training course at Camp Ripley in the fall of each year. Over 25 instructor-students from National Guard units throughout the state completed the intensive three-day course in accordance with strict Army and American Heart Association standards. These new instructors in turn, now are teaching CPR to other National Guard members in their hometown unit armories. 778 members have been trained in CPR during the biennium.

A full-time occupational health nurse was assigned to this office in 1984 to assist in the medical surveillance program (preventive medicine), radiation monitoring, industrial hygiene activities, and employee health education. The occupational health nurse is a registered nurse, an officer of the Army Nurse Corps and has specialized training in industrial hygiene and occupational health.

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD CHAPLAINS

Fifteen clergy persons from six major church traditions provide chaplaincy services to the men and women



*Major
(Chaplain)
Dean
Johnson
Staff
Chaplain*

of the Minnesota Army National Guard. Chaplains provide spiritual care to personnel at home station and at annual training (AT) sites. They serve as advisors to their commanders on matters of morale, morals and religion.

Some of the specific ways in which the chaplains supported the mission of the Minnesota National Guard during this biennium were: religious services, sacramental rites and ministrations to personnel at home station and AT; round-the-clock chaplain coverage during AT for crisis situations; personnel counseling; classes, workshops and presentations on chaplain related topics; support of the Camp Ripley Alternative Center (chemically-free meeting and social center); and chaplain support to various state level activities.

Professional development continued to be a high priority item for chaplains and their assistants to ensure competent and specialized service to the dedicated men and women in the National Guard.

The Minnesota Army National Guard Chaplain School provides chaplains an educational experience and opportunity to coordinate with their counterparts on a monthly basis. Several chaplains are involved in career progression training schools through the U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School located at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey. Chaplain (Major) Luther Abrahamson was selected to participate in a year long training program at Walter Reed Medical Center, Washington, D.C. during the 1984-85 period.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Support Personnel Management Office manages the full-time employees who support the Minnesota National Guard throughout the year. These employees are either on active duty status or Federal civilian employees. With few exceptions, the full-time employees are members of the National Guard and perform day to day duties of recruiting, maintenance, administration and training.

This office has four major sections: Military Technician Management; Labor Management Relations; Military Duty Management; and Equal Employment Opportunity.



*Lieutenant
Colonel
Gary
LeBlanc
Support
Personnel
Management
Officer*

Military Technician Management Branch

This branch maintains the official personnel files, processes all personnel documents, pay, leave, insurance, handles retirement counseling, training, position classification, reduction in force actions, processes grievances, monitors military compatibility, handles the incentive awards program, and recruiting of full-time employees.

Federal funds expended for the full-time personnel during this biennium were:

Army National Guard, Statewide	\$44,300,000
Duluth Air National Guard Base	19,110,000
Mpls.-St. Paul Air National Guard Base	15,530,000
Total (100% Federal Funds)	\$78,940,000

Labor Management Relations Office

This office provides advice and counsel on labor matters to the Adjutant General and to all operational units and staff agencies of the Minnesota National Guard. In this capacity, the Labor Relations Specialist is responsible for labor contract negotiations and administration as well as advising management regarding contract interpretation, management proposals, negotiating strategies, the negotiated grievance process, and third party actions.

Military Duty Management/Services Branch

This branch handles military personnel and pay matters for Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel in the Minnesota Army and Air National Guard.

Equal Employment Opportunity Section

This section coordinates with supervisors, managers and the Support Personnel Officer in administering the EEO Affirmative Action Plan; investigating and detecting instances of discrimination of employees and recommending corrective action to the Adjutant General; minority community relations; EEO incentive awards; and assisting in implementing the Fed-

eral Women's Program and the Hispanic Employment Program.

The Equal Employment Manager maintains an updated Technician Program Equal Employment Opportunity Plan to include a close monitoring of EEO objectives, action items, assessments and accomplishments. The National Guard's goal in this area is to achieve a Guard membership that is racially and ethnically representative of the communities in which units are located. Both Air Guard bases and all major Army Guard headquarters have part-time equal opportunity personnel who assist their commander and the state EEO section in achieving this goal.

During this biennium, National Guard personnel made increased use of the Guard Assistance Program. This has resulted in many successful rehabilitations from alcohol problems, and assistance with: marital difficulties, stress disorders, personal counseling, financial advice, legal help, etc. The Hazelden Foundation had conducted ten seminars for a total of almost 300 managers and supervisors trained in the management of problem employees. The EEO office has published a statewide Guard Assistance brochure to assist personnel to gain accessibility to the program. An active after-care program has been established to assist supervisors in dealing with persons who have gone through chemical dependency treatment.

The full-time strength of the Minnesota National Guard increased by 261 personnel since the last biennium report. At the close of the biennium, there were 913 full-time employees supporting the Army National Guard and 608 supporting the Air National Guard.

WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD

	Minnesota National Guard	Women	Percent	Minorities	Percent
Officer	1,247	77	6.2	17	1.4
Enlisted	10,850	684	6.3	164	1.5
	12,097	761	6.3	181	1.5

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

The Office of the Military Architect and Engineer, located at Camp Ripley, supervises the construction, maintenance and repair of all Army National Guard facilities throughout Minnesota (70 armories — in excess of 1,522,000 square feet gross, 18 Organizational Maintenance Shop Facilities, one aviation facility and Camp Ripley facilities). The office acts as the State's representative for all contracted Army National Guard construction, maintenance and repair. All projects are coordinated through this office to include: long range and master planning, budget submissions, planning boards, justification documentation, cost estimates, environmental assessments, coordination of federal, state and local funding requirements and hiring of consultants.



*Lieutenant
Colonel
Wayne
Johnson
Facilities
Management
Officer*

The office furnishes professional architectural and engineering services; controls a traveling State-employed maintenance and repair crew; arranges construction by formal contract; purchases materials and equipment required for work; and maintains formal records embracing the entire activity. The office provides consumable inventory items/janitorial supplies through the State Warehouse for all Army National Guard facilities. Forty people are employed by the office.

An active state building program over the past three decades has helped replace dated, obsolete structures, while also phasing in new and needed facilities. Since 1961, the following



Camp Ripley's new aviation hangar.

new construction was completed: 18 armories; 14 maintenance facilities; a new vehicle storage and maintenance facility at Camp Ripley; the United States Property and Fiscal Office at Camp Ripley; a new bituminous surfaced 5,000-foot runway at Camp Ripley; alterations/additions to the Combined Support Maintenance Shop at Camp Ripley; a new winterized aircraft hangar; consolidated storage building; Training Set Fire Observation (TSFO) addition and winterized Visual Education and Training Center at Camp Ripley. In addition, 13 all-weather billets have been constructed at the camp, increasing the winter training capacity of the camp to 2,500 troops.

Through this office, the federal government spent more than \$2,270,000 during this biennium for construction, maintenance and repair projects at Camp Ripley. Federal funds in excess of \$4,400,000 were spent for construction at outstate facilities. State of Minnesota funds in the amount of \$3,600,000 were spent during this biennium for construction, maintenance and repair work accomplished at Army National Guard facilities throughout the state. The contracted work has been performed by Minnesota contractors — maintenance and repair has been contracted or performed by the "Armory Crew."

Major new projects under design during this biennium include: five firing ranges at Camp Ripley (valued at \$1,200,000); a 200-person armory in Brooklyn Park (valued at \$1,519,000); a USPFO Warehouse (valued at \$1,484,000); a new Organizational Maintenance Shop in Appleton (valued at \$450,000); environmental management analysis and plan (EMAP) for the camp; 100-person armory in Albert Lea (valued at \$1,235,000); 200-person armory in Moorhead (valued at \$1,529,000); petroleum, oils, lubricants (POL) storage facility (valued at \$632,000); Camp Ripley electrical distribution upgrade (valued at \$2,950,000); winterized facilities, Camp Ripley (valued at \$2,865,000); Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA), Camp Ripley (valued at 46,000).

This office works closely with the Minnesota Energy Agency, Energy Conservation Division, in an effort to determine the best methods for reducing energy consumption at National Guard facilities. "Energy Audits" have been performed at all facilities. The information formulated by these audits is submitted to obtain State and Federal funds for energy conservation projects. The office is involved with handicapped access and OSHA related construction/modifications.

CAMP RIPLEY



*Colonel
Richard
Hayes
Post
Commander*

Camp Ripley, 53,000 acres in size, is the primary training site for 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 numerous firing ranges capable of accommodating all weapons used by an infantry division. With 50,000 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 2500 during winter months. Camp Ripley is becoming a major training site for active and re-



A winter's day at Camp Ripley.



The Camp Ripley medical evacuation team transports a patient.

serve component units from throughout the United States, particularly during the winter. Recognized as one of the top winter training sites in the continental United States, Camp Ripley draws units from as far away as California, New Mexico, Wyoming and North and South Carolina.

Troops that use Camp Ripley for training include personnel from the Army and Air National Guard, Active Army, Regular Marine Corps, Active Air Force, Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve and Naval Reserve.

The site contains a 5,000 foot asphalt-surfaced runway designed to accommodate Air Force and Air Guard C-130 transport aircraft. The runway has greatly enhanced the training site's accessibility to out-of-state military units. Over 700 C-130s have landed on the runway during this biennium, bringing troops and supplies.

Other aviation units have used Camp Ripley for training over the years. Minnesota Army Guard heli-

copter pilots study nap-of-the-earth flying techniques above Camp Ripley's treetops. Other training commands also bring their organic helicopters to the post for training.

Full-time and seasonal personnel of the training site section provide operational and maintenance support for training activities. This department is manned by 153 persons who are federally paid. During annual training periods, it is augmented with additional federally-funded manpower, as required.

Also located at Camp Ripley are major administrative, logistic and maintenance facilities of the Minnesota Army Guard: the United States Property and Fiscal Office; the Office of the Military Architect and Engineer; and the State Maintenance Office; and the bulk of the Minnesota Army Guard's warehouse space.

During this biennium, the Military Museum continued to expand and acquire military artifacts from other museums all over the country. Both mili-

tary and civilian personnel tour the museum each year and express their interest and enthusiasm.

The 16 bed Troop Medical Clinic is staffed by various medical detachments providing site support while troops are in training. Facilities included are: x-ray, pharmacy, emergency room and dental capabilities.

Camp Ripley has an important economic impact on central Minnesota, and especially the towns of Little Falls and Brainerd — more than \$15 million in federal salaries and wages were earned during this biennium by Army National Guard technicians and full and part-time maintenance and operational personnel. In FY 1983 alone, more than 16,000 non-Minnesota troops trained at the camp for two-week periods; many spending a portion of their military income in central Minnesota. Some of these non-Minnesotans brought families with them to lodge at nearby campgrounds or resorts; others returned here for their vacations. The federal government spent more than \$3,700,000 during the biennium for construction, maintenance and repair projects at the camp, with most of the work performed by Minnesota contractors.

A host of construction and repair projects are planned for the camp, to include:

- winterized troop housing and operational buildings for an additional 500 troops;
- a new troop issue subsistence facility;
- an ammunition and range control office;
- data processing and warehousing facilities for the USP & FO;
- several new, highly sophisticated firing ranges;
- substantial repairs to the water treatment plant;
- repairs to the wastewater treatment plant;
- repairs to the electrical distribution network and a new petroleum products storage facility.

In addition to its strictly military input, Camp Ripley facilities are used by



Company C, 142nd Engineers lay cement for a new sidewalk at Camp Ripley.



Troops learn to cross country ski as part of the winter operations training.



Camp Ripley's runway enabled this simulated medical evacuation to utilize a C-130.

civic groups, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and church groups.

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 on Camp Ripley is administered by the DNR, balancing sports recreation with resource management.

Camp Ripley is open to State Government agency meetings, seminars, and training sessions. During this biennium, the post was used for over 75 different government agency functions, with activities as varied as DNR fire fighting training and Department of Administration seminars.

On May 1, 1983, the Installation Mobilization Office was established to support Camp Ripley as a United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) mobilization station. The mobilization office forms the nucleus for mobilization planning actions to meet mobilization requirements of Department of the Army, FORSCOM and Fourth U.S. Army. Since its inception the mobilization office received and made operational the Continental Army Management Information Management System (CAMIS), the World Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) and the Harris Base Operations System (BASOPS). All three computer systems were used in Camp Ripley's participation in the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercise Powder River/

MOBEX 85 which was conducted in September and October 1984. The exercise was a simulation of steps and procedures used during mobilization.

Effective October 1, 1984, ARNG Training Site was reorganized into the Camp Ripley Installation Support Unit (CRISU) made up of 164 personnel. The ISU has several new sections, including a Judge Advocate General Section, Inspector General Section, Air Traffic Control Section and Communications and Electronics Branch.

**MILITARY TRAINING AT CAMP RIPLEY
FY 1983-1984**

<u>Type Training</u>	<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Training Mandays</u>
Annual Training (ARNG)	37,869	568,035
Inactive Duty Training (ARNG)	30,078	72,177
Other Training (Year-round)	28,742	316,750
TOTALS	96,689	956,962



A tank takes a defensive position under the concealment of the trees at the camp.



A new tank range tower at Camp Ripley.



The camp's museum continues to grow.



The 47th "Viking" Infantry Division, one of our nation's nine Army National Guard Divisions (there are 16 active Army divisions) is based in Minnesota and incorporates 61 of Minnesota's 75 Army Guard units. The Division, commanded by Major General Edward Waldon since November 1, 1982, includes over 77 percent of the State's Army Guard personnel, as well as elements from Illinois, Iowa, New Mexico and Wisconsin. Symbolic of their Northland



*Major General
Edward Waldon
Commander
47th "Viking" Infantry Division*



*Brigadier General
Robert Bleuins
Assistant Division Commander
47th "Viking" Infantry Division*

home and cold weather warfare mission, the members of the Division wear the 47th's distinctive Viking helmet patch.

The 47th Division consists of infantry, armor, artillery, aviation, engineer and support and service units — the full complement of an infantry division. The major Minnesota-based ele-

ments are the 47th Division Headquarters in St. Paul; the 1st Brigade, headquartered in Stillwater; 47th Division Artillery, headquartered in Anoka; and the Bloomington-based 47th Division Support Command. Major out-of-state elements are: Iowa's 34th Infantry Brigade; Illinois' 66th Infantry Brigade; New Mexico's 2nd Battalion, 200th Air Defense Artillery; and an Aviation Company in Wisconsin.

Collective training on the company and battalion levels was expanded to Division level during this biennium. This large-scale training enabled units to participate in combined arms exercises during their annual training periods.

A combined arms exercise brings together elements of the infantry, artillery, armor, signal, engineers and aviation in a full scale battle plan, teaching the individual soldier that he/she is part of a much larger team. This collective training was enhanced during this biennium when the entire 47th Infantry Division attended annual training at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. The entire division training together had not occurred since the Korean conflict in the 1950's.

Division officers and non-commissioned officers developed their military knowledge and expertise through a combination of local schools, corre-



A 47th Division soldier loads a 105mm towed howitzer.

G" INFANTRY DIVISION

spondence courses, active duty schools and training exercises.

Training exercises included: Team Spirit in Korea; Yama Sakura in Japan and division staff and command level conferences and schools.

The Division Partnership Program underwent a significant change during this biennium. The 7th Infantry Division (Light Infantry Division), based at Fort Ord, California, replaced the 47th's past partner — the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) of Fort Carson, Colorado in October of 1983. The partnership will now provide that the 7th Infantry Division send training and logistical mobile training teams to advise and evaluate units in the Minnesota division.

Minnesota troops also became integrated in some active Army exercises. The Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP) which is a National Guard Bureau funded troop exchange program with active Army units was highly utilized. Under this program, troops from Minnesota travel to and train with active Army units that utilize their Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). Minnesota troops participated in KPUP exchanges throughout the United States. This program has done much to enhance the individual training and organizational effectiveness of the Minnesota National Guard.

Most Division units conduct their two week annual training periods during the summer months, but emphasis on cold weather operations training has been stressed as well. Troops attended winter training at Camp Ripley, which has become recognized as the premier cold weather training spot in the continental United States and also participated in the annual exchange program with the Norwegian Home Guard, attending two weeks of training at Camp Torpo, Norway, while their Norwegian counterparts trained at Camp Ripley.

Summer training is conducted primarily at Camp Ripley, although certain 47th Division units, requiring specialized facilities, train at active Army posts around the country.

Active Army evaluators annually review the 47th Division units for combat readiness and proficiency. Overall, the 47th Division received a Satisfactory rating with many commendable remarks, during both years of the biennium.

The Minnesota Army National Guard recruiting program was greatly intensified to attract young people with no previous military experience as well as those individuals with prior service. At the close of the biennium, the authorized positions of the 47th Division were approximately 95 percent full, a 3.5 percent increase over the previous reporting period.



The Division Partnership Program, the 7th Infantry Division "hourglass" patch was evident at annual training.



The entire 47th Division in review at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.



Major General Edward Waldon, Division Commander, administers the enlistment oath to a new soldier while at Camp Ripley's river crossing.

TROOP COMMAND

Troop Command is a non-tactical headquarters with a command and control mission over seven non-Divisional Minnesota Army National Guard units: 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, headquartered in Moorhead; 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery, headquartered in New Ulm; the Duluth-based 109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company; the 257th Military Police Company in Cottage Grove; the 125th Public Affairs Detachment in St. Paul; and the 256th Medical Detachment and Company C, 142nd Engineer Battalion, both headquartered at Camp Ripley.

The Headquarters is located at the St. Paul armory and is comprised of a command section and four staff sections.

Activities during the biennium included: assisting the 2nd Battalion, 136 Infantry in a very successful deployment to the National Training Center at Ft. Irwin, California; providing assistance to the 257th MP Co. during their annual training at Ft. McClellan, Alabama in 1984 and at Camp Ripley in June of 1985; supporting the 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery during their annual training periods at Ft. McCoy, Wisconsin in 1984 and at Camp Ripley in 1985; assisting the 109th LEM Co. during annual training at Ft. Carson, Colorado in May of 1984; and providing support to the 256th Medical Detachment in their deployment to Ft. Bragg, North Carolina for annual training in June 1985.

Missions and activities in the future include aggressive mobilization exercises for all subordinate units and planning for future out-of-state annual training periods for several Troop Command units.



*Colonel
David
Lueck
Troop
Command
Commander*



The 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry was most successful at the National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin, California.



The 257th Military Police Company trains in the operation of a prisoner of war camp.

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-airmen for state emergencies. In the Federal role, the Minnesota Air Guard is a partner to the active Air Force in the Total Force policy of the national defense. In fulfilling their missions of Air Defense Alert, by the 148th Fighter Interceptor Group, Duluth, and air delivery of equipment and personnel, by the 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing, Twin Cities, the Air Guard is recognized as a "Ready Now" force capable of immediate mobilization and rapid deployment of their transport force to war zone and instant scramble of their Air Defense force to meet a polar aggressor.

The ever-changing posture of our National Defense has a direct effect on the roles and missions of both active and reserve forces. In July 1983 the 148th in Duluth was notified of its conversion from a reconnaissance mission to an Air Defense mission. The type of aircraft remained the same but the model changed from a camera loaded F-4C to a missile firing F-4D. Similarly the tactical airlift units in the Twin Cities committed to a European deployment base in the event of a NATO war. The new "E" model C-130 aircraft possesses the capability to fly greater distances and is now com-



Aircraft of the Minnesota Air National Guard.

patible with the active force's equipment and supplies. These new commitments demonstrate the Air Guard's flexibility to respond to the ambitious objectives of the Total Force so as to ensure the best mix of our forces in the event of war. Although these mission changes have once again thrust many of our citizen-airmen into a retraining role, they have resolutely accepted this challenge and have demonstrated their ability to perform above the standards of their active-force counterparts.

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 and an organized, disciplined military body for use in State missions.

Twenty-three of the twenty-four Air Guard units in Minnesota are stationed at either Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport or Duluth International Airport. The other unit, a weather information flight, is stationed at the St. Paul Downtown Airport.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

FY 85 (June 1985)	
Authorized	Assigned
2,317	2,317

Air National Guard strength ended the biennium at 100%, which indicated a net increase of 92 people during that time period.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD STATE HEADQUARTERS

The Minnesota Air National Guard State Headquarters is located in the Adjutant General's office. 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, promotions, separations, discharges — are processed in this office and all current personnel records are stored here. All active duty, temporary duty and personnel orders of the Minnesota Air Guard are controlled by this headquarters.

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

Additionally, an Air Surgeon is assigned to the headquarters staff to review all medical examinations, certify flying physicals, manage the inoculation and weight control programs and advise the Chief of Staff on the general welfare and physical well-being of all Air Guard personnel.

MINNESOTA AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS, BY LOCATIONS

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 Squadron
133rd Information Systems Flight
133rd Field Training Flight
210th Engineering Installation Squadron
237th Air Traffic Control Flight
109th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
133rd Resource Management Squadron

Duluth International Airport:

Headquarters, 148th Fighter Interceptor Group
179th Fighter Interceptor Squadron
148th Combat Support Squadron
148th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
148th Security Police Flight
148th USAF Clinic
148th Civil Engineering Squadron
148th Resource Maintenance Squadron
148th Information Systems Flight

St. Paul Downtown Airport:

208th Weather Flight



A 133d TAW loadmaster prepares to close the ramp and door of a Hercules after dropping cargo over Panama.



Air Guard specialists at Duluth carefully handle an air-to-air missile carried by the 148th FIG's Phantoms for air-defense missions.

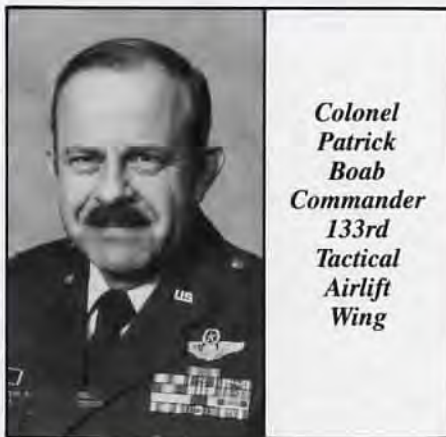
133RD TACTICAL AIRLIFT WING



A C-130 is readied for another flight in England. A heavy load of missions required maintenance crews from Minnesota and California to work far into the night to keep the eight American C-130s mission ready.

The 133rd Tactical Airlift Wing, headquartered at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport flies four-engine C-130E Hercules transports in State and federal missions. The wing includes a flying squadron and several other kinds of units in the Twin Cities and similar organizations at Charleston and Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Schenectady, N. Y.

During the biennium, the wing flew to much of Europe and part of the Near East in the large NATO exercise, Autumn Forge, the regular practice for emergency buildup of U.S. forces in Europe. The 133rd TAW sent four C-130s, six aircrews and a total of 108 people to Royal Air Force Base Abingdon, near Oxford, England, for two weeks of intensive operations. The 133rd was paired with a like force from the California Air Guard and together the citizen-airmen flew people and cargo across a multitude of bor-



*Colonel
Patrick
Boab
Commander
133rd
Tactical
Airlift
Wing*

ders to perform real jobs that also trained them for conditions they could encounter during a national emergency. The Minnesotans ranged from northern Norway to Turkey with a schedule so intense that maintenance was done nearly around the clock and one aircrew spent 32 hours aloft — a number of additional hours on the

ground for loads and fuel — in just four days.

The 133rd also took a regular turn at an operation called Volant Oak, in which Air Guard and Air Force Reserve C-130s are stationed in the Republic of Panama and supply the U.S. airlift in much of Central America and northern South America. For six weeks in early 1984, the wing stationed four Hercules and a total of about 100 people at Howard Air Force Base, Panama and flew U.S. government cargo and passengers to a range of destinations as diverse as the Virgin Islands and Colombia.

In early 1985, the wing again participated in the Minnesota National Guard's exchange program with the Norwegian Home Guard, flying Minnesota National Guard troops from the Twin Cities to a base near Oslo, Norway, and Norwegian troops from that base back to the Twin Cities. The

Wing also flew four airplanes with six crews and a total of 92 people deploying to the rocky hills of Korea for a two-week exercise with the forces from the Republic of Korea.

Among its activities in support of the state, the 133rd served in summer 1983 as the support base for the Air Force Reserve C-123 that sprayed large areas of central Minnesota to kill mosquitoes that might carry encephalitis. The wing also held a realistic mobility exercise, testing its ability to deploy in a wartime environment, sending airplanes, crews and equipment to Camp Ripley.

The flying unit, however, is only one activity at the 133rd's base. The wing contains diverse smaller units, including the Air Guard's only field training flight to teach aircrews how to operate the C-130; an aerial port squadron, which prepares people and cargo for airlift; an electronics installation squadron that has received two U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit awards; an aero-medical evacuation flight; a communications flight; an air traffic control flight that trains by operating the tower at Anoka County Airport on weekends, and a weather flight located at Holman Field to supply forecasts for the Minnesota National Guard's 47th Aviation Battalion.

During the biennium, the wing's weapons system security flight deployed to Hawaii for field training at Hickam Air Force Base where it provided on-base law enforcement and airfield-ramp security. Members of the flight also traveled on the deployment to England and patrolled with their Royal Air Force counterparts.

The Minnesota Air National Guard Historical Museum was dedicated in summer 1984 and work continues to create a display of documents, artifacts, clothing, photos, memorabilia and airplanes that will teach the 60-year history of Minnesota's citizen aviators and their contributions to the development of aviation and to national defense.



Ground crews unload equipment after one of the Minnesota C-130s arrives at Royal Air Force Base, Abingdon.



A Minnesota C-130 over Oxford University, Oxford, England. The Thames River is at the lower left.

148TH FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR GROUP



A Minnesota Air Guard F4-D Phantom shows its northern star insignia over Duluth.

Around the clock and across the calendar, the Minnesota Air Guard's Duluth-based 148th Fighter Interceptor Group stands armed alert for the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).



*Colonel
John
Spencer
Commander
148th
Fighter
Interceptor
Group*

The Duluth group placed its supersonic jet interceptors on alert in the fall of 1984 after nearly eight years of providing tactical reconnaissance and being designated part of the nation's top-priority Rapid Deployment Force.

Since exchanging its camera-equipped RF-4C Phantoms for mis-

sile-mounting F-4Ds, the 148th not only has resumed its commitment to defend the continent as part of NORAD but has played a leading role in evaluating air defense methods and suggesting improvements.

In air defense, the 148th must protect a large part of industrial North America from bomber attack.

Air defense is a daily mission in national defense that can be performed by part-time members in their hometowns. The need to maintain armaments and the resumption of 24-hour alert meant adding about 70 full-time jobs and about \$1 million in payroll to a unit that already brought about \$12 million in annual salaries to the Duluth area.

Relearning the air-defense job required months of training to meet the same standards applied to U.S. Air Force units. The 148th had to pass new Air Force inspections for operational readiness and disaster preparedness. It also maintained its ability to deploy quickly, a skill not required in its previous air-defense days, and it set some new standards in mobility: it proc-

essed 840 people and 1.8 million pounds of cargo and actually transported 500 people and 1.5 million pounds of cargo to simulated deployment locations. In the flying phase of the exercise, it flew 90 sorties in two days, a rate of more than two flights per airplane each day.

The change to air defense meant teaching many people to do different jobs. Pilots and navigators had to learn intercept and missile tactics, skills not needed when they'd flown unarmed reconnaissance Phantoms less than 500 feet above the ground.

In all, 120 people were retrained into different Air Force specialties including munitions, operations and as security police. Some aircrews trained at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida. The North Dakota Air Guard's 119th Fighter Interceptor Group at Fargo supplied F-4 simulator time for aircrews and the Minnesota National Guard's 47th Aviation Battalion flew aircrews to Fargo for the training.

Mission changes during the biennium were accompanied by physical changes, with several million dollars



Using a checklist, a Duluth aircrew performs a preflight inspection on an armed Phantom being placed on air-defense alert.

in construction completed or scheduled for the 148th's based at the east end of Duluth International Airport.

That construction included: two new buildings, one for communications and security police, the other for civil engineering; a \$700,000 project to rehabilitate the old Air Force munitions-storage area; and a new \$900,000 fire hall. Some of the old Air Force alert hangars were relocated to the Air Guard base and made more energy efficient for \$300,000. The former photo-interpretation area on the Air Guard base was remodeled for weapons maintenance at a cost of \$300,000, and many other, smaller projects were completed or begun around the base. Three major projects were planned: a composite support area including a new dining hall and clinic to be completed in early 1986 at a cost of \$2.5 million, a motor-vehicle center for \$2 million and a maintenance building to include a jet-engine shop.

The majority of the costs of such projects, like most Air Guard expenses for equipment and training are paid by the federal government. The

148th also helped maximize use of the closed Duluth Air Base. It helped recycle the closed based into a federal minimum-security prison and took over several of the old Air Force functions.

Among those functions are fire and crash-rescue protection for the international airport and operation of the precision-measurement equipment laboratory previously run by the Air Force; the lab calibrates, certifies and repairs a wide range of measurement and diagnostic equipment for federal

agencies. The 148th also took over the base exchange.

During the biennium, the 148th focused its energies on learning its new mission, but some component units deployed for work in their specialties. Fire fighters deployed to MacDill Air Force Base, near Tampa, Florida; civil engineers worked with the Missile Control Training Center at Vandenberg AFB, near Lompoc, California; the clinic and five people from food service set up an air-transportable clinic at Cannon AFB, near Clovis, New Mexico; the security police flight deployed to Camp Ripley, near Little Falls, Minnesota and two Phantoms flew a fact-finding intercept mission over the Distant Early Warning radar line, along the Arctic Circle, with refueling support from the Wisconsin Air Guard's tankers.

Two men synonymous with the Minnesota Air Guard, Colonel William (Bill) Carr and Major General Wayne Gatlin, were recognized for their long-time contributions.

Carr received the Legion of Merit, second-highest peacetime award, for his outstanding service as commander from September 1978 to June 1981. Gatlin received the Distinguished Service Medal, the highest peacetime award, for a 42-year career that included 10 years command of the 148th and concluded as chief of staff of the Minnesota Air Guard.



The weather outside may be frightful, but the energy bills for the new civil engineering building could be almost delightful, thanks to its solar panels.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

ACTIVE SERVICE AWARDS

U.S. Air Force

Air Force Legion of Merit	1
Air Force Meritorious Service Medal	7
Air Force Commendation Medal	73
Air Force Achievement Medal	90

U.S. Army

Army Legion of Merit	1
Army Meritorious Service Medal	24
Army Commendation Medal	126
Army Achievement Medal	192
Army Good Conduct Medal	17

Minnesota National Guard Awards

Minnesota Distinguished Service Medal	2
Minnesota Medal for Merit	7
Minnesota Commendation Ribbon	91
Minnesota Distinguished Recruiting Ribbon	91
Minnesota Good Conduct Ribbon	839

National Guard Association Awards

National Guard Association of the U.S. (NGAUS)	
Distinguished Service Medal	MG James G. Sieben
NGAUS Civil Engineering	
Unit Award	133rd Civil Engineering Flight

The National Guard Superior Unit Award

Troop A, 1st Battalion, 194th Cavalry, Grand Rapids, MN
Service Battery, 1st Battalion 125th Field Artillery, St. Peter, MN (twice)
Battery D, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery, Olivia, MN (twice)
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery, New Ulm, MN
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery, Appleton, MN
Company A, 682nd Engineer Battaliion, Litchfield, MN

Efficiency in Maintenance Award

Company C, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry, Bemidji, MN
Battery D, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery, Olivia, MN

The Armor Leadership Award

Troop A, 1st Battalion, 194th Cavalry, Aitkin/Grand Rapids, MN
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The Phillip Connelly Award (Best Mess)

Company C, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Faribault, MN
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry, Rochester, MN

Eisenhower Trophy (Outstanding Army National Guard Unit)

Troop A, 1st Battalion, 194th Cavalry, Grand Rapids, MN
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery, St. Peter, MN

Army Aviation Accident Mishap Prevention Award of Merit

Company A, 47th Aviation Battalion, St. Paul, MN
Company E, 47th Aviation Battalion, St. Paul, MN
HQ, STARC, Aviation Section, St. Paul, MN

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

210th Engineering Installation Squadron, Minneapolis, MN

Air National Guard Outstanding Civil Engineering Unit Award

133rd Civil Engineering Flight, Minneapolis, MN

Air National Guard Outstanding Engineering and Installation Squadron Award

210th Engineering Installation Squadron, Minneapolis, MN

Flight Safety Award

148th Fighter Interceptor Group, Duluth, MN



Major General Sieben was awarded the Order of Commodore of the Royal Order of St. Olav, one of Norway's highest honors, for the highly successful Norwegian-American troop exchange. Pictured with MG Sieben is Major General Ola Berg, Inspector General of the Norwegian Home Guard.

COMPETITIVE EVENTS

The Minnesota National Guard Competitive Events Program encompasses three major fields: Marksmanship, Biathlon and Marathon.

The Marksmanship Program is designed to provide the means for an individual to become a better marksman by making available to him/her excellent target grade or match grade weapons, ammunition, coaching and facilities in which to train. The program also provides members the opportunity to sharpen their skills in local, state, regional and national level competitions.

The Minnesota National Guard sponsors two annual matches for Guard members — The Adjutant General's Rifle and Pistol Match and the Minnesota National Guard Smallbore Matches.

The Biathlon Program is a program



which combines cross country skiing and rifle marksmanship skills into a competitive event. The Minnesota Guard hosted the 1985 National Guard Bureau Biathlon Championships at Bi-

wabik, Minnesota, in January 1985.

The Marathon Program, the newest of the three competitive events, was initiated into the Minnesota National Guard in April of 1984. The Minnesota Guardsmen who are participating in this program are very enthusiastic about their sport and are eager to expand their team.

Indicative of the successes enjoyed by the Minnesota National Guard, five individuals have earned positions on All Guard Teams. They are:

- Pistol
 - SGT William Ferwerda
- High Power Rifle
 - SSG Dwight Barth
- Smallbore Rifle
 - SGT Lance Peters and
 - SFC Blaine Nelson
- Marathon
 - PFC Douglas Hargan

COMPETITIVE EVENTS ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THIS BIENNIUM

TEAM EVENTS:

The Adjutant General Trophy Matches (State Level)

Rifle

2nd Bn (M) 136th IN 1983
Moorhead, MN
Match Winner

2nd Bn (M) 136th IN 1984
Moorhead, MN
Match Winner

Pistol

148th Tactical Recon Gp
Duluth, MN
Match Winner

148th Fighter Interceptor Gp
Duluth, MN
Match Winner

Minnesota National Guard Smallbore Matches (State Level)

Rifle

HQ STARC-MN
St. Paul, MN
Match Winner

Governor's Trophy
HQ STARC-MN
St. Paul, MN
Match Winner

Pistol

HQ STARC-MN
St. Paul, MN
Match Winner

Combat Pistol
148th Fighter Interceptor Gp
Duluth, MN
Match Winner

Fifth Army Area Matches (Regional Level)

Rifle

Minnesota Team
3rd Place

Pistol

Minnesota Team
2nd Place

Combat Pistol

Minnesota Team
3rd Place

Winston P Wilson Matches (National Level)

Pistol

Minnesota Team
3rd Place

INDIVIDUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Match Winner — Pistol — Fifth Army Area Matches
Match Winner — Pistol — Winston P Wilson Matches
3rd Place — Pistol — Winston P Wilson Matches
Tie, National Record for High Power Rifle
1984 Canadian National Champion — 3 Position Rifle
7th Place — Lincoln Marathon

SGT Lance Peters
SGT William Ferwerda
SFC Blaine Nelson
SSG Dwight Barth
SGT Lance Peters
PFC Douglas Hargan

The Competitive Events Program continues to grow through discovery and development of new members for the Minnesota National Guard Teams. All Team Members are willing to train extra hard so that they can proudly represent the Minnesota National Guard and the State of Minnesota.

MINNESOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FISCAL YEAR (FY) 85 (30 June 1985)	AUTHORIZED 10,395	ASSIGNED 9,914
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Minnesota Army National Guard strength, by unit, at the end of FY 1985

Units Not In The 47th Infantry Division					47th Infantry Division Units				
Unit	Station	Authorized	Assigned	% Strength	Unit	Station	Authorized	Assigned	% Strength
Headquarters, State Area Command	St. Paul	409	376	91.9	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Infantry Division	St. Paul	164	144	87.8
798th Transportation Detachment	St. Paul	4	3	75.0	47th Military Police Company	St. Paul	207	181	87.4
125th Public Affairs Detachment	St. Paul	13	12	92.3	447th Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Defense Company	Northfield	102	85	83.3
Installation Support Unit	Camp Ripley	164	193	117.7	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	67	71	106.0
256th Medical Detachment	Camp Ripley	10	12	120.0	Company "A," 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	168	161	95.8
653rd Service Company	Camp Ripley	7	7	100.0	Company "E," 47th Aviation Battalion	St. Paul	194	180	95.3
47th Air Traffic Control Platoon	St. Paul	31	32	103.2	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 147th Signal Battalion	Minneapolis	93	97	104.3
257th Military Police Company	White Bear Lake	116	119	102.5	Company "A" (-), 147th Signal Battalion	East St. Paul	158	109	68.9
109th Light Equipment Maintenance Company	Duluth	133	147	110.5	Company "A" (Det 1) 147th Signal Company	Stillwater	57	43	75.4
723rd Ordnance Detachment	Long Prairie	8	8	100.0	Company "B" (-), 147th Signal Battalion	Hastings	163	127	77.9
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Moorhead	212	178	83.7	Company "C," 147th Signal Battalion	West St. Paul	175	138	78.8
Company "A," 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Wadena	136	116	85.2	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 682nd Engineer Battalion	Roseville	162	136	83.9
Company "B" (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Thief River Falls	86	76	88.3	Company "A," 682nd Engineer Battalion	Litchfield	137	128	93.4
Company "B" (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Crookston	87	78	89.7	Company "E," 682nd Engineer Battalion	Hutchinson	153	107	70.0
Company "C" (-), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Bemidji	92	103	111.9	Headquarters, Headquarter Troop (-), 1st Squadron 194th Cavalry	Brainerd	115	103	89.6
Company "C" (Det 1), 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Park Rapids	68	62	91.1	Headquarters, Headquarters Troop (Part), 1st Squadron 194th Cavalry	Milaca	40	38	95.0
Company "D," 2nd Battalion, 136th Infantry	Detroit Lakes	181	147	81.2	Troop "A" (-), 1st Squadron 194th Cavalry	Aitkin	67	66	98.5
Company "E," 2nd Battalion 136th Infantry	Fergus Falls	77	82	106.4	Troop "A" (Part), 1st Squadron, 194th Cavalry	Grand Rapids	89	84	94.3
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion 125th Field Artillery	New Ulm	116	137	118.1	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 47th Infantry Division	Stillwater	97	87	90.0
Battery "A," 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	Windom	96	79	82.3	Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Rochester	158	173	108.4
Battery "B," 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	Jackson	96	86	89.6					
Battery "C," 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	St. James	96	101	105.2					
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 125th Field Artillery	St. Peter	57	65	114.1					
MN Health Services Liaison Detachment	St. Paul	15	15	100.0					
Company "C," 142nd Engineer Battalion	Camp Ripley	69	69	100.0					

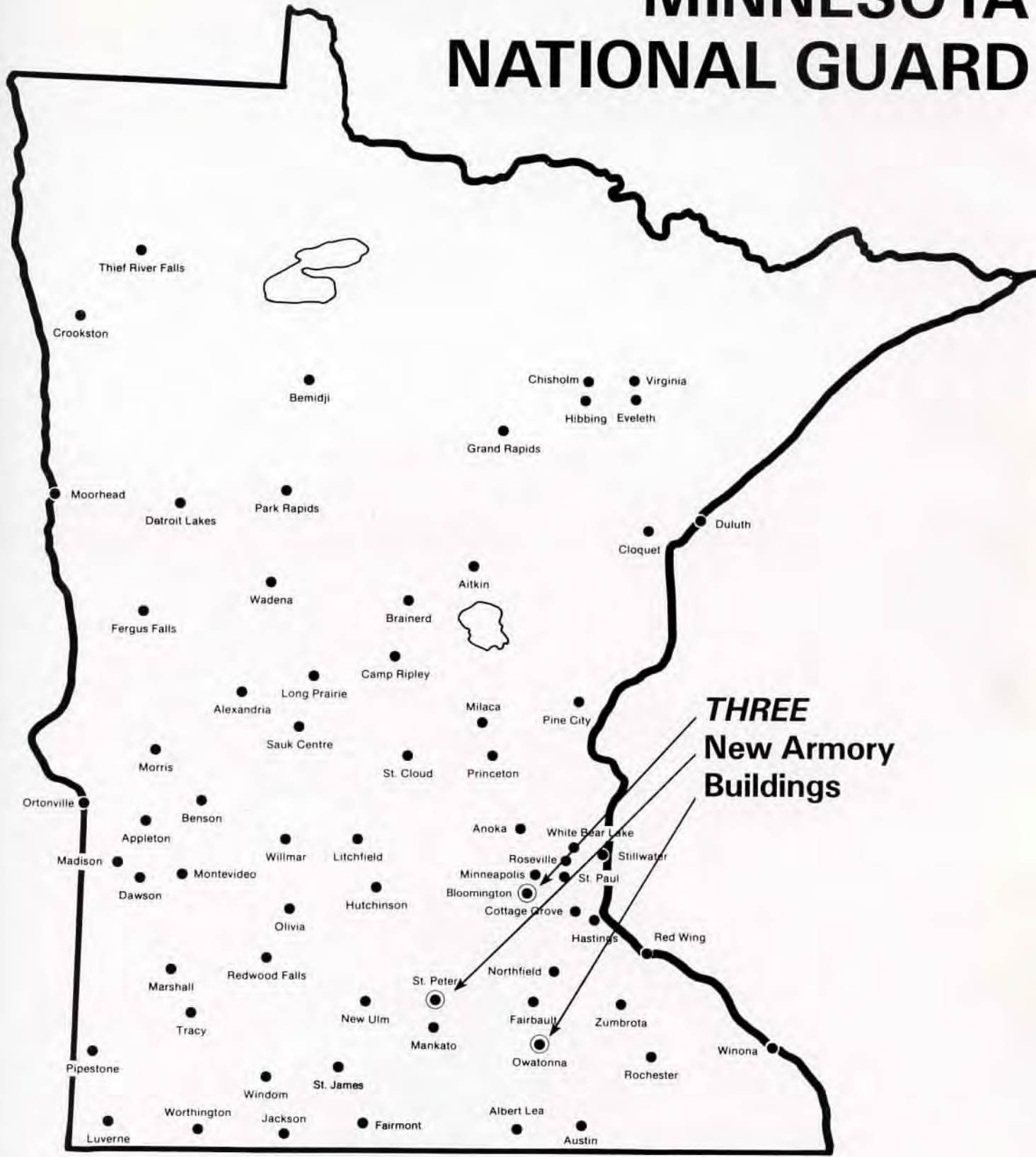
47th Infantry Division Units

Unit	Station	Authorized	Assigned	% Strength
Company "A," 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Albert Lea	155	133	85.8
Company "B," 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Red Wing	155	101	65.1
Company "C" (—), 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Faribault	74	75	101.3
Company "C" (Part) 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Owatonna	81	74	91.4
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 135th Infantry	Winona	127	123	96.8
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Mankato	149	157	105.3
Company "A" (—), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Luverne	83	85	102.4
Company "A" (Part), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Worthington	72	55	76.4
Company "B" (—), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Pipestone	88	94	106.8
Company "B" (Part) 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Marshall	76	75	98.7
Company "C" (—), 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Tracy	83	92	110.8
Company "C" (Part) 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Redwood Falls	72	64	88.8
Support Company, 2nd Battalion, 135th Infantry	Fairmont	127	125	97.6
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	St. Cloud	158	142	89.9
Company "A" (—), 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Morris	96	84	87.5
Company "A" (Part), 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Benson	59	50	84.7
Company "B," 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Willmar	155	135	87.0
Company "C," 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	Sauk Centre	155	144	92.9
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry	St. Cloud	127	138	108.7
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Duluth	165	147	89.1
Company "A," 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Hibbing	80	80	100.0
Company "B," 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Eveleth	80	71	88.7
Company "C," 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Chisholm	80	71	88.7
Support Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor	Virginia	75	85	113.3
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 47th Division Artillery	Anoka	194	181	93.3
Battery "E," 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	143	107	73.0

47th Infantry Division Units

Unit	Station	Authorized	Assigned	% Strength
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Duluth	140	141	100.7
Battery "A," 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Cloquet	79	87	110.1
Battery "B," 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	79	85	69.6
Battery "C," 1st Battalion 151st Field Artillery	Minneapolis	79	62	78.5
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 151st Field Artillery	Pine City	55	61	110.9
Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Montevideo	140	102	72.8
Battery "A," 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Dawson	95	77	81.1
Battery "B," 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Madison	95	87	93.7
Battery "C," 1st Battalion 175th Field Artillery	Ortonville	95	93	97.8
Battery "D," 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Olivia	87	82	94.3
Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 175th Field Artillery	Appleton	66	69	104.4
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 47th Infantry Division Support Command	Bloomington	75	84	112.0
47th Adjutant General Company	St. Paul	171	122	71.3
47th Division Material Management Center	Bloomington	152	142	93.4
147th Finance Company	Roseville	87	90	103.4
Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, 47th Supply and Transportation Battalion	Camp Ripley	43	54	125.5
Company "A" (—), 47th Supply and Transportation Battalion	Roseville	54	62	114.8
Company "A" (Part), 47th Supply and Transportation Battalion	Camp Ripley	79	85	107.6
Company "B," 47th Supply and Transportation Battalion	Austin	147	175	119.0
Headquarters, Support Company, 204th Medical Battalion	Cottage Grove	137	165	120.4
Company "D," 204th Medical Battalion	Zumbrota	75	87	116.0
Headquarters, Light Maintenance Company, 747th Maintenance Battalion	Camp Ripley	103	126	122.3
Company "D," 747th Maintenance Battalion	Alexandria	113	126	111.5
Company "F" (—), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Princeton	131	131	100.0
Company "F" (Part), 747th Maintenance Battalion	Camp Ripley	87	115	132.1
Company "G" (—), 747th	Long Prairie	66	77	116.7

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD



**THREE
New Armory
Buildings**

● New Armory Buildings

“MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD UNIT LOCATIONS”

THE GUARD HELPS SEARCH FOR A MISSING PERSON



Minnesota National Guard soldiers perform a state mission



Minnesota National Guard helps civilian authorities search for missing person.

