CALIFORNIA MILITARY DEPARTMENT HISTORY PROGRAM
3900 Roseville Road
North Highlands, California 95660

Quadrennial Report of the Commanding General, California Military Forces (Personal Protected Information Removed)

1 July 1970 – 30 June 1974

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

QUADRENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMANDING GENERAL

CALIFORNIA MILITARY FORCES

1 JULY 1970 - 30 JUNE 1974

CREST OF THE REGIMENTS
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

(In Accordance With, O.Q.M.G., January 13, 1926)

As a means of promoting esprit de corps and perpetuating the history, tradition and service of each organization our National Guard organizations which are entitled to carry colors or standards under regulations of the War Department are authorized to have the shield of the Coat of Arms embroidered on the eagle's breast, the regimental motto on the scroll in the eagle's beak and the crest approved for regiments which for this State is the grizzly bear.

The blazonry and description of the crest for the National Guard of this State, approved by the Secretary of War is as follows:

BLAZONRY

CREST: On a wreath or/and gules the setting sun behind a grizzly bear passant on a grassy field all proper.

DESCRIPTION

California, the Sunset State, the Golden Gate commonwealth; the grizzly bear was on the flag of the California Republic. The original white settlement within the State was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

COMMANDER—IN—CHIEF MILITARY FORCES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MAJOR GENERAL GLENN C. AMES

COMMANDING GENERAL, MILITARY FORCES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The headquarters of the State Military Forces have been relocated frequently during recent years due to the additional missions and responsibilities of the Military Department. The department headquarters are now established at 2829 Watt Avenue, Sacramento, because the former premises were destroyed by fire on Christmas Night, 1972.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, 1972

A disastrous fire occurred Christmas night, 1972, destroying virtually the entire floor which the Headquarters, California National Guard occupied in the DMV Building in Sacramento. The loss of equipment and records was enormous; however, within eight hours, sufficient communications equipment was acquired which restored the means to command and control so essential for the headquarters to function. Salvage action began by early morning on 27 December 1972 with the removal of smoke and water damaged materials followed by fire damaged equipment. Through the cooperation of other state and federal agencies, and drawing on department resources, sufficient office equipment, furniture and supplies were acquired to enable all elements of the headquarters to resume operations on a marginal basis within forty-eight hours at four separate locations:

The Meadowview Road Armory housed the Commanding General, Special Staff and the Office of Administration.

The Janey Way Armory housed the Army Division.

The North Highlands ANG Installation housed the Air Division.

The Arden Way Armory housed the Data Processing Section as it acquired replacements for the total destruction of its previous equipment.

Recovery from this calamity involved the entire complement of personnel who comprised the Office of the Commanding General. Male personnel were engaged principally in the heavy work related to the removal of files, desks and related materials, while the female personnel assisted in the cleaning process of equipment; drying of file contents; trimming to salvage records; transfiling of records to release file cabinets and desks for rehabilitation; as well as many other required tasks not normally related to their respective job descriptions. That the headquarters was so quickly restored to a business as usual posture is an eloquent tribute to the deep dedication of all OCG personnel whose loyalty was never more magnificently displayed than during this most trying and difficult period.

Some of the details concerning damage and destruction are contained in other portions of this report.

The move to new facilities occurred in June, 1973, less than six months following the destructive fire, the cause of which was determined by the Fire Marshal to be malfunctioning battery chargers. With the gathering together under one roof of all the components of OCG, SMF, the Military Department headquarters could once again resume operations with the characteristic efficiency which had suffered during the recovery period.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
STATE MILITARY FORCES - MILITARY DEPARTMENT
2829 Watt Avenue - P.O. Box 214405
Sacramento, California 95821

RONALD REAGAN
Governor

GLENN C. AMES
Major General
Commanding General

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
Governor and Commander in Chief
Military Forces of the State of California

Dear Governor Reagan:

Pursuant to Section 172, California Military and Veterans Code, as amended, it is my pleasure to present this Quadrennial Report of the Military Department for the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1974.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn C. Ames

GLENN C. AMES
Major General
Commanding

STATE HEADQUARTERS FIRE - DMV BUILDING

HALL OF FLAGS - DMV BUILDING

STATE HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANS AND OPERATIONS
DMV BUILDING

ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL

ROBERT S. FORD
Brigadier General
Assistant Adjutant General

GEORGE W. EDMONDS
Major General
Deputy AG - Air Division

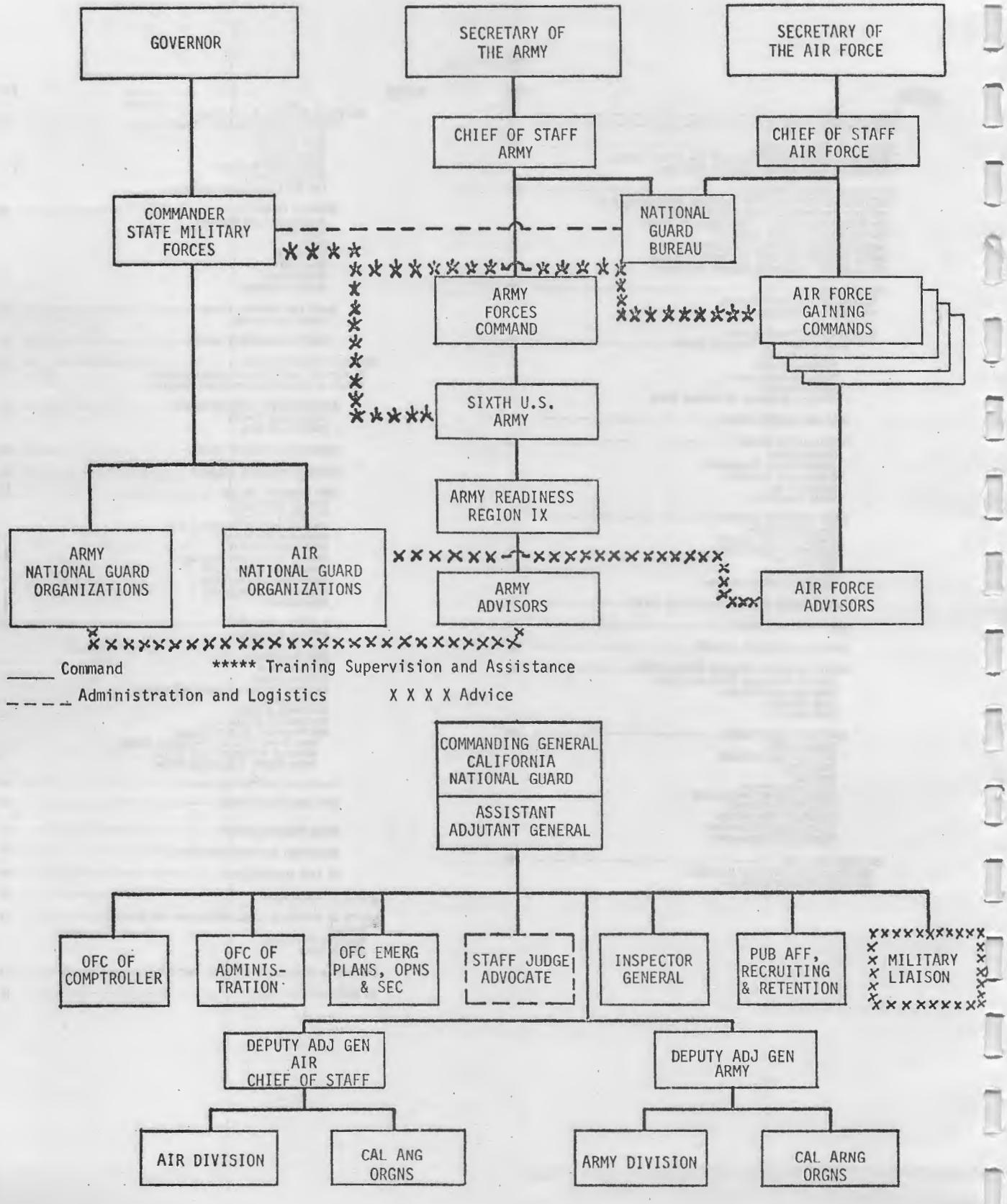
THOMAS K. TURNAGE
Major General
Deputy AG - Army Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION		PAGE
	Letter of Transmittal	6
	Christmas Night, 1972	7
I.	FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS	14
	Mission of the National Guard of the United States	
	Mission of the National Guard of California	
II.	QUADRENNIAL REPORT, 1970-1974	15
	National Guard Bureau, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.	
	Military Department, State of California	
	The Commanding General, State Military Forces	
	The Assistant Adjutant General	
	Deputy Adjutant General, Army Division	
	Deputy Adjutant General, Air Force Division	
	Office of the Commanding General and Staff	
	ARMY DIVISION	17
	Mission of the Army Division	
	Army Division Overview	
	Army Division Branch Reports	
	ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING BRANCH	19
	Organization	
	Training Levels	
	Training Highlights	
	Reorganization	
	Office, Secretary of Defense Tests	
	ARMY AIR DEFENSE BRANCH	21
	INSTALLATIONS BRANCH	23
	Organization	
	Installations Management	
	Procurement Services	
	Engineering	
	State Property	
	STATE LOGISTICS BRANCH	25
	Responsibilities	
	Combat Service Support	
	Equipment Modernization	
	OSD Test 3	
	Reorganization	
	Equipment Redistribution	
	UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE	27
	ARMY AVIATION BRANCH	28
	CALIFORNIA MILITARY ACADEMY	30
	STATE CONTROLLED TRAINING INSTALLATIONS	31
	Special Assistant (Training Posts)	
	Camp San Luis Obispo	
	Camp Roberts	
	Fort Irwin	
	CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS	32
	Organization	
	Uniforms and Insignia	
	Enrollment	
	Funding	
	Individual Awards	
	Annual General Inspections	
	State Rifle Matches	
	National Rifle Matches	
	State Summer Encampments	
	Significant Highlights	
	AIR FORCE DIVISION	35
	Mission of the Air Force Division	
	Air Force Division Overview	

SECTION		PAGE
	Air Force Division Branch Reports	
	OPERATIONS AND TRAINING BRANCH	37
	Air Operations	
	Unit Training	
	Organization	
	Operational Missions	
	Military Airlift	
	CAL ANG Provisional Task Force	
	MATERIEL BRANCH	39
	Reassignment of Missions	
	Supplies	
	Audit	
	Equipment	
	Aircraft	
	Maintenance	
	Service Contract	
	PLANS AND PROGRAMS BRANCH	40
	Civil Engineering	
	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH	41
	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION	42
	Mission of the Office of Administration	
	Office of Administration Branch Reports	
	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH	42
	Significant Events	
	Statistical Data	
	TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH	43
	MILITARY PERSONNEL BRANCHES	43
	ARMY PERSONNEL BRANCH	44
	Officer Personnel	
	Personnel Actions	
	Reserve Officer Personnel Act	
	Selective Retention	
	Enlisted Personnel	
	Reserve Enlistment Program	
	Command Sergeants Major	
	Involuntary Active Duty	
	Conscientious Objectors	
	Army Schools	
	AIR FORCE PERSONNEL	46
	Officer Personnel	
	ROPA Promotions	
	Unit Promotions	
	Officer Gains	
	Officer Losses	
	Enlisted Personnel Gains and Losses	
	Basic Training	
	Air Force Schools	
	Involuntary Active Duty	
	ANG Personnel System Changes	
	Base Level Military Personnel System	
	Advanced Personnel Data System	
	Point Credit Accounting System	
	AWARDS AND DECORATIONS BRANCH	48
	DATA PROCESSING BRANCH	49
	STATE PERSONNEL BRANCH	50
	RECRUITING AND RETENTION OFFICE	50
	US ARMY ADVISOR GROUP	50
	OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER	51
	OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANS, OPERATIONS AND SECURITY	53
	Mission	
	Training Highlights	
	Emergencies	
	CALIFORNIA SPECIALIZED TRAINING INSTITUTE	55
	IN MEMORIAM	56

FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD



_ _ _ _ Performed by drill time personnel

X X X X Performed by personnel in addition to other duties

SECTION 1
FEDERAL AND STATE MISSIONS

In ordinary usage, the general term "National Guard' is construed to apply to both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard; each a part of the organized militia of the several States, territories, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive.

"Army National Guard of the United States" means the reserve component of the Army all of whose members are members of the Army National Guard. "Air National Guard of the United States" means the reserve component of the Air Force all of whose members are members of the Air National Guard.

In its Federal status, it can be ordered to active duty by the President or by the Congress in case of war or national emergency. In its State status, the California National Guard can be ordered to duty by the Governor in event of State disaster or internal disorder. Federal support of the National Guard in arms, pay and equipment offsets the tax burden to the State.

THE MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The mission of the National Guard of the United States is to provide reserve components of the Army and Air Force of the United States, capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish trained and equipped units for service anywhere in the world:

a. To defend critical areas of the United States against land, seaborne, or airborne invasion.

b. To assist in governing the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces.

c. To participate by units in all types of operations, including the offensive, either in the United States or overseas.

THE MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA

The mission of the California National Guard is to provide sufficient organizations, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety, under competent orders of the State authority.

SECTION II
QUADRENNIAL REPORT 1970-1974

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Guard Bureau is a joint bureau of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, headed by a chief who is the adviser to the Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff on National Guard matters. The National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the departments concerned and the several states, territories and the District of Columbia on all matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States.

Major General Francis S. Greenlief, ARNGUS - Nebraska, Chief, National Guard Bureau

MILITARY DEPARTMENT STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The Military Department is composed of the Office of the Commanding General, the National Guard (Army and Air), the State Military Reserve, the California Cadet Corps and the Naval Militia. Currently, the State Military Reserve and the Naval Militia are inactive.

Federal statutes, rules, regulations and customs of the United States Army, and the United States Air Force together with the rules and regulations prescribed by the United States Government for the administration of the Militia are applicable, as well as statutes, codes, rules and regulations of the State of California.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL STATE MILITARY FORCES

The Commanding General is Chief of Staff to the Governor, subordinate only to him, and is the commander of all state military forces. The duties of the Commanding General, as set forth in the Military and Veterans Code, State of California, may be summarized as follows:

a. To organize, man, train, administer and equip the National Guard units required for the security of the state, and as allocated by the Department of Defense.

b. To plan for and direct the operations of State Military Forces ordered to duty by the Governor during periods of emergency.

c. In coordination with the National Guard Bureau to insure the state receives funding and other support required to adequately maintain the Army and Air National Guard.

d. To account for, safeguard and maintain all Federal and State property on hand in the Military Department.

e. To insure that all units conform to standards and reach objectives established by the Department of Defense in the fields of training, administration, supply and maintenance, so that prescribed readiness objectives are met and federal support is continued.

f. To maintain, manage and control all armories, air bases and other facilities utilized by the Military Department.

g. To administer and supervise the California Cadet Corps Program, and

h. To be prepared to organize and maintain a State Military Reserve whenever the Governor deems such a force is necessary for the security of the state.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Assistant Adjutant General performs duties prescribed in the Military and Veterans Code, State of California, and such additional duties as may be prescribed by the Governor and the Commanding General, State Military Forces. He also assists the Commanding General in determining policy and interprets matters of policy for operating Departmental divisions. The Assistant Adjutant General is subordinate only to the Governor and the Commanding General, State Military Forces.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL ARMY DIVISION

The Deputy Adjutant General, Army Division, is the Chief of the Army Division and is directly responsible to the Commanding General, State Military Forces, for the conduct of all Army National Guard matters. He supervises and directs the activities of all branches of the Division; coordinates with the Assistant Adjutant General regarding Army National Guard participation in State Emergency Plans and Operations to insure that administrative assistance and support are provided Army National Guard units.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL AIR FORCE DIVISION

The Deputy Adjutant General, Air Force Division, is the Chief of the Air Force Division. He functions as the Chief of Staff to the Air staff in its daily operations. He is responsible for the operations of the California Air National Guard. He is also responsible for activities of a coordinating staff and the four functional branches of the Air Division.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL STATE MILITARY FORCES

To assist the Commanding General, State Military Forces, in discharging his responsibilities for directing and supporting some 27,000 Guardsmen and women serving at 116 armories and eight air bases, as well as approximately 3,000 members of the California Cadet Corps representing 67 high schools throughout the state. Full-time employee support to the office is provided in the form of 2,932 positions provided by the Federal Government and 475 provided by the State of California. Of this total, approximately 200 are located at the Sacramento office with the balance allocated to armories and field organizations throughout the state.

The Commanding General's Personal Staff consists of:

a. A Command Sergeant Major who functions as the chief spokesman for enlisted personnel of the California Army National Guard.

b. A Military Aide to the Governor who provides liaison between the Governor and senior military commanders and service installations within California, responding to communications received by the Governor's Office pertaining to military matters and providing advice and assistance to the Governor's staff on related subjects.

c. An Inspector General who provides the Commanding General with an independent and impartial means of investigating and evaluating internal matters affecting the morale and efficiency of the command. As an additional duty, separate and distinct from his primary duty, the Inspector General is the Chief, Office of Policy and Programs. In this capacity he has staff responsibility for reviewing and evaluating current policies and programs pertaining to the Military Department and assisting in the formulation of those necessary for the attainment of departmental objectives.

d. A Public Affairs Officer who, under the direction of the Commanding General, keeps the Governor, the legislature, and the general public informed of the activities of the department. He is also responsible for the development and implementation of recruiting programs within both the Army and Air National Guard.

e. A Judge Advocate General who provides legal advice to the department and field commands. He also supervises the administration of military justice within the California National Guard.

The members of the Commanding General's Special Staff and the functions of their respective offices are addressed in following sections of the report, as are the Army and Air Divisions which comprise the field organizations of the California National Guard and represent the bulk of assigned personnel.

The following are members of the Commanding General's special staff, with the exception of the Army and Air Force Divisions, whose functions follow in detail. The functions of these various offices are:

a. Administration: The maintenance of the Office of Record, legal requirement imposed by the Military and Veterans Code of the state; personnel record keeping; employment of full-time personnel; and the myriad of other normal administrative details.

b. Emergency Plans, Operations and Security: To plan for the effective use of the State Military Forces in aid of civil authorities; to establish and maintain a communications system in support of the State Military Forces; and to provide current information and estimates as to activities which can adversely effect the Military Department, the State Military Forces, and/or all levels of government.

c. Comptroller: This office is concerned with state funding and budget matters.

ARMY DIVISION

MISSION

The Army Division is responsible for insuring that California Army National Guard units achieve and maintain operational readiness for federal mobilization or state emergency missions. In discharging this responsibility, the Deputy Adjutant General, Army Division, establishes requirements; develops policies and procedures; and prepares and implements continuing programs for the effective organization, stationing and training of Army National Guard units, and for their logistical and administrative support.

OVERVIEW

The California Army National Guard, with a current authorized strength of 21,906, is the second largest in the nation. Of the 21,171 Guardsmen assigned, 1,924 are employed on a full-time basis throughout the state.

The California Army National Guard consists of a State Headquarters, a Mechanized Infantry Division, five non-divisional commands, and three training sites with associated site support elements.

The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), California Army National Guard, located in Sacramento is the federally recognized headquarters of the Commanding General, State Military Forces. Attached to HHD are a military police detachment, a public information detachment, and an Army band.

The largest organization within the California Army National Guard is the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), with an authorized strength of 14,724. The Division is organized with three mechanized infantry brigades, a signal battalion, an engineer battalion, a cavalry squadron, the division support command, the division artillery, a military police company, and an aviation company. This organization provides a balanced combination of combat, combat support, and combat service support elements, allowing maximum flexibility for the performance of a variety of state and federal missions.

The Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, which has the mission of providing command, staff planning, control and supervision of Division operations and administration, is located in Long Beach. The military police company is collocated with the Division Headquarters and the aviation company is stationed nearby at the Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center.

The units of the three mechanized infantry brigades comprise the basic combat force of the Division. The 1st Brigade with headquarters in Los Angeles, is composed of two infantry battalions, located in Glendale and Santa Ana, respectively, and one armor battalion located in San Bernardino. The 2d Brigade with headquarters in Los Alamitos, has two armor battalions, one each in National City and San Diego, and an infantry battalion in Inglewood. The 3d Brigade has its headquarters in San Jose. The brigade's three infantry battalions are in San Jose, Modesto and Fresno, respectively and its armor battalion is in Salinas.

The 240th Signal Battalion with headquarters in Long Beach, is organized with a command operations company, a forward communications company, and a support company. This organization provides the division with a rapid means of transmitting orders and instructions using a variety of communication methods.

The 132d Engineer Battalion, with its headquarters in San Francisco, has the mission of performing general and special engineer tasks to increase the combat effectiveness of the division, and, in addition, can fight as infantry when required. The battalion has four combat engineer companies and one bridge company.

The 1st Squadron, 18th Cavalry, with headquarters in Ontario, is organized with three armored cavalry troops and one air cavalry troop. The squadron is a mobile combat unit organized to perform reconnaissance and security missions over wide frontages and to extended distances.

The Division Support Command, with its headquarters in Bell, organized with a maintenance battalion, a medical battalion, and a supply and transport battalion, is equipped to meet the majority of the division's requirements for combat service support.

The 540th Maintenance Battalion, with headquarters in Bell, is organized with three forward support companies, a transportation aircraft maintenance company, and a heavy maintenance company. It has the mission of providing direct support maintenance for equipment organic to divisional units.

The 40th Medical Battalion, organized with four medical companies, has its headquarters in Los Angeles. In addition to providing medical, dental and limited psychiatric treatment, the battalion has an evacuation and medical supply capability.

The 40th Supply and Transport Battalion, also with headquarters in Bell, has the mission of procuring and distributing many of the supplies required by the division. This battalion is organized with a supply and service company and a transportation motor transport company.

The 40th Division Support Command also includes the 40th Finance Company and the 40th AG Company which provide finance and administrative support, respectively, to divisional units.

The 40th Division Artillery, with headquarters in Los Angeles, has three 155 mm selfpropelled howitzer battalions, one each in Arcadia, Van Nuys and Richmond, and an 8" self-propelled howitzer battalion stationed in Santa Barbara. This organization gives the division a force capable of providing artillery support for extended periods of time under all conditions of weather, visibility and terrain.

The five non-divisional organizations are the 49th Infantry Brigade, the 79th Support Center (Rear Area Operations); the 76th Aviation Group; the 175th Medical Group; and the 115th Support Group (Area).

The 49th Infantry Brigade is located in Alameda. This brigade has one infantry battalion located in Sacramento, and three military police battalions, one each in Pittsburg, Alameda and Redwood City. In addition to the federal mission as infantry and military police units upon mobilization, these units provide the state with a force especially capable of augmenting civilian agencies during civil disturbance missions. Attached to the brigade headquarters are a personnel service company and an Army band, both located in Alameda.

The 79th Support Center is located in Stockton. Staffed with experienced senior officers, this unit increases the capability of the California Army National Guard to develop, maintain and implement contingency plans for statewide civil disturbance and natural disaster operations. Further, the 79th Support Center can function as a command and control headquarters for limited emergency operations.

The 76th Aviation Group, also located in Stockton, exercises command and control over all non-divisional Army Aviation aircraft and Transportation Corps aircraft maintenance elements. The group is organized with a transportation battalion, located in Fresno, and an assault support helicopter company, located in Stockton. A detachment of the group headquarters is stationed and operates the airfield at Los Alamitos.

The 175th Medical Group headquarters are in Sacramento. Attached to the group are two hospitals, an evacuation hospital in Santa Monica and a combat support hospital in San Francisco. A total of 47 medical doctors and two dentists are assigned to these units, which can provide care for up to 600 patients of all classes. Also attached to the group is an air ambulance company, which provides the California Army National Guard with an aero-medevac capability.

The 115th Support Group (Area), with headquarters in Roseville, has the primary mission of providing combat service support to non-divisional units and coordinating with the state's three primary training sites for direct site support. The group is organized with a maintenance battalion, a transportation battalion, a service battalion and an engineer battalion.

Our three primary training sites, Fort Irwin, Camp Roberts, and Camp San Luis Obispo, are authorized small units to which military personnel necessary for post support operations are assigned. Both Fort Irwin and Camp Roberts have engineer detachments, and Camp San Luis Obispo has a post level unit designated as an Area Headquarters.

ARMY DIVISION BRANCH REPORTS

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Under the direction of the Deputy Adjutant General, Army, the Organization and Training Branch plans for, coordinates and manages activities relating to the structure and stationing of the California Army National Guard, the training and mobilization readiness of those forces, and the resources required to achieve the prescribed levels of training and mobilization readiness.

BRANCH ORGANIZATION

For mission accomplishment, the organization of this branch is as follows:

Organization/Mobilization Section: Assures that the troop allotment to California is consistent with mobilization missions and training requirements.

Unit Readiness Section: Assures that CAL ARNG units attain and maintain prescribed levels of training.

Training Support Section: Assures the availability of the resources essential to the attainment and maintenance of unit readiness.

TRAINING LEVELS

The training objective for FY 72 was to sustain proficiency at the Basic Unit Training or comparable level of the Army Training Program (ATP). For FY 73, the training objective was to attain and maintain company or comparable level proficiency by the successful completion of the applicable Army Training Test (ATT) and reach an authorized unit strength level of 85% or more.

In spite of heavy personnel turnover, 40 company level ATT's were successfully completed during 1972. FY 73 goals were to achieve authorized strength and progress toward battalion level proficiency. Additional training was programmed during FY 73 to improve staff proficiency in combat operations, combat intelligence operations, and development of junior officers and noncommissioned officers through formal and on-the-job training.

TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS 1971

The M14 rifle was completely replaced as the standard individual weapon by distribution of the M16 rifle to combat and combat support elements. During Spring 1971, elements of the 143d Arty Group participated in CPX Apache Winter conducted by the XI Corps Artillery, Utah ARNG.

TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS 1972

The 1st Bn, 160th Infantry conducted Annual Training (AT) at Scofield Barracks, Hawaii. An infantry battalion of the Hawaii Army National Guard conducted AT with California's 40th Infantry Brigade (Sep) at Camp Roberts.

The 2d Bn, 159th Infantry conducted a battalion size amphibious landing with the 483d Transportation Battalion (Terminal), USAR.

36 CAL ARNG junior noncommissioned officers participated in a training program with selected active Army units. This provided the NCO's leadership experience in an intensive training environment.

TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS 1973

The 2d Bn (M), 185th Infantry; 4th Bn (M), 160th Infantry; 1st Bn, 185th Armor; 2d Bn, 185th Armor; and 2d Bn, 144th FA completed battalion level ATT's at Fort Irwin.

The 2d Bn, 161st Infantry, Washington ARNG, conducted AT with the 49th Infantry Brigade (Sep) at Camp Roberts and Hunter Ligget Military Reservation.

CAL ARNG aviation units airlifted over 2,000 passengers and 318,000 pounds of cargo during AT airmobility exercises. Additionally, the 40th Aviation Company successfully completed the first aerial weapons firing by a CAL ARNG gunship platoon.

TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS 1974

Elements of the 1st Bn, 184th Infantry participated in amphibious assault training conducted by the U.S. Navy, at the Coronado Naval Amphibious Base.

REORGANIZATION

In January 1974, a major reorganization of the California Army National Guard occurred, the major impact of which was to eliminate three separate brigades and activate the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The Division with headquarters in Long Beach and some elements in the north, is concentrated mainly in the southern portion of the state. Most nondivisional units are organized into five major commands located in the northern and central portions of the state. Following reorganization, the CAL ARNG consisted of 167 units, and an authorized strength of 21,988. This represented a decrease of three units and a loss of 544 authorized positions.

OFFICE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TESTS

During 1972, the armor, mechanized infantry, and artillery battalions of the 40th Armored Brigade (Sep) began participation in Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Test 3. OSD Test 3 was one of a number of conceptual tests conducted nationwide to determine the feasibility of reducing post-mobilization training and of establishing higher training levels for Army Reserve Component units. The objective of Test 3 was to determine whether battalion level proficiency is an attainable and maintainable goal for selected Reserve Component units which are closely associated with and supported by active Army units; or if not, what level of training can be achieved. The battalions of the 40th Armored Brigade (Sep) plus a field artillery battalion from the Arizona Army National Guard, were divided into "test" and "control" battalions. The test battalions received support and training assistance from the active Army's 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), during Inactive Duty Training (IDT) and AT. The control battalions conducted IDT and AT without active Army support.

The units, all at company level training, began AT 1972 and OSD Test 3, by taking part in battalion level tests, despite receipt of the proper equipment only hours before the tests were initiated. These ATT's were used to measure the training proficiency as a basis for comparison with subsequent tests to be conducted. As was anticipated, the units did not achieve battalion level proficiency. Throughout the remainder of the year, accelerated training was conducted in preparation for AT 1973.

Prior to AT 1973, the test battalions used the Mobile Training Teams (MTT) provided by the 4th Infantry Division to great advantage. Many lessons were learned relative to most effective use of the MTT. The control battalions were developing an exceptional spirit of competition among themselves. More modern equipment was received in the inventory of the state because of the priority of OSD Test 3, which had become the most important of the OSD tests conducted throughout the nation. A highly refined ATT was administered to the test and control battalions during AT 1973. In comparison with the results of the previous year, the battalions, test and control alike, showed great advances in effectiveness and training. The training program for units of the 40th Armored Brigade (Sep) not directly involved in OSD Test 3 was oriented to the successful accomplishment of the ATT.

Also, during this year, planning was begun for the implementation of OSD Test 5. The purpose of Test 5 is to test the feasibility of enabling Reserve Component units to be deployed earlier by incorporating them into an understructured active Army division without requiring repetition of all basic training exercises. Three infantry battalions, an artillery battalion and engineer company from the 49th Infantry Brigade were designated to participate. This program has been deferred for further consideration in FY 1975.

ARNG AIR DEFENSE

The mission of ARNG On-Site Air Defense Organizations is two-fold: to provide missile Air Defense of assigned installations, or areas, against targets as directed by the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD); and to operate continuously and effectively in the Air Defense system under the operational control of appropriate active Army Air Defense Commanders, in accordance with applicable operational directives of the Commander in Chief, NORAD.

The Air Defense Branch is organized to monitor and coordinate operational directives of the U.S. Army Air Defense Command (USARADCOM) relative to the ARNG Nike Hercules On-Site Mission. Additionally, the Air Defense Officer functions as the principal staff advisor on all fiscal, administrative, organizational, and training matters pertaining to Air Defense in the CAL ARNG.

Two Nike Hercules Air Defense Battalions are included in the Authorized Troop List for the California Army National Guard. The 1st Battalion, 250th Air Defense Artillery, with two firing batteries in the San Francisco area, and the 4th Battalion, 251st Air Defense Artillery with three firing batteries in the Los Angeles area. Both battalions participate in the totally federal funded On-Site program and function as an active integral part of NORAD. While operational control is exercised by USARADCOM, command and administrative control is vested in the Commanding General, State Military Forces. Twenty-four hours per day operations in the Air Defense mission require day-to-day manning by 93 full time technicians at each site, resulting in an annual payroll of seven million dollars.

Combat effectiveness of Air Defense units is constantly monitored by the National Defense Nuclear Agency, NORAD, USARADCOM, and the Department of the Army. Through a series of tests and evaluations, as well as live firings, deficiencies in training, operation, and maintenance are detected and corrective measures implemented.

All California Army National Guard Air Defense units continually demonstrated the highest degree of professionalism while fulfilling their Air Defense mission during the period 1 July 1970 to 4 March 1974. On 4 March 1974, USARADCOM was relieved of its mission and a final phase-out of all Air Defense missile sites was begun, to be completed by 31 August 1974. During this phase-out period, all equipment is scheduled to be dismantled and turned in to the appropriate supporting installations and all real property to be returned to the District Engineers. The Air Defense Technicians are scheduled for transfer to the various technician programs throughout the state.

From 1 July 1970 until relieved from the NORAD Air Defense mission, the following significant achievements were attributable to Air Defense Units of the California Army National Guard.

FY 70-FY 74: Firing batteries of the California Army National Guard achieved 100% during Annual Service Practice (ASP) on five separate occasions and were awarded the Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Firing Battery During ASP. All units of the 4th Battalion, 251st ADA achieved this distinction and Battery A, 1st Bn, 250th ADA attained this score during successive years, FY 72 and FY 73. During this period the Outstanding Battery in ARADCOM in FY 71 was Battery D, 4th Battalion, 251st ADA; and in FY 73 was Battery A, 1st Battalion, 250th ADA. The ARADCOM "E" Award for Excellence in Combat Proficiency was awarded

eighteen times to CAL ARNG ADA batteries during this period, with Battery A, 1st Battalion, 250th ADA and Battery A, 4th Battalion, 251st ADA earning this award each of the four years involved.

During this period, all Air Defense units of the California Army National Guard achieved outstanding ratings during Defense Combat Evaluations and Satisfactory ratings on all Annual General Inspections conducted by USARADCOM. Each has successfully completed 97% of all Technical Proficiency Inspections conducted. Additionally, all units have maintained an Operational Readiness Capability of 98%, and have fulfilled the Air Defense Mission in an outstanding manner.

INSTALLATIONS

The Installations Branch is responsible for state and federal armory construction, maintenance, and improvement. This branch selects and acquires real property by deed, lease, license or use permit for armory or training area purposes. Through the Installations Branch, the Army Division manages installations at 140 locations from Calexico in the south to Mt. Shasta in the north, which house the 167 units of the CAL ARNG. These facilities, valued at approximately 80 million dollars, contain in excess of 10 million square feet. The state-owned armories have been built to specifications developed by this branch in coordination with the State Office of Architecture and Construction.

BRANCH ORGANIZATION

The Installations Branch is responsible for all state equipment and supplies used by the Military Department, the CAL ARNG and the California Cadet Corps, and for the procurement of state supplies for the California Air National Guard. Accordingly the branch is organized in four sections covering the following: Installations Management, Procurement Services, Engineering, and State Property.

INSTALLATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Installations Management section activities include the preparation of plans, policies and directives relating to the management, supervision and control of all Army National Guard installations; budget programming; and the scheduling of housekeeping and preventive maintenance. The installations management function is performed primarily through six area officers, each of whom is responsible for a geographic area of the state. Area officer activities include: direct supervision and assistance to custodian and building maintenance personnel; liaison with and assistance to armory boards and California National Guard organizations; armory inspections; the development of armory maintenance programs; and general supervision of licensed functions conducted in state armories. Area officers also assist in the acquisition and construction of facilities and are responsible for all facets of management and facilities operations. A maintenance mechanic is assigned to each area officer to assist him in his duties and to perform maintenance beyond the capabilities of the armory personnel.

Prior to World War II, 12 armories were constructed in the state, most being completed in the 1930's as WPA projects. During the period 1947-1952, a total of 58 new armories were constructed entirely at state expense. The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (PL 81-783) provides 75%-25% Federal-State funding support of Army National Guard facilities construction and during the period 1953-1965, 43 additional armories were constructed under this program. Non-armory construction, such as motor vehicle repair shops and airfield facilities are accomplished totally at federal expense. Although no new armories have been constructed with state or federal funds since 1965, in 1971 the City of Visalia constructed a new armory to Military Department specifications in exchange for our old armory, built in 1949, needed for the expansion of the Visalia Civic Center.

During FY 73 a 1.3 million dollar expansion of the Stockton Army Aviation Support Facility was completed. This 100% federally funded project was required to accommodate the larger more modern aircraft now being used by the California Army National Guard. A second Army Aviation Support Facility, smaller in size, was constructed at

at Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, at a cost of $700,000. A third Army Aviation activity was acquired by license at the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos. This activity was previously located at the Long Beach Municipal Airport.

The federal government initiated a program of 100% support for weekend training sites in FY 67. These sites are usually located on public land and provide areas for tactical training. Tracked vehicle operations and weapons firing is generally restricted to military bases. The Installations Branch is responsible for site acquisition and the maintenance and improvement required for the health, safety and welfare of the troops. The average amount of federal funding for this program in California is $75,000 annually.

Intrusion Detection Systems have been installed in all Army National Guard facilities in which weapons and ammunition are stored. These systems are designed to provide an alarm in the event of forcible entry. The program was accomplished during FY's 72, 73 and 74 with 75%-25% federal-state monies for armories and 100% federal dollars for non-armory facilitites.

PROCUREMENT SERVICES

This section is responsible for the purchasing of all state supplies for Army and Air National Guard installations, the California Cadet Corps, the California Specialized Training Institute, and the California Military Academy. In addition, the section handles state bids for the department's maintenance and construction projects.

Operating and construction costs have risen consistently during this period. The construction costs were incurred on minor and major projects accomplished during the period of this report. Included in the operational costs of both federal and state funding categories are utilities, travel, communications, transportation, services, maintenance, repair, supply and equipment costs.

Included in the construction category are minor construction projects, such as paving, roofing, minor alterations, plumbing, rehabilitation projects, etc. Lack of state funding for armory maintenance has created a backlog of $540,662 in projects. Costs for operational services can be expected to increase each year as will minor construction projects because of rehabilitation of aging facilities. New construction will be required to provide 38 armories during the next six years at an estimated cost of $2,474,000 in state funds and 72 non-armory projects at an estimated cost of $22,028,000 in federal funds.

ENGINEERING

The Engineering section consists of an Engineering Officer and an assistant and provides the following services: inspection of armory sites (including training areas and sites for rifle ranges); preparation of plans and specifications for new construction, alterations and repairs; supervision of construction contracts and service agreements; and liaison with Department of General Services and the National Guard Bureau.

STATE PROPERTY

The State Property Officer, who is also the Headquarters Area Officer, is responsible for: the maintenance and management of state personal and real property used by the Military Department; the management of the Military Depot, including the receiving, storage and shipment of property; state vehicle management, maintenance and repair; maintenance of property records; and direct supply support of the California Cadet Corps. The section handles approximately 3,000 property documents each year.

STATE LOGISTICS

The State Logistics Branch is the Logistical Support Coordinating Office for the Army Division of the California National Guard. Previously designated as the State Maintenance Branch, its functional areas of responsibility were modified and expanded throughout this report period, to meet the increased emphasis on combat readiness and self-sufficiency of the Reserve Components. This branch is primarily responsible for administration and supervision of the Surface Equipment Maintenance Program, involving a force of over 700 technician employees in support of approximately 80,000 maintenance significant items of federal property, issued to more than 150 company size ARNG units throughout the state. The responsibility for combat service support planning, convoy movements control, and management of the CAL ARNG Administrative Transport Vehicle Fleet are additional functions of the branch.

BRANCH RESPONSIBILITIES

The State Logistics Branch functions as the logistical support coordinating office for the Army Division of the California National Guard. It has the specific responsibility for the maintenance support of all federal property issued to the CAL ARNG, except aircraft and related items. It manages the funds, personnel, facilities, repair parts, tools and equipment required by two Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS's), and two Annual Training Equipment Pools (ATEP's), in support of approximately 80,000 maintenance significant items. Further, the branch provides technical supervision of 40 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS's), throughout the state, and directly supervises the operation of the CSMS's in Long Beach and Stockton and the ATEP's at Camp Roberts and Fort Irwin. The OMS's perform organizational level maintenance support for ARNG units on a geographical basis, and act as their agent for evacuation of equipment to the CSMS's for repair and return. The CSMS's perform direct and general support maintenance of all types of vehicles; weapons systems; communications/electronic items; chemical equipment; optical instruments; and support items, such as generators, compressors, pumps, construction equipment and materials handling equipment. Each CSMS also provides calibration service for all ARNG units and activities located in their respective geographical area. The two ATEP's maintain substantial fleets of heavy equipment such as tanks, armored carriers and self-propelled artillery for year-round issue to, and use by, units performing weekend and annual training at their locations. The ATEP's are structured, manned and equipped to accomplish all necessary maintenance services on assigned equipment.

The period of this report has been one of growth and evolution. The reduction in active Army strength and capability has placed even greater reliance upon the Reserve Components. The requirement to attain rapidly, and maintain constantly, a high state of combat readiness imposed greater demands upon the CAL ARNG, especially in the field of combat service support.

To meet these demands, the State Maintenance Branch was assigned the additional mission of combat service support planning, and became heavily committed in the many aspects of logistics. Concurrently, the ARNG maintenance responsibilities were functionalized into two broad categories; surface and air. The resulting major involvement in the areas of combat service support planning, field services, transportation, as well as the responsibility for surface equipment maintenance, prompted the redesignation of this branch from Maintenance to the Logistics Branch. Further, the State Aviation Office was reassigned the responsibility to supervise the aviation support facilities, maintenance activities and control of aircraft resources.

Although there were many important actions and programs which directly affected the CAL ARNG and this branch, five of the most significant were:

- The combining of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and the CAL ARNG, to meet the requirements of Combat Service Support during the Annual Training of both components.

- Equipment Modernization.

- The demands on men and material, associated with the CAL ARNG commitment in the very stringent requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense directed Test Number 3 (OSD Test 3).

- The major reorganization of the CAL ARNG early in 1974.

- The subsequent involvement in the nationwide redistribution of combat vehicles throughout the ARNG.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

The acquisition by the CAL ARNG of Camp Roberts and Fort Irwin as training sites, coupled with the withdrawal of active Army support from those installations, necessitated the establishment of a logistical support program to meet the needs of the sites and the training organizations.

A review of the troop list of the CAL ARNG, evidenced a short-fall in logistical forces capable of sustaining support to training units, over a successive number of weeks, at each training site. Units with this capability to receive and issue rations, deliver and dispense fuel, provide laundry, bakery and shower support, operate ammunition supply points, maintain and repair equipment, and supplement transportation requirements were urgently needed.

To meet this deficit, this branch turned to the United States Army Reserve, seeking the additional logistical forces necessary to cope with the very real and vital mission. The USAR responded to this task enthusiastically, and were most willing to participate. This task provided the USAR units with meaningful mission training, and produced mutually beneficial results. This cooperative program evolved into the Logistical Support Operations Concept, which has been in effect for the last four years. The coordinated efforts of USAR and CAL ARNG support units provided a service, without which the readiness posture of the CAL ARNG could be in jeopardy. This combined effort of the CAL ARNG and USAR, typifying the "One Army Policy", was apparently a first and continues to be an effective and cohesive force, supporting weekend and annual training. This concept of support was most effective throughout the vigorous training requirements imposed by OSD Test 3.

EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION

The units of the CAL ARNG have attained a high level of readiness during this period, due principally to the receipt of modern equipment into the inventory.

CAL ARNG assets included the most modern M60 series Main Battle Tanks; diesel, as well as gasoline powered Armored Personnel Carriers; modern Mortar Carriers; Self-Propelled Artillery, and many new wheeled vehicles in sizeable numbers, including the versatile "Gamma Goat", a cross-country, tandem type tractor/trailer.

The individual guardsman has been issued the M16 rifle, the primary individual weapon of the modern Army; the latest in "walkie-talkie" radios; and the newest in protective clothing.

OSD TEST 3

One of the most demanding activities impacting on the Logistics Branch was OSD Test 3, a joint exercise involving the active Army and the CAL ARNG, designed to measure our ability to reach a prescribed readiness posture. The test placed great demands upon both men and equipment over a period of nearly two years.

Nearly 500 full-time maintenance technicians, of the CSMS's and the ATEP's, were tasked to ensure the equipment was operational throughout the test.

REORGANIZATION

The major reorganization of the CAL ARNG, effective 13 January 1974, required extraordinary staff actions by this branch during all phases of planning, and development of a revised statewide troop structure, with particular attention to the Combat Service Support elements. The activation of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), and the concurrent inactivation of three separate brigades, combined with changes to other headquarters and troop units, substantially affected unit equipment authorizations throughout the state. This required the total realignment of the Maintenance Support Plan and dictated revision of the previously approved annual training plans for 1974, as well as several contingency plans.

REDISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT

Subsequent to reorganization, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) implemented a nationwide program, "Readiness from Redistribution of Army Materiel" (REDFRAM), designed to improve the readiness of the ARNG. The program involved all classes of equipment, with emphasis on modern combat vehicles and sophisticated communications equipment, and caused the CAL ARNG to exchange its fleet of M60 series tanks for the older M48A1 series. Further, it directed the redistribution of other standard modern combat vehicle assets to other states.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE

MISSION

The United States Property and Fiscal Office, located at Camp San Luis Obispo, is the pivotal fiscal and logistical agency of the California National Guard. Charged with the management of, and accountability for all funds and property of the United States provided the California National Guard, this office currently administers an Army National Guard (ARNG) operational budget of 40 million dollars and maintains an ARNG equipment inventory valued in excess of 368 million dollars.

The USPFO workload increased significantly in all functional areas during this reporting period, due to the fiscal and materiel priorities assigned the California National Guard by the Department of Defense. Major actions contributing to these intensified activities were:

a. Conversion of CAL ARNG units to the "G" and "H" series of Tables of Organization and Equipment which caused statewide reallocations of assets in addition to many other logistical requirements;

b. Implementation of the "Equipment Readiness Improvement Plan" developed by the Department of the Army to improve reserve component readiness, resulted in large scale requisitioning and subsequent receipt of materiel by CAL ARNG units;

c. The logistical support provided CAL ARNG units participating in the challenging OSD tests;

d. The contractual, fiscal and logistical considerations associated with the acquisition and continuing operation of Camp Roberts and Fort Irwin as National Guard training sites.

The USPFO has acquired the 1401 data computer system during FY 74 which will replace the current IBM 360/20 system. Although the new acquisition is second generation equipment and will replace a third generation installation, the 1401 is a tape-drive system which provides many features not available in the 360/20. The flexibility and versatility gained will materially enhance the operation of the USPFO in providing logistical support of the CAL ARNG and with internal functions such as supply; fiscal accounting; and time, leave and payroll.

ARMY AVIATION

The State Aviation Office has responsibility for all California Army National Guard Army Aviation activities, to include making policy recommendations; planning for aircraft utilization and maintenance; appointing flight evaluation boards; planning and supervising training; conducting proficiency testing; and maintaining status records and reports. In exercising responsibility for aircraft maintenance, the State Aviation Office supervises four aviation operations and maintenance facilities and one transportation aircraft repair shop. These facilities function on a full time basis in support of training activities and emergency operations.

The State Aviation Office was first created as a separate entity in April 1970. Since that time, Army Aviation in the CAL ARNG has undergone its most significant changes since we received our first liaison airplane in 1947.

The facilities which comprise the operations and maintenance organization for the State Army Aviation system are the Airfield Operations Detachment and Army Aviation Support Facility located at Los Alamitos, two additional Aviation Support Facilities located at Stockton and Sacramento, respectively, and an Army Aviation Flight Activity and Transportation Aircraft Repair Shop located at Fresno.

The California Army National Guard assumed operations of the airfield at the Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center on 1 August 1973. This facility is the first fully instrumented airfield to be operated exclusively by the Army National Guard, and is the new location for the Aviation Support Facility formerly located in Long Beach.

The Aviation Support Facility in Stockton, which serves as the home base for 15 CH-47 helicopters, dedicated its new $1.3 million hangar in May 1973. In addition, construction was begun on a new $850,000 hangar in July, 1973 at the Sacramento Aviation Support Facility located at Mather AFB.

Activated on 1 December 1972, the Aviation Flight Activity at Fresno is the newest addition to our operations and maintenance organization.

Prior to 1 July 1971, the mission of the Transportation Aircraft Repair Shop (TARS) in Fresno had been to provide general support and limited depot level aircraft maintenance to the active Army under direction of Sharpe Army Depot. This maintenance support involved approximately 6,000 manhours of labor per month, and included repair of aircraft engines, airframes, communication and navigation systems, and armament systems. After completion of necessary repairs, the aircraft were released for assignment to U.S. Army units and other government agencies worldwide.

On 1 July 1971, the mission of TARS was changed to that of providing general support maintenance to all Army National Guard aircraft in 15 western states, including Alaska and Hawaii. Functioning under supervision of the Aviation Logistics Center, National Guard Bureau, the TARS employs 75 personnel and supports 411 aircraft; provides direct exchange, as well as repair and return, of aircraft components to all supported states; and conducts Maintenance Assistance Instruction Team and technical assistance visits to these same states upon request.

In addition to its normal mission, the shop is presently engaged in a special cyclic maintenance program for 25 RU8 aircraft being converted to U-8D configuration for subsequent assignment within the Army National Guard to states which do not have twin engine utility aircraft.

The decrease in the number of active Army aviation personnel serving in Southeast Asia precipitated a significant influx of combat experienced aviators in the Army National Guard system. The 230 aviators currently on flying status represent an increase of 130% over our June 1970 strength. In addition, the number of enlisted crewmembers on flying status has increased from 23 to 100 since June 1970.

Coincident with the gain in the number of aviation personnel was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of aircraft within the California Army National Guard inventory, a change which represented a transition to 100% first line aircraft. The following provides a comparison, by type and quantity, of the aircraft presently on hand with those in the inventory at the beginning of this report period:

JULY 1970		JUNE 1974	
O1A	4	OH58A	51
U6A	5	UH1	46
OH13	12	CH47	16
OH23	16	U8D	1
UH19	9	U1A	1
CH37	4		
CH34	2	TOTAL	115
TOTAL	52		

CALIFORNIA MILITARY ACADEMY

The California Military Academy Branch is responsible for operating the California Military Academy (CMA). The branch recruits, screens and processes cadets, selects support personnel and supervises training programs. Camp San Luis Obispo is the home of the state-operated officer candidate program, CMA. The branch is the source of most junior officers, and the means by which young enlisted men are trained to qualify as non-commissioned officers in the USAR conducted non-commissioned officer academy.

The California Military Academy (CMA) is the largest single source of junior officers for the California Army National Guard. Since the program was started in 1950, CMA has draduated 2,226 officers with another 70 expected to join their ranks from the current class.

The academy is accredited by the Department of the Army, and approximates the resident Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia, using the program of instruction and lesson plans from the infantry school.

The mission of the California Military Academy is to produce junior officers trained to command effectively at the platoon level. The effectiveness of this training is best exemplified by the 74 graduates, presently on duty with the active Army, who report that their training has enabled them to compete very successfully with graduates from other programs.

The course is presented in several phases. The pre-cadet phase consists of two orientations held prior to the initial annual training period. These sessions include candid discussions of sacrifices required to successfully complete the program; completion of administrative processing; issuance of supplies and equipment; and orientations on school policies and procedures.

Phase I is conducted during two weeks in July or August at Camp San Luis Obispo, with the training emphasis on drill and command, weapons, and map reading. Phase II training is conducted during twelve weekend assemblies in several locations throughout the state and includes method of instruction, administration, state subject, communications, maintenance, medical subjects, divisional units, and civil disturbances. Phase III training is completed at Camp San Luis Obispo during the final two week training period, and includes tactics and leadership.

Improvements made to the training facilities at Camp San Luis Obispo include twelve classrooms which have been refurbished to include shades, sound conditioning, improved lighting, and podiums with remote switching for illumination and training aids; leader's reaction course consisting of sixteen stations with tasks of varying degrees of difficulty, modeled after those originated by the German Army to evaluate their officer candidates before and during World War II, is designed to give the cadet the opportunity to apply lessons learned in leadership training; to measure the degree to which certain leadership traits are possessed by the cadet; and to observe the effects of others' strengths and weaknesses on overall team operations; and the Vietnam village complete with animal compounds, a central well and a complete tunnel system, which is used in tactical problems.

The CMA also coordinates with the US Army Reserve on all aspects of the USAR NCO academy including: the development of curriculum; screening and selection of CAL ARNG students; monitoring participation and progress of CAL ARNG students; selection of armories for IDT phases; and providing necessary administrative support.

STATE CONTROLLED TRAINING INSTALLATIONS

SPECIAL ASSISTANT (TRAINING POSTS)

A drawdown of personnel in the active Army in recent years forced the closure of many Army operated training sites. Ft Irwin, an outstanding training area particularly for Armor units, and Camp Roberts, well suited to support the training of Infantry, Artillery, Engineer, and many other type units, were two such installations to be closed. Because the major portion of all annual training of the California Army National Guard was conducted at these two locations, continued access to each was and is essential to insure the conduct of effective training of CAL ARNG and supporting USAR units. Negotiations were successfully concluded which resulted in the acquisition of these two installations by the Military Department, State of California, through licenses executed by the US Army and the state. During the course of these negotiations, a need became apparent to resolve problems developing as a result of the transfer of control and responsibilities from the Army to the California Army National Guard. Accordingly, a special assistant to the Deputy Adjutant General, Army Division, was appointed to expedite the acquisition process; supervise, coordinate and develop long range programs; and to assist the installation commanders and staff elements of this headquarters in the accomplishment of non-routine matters affecting those installations. This Special Assistant (Training Posts) performs these functions for Camp San Luis Obispo, a state owned facility, as well as for the licensed facilities, Fort Irwin and Camp Roberts.

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO

Camp San Luis Obispo was acquired and established as a state-owned and operated training site and supply base in 1928. Located in central California, consisting of 5600 acres in area, the installation has fully equipped classrooms, extensive administrative facilities, five weapons ranges, and, in addition, offers field training areas adequate to support the tactical training of battalion size organizations. The abundance of facilities, combine with the balmy climate and excellent location to make Camp San Luis Obispo the ideal annual training site of the California Military Academy and the Sixth US Army Reserve Components Noncommissioned Officers' Academy. The United States Property & Fiscal Office and the California Specialized Training Institute are also located at this installation.

CAMP ROBERTS

Camp Roberts, established in 1940, occupies 44,000 acres in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. Responsibility for the operation of Camp Roberts was assumed by the California Army National Guard in 1971. The post has 15 ranges, many of them multi-purpose, and can accommodate all infantry and artillery weapons in the California National Guard inventory. This training site supports the annual training of approximately 14,000 troops of the Army National Guard and United States Army Reserve, and an average of two battalions perform inactive duty training at Camp Roberts on each of 36 weekends between September and May each year.

Within the past three years, an extensive federally funded rehabilitation program was initiated which will continue the usefulness of more than 275 buildings, for an additional 25 years, or more.

FORT IRWIN

Fort Irwin, located in the Mojave Desert near Barstow, was first established as a military reservation in 1940 and was licensed to the State of California in 1972. The training areas of this 642,000 acre facility vary from wide expanses of level desert and dry lake beds to rugged mountainous terrain, and can accommodate brigade size units with tanks and artillery weapons firing at maximum ranges.

The post facilities, which will support 5000 personnel, include many structures constructed within the past ten years. The Bicycle Lake airfield has three runways and is equipped with standard avionics for 24-hour operation.

CALIFORNIA CADET CORPS

The California Cadet Corps Branch is responsible for the overall supervision, administration, and logistical support of schools enrolled in the program. These functions include coordinating statewide training activities; issuing uniforms and training materials; and providing staff visits to assist schools in the conduct and development of training programs. The Cadet Corps program is designed specifically to develop leadership, citizenship, and patriotism, qualities which are useful in both military and civilian life, and is jointly sponsored by the Military Department, Department of Education and local school districts. The program, originated in 1911, is the only one of its type conducted by a State Military Department in the United States.

ORGANIZATION

The Cadet Corps reorganized on 1 October 1971 into five cadet brigades. A sixth brigade was organized on 1 September 1972. The purpose of brigade organizations is to plan and conduct training activities which exceed the capabilities of smaller units. Brigade designations and the area served are as follows:

1st Cadet Brigade	-	High and Low Desert Areas
2d Cadet Brigade	-	Los Angeles Area
3d Cadet Brigade	-	Central Valley Area (excluding Fresno City Schools)
4th Cadet Brigade	-	Northern California Area
5th Cadet Brigade	-	Fresno City School District Area
6th Cadet Brigade	-	Anaheim Union High School District Area

The title of Commandant was given to the head of the California Cadet Corps. The Executive Officer remains as the second in command. Coordinators are no longer on State Active Duty. Staff changes which occurred during this period include the appointment of BG Robert L. Quick as Commandant, California Cadet Corps during the period 1 January 1972 to 1 September 1973; the retirement of COL Frederick C. Fox, Southern Area Coordinator, effective 31 December 1971; and the appointment of COL Robert E. Lytle as Commandant, effective 11 February 1974.

UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA

The khaki uniform for male cadets remained essentially the same as adopted in 1967 consisting of a union blue garrison or service cap; short sleeve, open collar khaki shirt; and khaki trousers, with black web belt and brass buckle. A blue jacket was adopted and first issued on 4 March 1971 but was discontinued on 1 January 1973 after the State Correctional Industries discontinued production. Dollar resources would not allow jacket procurement from commercial sources. Other fiscal restraints limit the wearing of the blue service cap to cadet field grade officers and that only commandants of cadets and cadet officers be permitted to wear the Cadet Corps Distinctive Crest.

In commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Corps, 5 April 1971, a new shoulder patch and Commandant Corps Branch Insignia was adopted. The patch incorporated the traditional design with a new arc containing the words "California Cadet Corps." Branch insignia was designed incorporating all of the traditional symbolism.

The female cadet uniform, adopted on 24 October 1973, consists of the standard khaki shirt with a bib style scarf of a school color; blue skirt, and black shoes. Selection of headgear is pending the evaluation of pilot studies. To provide the skirt at an economical cost, a package was issued which includes the material, pattern, zipper and thread necessary to fabricate the garment at the local level.

ENROLLMENT

The number of schools and cadets which can be supported is directly proportional to the staff assigned and the amount of funding appropriated for operating expenses. Since funds were unavailable to expand during this period program enrollment was restricted and the total number of schools remained relatively constant. Due to economic difficulties the number of private schools greatly declined, resulting in the loss of nearly 550 enrolled students, however, public school interest is increasing and will reach the maximum supportable enrollment of 70 schools and 3,200 cadets.

FUNDING

The Military Department provides sufficient funds for uniforms and accouterments: commandants conferences; non-firing drill rifles; cal .22 target rifles and ammunition; training aids; field equipment; and a small staff to assist schools in the conduct and development of the training program. This funding increased from $95,389 to $110,672 during the period of this report. Approximately two-thirds of the program costs, most of which covers instructor salaries, are provided by the participating school districts.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

Annual statewide individual major awards programs were conducted to select the outstanding junior and senior high school cadets in four categories: (1) The Outstanding Cadet Regardless of Rank (Stilwell Saber); (2) The Outstanding Senior Cadet Officer; (3) The Outstanding Junior Cadet Officer; and (4) The Outstanding Noncommissioned Officer. During the first two years of this report, cadets were selected through a series of local, brigade, area and state selection boards. Since March, 1973, selection procedures include a records evaluation system in addition.

This final selection is made by outstanding members of the legislature, business and military community in the Sacramento area. The cadets chosen are outstanding representatives of the fine young students associated with the California Cadet Corps and bring honor to their school and community.

ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Cadet units are inspected annually in the areas of administration and supply management; storage and maintenance of property; training management; and unit performance during an in-ranks inspection. The AGI inspection procedures and rating system were revised, April, 1973, to produce a more meaningful evaluation. Although the standards were raised, superior ratings increased from 34% to 56%, and, as significant, unsatisfactory ratings were reduced from 5% to 1%.

STATE RIFLE MATCHES

The competitive rifle marksmanship program was revised on 1 January 1972 allowing all cadets and cadet rifle teams to compete at the State Championship Rifle Matches based upon attainment of a minimum score fired during two qualification rifle matches. Prior to this change only the high 16 teams and 96 individual shooters were authorized to attend the matches. The previous selection system favored schools with rifle ranges.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES

The new program also provides for the designation of the best 15 cadet shooters as members of the State Rifle Team to compete in the National Rifle Matches. The Cadet Corps was well represented at the National Smallbore Rifle Matches conducted at Camp Perry, Ohio, during this period with 13 cadets competing in 1971, 9 in 1972, 29 in 1973 and 40 in 1974. The cadets competing in the 74 matches brought home ten individual awards, while as a team they won 16 awards including three for first place.

STATE SUMMER ENCAMPMENTS

The first state summer camp since 1958 was conducted at Camp Roberts, 16-25 July 1973, with 250 cadets in attendance. The camp was conducted with the support of school districts and the California Army National Guard. Previously camps were conducted by school districts and were not statewide in scope. The 1974 encampment was overwhelmingly successful with nearly 400 cadets and 32 commandants joining in a ten day encampment at Camp Roberts. The scope of instruction was expanded to include rappelling, survival training, orienteering, familiarization with National Guard equipment, and job opportunities.

SIGNIFICANT HIGHLIGHTS

National Guard Bureau evaluation of the Cadet Corps curriculum resulted in the decision which authorizes eligible cadets to enlist in the CAL ARNG in pay grades higher than Pvt (E-1). The cadet who has completed two years of the program may be enlisted as a Pvt (E-2) while the three year cadet may be enlisted as a PFC (E-3).

On 30 June 1973, Governor Reagan signed into law the bill, introduced by Assemblyman L. F. Greene, which permits both male and female membership in the California Cadet Corps.

Following his inspection of an honor guard consisting of 50 cadets, Governor Reagan spoke to 250 cadets assembled at El Camino High School, Sacramento, 25 April 1972. In his 30 minute speech, the Governor addressed the cadets as "true peacemakers."

AIR FORCE DIVISION

MISSION

The mission of the Air Force Division is to provide an effective Air National Guard organization for employment within the State of California to support the Constitution and protect life and property during periods of emergency or disaster; to provide operationally ready units that are immediately available to augment the active establishment in the event of war or national emergency or during periods of increased world tensions; and to perform such other missions as are required by the State Military and Veterans Code or directed by the Governor or the Commanding General, State Military Forces.

OVERVIEW

The Air Division in the Office of the Commanding General, State Military Forces, is composed of a Command Section; a coordinating staff; and four functional branches manned on a full-time basis to direct California Air Guard activities. The daily functions of the Air Division entail planning, programming, budgeting, policy formulation, and exercising the overall supervision of the California Air National Guard. Its strength of 5,389 as of 30 June 1974, is located within 59 units throughout the State. The four main field units are: the 146th Tactical Airlift Wing at Van Nuys; the 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing with one group at Fresno and a second group at Ontario; the 129th Special Operations Group in Hayward; and the 162nd Mobile Communications Group with headquarters in North Highlands.

Pilots and ground specialists in the California Air National Guard are required to meet the same flying hour, training, and evaluation criteria as their counterparts in the active Air Force. California holds the distinction of having all four of its flying units receive the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

a. The 146th Tactical Airlift Wing at Van Nuys performs its mission using the C-130 "Hercules" Turboprop Transport. The mission includes mass parachute deployment of troops and cargo and all pilots have become experts in assault landing techniques on small unimproved airstrips. The superior performance of the C-130 Turboprop aircraft is providing the California Air National Guard with improved response capability for state or worldwide contingencies. The 146th TAW is presently converting to more modern C-130 aircraft. One group will perform its mission in the C-130B and the other in the C-130E.

b. The 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing forces are equipped with a total of 40 F-102 Supersonic all-weather interceptors. This wing has one fighter group at Fresno and another group at Ontario for a total of 1,600 personnel. The Fresno group traveled to Germany in February,1970, to bring back an improved version of the F-102, ferrying 22 aircraft across the North Atlantic. This newer model aircraft gives the Fresno group an increased capability in air defense interception. Both units have aircraft and men on five-minute alert, maintaining a constant air defense force for the state and nation. Armed aircraft and crews are capable of becoming airborne within five minutes, day or night, from the time the scramble horn sounds. Their mission is to intercept, identify and, if necessary, destroy any would-be aggressor aircraft approaching the California coast. 52% of the nation's current air defense posture is being accomplished by Air Guard units such as the California bases at Fresno and Ontario. Both groups of the 144th FIW are presently converting to new aircraft under the Department of Defense realignment program.

The 163rd Fighter Interceptor Group at Ontario will convert to O-2A aircraft and will be redesignated the 163rd Tactical Air Support Group. The 144th Fighter Interceptor Group at Fresno is converting to F-106 interceptors and will continue to play a major role in the air defense mission.

c. The 129th Special Operations Group, with a strength of 700, is based at Hayward Municipal Airport. Training is conducted in the C-119 Transport and the U-10 Helio Courier. The versatile U-10 is highly adaptable to various military and civil missions, and is capable of supporting civil authorities in the control of civil disturbance with leaflet drops, long-range loudspeakers, and aerial photography. Training of this group takes them to Alaska, the jungles of Central and South America, and other parts of the free world, where these Air Guardsmen receive valuable and actual on-site training. Like other units, the Hayward Group has responded to state emergencies such as floods and civil disturbances where aircrews have assisted in airlifting California Army Guardsmen. In other regions of the nation, California Air Guardsmen have collected and airlifted many thousands of pounds of emergency provisions to stricken residents of devastated natural disaster areas. Recently the unit has been involved in providing assistance to forest fire fighters and in the testing of fire fighting equipment.

d. The 162nd Mobile Communications Group with headquarters in North Highlands, manages its 1,100 officers and men through Air Guard bases located in Northern and Southern California. The Group's primary mission is to provide mobile communications for bare-base operations. This includes providing radio equipment covering most frequency bands, and mobile telephone and teletype communications under field conditions. The Mobile Emergency Communications Units can respond within 20 minutes, during normal duty hours, to the needs of civil authorities for disasters or disturbances, and have been deployed for use during several state and national emergencies. The Communications Group established the California Air Guard's communications network, which connects the Office of the Commanding General, State Military Forces, with all California Air Guard installations through a series of mountaintop radio relay stations.

The facilities with which the California Air Guardsmen maintain their readiness posture are complex, modern and functional. Each base is self-sufficient and capable of sustained operations. Most base facilities have a dispensary, a pharmacy and a dental laboratory. An Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron is located at the Van Nuys base. Teams from this squadron are continually engaged in short tours of active duty to alleviate the critical shortages of these specially trained personnel in the regular Air Force.

The California Air National Guard also has two Air Force bands for use throughout the state, one at Hayward and the other at Van Nuys.

Mass airlift of troops and equipment can be accomplished with the tactical transport aircraft. Special operations aircraft can airdrop supplies to stranded flood victims with pinpoint accuracy. Mobile command posts can provide civil authorities with a variety of radio-telephone, teletype and land line communications.

Air Guard mess halls can serve 500 men per hour on a sustained basis to provide meals for troops, flood workers and forest firefighters. High powered, self-contained generators allow independence from commercial power systems.

U-10 aircraft, equipped with loudspeakers, can be used for psychological warfare, or for crowd control in announcing proclamations. Sniper suppression teams at both Hayward and Van Nuys, equipped with scope-mounted weapons, maintain close liaison with civil law enforcement agencies.

AIR FORCE DIVISION BRANCH REPORTS

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The Chief, Operations and Training Branch, plans employment and deployment of tactical and tactical support units; prepares and issues orders directing operations, missions, movements, exercises and maneuvers; and prepares defense, disaster and evacuation plans. This branch also formulates policies and devises and publishes procedures governing air operations and flying training, navigation, airlift, briefing, clearance, weather and communications; and ascertains requirements for and programs aircraft and flying hours. The chief coordinates the operations of units to assure efficiency, economy and mutual cooperation; determines requirements for and directs tactical support unit training and the use of training aids and devices; determines policies, ascertains requirements and prepares plans for communications systems, services, facilities and operations; and for allocation of radio frequencies. He also provides operations data for use in preparation of budget estimates and financial plans.

AIR OPERATIONS

The Operations and Training Branch, Air Division, is responsible for functions pertaining to unit training and overall tactical operations of the California Air National Guard. Included within the broad scope of these responsibilities are the requirements to supervise subordinate commands and prepare and implement plans, policies and programs pertaining to flying, safety and accident prevention, security, operational readiness, communications, emergencies, mobilization, intelligence, maneuvers and exercises.

UNIT TRAINING

The California Air National Guard operates in conformity with the United States Air Force "Gaining Command" concept for the supervision of training and inspection of Air National Guard units. By placing Air Guard units directly under the training supervision of the Air Force major commands to which they would be assigned in event of mobilization, a closer and more effective working relationship would be realized. The conduct of training of the Air National Guard is a function of the state, while supervision of this training is an Air Force responsibility. To provide necessary support for this concept, intermediate gaining commands, which are command elements subordinate to each gaining command, selected advisory units and Air Force advisory personnel provide direct supervision of ANG activities. The Operations Branch, Air Division, acts as an intermediate and coordinating agency between the gaining command and ANG units on training and operational matters to insure appropriate command emphasis and control of activities.

ORGANIZATION

To further align California Air National Guard organizations to like organizations of the United States Air Force, reorganizations and redesignations have been made within the quadrennium, as follows:

FROM: 146th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron (MAC)
TO: 146th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron (TAC)
EFF: 30 Mar 72

FROM: 129th, 144th, 163rd & 195th Dispensaries
TO: 129th, 144th, 163rd & 195th Clinics
EFF: 8 Apr 73

FROM: 144th Air Defense Wing
TO: 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing
EFF: 1 Oct 72

FROM: 144th Fighter Group
TO: 144th Fighter Interceptor Group
EFF: 1 Oct 72

FROM: 163rd Fighter Group
TO: 163rd Fighter Interceptor Group
EFF: 1 Oct 72

To place proper emphasis on various support activities under the tactical commander, some units were inactivated and others activated on a broader capability concept to provide greater flexibility and management control. Additional adjustments to manning documents were made as recommended by units after working trials of the governing documents indicated a need for change to increase the unit and management effectiveness. Listed below are the major organizational changes effected during the period 1 Jul 70 - 30 Jun 74:

Inactivations	
146th Supply Squadron	14 May 71
129th Supply Squadron	20 Jun 73

Activations:	
195th Tactical Airlift Group	15 May 71
146th Mobility Support Flight	15 May 71
146th Weapons System Security Flight	15 May 71
195th Communications Flight	15 May 71
129th Mobility Support Flight	20 Jun 73
129th Weapons System Security Flight	20 Jun 73
Detachment #1, 144th Ftr Intcp Gp	1 Jun 73

OPERATIONAL MISSIONS

For the period of the quadrennium, both Air Defense fighter groups of the 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing have been participating in active, armed, air defense alert requirements of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). Pilots and aircraft are on a five-minute "scramble" status 24 hours per day at both Fresno and Ontario, maintaining an active alert status and are prepared to intercept and identify unknown aircraft approaching the California coast.

MILITARY AIRLIFT

In April 1970, the Van Nuys organization changed its aircraft, its designation and its mission. No longer would it support the Military Airlift Command on worldwide airlift missions with its C-97 reciprocating engine aircraft of 1955 vintage. Turbine powered C-130 aircraft were received and the 146th Military Airlift Wing became the 146th Tactical Airlift Wing, reporting to the Tactical Air Command. The unit training is now geared to assault landings on short, unimproved airstrips, paratroop deployment and short-haul cargo airlift. The turboprop C-130's will markedly increase the capability of the organization to respond to any contingency, state or federal. Additionally, the 146th TAW has been actively engaged in a recently established program geared to provide assistance to the U.S. Forest Service in the fighting of disastrous forest fires. A Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) has been developed by Food Machinery Corp in coordination with the Air Force Systems Command, for use aboard Air Guard C-130 aircraft. This portable unit provides Air Guard aircraft with airborne firefighting capabilities. Aircrews have been trained in use of this equipment and are on stand-by to provide aid to civil authorities whenever needed.

The 129th Special Operations Group has maintained a high status of operational readiness throughout the quadrennium. Its mission of infiltrating behind enemy lines in wartime includes pinpoint dropping of supplies and equipment and its U-10 aircraft are equipped with radio loudspeakers and leaflet dropping equipment for psychological warfare.

Aircraft and crews of the 129th SOG airlifted relief supplies for Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, airlifted moon rocks for NASA, transported men and equipment in support of the forestry service which was faced with numerous out-of-control fires, as well as many special airlift missions directed by the National Guard Bureau and State Headquarters.

The 162nd Mobile Communications Group continued its mission of providing radio and teletype communications, airport flight navigation facilities, ground-controlled aircraft approach capability, electrical engineering heavy equipment installation and maintenance, and airport control tower facilities. Geared for total mobility, the organization can deploy to a "bare" flying base, newly constructed or acquired, and install, operate and maintain all the necessary communications and flight facilities necessary to support the everyday tactical operation of the base.

Subordinate units of the group operate and maintain the State Emergency Communications network which connects the Military Department with all of the Air Guard bases in California. The USAF has given recognition to the capability of this organization to provide both recovery and emergency mobile communications for Air Force bases in times of national disaster.

This communication system provides voice and teletype service, both of which would be available during state emergencies as back-up for commercial systems between Sacramento, Hayward, Fresno, Van Nuys, Ontario, Compton and Santa Ana, California; or as a mobile net between disaster areas and any of these locations.

The California Air National Guard Emergency UHF/FM Communications Network is composed of net stations at the above locations and relay sites on six mountain tops in California.

CAL ANG PROVISIONAL TASK FORCE

The Provisional Task Force provides for the organization, direction, mission planning, training and utilization of California Air National Guard forces in support of state emergencies. CAL ANG commanders are prepared to commit their full resources in support of state emergency operations. CAL ANG Provisional Task Force personnel train with the objective of providing a force capable of securing designated buildings, public utilities and furnish protection for public service personnel while performing their assigned duties. (For example: Firemen controlling fires or other personnel making emergency repairs to utilities.) It is not anticipated that CAL ANG Provisional Task Force personnel will be used for active riot suppression or mob control. However, the threat of possible actions by dissident elements against security forces is always a possibility.

The objectives of the Provisional Task Force are as follows:

a. To insure the maximum effectiveness of California ANG units operating in their primary mission areas in support of state emergencies.

b. To enhance California ANG response capability in state emergencies by the establishment of CAL ANG Provisional Task Force organized from within existing resources.

c. To provide through the Task Force Organization, an effective command and control structure at all levels.

d. To effectively employ highly trained specialists skilled in tasks of critical importance to emergency operations.

MATERIEL

The Materiel Branch administers the equipment, consumable supplies, weapons system maintenance, transportation, base audit and Air Service Contract functions within the CAL ANG. The Chief of the branch determines requirements, plans and directs materiel acquisition and distribution programs and prepares logistic plans. He formulates policies and devises procedures governing authorization, procurement, receiving, storage, packaging, accounting, inventory, issue and disposition of equipment, supplies, vehicles, fuel, uniforms, ammunition and food; examines condition and effectiveness of supply activities and records. The chief of this branch directs acquisition, utilization, accounting and disposition of motor vehicles; plans, organizes and arranges movements of personnel and equipment in connection with maneuvers and deployments.

Chief of Materiel determines policies, supervises programs and provides staff surveillance of maintenance, modification, repair and overhaul of material and equipment, including aircraft, armament, communications, electronic and meteorological equipment, motor vehicles, ground support and materials handling equipment, machinery and tools. He provides guidance for the establishment of standard maintenance engineering concepts and procedures. The Materiel Branch provides financial program guidance and administers the scheduling, preparation and revision of budget estimates and financial plans; prepares estimates of fund requirements; calculates program attainability within fund ceilings, and recommends distribution of allocated funds. The branch supervises the Air Service Contract between the State of California and the federal government for the operation and maintenance of ANG installations within the state.

REASSIGNMENT OF MISSION

The California ANG is presently undergoing mission and/or aircraft changes at all of its flying bases. These changes are the result of a recent realignment of the ANG structure by the Department of Defense. Specifically, these actions affect the California ANG units as follows:

a. 129th Special Operations Group - Hayward, California. In lieu of inactivating, the 129th SOG, currently equipped with 8 C-119G and 6 U-10D aircraft, will convert to 4 C-130 aircraft and 6 HH-3 helicopters and be redesignated the 129th Aerospace Rescue & Recovery Group in FY 1976.

b. 144th Fighter Interceptor Wing - Fresno, California. Conversion from 18, F-102 to 15, F-106 aircraft in FY 1975 with no change in mission.

c. 146th Tactical Airlift Wing - Van Nuys, California. The current AF program specifies FY 4/74 consolidation of collocated ANG C-130 units at Van Nuys. The resources of the 195th Tactical Airlift Group & 146th Tactical Airlift Group will be consolidated to form a 12 aircraft C-130 unit followed by FY 4/75 activity to increase this to a 16 aircraft unit utilizing the modern C-130E. This consolidation is in response to an OSD requirement to provide airlift forces sized for ease of integration into Tactical Air Command on recall to federal active duty. The consolidation was to be effective June 1974.

d. 163rd Fighter Interceptor Group - Ontario, California. In lieu of inactivating, the 163rd FIG currently equipped with 18 F-102 aircraft will convert to twenty-four O-2A aircraft and be redesignated the 163rd Tactical Air Support Group during FY 3/75.

SUPPLIES

Federal funds in excess of $1,700,000 per year were provided to the Base Supply officers for the procurement of supplies and materials, a considerable amount of which was spent within the local community. Base Supply and Base Equipment accounts were converted during the period of this report into the UNIVAC 1050-II computer supply system. This gives ANG units direct input into the Air Force Supply/Equipment computerized system.

AUDIT

The Materiel Branch has as one of its prime responsibilities, the function of internal review of selected functions within the Air National Guard, to include audit of Procurement, Financial Services, Motor Vehicle Maintenance, Commercial Transportation, Medical Facility, Food Service and Base Civil Engineer activities. These internal reviews performed by personnel of the Materiel Branch insure that the federal and state responsibilities are met, and that continuing protection is given to both agencies.

EQUIPMENT

During the period of this report, the value of federally furnished equipment in possession of the Air Guard units increased from 114.3 million dollars to 137.0 million dollars. The increase in value was primarily the result of converting to more modern aircraft and the acquisition of highly sophisticated mobile communications equipment for the 162nd Mobile Communications Group. In the breakdown below "other equipment" includes such items as shop machinery, special tools, vehicles, test equipment and communications and electronics equipment.

Aircraft (74)	91,819,234
Other Equipment	36,200,423
Total as of 1 Jul 74	$128,019,657

AIRCRAFT

As of 30 June 1970

F-102A	36
C-97A	7
TF-102A	4
C-119A	9
T-33A	8
C-130A	12
U-10B	2
U-10D	5
C-54A	1
VC-47A	1
	85

As of 30 June 1974

F-102A	36
TF-102A	3
T-33A	6
F-106A	1
U-10D	7
C-119L	8
C-130A	6
C-130B	6
C-131B	1
	74

MAINTENANCE

Approximately two-thirds of the 1018 federally paid, state hired Air technician personnel are engaged in direct maintenance on aircraft, weapons systems, vehicles and communications equipment. The Maintenance Section provides technical supervision for the activities of these personnel to insure that the state's responsibility for the maintenance and care of federal equipment is timely performed. Responsibilities of the section include determination of policy, supervision of programs and staff surveillance of maintenance, modification, repair and overhaul of materiel and equipment.

SERVICE CONTRACT

The cost of normal operation and maintenance of the physical plants of the ANG bases is funded through the Air Service Contract. The Service Contract is an agreement wherein the federal government reimburses up to 80% of the state expenses incurred in providing services and maintenance of Air Guard facilities. The federal share of the Air Service Contract during the period of this report amounted to the following:

FY 1970-71	$560,872
FY 1971-72	575,880
FY 1972-73	644,893
FY 1973-74	782,536
TOTAL:	$2,564,181

As of 30 June 1974, the Air Guard possessed 605 registered federal vehicles. There are vehicles for almost every function, fire trucks, ambulances, cranes, trucks, pick-ups, sedans and station wagons. The modern fleet is the pride of the ANG and is replaced under the same criteria as any federal vehicle due to age and mileage. The Materiel Branch provides technical supervision and staff surveillance over the 11 modern motor vehicle facilities of the California ANG.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS

Normally, facilities necessary for the support and training of the California ANG are constructed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 133, Section 2231 to, and including Section 2238 of Title 10, United States Code, utilizing 100% federal funds. Under an agreement between the state and federal government, all ANG construction activities programmed for the state are administered by the Military Department (Plans and Programs Branch). Under this agreement, the branch has been assigned the responsibility of providing all architectural, engineering and programming services (including preparation of contract plans and specifications) required to accomplish the annual construction program. Actual contracting functions are the statutory responsibility of the USP&FO for California.

After completion of the facilities, the Commanding General, State Military Forces, assumes responsibility for their control and management under the authority contained in the Military and Veterans Code. This responsibility has been basically assigned to Plans and Programs Branch.

The Air Guard construction program during this reporting period was largely directed toward improving and modifying the flying bases to meet the operational requirements of assigned and programmed aircraft.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

The Civil Engineering Section develops policies and prepares directives governing civil engineering activities; determines requirements for and programs acquisition of land and facilities and construction of air fields, buildings, utilities and improvements. The section also directs preparation of designs, plans, specifications, and cost estimates for and schedules major and minor construction, alteration, repair and rehabilitation of facilities; directs real estate management and installation maintenance and operations programs; monitors maintenance of real and installed property records and maintains lease and rental files. The Civil Engineering Section provides installation construction, data for use in preparation of budget estimates and financial plans and coordinates processing of claims against the state or federal government for damage to privately-owned real estate by ANG activities.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Financial Management Officer, as a member of the Directorate Staff, analyzes both operational and financial information to provide management data to the Commander and his staff as a basis for making decisions. This includes relating actual and projected performance in terms of resources and systems to mission standards, programs, objectives, or statements of intent. The results are analyzed, interpreted, and presented as an objective evaluation of the activity or program on a current or projected basis. He develops and justifies both federal and state budgets; develops, revises and monitors the execution of the financial plan; receives and distributes budget authorizations and appropriated funds; and examines proposed command programming and reprogramming actions to determine the financial aspect of such actions and to make appropriate budgetary recommendations. He has technical responsibility for financial accounting, disbursing, and reporting for all appropriations, funds, and all Air Force financial resources under the custody of the California Air National Guard.

The federal government is responsible for providing the pay of federally recognized personnel for participation in authorized inactive duty training and active duty training; the procurement and issue of uniforms, arms, aircraft, equipment and supplies; the supervision of training; the provision of facilities required for maintenance and operation of units and equipment of the ANG to alleviate any inequitable burden imposed upon the state.

FY 71

Pay & Allowances - Off & Amn	5,941,868
Pay & Allowances - Air Technicians	10,394,782
Maintenance & Operations	2,282,558
Service Contracts	565,100
Minor Construction	145,739

FY 72

Pay & Allowances - Off & Amn	6,442-023
Pay & Allowances - Air Technicians	11,419,813
Maintenance & Operations	2,505,544
Service Contracts	580,108
Minor Construction	284,875

FY 73

Pay & Allowances - Off & Amn	7,564,595
Pay & Allowances - Air Technicians	12,427,518
Maintenance & Operations	1,893,113
Service Contracts	648,498
Minor Construction	58,461

FY 74

Pay & Allowances - Off & Amn	8,313,904
Pay & Allowances - Air Technicians	14,111,745
Maintenance & Operations	2,675,611
Service Contracts	786,141
Minor Construction	164,910

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

MISSION

The mission of the Office of Administration is to develop and implement administrative and personnel programs in support of departmental plans, policies and objectives for the California National Guard; maintain a repository for administrative, personnel, and historical records of the department; provide administrative support services to include publication, reproduction and distribution, commercial communications, graphic illustration, reports control, strength accounting and reporting; develop automated data processing and information retrieval programs; investigate circumstances generating inquiry from Congressional or other sources pertaining to personnel matters and prepare responses; provide for the allocation of space and internal arrangement of the headquarters; program for the attendance of Army personnel at Army Service and Special Schools and the input of individuals into Basic Combat and Advanced Individual Training at active Army installations.

BRANCH REPORTS

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The following describes the configurations and responsibilities of the Administrative Services Branch, Office of Administration, and includes those significant events which have occurred and statistical data compiled for the period covered by this report.

a. Directives and Publications - Receives, edits, types and prepares for authentication, orders, correspondence, training material and related material. Prepares and edits reproduction masters. Conducts forms management to effect economies through control over production and use of forms.

b. Distribution and Duplication - Requisitions, stores and issues administrative office supplies. Performs document reproduction control and mail management. Receives and distributes incoming correspondence, dispatches outgoing correspondence and provides messenger service for staff elements. Provides, maintains and operates illustration and central duplication facility.

c. Functional Files and Library - Supervises and performs records administration for the department including file maintenance, file organization and documentation systems, and preservation and elimination of records. Supervises records holding area. Maintains suspense file on appropriate correspondence and safeguards classified material. Edits, requisitions, receives and issues publications and blank forms (State and Federal) for the department.

Following is a summary of those significant events which have occurred within the branch, and statistical data compiled by the several sections for the period covered by this report.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

28-29 December 1972 - As a result of the fire which consumed the entire headquarters, it was estimated the department sustained a 10%-80% loss of records and files maintained within the General Files area. Much of the material lost was of a one-of-a-kind or copy and cannot be replaced. This includes historical records and documents and some personnel records. Being the office of record, the concern was to reconstruct as much as possible those active personnel files. To accomplish this task, a team was sent to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) to screen and copy the records of over 1,500 officers.

STATISTICAL DATA

Functional Files (30 Jun 74) - The following is a recapitulation of fire losses, by category:

	Loss
1. Enlisted Personnel Records 1969-1972.	30%
2. Officer Personnel Records 1970-1972.	80%
3. Functional Files - Unit History 1965-1972.	10%
4. Payrolls 1971-1972	10%
5. Library - (DA, 6A-NGB-USCONARC) Opinions, Military Codes - US Decisions of the Comptroller General Manual for Courtmartial Biennial Report OCG 1946 to last issue	100%
6. OCG and Unit Library - 1972 Directories.	100%
7. OCG Publications:	
Record Set 1965-1971	20%
Reference Set 1946-1971	20%
8. Pre-World War II CNG Records:	
Enlisted Personnel Card File 1850-1941	30%
Officer Personnel Card File 1900-1941	100%
Unit Card File 1900-1941	100%

Distribution and Duplication (30 Jun 74) - With no appreciable change in the actual assigned strength during the period of this report, a notable increase occurred within the department distribution center. Incoming mail averaged 42,300 envelopes and outgoing mail averaged 45,164 envelopes a month. Reproduction of printed material also saw an increase. An average of 2,700 masters passed through the duplication element to produce over 777,600 impressions a month.

TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

The Technician Personnel Branch develops and administers federal policies and programs for providing an effective organizational employee structure, procures qualified employees, works for equitable treatment in advancement opportunities, promotions, job satisfaction and job security for technician employees of the department and field organizations.

One impact of the change to federal employee status is the authority for non-supervisory technicians to belong to employee unions. Presidential Executive Order Number 11491, which authorizes unions and union membership for federal government employees, also requires that those unions which hold exclusive recognition (granted to unions supported by the majority of the employees) be consulted and advised on new policies or changes to policies relating to personnel programs. Since implementation of the act and subsequent authority for union activities, six union locals, consisting of approximately 800 non-supervisory employees, have been granted exclusive recognition and nine labor/management agreements have been negotiated. All eligible California National Guard technicians are represented by the National Association of Government Employees.

The Technician Personnel Office continued the changes in administration required by the National Guard Technician Act of 1968 (PL 90-486) with the January 1973, consolidation whereby approximately 950 technician records and four Personnel Specialists were moved from the Air National Guard bases to this headquarters.

On 4 February 1974, a major reduction-in-force began with the phase out of the Army Air Defense Nike program. When completed in August 1974, this program will have caused the displacement of 489 Army technicians. As of 30 June 1974, the status of these technicians was as follows:

Air defense technicians assigned prior to RIF:	489
Technicians who accepted job offers within the California Army National Guard:	344
Technicians who declined all job offers:	31
Technicians transferred to other agencies:	18
Technicians transferred to other states:	45
Technicians reassigned in lieu of RIF:	31
Technicians who will retire:	5
Technicians who declined offers and requested severance pay in lieu of further consideration:	14
Deceased technician:	1

Technician employment during the reporting period:

END OF	ARMY	AIR	TOTAL
FY 71	1825	902	2727
FY 72	1832	944	2776
FY 73	1848	998	2846
FY 74	1909	1014	2923

MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Military Personnel Branch provides general guidance for the establishment of standard administrative and military personnel practices for the department headquarters and the field organizations; develops policies, establishes standards, and devises and publishes procedures governing the preparation, maintenance and management of personnel records, files and reports to include

officer performance reports; provides administrative and personnel services; prepares directives and orders for the department and field organizations; develops personnel systems and administers the procurement, selection, appointment, commission, enlistment, assignment, classification, reporting, payment, promotion, retention, separation, and retirement of military personnel.

For convenience of reporting, the Army and Air Force segments of the Military Personnel Branch are presented as separate sections on the following pages.

ARMY PERSONNEL

The strength of the California Army National Guard on 30 June 1974 was 21,171. The total number of officers and warrant officers was 1,859, and the number of enlisted personnel was 19,312. Strength from 1970-1974 are listed below:

DATE (END 30 JUN)	OFFICERS	WARRANT OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	TOTAL
1970	1,314	294	20,477	22,085
1971	1,303	310	20,088	21,701
1972	1,357	354	17,692	19,403
1973	1,420	338	18,527	20,285
1974	1,513	346	19,312	21,171

The strength of the CAL ARNG at the beginning of 1970 was 21,166 but primarily due to the elimination of the draft and reduced efforts in Southeast Asia the Guard assigned strength was reduced to 19,355 by the end of 1972. However, through aggressive and incessant recruiting in FY 74, the CAL ARNG net strength increased by approximately 4%. Anticipated losses during the next two years will require equal or even greater efforts on the part of all commanders to insure the CAL ARNG strength is maintained. Membership in the Inactive Army National Guard during the period of the report remained minimal.

OFFICER PERSONNEL

Due to the cutback in officer requirements on active duty in 1973, a program was initiated by Department of the Army and NGB whereby officers released from active duty could be assigned as overstrength to the California Army National Guard (without a TOE position) for a limited period of time, and train with a Guard unit as an attached officer. This has increased the potential assignment of officers who normally would be unavailable due to the absence of position vacancies.

With this lack of TOE positions during 1973, NGB authorized the assignment of 32 of the 74 graduating California Military Academy Cadets to the State Headquarters as overstrength, with attachment to Guard units pending assignment to TOE positions.

Military education requirements for promotion of commissioned officers were increased effective 1 July 1972. Second lieutenants are now required to complete a basic officer course prior to their mandatory promotion date of three years in grade. Along with this change, professional officers such as doctors, dentists, lawyers and chaplains as well as all warrant officers are now required to complete military education for promotion.

The Officer Evaluation Reporting System was changed by Department of the Army and became effective for the Army National Guard on 1 March 1973. These evaluation reports provide a continuing appraisal of each officer's performance of duty in various assignments as well as an assessment of his potential to discharge duties associated with position of increased responsibility. This report serves as the primary source of information for such personnel actions as promotion, designation for troop command, key managerial duties, selection for schooling, and assignments necessary for appropriate career development.

The mean (average) score for the grade of the officer being rated is entered on the report, a copy of which is provided the officer concerned to enable him to see where he stands with his contemporaries.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

The number of personnel actions regarding commissioned and warrant officers during the period of this report were as set forth in the following recapitulation:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Initial Appointments	324	450	394	397
Promotions:	230	256	265	209
GAINS BY CATEGORY:				
Appointments:				
State OCS	93	103	74	76
Special OCS	12	27	37	26
Direct Appointments	24	18	10	25
From other Reserve Components	195	302	273	270
	324	450	394	397
LOSSES BY CATEGORY:				
Transferred to USAR:				
Complete Ready Reserve Obligation	12	15	10	13
Standby or Retired Reserve	246	271	256	194
Accept Promotion	11	13	6	0
Non-Selection for Promotion	5	3	6	0
Mandatory Elimination (Max Years Service)	1	3	5	2
Appointed in NG of Another State	22	17	25	19
Other	28	49	15	10
	325	362	323	238

RESERVE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT

During the period, military education and efficiency reports appeared to be the major factors in selection considerations under the mandatory provisions of Reserve Officer Personnel Act. The selection boards to mandatorily consider first lieutenants for promotion to captain were held at Army area level and boards to consider officers for promotion to major and higher grades were convened at Headquarters, Department of the Army.

The following is a listing of results of those boards:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	TOTAL
Number Considered	104	76	89	101	370
Number Recommended	53	41	41	48	183
Not Recommended	51	35	48	53	187

FY 71	LTC	MAJ	CPT	1LT	TOTAL
Number Considered	45	19	23	17	104
Number Recommended	26	11	10	6	53
Not Recommended	19	8	13	11	51
FY 72					
Number Considered	23	14	29	10	76
Number Recommended	15	3	13	10	41
Not Recommended	8	11	16	0	35
FY 73					
Number Considered	17	17	35	20	89
Number Recommended	7	9	18	7	41
Not Recommended	10	8	17	13	48
FY 74					
Number Considered	33	17	24	27	101
Number Recommended	11	7	22	8	48
Not Recommended	22	10	2	19	53

SELECTIVE RETENTION

Under the provisions of National Guard Regulation 635-102, California Army Guard selection boards considered for selective retention all ARNG commissioned and warrant officers with 20 years of qualifying service for retired pay. The following lists the results of the boards:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	TOTAL
Number Considered	231	213	257	176	877
Selected	223	204	251	159	837
Nonselected for Retention	8	9	6	17	40

FY 71	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	WO	TOTAL
Number Considered	16	36	60	5	114	231
Selected	16	34	57	4	112	223
Nonselected	0	2	3	1	2	8
FY 72						
Number Considered	17	34	45	6	111	213
Selected	17	32	42	5	108	204
Nonselected	0	2	3	1	3	9
FY 73						
Number Considered	25	37	60	15	120	257
Selected	25	37	59	13	117	251
Nonselected	0	0	1	2	3	6
FY 74						
Number Considered	7	46	29	16	78	176
Selected	7	42	25	12	73	159
Nonselected	0	4	4	4	5	17

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

During the period of the report enlisted gains and losses were as follows:

	GAINS		LOSSES
	NONPRIOR SERVICE	PRIOR SERVICE	
1 Jul 70-30 Jun 71	Records destroyed by fire		
1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72	912	2138	3352
1 Jul 72-30 Jun 73	1999	2116	2416
1 Jul 73-30 Jun 74	1828	3225	2709

RESERVE ENLISTMENT PROGRAM

California Army National Guard nonprior service personnel enter active duty for training under the Reserve Enlistment Program of 1963 (REP-63). Under this mandatory program, all nonprior service enlistees receive a minimum of four months active duty training in their military occupational specialty. The number of enlisted men who entered the program during the periods indicated is as follows:

PERIOD	REP-63 INPUT
1 Jul 70-30 Jun 71	Records destroyed by fire
1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72	844
1 Jul 72-30 Jun 73	1625
1 Jul 73-30 Jun 74	1907

COMMAND SERGEANTS MAJOR

The Department of the Army, on 26 February 1969, authorized the California Army National Guard to submit requests for appointment of qualified individuals to the grade and position of Command Sergeant Major. The Command Sergeant Major is the highest ranking and senior noncommissioned officer within an Army National Guard organization, i.e., Division, Brigade, Group, Battalion. Recommendations and selections were as follows:

YEAR	RECOMMENDED	SELECTED
1972	10	6
1973	7	3
1974	4	3

INVOLUNTARY ACTIVE DUTY

Effective 1 July 1967, the Involuntary Active Duty (IAD) program came into being. This program provides that enlisted members of the ARNG with a remaining Ready Reserve obligation, who fail to satisfactorily participate in five or more unit training assemblies, will be ordered to active duty with the US Army for a period of 24 months, less any prior active duty, active duty for training, or annual training periods. Enlisted men have been ordered to IAD during the period of this report as indicated:

PERIOD	
1 Jul 70-30 Jun 71	90
1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72	74
1 Jul 72-30 Jun 73	88
1 Jul 73-30 Jun 74	69

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

An individual who claims a moral, ethical, or religious objection to serving in the armed forces may apply for discharge, by reason of conscientious objection, under the provisions of AR 135-25. Since 1 July 1971, 37 enlisted men have been discharged as conscientious objectors as indicated:

PERIOD	
1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72	10
1 Jul 72-30 Jun 73	11
1 Jul 73-30 Jun 74	16

ARMY SCHOOLS

The Army Schools Section provides a program which is supported from federal funds and is made available to the State of California through the National Guard Bureau. The use of school funds is programmed by this section so that officers and enlisted men may qualify themselves through participation in Army Service Schools, US Army Reserve Schools, Army Area Schools, Officer Candidate Schools and extension courses. In addition, the US Army Infantry School, Fort Benning conducts special officer candidate courses for members of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

Because military techniques and equipment are undergoing constant change, revision and refinement, it is essential that guardsmen be kept current on these equipment and doctrinal changes. The Army schools program provides the most effective means of accomplishing this important objective. During the four years of this report, the total cost of this program was $9,732,200.00, of which $2,578,824.00 supported the schools program conducted by CAL ARNG organizations. The balance, $7,153,946.00 represents the expenditures for travel, pay and allowances of California Army National Guardsmen who attended the several service and technical schools of the United States Army.

Recapitulation of school attendance by officers and enlisted men of the California Army National Guard during this reporting period follows:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	TOTAL
Officers	586	478	384	651	2099
Enlisted Men	115	374	172	469	1130
TOTAL:	701	852	556	1120	3229

Each Army Service School also administers extension courses to accommodate the needs of those who are unable to attend resident courses of instruction. The annual average enrollment during this period exceeded 200 officers and enlisted men.

The Army Schools Section is headed by the Military Personnel Officer, Office of Administration.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

The authorized and assigned strength for the California Air National Guard 1 July 1970 through 30 June 1974 are listed below:

	AUTHORIZED			ASSIGNED		
	OFF	AMN	TOTAL	OFF	AMN	TOTAL
FY 71	714	4931	5648	586	4206	4792
FY 72	699	4831	5530	570	4453	5023
FY 73	714	4965	5679	583	4484	5067
FY 74	694	4875	5569	647	4742	5389

OFFICER PERSONNEL

Federal promotion to Brigadier General:

BEERS, Doyle C. 24 Apr 74

State promotion to Brigadier General:

CALKINS, Richard L.	1 Dec 71
GRAHAM, Milton R.	5 Jun 73
ROTHENBERGER, Daniel J.	4 Dec 73
KOENIG, Charles W.	1 Jun 74

ROPA PROMOTIONS

	CPT	MAJ	LTC
FY 71	8	23	5
FY 72	5	17	2
FY 73	11	11	4
FY 74	4	8	7
TOTAL:	28	59	18

UNIT PROMOTIONS

FY 71 - 58 FY 72 - 62 FY 73 - 70 FY 74 - 58

GAINS

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Appointments:				
Direct Appointments	43	20	21	35
From AF Reserve	42	52	44	70
From Other States	11	8	9	9
TOTAL:	96	80	74	114

LOSSES

Transferred to USAFR	107	78	53	38
Retired Reserve	11	9	2	2
Appt ANG of Other State	4	9	6	6
Other	1	0	0	4
TOTAL:	123	96	61	50

ENLISTED PERSONNEL: LOSSES-GAINS

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	TOTAL
Losses	910	736	741	1149	3236
Gains	950	823	978	944	3695

BASIC TRAINING

Airmen completing Basic Military Training with OJT at home station or completing formal technical school for the period 1 July 1970 through 30 June 1974:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
144th Ftr Intcp Wg	49	59	81	22
146th Tac Alft Wg	77	93	78	19
129th Sp Op Gp	40	50	70	94
162nd Mbl Comm Gp	86	102	121	72
163rd Ftr Intcp Wg	44	66	71	52
HQ CA ANG	0	2	0	0
TOTAL:	296	372	421	259

AIR FORCE SCHOOLS

	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74	TOTAL
Officers	49	44	65	64	222
Airmen	88	125	155	162	530
TOTAL:	137	169	220	226	752

INVOLUNTARY ACTIVE DUTY

During the period 1 July 1970 - 30 June 1974, the Air National Guard processed twenty-four men for Involuntary Active Duty, of whom sixteen were actually called to Active Duty and the remainder were discharged by reason of Medical Disqualification, Unsuitability, etc.

ANG PERSONNEL SYSTEM CHANGES

BLMPS

During FY 73 the four California Air National Guard Consolidated Base Personnel Offices (CBPOs) experienced a major change in their conversion from the Personnel Data Systems Program (PDS) to the Base Level Military Personnel System (BLMPS). BLMPS is a computer supported system designed to improve the accuracy, responsiveness, and usefulness of data required for personnel management at base level. BLMPS eliminates and/or reduces base level routines, provides an immediately accessible computer repository of personnel data, permits automatic and extensive edits of personnel transactions, increases the capability to use management by exception techniques, and provides managers with a variable inquiry and report capability. The BLMPS is based on a central computer file of personnel data at base level and uses standard programs to process data, produce output products, and suspense personnel actions. Records are updated during normal working hours through the use of Remote Devices located in CBPO work centers. These Remote Devices are also used to inquire against individual records, responses are immediately typed in clear text on the same devices. Standard reports, lengthy or summary screening inquiry results and other formatted products are requested through the remote devices and produced by the BLMPS computer on a scheduled or overnight (deferred) basis.

APDS

The Advanced Personnel Data System was implemented in April 1974. This system will provide personnel officials throughout the world with an increased degree of efficiency and personnel management capability. BLMPS-APDS data flows to the USAF Central computer at Hq USAF Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, TX and the Air Reserve Personnel Center, Denver, CO. All historical and military personnel data for each individual in all USAF components is stored at the military personnel center. The CBPOs have the capability to retrieve data through the Direct English Statement Information Retrieval System (DESIRE). The master file provides management products on a time schedule and other times at will in formats expressed through the DESIRE program.

PCARS

During FY 73 the Point Credit Accounting and Reporting System (PCARS) was implemented. This system alleviates the requirement for maintaining retirement point records by manual means at the base level. This data now automatically flows from the Air Reserve Pay and Accounting System (ARPAS) to PCARS which provides in coded form the type of duty that individual receives pay for and is converted by PCARS to retirement point credit. The Air University has direct input to the computer at the Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC) to provide the individual retirement point credit for extension courses completed. Duty performed in a non-pay status is manually inputted.

AWARDS & DECORATIONS

The Awards and Decorations Branch processes requests for individual and unit awards and decorations submitted by field organizations. This branch also maintains a supply of medals, ribbons and devices and records of their issue.

ARMY NG OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN RECEIVING MEDAL OF MERIT

1 July 1970 - 30 June 1971

ATKINSON, Hugh W., COL, HHC(-) 49th Inf Bde
DIEFENDERFER, Gerald R., COL, HHD CAL ARNG
ILSLEY, John L., COL, HHC Southern Emerg Op Hq
MEISTER, Ralph O., COL, HHC 40th Armd Bde, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster
NIMMO, Robert P., COL, HHD CAL ARNG
POPHAM, Frederick G., COL, HHD CAL ARNG, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster
BATTIN, James F. II, LTC, HHC(-) 40th Inf Bde
BENSON, James D., LTC, HHC 40th Inf Bde
CHERRY, Robert W., LTC, HHD CAL ARNG, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster
HARRIS, Clyde S., LTC, HHC(-) 3d Bn 160th Inf
HENRY, James O., CH(LTC), HHD 80th Spt Cen, RAO
MASON, William C., LTC, HHD CAL ARNG
MORTON, Darrel A., LTC, HHC(-) 40th Inf Bde, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster
STOCKWELL, Ralph G., CW4, Co A 540th Spt Bn
FORREST, Adna B., CW2, Co A 540th Spt Bn

1 July 1971 - 30 June 1972

NURRE, Bernard A., BG, HHD CAL ARNG, Second Gold Oak Leaf Cluster
ABERLE, John W., COL, HHD 79th Spt Cen, RAO
GIUFFRIDA, Louis O., COL, HHD CAL ARNG
MUGGELBERG, Glenn, COL, HHD CAL ARNG
BEYELER, Wade S., LTC, HHD 80th Spt Cen, RAO
DUNHAM, James R., LTC, HHC 40th Inf Bde
STORY, William F., LTC, HHB 4th Bn 251st ADA
WORKMAN, Samuel L., LTC, HHD 217th Trans Bn
COCHRAN, Alfred W., MAJ, HHD 540th Spt Bn
McLAIN, Francis R., MAJ, HHC 2d Bn 159th Inf
MUFFLEY, John, CW4, HHC 3d Bn 160th Inf
FRANK, Emery R., CSM, HHD CAL ARNG

1 July 1972 - 30 June 1973

GOFORTH, Leroy F., COL, HHC(-) 40th Inf Bde
MOBLEY, Ernest N., COL, 175th Med Gp
SIBLEY, James E., COL, 1401st Engr Det
BENSON, James D., LTC, HHC(-) 40th Inf Bde
GEACH, Stanley G., LTC, HHC(-) 40th Inf Bde
HIDALGO, Thomas R., LTC, HHC 40th Armd Bde
PEARSON, Oran Y., LTC, HHD 80th Spt Cen, RAO
THIEL, Donald B., LTC, HHD 79th Spt Cen, RAO
ANTHONY, Leslie H., MAJ, 1401st Engr Det
HICKEY, Richard J., MAJ, Co A 40th Spt Bn
VANDERVEEN, James R., MAJ, HHB 1st Bn 250th ADA
WALSH, Louis E., MAJ, Co A 540th Spt Bn
WAHLER, William J., CW4, Co D 40th Spt Bn
MENDEN, Richard H., CSM, HHC(-) 49th Inf Bde, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster

1 July 1973 - 30 June 1974

QUICK, Robert L., BG, HHD CAL ARNG, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (2d Award)
MEYER, Robert L., COL, HHC 40th Inf Div
NICOLSON, Harry M., COL, HHD CAL ARNG, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (2d Award)

SHANK, Willard A., COL, HHD CAL ARNG, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (2d Award)
SMITH, Frank J., COL, HQ 40th Inf Div
CHERRY, Robert W., LTC, 1401st Engr Det, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (3d Award)
CHRIST, Howard G., LTC, HHB 4th Bn 251st ADA, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (2d Award)
CHRIST, Howard G., LTC, HHB 4th Bn 251st ADA, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (3d Award)
JONES, James W., LTC, HHB, 1st Bn 250th ADA
MAHONEY, Harley R., LTC, HHD CAL ARNG
SCHOBACK, Thomas L., LTC, HHC 40th Inf Div
BROWN, Robert J., MAJ, HHC 579th Engr Bn
FOLEY, Donald J., MAJ, 69th PI Det
HERRINGTON, Larry D., MAJ, 143d Evac Hosp
ROBERTS, John B., MAJ, HQ 40th Inf Div
STOUGH, George G., MAJ, HHC 2d Bn 185th Inf
THRASHER, Robert C., MAJ, HHD CAL ARNG
TRUEX, Gary R., MAJ, HHB 1st Bn 250th ADA
VANDERVEEN, James R., MAJ, HHB 1st Bn 250th ADA, Gold Oak Leaf Cluster (2d Award)
BUNKER, Edward A., Jr., CPT, HHC 115th Spt Gp
COLE, Donald C., CPT, HHB 1st Bn 144th FA
DUNLAP, Leland B., CPT, HHD 79th Spt Cen, RAO
SHELTON, Donald K., CPT, Btry D 4th Bn 251st ADA
VOLHONTSEFF, Michael V., CPT, HHB 1st Bn 250th ADA
WESSEL, James H., CH(CPT), HHC 49th Inf Div
HAGEMAN, John W., 1LT, HHB 1st Bn 250th ADA
ABLE, Jerry D., 2LT, Co A 579th Engr Bn
JACKSON, John D., 2LT, Btry A 1st Bn 250th ADA
KNIGHT, Philip C., 2LT, Btry D 4th Bn 251st ADA
LaCOSTE, Arthur J., 2LT, Btry B 1st Bn 250th ADA
LAUER, Richard L., 2LT, Btry A 1st Bn 250th ADA
McGOWAN, Kenneth W., 2LT, Btry B 4th Bn 251st ADA
DAVIS, Charles M., CW4, HHB 4th Bn 251st ADA
HATCH, Richard M., CW4, Btry B 1st Bn 250th ADA
RILEY, Jack B., CW4, HHD CAL ARNG
TOSCAN, Angelo A., CW4, Btry A 1st Bn 250th ADA
BRIDGEMAN, Richard H., CW3, Btry A 1st Bn 250th ADA
JONES, Donald E., CW2, HHC 1st Bde 40th Inf Div
GERMENIS, Peter N., SGM, HHB 1st Bn 250th ADA
HUDDY, Richard H., SGM, HQ 40th Inf Div
DAVIS, Roderick F., MSG, HHC 1st Bde 40th Inf Div
MALLARD, Elmer T., MSG, HHC 40th Inf Div
WAKEFIELD, Murry G., SFC, 112th Engr Co (-)
CORREA, Frank H., PSG, Det 1 Co D 579th Engr Bn

AIR NG OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN RECEIVING MEDAL OF MERIT

1 July 1970 - 30 June 1971

BEYER, Thomas J., SSgt, 163rd CAM Sq
COAKLEY, Roger L, Capt, 196th Ftr Intcp Sq
DAVIS, Albert E., Col, HQ CAL ANG
GALCERAN, Rafael H., Col, 146th TAWg
LONGLEY, Edward D., Lt Col, 195th CAM Sq
LOTZ, William J., SMSgt, 129th Cmbt Spt Sq
MARVIN, Joseph L., Lt Col, 146th Tac Alft Gp
MIDDLETON, George D., Col, 144th Ftr Intcp Gp
MORGAN, Howard H. Jr., Lt Col, 195th Tac Alft Sq
NEUSSE, George C., Capt, 196th Ftr Intcp Sq
OTTEN, Gerald J., TSgt, 163rd CAM Sq
SCHLEICH, William A., Lt Col, HQ CAL ANG
WARREN, William H., Lt Col, 163rd Ftr Gp

1 July 1971 - 30 June 1972

BARRETT, James W., Col, HQ CAL ANG
ELROD, Kenneth M., CMSgt, 163rd Cmbt Spt Sq
FULLER, Claude L., SMSgt, 163rd CAM Sq
GIRVIN, Arch R., SMSgt, 129th Sup Sq
LOCKWOOD, Allen J., CWO4, Hq 144th Air Def Wg
LOCKWOOD, Ralph E., Jr., 144th Air Def Wg
LYMAN, Eugene D., SMSgt, 163rd CAM Sq
OWENS, Dannie L., MSgt, 144th Ftr Gp
PENDLETON, William H. Brig Gen, 146th Tac Alft Gp, Oak Leaf Cluster
SILLIMAN, John L., Lt Col, 149th MCSq
SOUTHARD, Alec L., SMSgt, 129th CAM Sq
STRAWSER, Carl E., SMSgt, 163rd CAM Sq
VOSKAMP, Jack R., Col, 146th Tac Hosp
WATKINS, William W., Lt Col, 144th USAF Disp

1 July 1972 - 30 June 1973

BANTA, Earl F., MSgt, 129th Sup Sq
BRIDGE, Arthur H., Col, HQ CAL ANG, Oak Leaf Cluster
COOPER, John D., SMSgt, 146th CAM Sq
DAY, Chalmer D. II., Lt Col, HQ CAL ANG
GRAHAM, Milton R., Col, Hq 144th Ftr Intcp Wg, Oak Leaf Cluster
SMART, Arthur C., CWO4, 163rd Sup Sq
STONE, Herbert C., MSgt, 146th Aerial Port Flt

1 July 1973 - 30 June 1974

SMART, Arthur C., CWO4, 163rd Sup Sq
COOPER, John D., SMSgt, 146th CAM Sq
ROTHENBERGER, Daniel J., Brig Gen, HQ CA ANG
WALKER, Jack L., SMSgt, 163rd CAM Sq
HIPPLE, Charles, SMSgt, 195th TAGp
LEEPER, Don C., Maj, HQ CA ANG
SANTO, Frank P., SMSgt, 146th TAGp
MULCAHEY, Leon L., CMSgt, 146th TAGp
NEWTON, Roger L., MSgt, 115th TASq
ROSE, Earl W. Jr., Lt Col, 115th TASq
HATHAWAY, Gary, MSgt, 146th TAWg
MACIAS, Manuel M., Capt, 146th CAM Sq
STEARNS, Charles B., Capt, 146th Cmbt Spt Sq

DATA PROCESSING

The Military Department utilizes data processing to assist management in the production of reports and statistics. The data processing section operates on a one-shift 40-hour week with a manning of nine employees; and two days each month manned by six California Army National Guardsmen in training status. The following punched card machines are operated:

2 407 Accounting Machines
2 083 Card Sorters
2 514 Reproducing Punches
1 088 Collator
1 557 Interpreter
2 029 Card Punches
1 129 Verifying Interpreting Punch
1 059 Card Verifier

The following major services are provided:

Officer Personnel Data Reports
Enlisted Personnel Data Reports
Strength Accounting Reports
Annual Training Filler Reports
Technician Personnel Reports
State Fiscal and Budget Accounting
State Property Inventory Reports
Unit Readiness Reports
Unit Organizational Data Reports
Station Lists
Mailing Labels

During FY 70, a new Army and Air National Guard technician reporting system was implemented. The system requires four punched cards on each full-time technician with a monthly update of the master file and transaction cards sent to the National Guard Bureau Computer Center.

During FY 74, the Army National Guard Officer and Enlisted Personnel Reporting system was expanded to four punched cards on each officer and three punched cards on each enlisted individual. As a result, the Army National Guard Officer and Enlisted master file was expanded to more than 65,000 cards.

STATE PERSONNEL

The State Personnel Branch has the responsibility for maintaining records and processing all transactions relating to appointments, transfers, promotions, separations, retirements, employee benefits and payment of salary for state paid employees of the Military Department. State Personnel includes approximately 420 civil service, 127 State Active Duty and 41 Military Retired Personnel. State Active Duty includes full-time personnel, temporary active duty and emergency active duty. 20,913 days of emergency active duty have been paid since 1 July 1970 at a cost of $221,666.00 in salaries.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION

In August 1971 a separate Recruiting and Retention Office was established within the Office of Public Affairs and Recruiting. This resulted from the end of the military draft and the resultant impact on National Guard strength levels. This office is staffed with three federal technicians and supplemented as required by additional personnel on FTTD.

The Recruiting and Retention Officer is responsible to the Commanding General for the planning and implementation of the Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention Program and monitoring the progress of the Air National Guard Program.

The Recruiting and Retention Officer also coordinates the California Area Recruiting Command Program for the Army National Guard. This program was implemented on 1 December 1972 to assist commanders in their unit recruiting efforts. The state is divided into three geographical Area Recruiting Commands. These provisional commands are manned by Army Guardsmen on FTTD, for varying lengths of time, as full-time professional recruiters. These recruiters are charged with providing recruiting assistance to all units, regardless of command affiliation, in their assigned geographic area. These recruiters are charged with producing 15 new enlistments per month. At the end of FY 74 this program had produced 6,321 enlistments since inception.

US ARMY ADVISOR GROUP

The US Army Advisor Group for the California Army National Guard, consisting of 18 officers, 14 enlisted men and one civilian, is an element of the Sixth United States Army.

Officer advisors are detailed to elements of the California Army National Guard with the concurrence of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and of the Commanding General, State Military Forces. Sergeant Advisors are assigned to the group by the Department of The Army, in response to requests by US Army Readiness Region IX.

Advisors are tasked to provide professional advice and assistance in the areas of organization, operations, training and readiness; to provide the essential link to all assistance from the active Army; to represent the active Army and act as its spokesman in all National Guard matters; and to monitor the use and management of federal resources in support of the Army National Guard.

The Senior Army Advisor provides advice and assistance to the Commanding General, State Military Forces and is housed along with his Deputy and Sergeant Major, in the headquarters of the California National Guard. Other Advisors are assigned responsibilities with specific units, generally on the basis of one officer and one noncommissioned officer for each brigade, group or higher level organization.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER

The Comptroller is responsible to the Commanding General, State Military Forces, for fiscal administration, budgetary supervision, financial accounting and related activities involving state funds. This includes preparation of the Departmental State Budget; continuous budgetary control of obligations and expenditures; continuing analysis of appropriation status; recordation of accounting information; and processing of claims for material, supplies, and services.

The Military Department received appropriations from the General Fund of the State during this period for four functions: Support, Military Retirement, California Cadet Corps, and Capital Outlay. The annual budget document contains detailed information on the state appropriation expenditures. The State expenditures during this period are summarized as follows:

	Actual 1970-71	Actual 1971-72	Actual 1972-73	Actual 1973-74
Support				
Personal Services	$3,691,201	$4,349,920	$5,457,674	$6,540,562
Operating Expense & Equip	1,632,912	1,999,160	2,647,567	2,542,863
Total Expenditures	$5,324,113	$6,349,080	$8,105,241	$9,083,425
Reimbursements	-62,122	-92,044	-117,935	-72,776
Net Expenditures - Support	$5,261,991	$6,257,036	$7,987,306	$9,010,649
Military Retirement	$ 289,171	$ 342,188	$ 401,409	$ 473,967
California Cadet Corps				
Personal Services	$ 48,388	$ 50,188	$ 52,470	$ 54,916
Operating Expense & Equip	46,332	46,615	50,140	50,885
Total Expenditures	$ 94,720	$ 96,803	$ 102,610	$ 105,801
Capital Outlay				
Minor	$ -	$ -	$ 89,170	$ 55,169
Preparation of plans & supervision of projects financed by Federal Govt.	$ -	$ 165,000	$ -	$ -
Total Expenditures	$ -	$ 165,000	$ 89,170	$ 55,169
Total Expenditures-Military Dept	$5,645,882	$6,861,027	$8,580,495	$9,645,586
General Fund	$4,570,629	$4,618,704	$5,430,581	$5,968,410
Federal Grants	$1,075,253	$2,242,323	$3,149,914	$3,677,176

As can be noted from the summary, federal grants are a significant item in the Military Department expenditure pattern. These grants can be placed into four categories:

a. Army Installations: Through a reimbursable service contract, the federal government reimburses the state 75% for expenditures made for the operation and maintenance of designated facilities included in the contract. During this period, reimbursement was received for the operation and maintenance cost of Army Installations licensed from the federal government, Organizational Maintenance Shops, Army airfields, Combined Field Maintenance Shops, Equipment Concentration Sites, and the United States Property and Fiscal Office.

b. Training Sites: During this period the National Guard made federal funds available through a reimbursable service contract to finance 100% of expenditures for the opening, operating, closing, and year-round costs of state controlled training sites.

c. Air Bases: All expenditures for the operation and maintenance of the air bases including the administration of the service contracts are reimbursable on 75% or 80% basis from the federal government. The state recovered 80% of the expenditures for the Air Defense bases with the remaining air bases at the 75% level.

d. Capital Outlay: Federal grants are on a project-by-project basis and vary materially from year to year. These reimbursements are for roof repairs on organizational maintenance shops and paving at vehicle storage compounds.

The net expenditures for support include money expended during state emergencies as follows:

1970-71	$167,944
1971-72	$ 57,038
1972-73	$ 80,977
1973-74	$ 18,243

These monies were used for pay and allowances for personnel called to State Active Duty and to acquire materials, supplies, services and subsistence for the troops and equipment.

The disastrous fire of 25 December 1972 which destroyed the headquarters of the Military Department in Sacramento entailed expenditures of $382,445 to replace equipment and supplies and to clean up and re-establish the headquarters.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANS, OPERATIONS AND SECURITY

MISSION

The Office of Emergency Plans, Operations and Security is responsible for the initiation, development, coordination and maintenance of programs for the employment of military forces and resources within the state during war-caused emergencies, natural disasters and other domestic emergencies.

This office establishes and maintains military signal communications systems required to support the State Military Forces during the conduct of support missions. It also prepares and administers the annual civil defense program; develops the civil defense capability of the department; and contributes to the civil defense capabilities of state and local governments.

Advises the Commanding General on all intelligence matters; operates the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of the Military Department; and develops plans and procedures to support EOC operations during war-caused and other domestic emergencies.

TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS

The CABLE SPLICER series, a succession of command post exercises concerning civil disturbances, continued with IV, V and VI, conducted in FYs 71, 72 and 73 respectively. These exercises involve elements of the California National Guard and those civilian agencies, federal, state and local, which are concerned with civil disturbance missions. The exercise objectives were to provide training to commanders and staffs in techniques, procedures and policies required for control of civil disturbances; to coordinate military plans for support of civil authorities with related plans, policies and procedures of selected state, local government and law enforcement agencies; and to establish command relationships and organizational structure of forces involved in suppression of civil disorders. The exercises continue to be mutually beneficial by providing deeper insight as to the complexities of planning for domestic planning; developing greater appreciation of the capabilities of the participating agencies; and to strengthen the relationships between the participants.

CPX ORBIT RED VI and VII, Sixth U.S. Army directed military support to civil defense (MSCD) type command post exercises, were conducted during the periods 3 March - 10 June 1973 and 26-28 April 1974, respectively. The command post exercises were conducted jointly by California National Guard, other military services, both active and reserve, and representatives of civilian emergency organizations at federal, state and local level. The objectives of the exercises were to acquaint commanders and staffs of all agencies, both military and civilian, with unique problems that may be encountered during MSCD missions; to provide the training necessary to solve these problems; to test MSCD plans; to identify areas requiring redefinition, clarification or additional coordination between the military and other agencies involved in civil defense operations; and to test MSCD plans and evaluate supporting plans of subordinate elements and other services. All exercise objectives were met.

CPX ORBIT WEST III, a joint military exercise concerning the mobilization for and execution of Land Special Security Forces (LSSF) missions was conducted 8-10 March 1974 at the Alameda Armory. A total of 300 military and civilian personnel participated in the CPX. The exercise was effective in providing greater knowledge as to the necessary administrative and logistical support required during the execution of LSSF missions.

EMERGENCIES

California National Guard elements assisted state and local governments in domestic emergencies involving forest fire suppression, earthquakes, civil disturbance emergencies, floods and clean-up operations, helicopter support and explosive ordnance assistance to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Aid furnished also included the search for buried weapons at the California state prisons. Following is listing of emergency situations, troops committed, and mandays utilized.

YEAR	EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	TROOPS COMMITTED	MANDAYS UTILIZED
FY 71	8	4,129	9,178
FY 72	16	538	2,586
FY 73	10	982	4,603
FY 74	29	1,560	4,546

CALIFORNIA SPECIALIZED TRAINING INSTITUTE

ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH

The phenomenon of the sixties had its genesis with the civil demonstrations which evolved into the massive riots followed by campus unrest and destructive violence. The need for more effective coordinated community preparations to cope with these crises became more apparent with each civil disorder. At the direction of the Governor, the Commanding General, State Military Forces, undertook the mission of developing the means whereby representatives of all levels of government, including law enforcement and fire services, the business community, the colleges and universities, and the military could be provided a program that would enable each responsible segment of our society to be better prepared to prevent, contain and control these civil emergencies. The California Specialized Training Institute, was conceived to meet this awesome challenge. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) provided federal grants, administered by the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) to the Military Department for this purpose and the Institute was formally established on 1 May 1971.

The commandant and faculty, the selection of which was nationwide in scope, immediately undertook curriculum development and in November presented the California Civil Disorder Management Course, now called the Civil Emergency Management Course (CEMC) to the first class of 50 students. The remainder of this first academic year was devoted to refining instructor presentations; obtaining college accreditation for the course; developing the comprehensive role playing exercise; and offering the California Civil Disorder Management Course to a total of 26 classes and 1,406 students. Another highlight of this year was the participation by the Institute in the specialized preparation for the Republican National Convention which was to have been conducted in San Diego. More than 150 of the most senior criminal justice officials who would be responsible for all activities in San Diego were presented the full California Civil Disorder Management Course, on-site, in San Diego.

From the outset, the CEMC was widely acclaimed by civilian law enforcement, fire services and governmental agencies. As student enrollments increased, including a limited number of out-of-state students, the CCCJ began considering expanding the programs of instruction. These plans were finalized during the second academic year and resulted in the approval of the Officer Survival and Internal Security Course (OSISC) to be presented during the third and each succeeding academic year. Also, during the second year (1972), CSTI began using the film, The Hub and The Spokes - The ECC, which was written and produced by the CSTI faculty under a separate CCCJ grant.

The third academic (1973) year heralded the first presentation of the OSISC as well as the continuation of the CEMC. The new course, filled a desperate void in middle-level criminal justice education and was completely filled with students from the very beginning.

The present academic year finds the Institute able to reimburse, for travel and per diem, several out-of-state students per class. There is a full teaching schedule for both courses, 15 for the OSISC and 17 for the CEMC.

SUMMARY

In summary, the CSTI has been in existence for 3-1/2 years and has conducted CEMC 76 times for 3,537 students and OSISC 17 times for 817 students for a cumulative total of 93 classes and 4,354 students. These students have come to CSTI from virtually every jurisdiction in California, 40 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Great Britian.

The demand for student spaces has been so great that the OSISC is over-subscribed by almost 150 spaces in the first two months of this academic year.

The CSTI has become a singularly successful, nationally acclaimed example of intensive and valid criminal justice training.

IN MEMORIAM

CALIFORNIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	Date of Death
SGT Jaime R. Martinez, 565 60 5600	1 Jul 70
MSG Ralph E. Lussenden, 392 07 9725	9 Jul 70
PV2 Marvin J. Isom, 267 90 8039	12 Jul 70
PV2 Douglas P. Champion, 553 68 9733	20 Jul 70
PFC Douglas P. Verduzco, 566 84 4230	14 Aug 70
SP4 Garrett W. Smith, 557 64 5601	21 Aug 70
PV2 Charles M. Heckman, 562 82 1821	30 Aug 70
PFC David L. Scoggins, 568 74 9233	4 Sep 70
MSG Hubert E. Morris, 443 24 0838	13 Sep 70
PFC Louis E. Mallow, 560 66 4289	21 Sep 70
SSG William P. Goggins, 568 46 4269	28 Sep 70
MG Harcourt Hervey, 0 108 621 (Ret)	28 Sep 70
SP4 Benjamin J. Melendres, 545 66 3690	9 Oct 70
SP4 Peter C. Goodwin, 571 68 7756	10 Oct 70
SSG David E. Rose, 549 44 0290	17 Nov 70
SP5 Thomas M. Laerzio, 362 42 5622	22 Nov 70
PV1 Jerry R. Leventon, 558 72 2784	10 Dec 70
1SG Terrence J. Keating, 383 30 1027	11 Dec 70
PV2 Philip S. Tarr, 547 74 9517	13 Jan 71
MG James W. Cook, 0 298 148 (Ret)	18 Jan 71
PFC Kurt H. Speaker, 570 66 8436	5 Feb 71
PV2 Robert J. Comelli, 559 74 3491	17 Feb 71
SP4 Andres C. Lopez, 563 42 4166	27 Feb 71
PFC Gary M. Acosta, 547 78 3994	22 Mar 71
SP4 Edwin J. Baker, 558 56 6406	22 Apr 71
PV2 Russell E. Budde, 562 56 8612	29 Apr 71
MSG Frederick H. Katz, Sr, 163 14 3515	30 Apr 71
PFC Milton Lardas, 203 22 9587	4 May 71
PFC Eugene F. Rovera, Jr, 548 70 0766	13 May 71
PV1 Ronald G. McNeal, 561 80 3537	1 Jul 71
PFC James F. Meyer, 561 62 5376	2 Jul 71
BG Carter C. Speed, 568 05 6645 (Ret)	3 Jul 71
CW4 Henry A. Walters, 557 10 4462	12 Jul 71
PSG William Grox, 282 26 2876	3 Aug 71
SP5 Joseph S. Farkas, 527 64 9218	10 Sep 71
SP5 Eric R. Griffitts, 563 60 5280	11 Sep 71
MAJ Louis P. Barry, 505 18 2506	17 Sep 71
PFC John A. Conover, 564 82 4290	19 Sep 71
PFC Randall W. Kotterman, 564 72 3890	4 Oct 71
PV2 Robert M. Burrell, Jr, 570 90 8340	12 Oct 71
CW4 Leroy H. Naylor, 528 07 0283	10 Nov 71
SP4 Dennis D. Gault, 564 58 1023	18 Nov 71
PSG Willie L. McCarty, 438 30 4664	19 Dec 71
SP4 William E. Warnock, 555 78 2826	27 Dec 71
SSG Jesse Martinez, 564 20 3526	1 Jan 72
SFC Paul Flores,Jr, 554 22 2900	26 Mar 72
LTC Michael A. Nolan, 119 07 1169	9 Apr 72
CW2 Richard F. Race, 069 09 3059	9 Apr 72
SP4 Russell G. Engle, 570 76 8661	4 May 72
PV2 Gary R. Mansell, 548 68 9631	15 May 72
PV2 Robert V. Juarez, 546 78 8507	21 May 72
SP4 George C. Parrott, 465 72 4146	14 Jun 72
SP4 Dicky R. Metheny, 558 76 9370	26 Jul 72
SP4 Ronald A. Corotto, 557 76 2738	21 Jul 72
1SG Solon B. Wood, 547 28 6617	12 Aug 72
MAJ Karl V. Muehlberg, 526 18 1002	19 Aug 72
BG Wayland L. Miller, 0 190 144 (Ret)	6 Sep 72
SGT Richard C. Nodurft, 526 66 1372	16 Sep 72
CW2 Robert R. Riegle, 373 16 9301	21 Sep 72
LTC Irwin Eliasoff, 555 34 1034	9 Oct 72
PFC David S. Johnson, 555 94 1133	16 Oct 72
PFC Frank Clayton, 568 76 8786	2 Nov 72
SP4 Douglas O. Carpenter, 564 80 4472	5 Nov 72
PV1 Glenn J. Smith,Jr, 570 88 3150	20 Nov 72
PFC Fred P. Bronner, 568 90 4938	30 Dec 72
PV2 Robert W. Taylor,Jr,553 88 7604	Mar 73
PSG Philip N. Strang, 006 16 8001	12 Mar 73
SGT James R. Short, 546 82 6771	5 Apr 73
PFC Daniel D. McKean, 561 86 9342	4 May 73
MG Richard E. Mittelstaedt, 0 102 218(Ret)	14 May 73
SGT William R. Bailey, 372 56 1152	20 May 73
PV2 Gregory S. Arena, 561 98 6184	1 Jun 73
LTC Lennart D. Masterton, 345 14 5441	13 Jun 73
PV2 Robert J. Ramont, 561 82 4034	27 Jun 73
SGT Devan Stewart, 286 32 2099	10 Jul 73
SP4 William McCaleb,Jr, 562 76 8827	29 Jul 73
PFC David K. Eng, 569 76 5868	6 Aug 73
SP4 Keith A. Wilkinson, 547 76 4648	24 Aug 73
PFC Timothy S. Meek, 558 74 7102	26 Aug 73
1SG John E. Williams, 521 22 8525	11 Sep 73
PFC William R. Hill, 565 84 1947	30 Nov 73
PV1 Bertrand R. Buttler, 551 60 9264	29 Dec 73
COL Gerald R. Diefenderfer, 557 05 0257 (Ret)	10 Feb 74
COL Orlando Flowers, Jr, 330 14 6328 (Ret)	7 Apr 74
SGT Leland B. Culp,Jr, 568 86 2873	6 May 74
CSM Richard H. Menden, 558 28 6695 (Ret)	16 May 74

CALIFORNIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD	
SSgt David L. Colman, 550 36 3720	29 Aug 70
Capt Jack F. Samms, 514 26 0270	4 Sep 70
A1C Edward J. Kirsch, 552 74 4334	7 Nov 70
Sgt Richard A. Upholt, 571 72 6849	20 Feb 71
LtCol Ronald L. Pearson, 573 34 7691	10 Mar 71
SSgt Lyle O. Anderson, 557 56 6250	31 Mar 71
MSgt Robert P. Caldwell, 374 07 8992	11 May 71
Maj William J. Hobbs, 554 44 3068	23 Jun 71
1LT James D. Werner, 535 40 2578	27 Jul 71
BG Richard G. Andrew (Ret) 254 14 6960	7 Feb 72
Amn Mark C. Wendt, 545 84 0258	12 Jun 72
CMSgt Errol D. McCue, 546 28 3145	4 Aug 72
Maj Franklin H. Fukui, 576 32 9896	27 Sep 72
LtCol George Lawson (Ret) 075 05 7279	13 Oct 72
LtCol Joseph L. Marvin (Ret) A0915178	25 Jan 73
MSgt Clifford H. Little, 556 12 5786	1 Feb 73
Maj Natale D. Qualtieri, 030 18 7371	6 Mar 73
Sgt Theodore Kennedy, 486 48 5872	13 Mar 73
TSgt William H. Richardson 242 52 4830	24 Mar 73
CMSgt Richard F. Bower, 553 12 2183	28 Apr 73
TSgt George R. Ogden, 233 62 4508	22 Jul 73
Col Archie Potter (Ret) A0385264	15 Oct 73
Sgt Billy G. Dickey, 458 58 4652	14 Nov 73
BG Marvel M. Taylor, Jr. (Ret) 552 24 2992	73
A1C John D. Leach, 558 96 6833	5 Feb 74
1LT Gary D. Curtis, 483 52 5345	27 Feb 74
TSgt Van D. Belshaw, 568 64 7452	12 Apr 74
LtCol James J. Ward, 484 18 6259	25 May 74
SMSgt Charles E. Oppido (Ret) 160 05 0018	17 Jun 74