

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

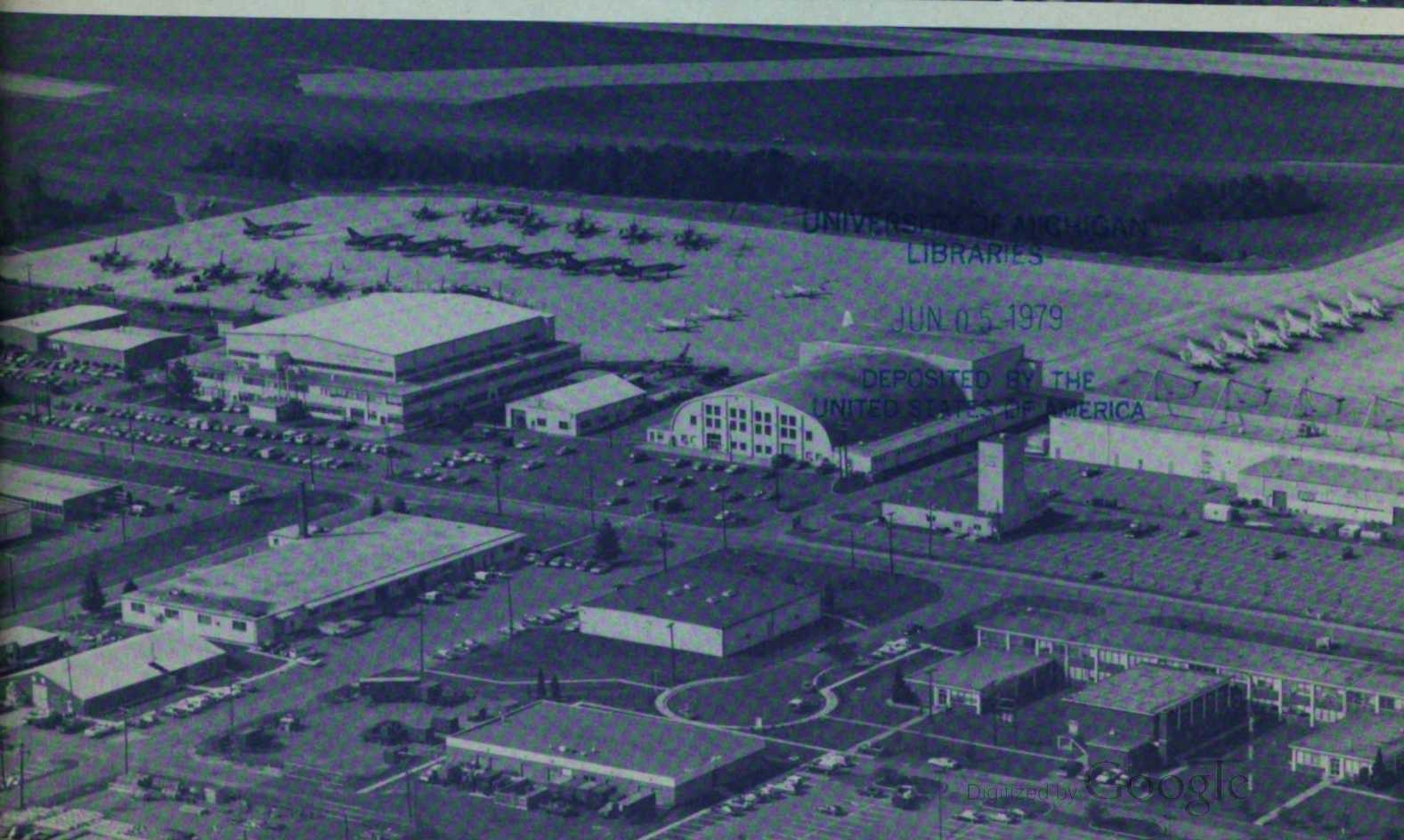
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NATIONAL GUARD ANNUAL REPORT

1 OCTOBER 1977-30 SEPTEMBER 1978



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IN MEMORIAM

MAJOR GENERAL WILLARD W. MILLIKAN

4 December 1918—20 October 1978

The District of Columbia National Guard is saddened by the death of Major General Willard W. Millikan, pioneer Air National Guard officer and World War II triple ace fighter pilot who destroyed 15 German aircraft and then spent the last year of the war in a German prison camp. General Millikan succumbed to a heart attack at his home in Alexandria, Virginia on Friday, October 20th, 1978.

General Millikan had been a member of the District of Columbia Air National Guard since October, 1946, and had been serving as the Air National Guard Special Assistant to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Air Forces in Europe. He had held that assignment since December, 1977.

A native of Hamburg, Iowa, General Millikan attended Peru State College in Nebraska from 1939 to 1941, and then earned his pilot wings and flew as a Sergeant Pilot with the Royal Air Force. From late 1941 until October, 1942, he flew Hurricane and Spitfire fighter aircraft on combat patrols, escort and scramble missions as a member of the famous "Eagle Squadron". In October, 1942, he transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He later commanded the 336th Fighter Squadron in England, and on a combat mission in 1944 collided with his wingman and was forced to bail out over enemy territory. Prior to his capture by the Germans, he had become a triple ace by destroying 15 enemy aircraft. He escaped from prison camp about a month before hostilities ended in 1945.

He joined the D.C. Air National Guard in 1946 as a Captain, and was promoted to Major a year later. He commanded the 121st Fighter Squadron and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1948 and then led the unit on active duty in 1951 for Korean War service. During that tour, he commanded the 33rd Fighter Interceptor Group and later the 33rd Fighter Interceptor Wing. Upon return to the Air National Guard as a Colonel, he was named Commander of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing in 1952.

In 1954, he established a new West to East cross-country speed record in a combat-equipped F-86 jet aircraft. He was promoted to Brigadier General in December 1958, and then led the Guard unit on active duty during the 1961 Berlin Crisis mobilization. In 1964, he planned and led "Operation Ready Go", the first Air National Guard non-stop deployment from Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, to Hahn Airbase, Germany, by jet fighter aircraft.

He again led the Air Guard's 113th Tactical Fighter Wing on active duty in 1968 for the Pueblo Crisis mobilization. During that tour of active duty, he was named Commander of the 833rd Air Division, Tactical Air Command, until return to National Guard status as the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing Commander in June, 1969.

General Millikan was later named to the Reserve Forces Policy Board, and chaired study groups on Reserve Forces Pay and Allowances. In December, 1970, he was appointed Special Assistant to the Commander of Tactical Air Command for Air National Guard. In that capacity he visited Tactical Air Command Headquarters weekly to meet with members of the staff in affecting full integration of Air National Guard units in Tactical Air Command into the Total Force. He remained acting Commander of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing for a period, and supervised conversion of the wing into the F-105D Thunderchief aircraft, and was checked out in that aircraft himself. He had more than 6,000 total flying hours—5,000 plus in jet fighters, including more than 150 in the F-105.

General Millikan was appointed to his latest assignment in December, 1977. As Special Assistant to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, he advised on the status and readiness of Air National Guard units in the event of mobilization and deployment.

General Millikan's military decorations included the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, American Campaign Medal, EAME Campaign Medal with three Battle Stars, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, and the Combat Readiness Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

In his civilian endeavors, General Millikan was a government relations consultant, and had earlier been employed as Director of the Eastern Regional Office, Norair Division, Northrop Corporation. He was Past President, Aero Club of Washington; Past Commander, Air Service Post 501, American Legion, New York City; Member, Board of Directors, Virginia Savings and Loan Association; Past President and Chairman of the Board, American Fighter Aces Association.

A memorial service was conducted at Fort Myer, Virginia, on Wednesday, October 25th.





PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
Commander-In-Chief

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Dr. Walter B. LaBerge, Under Secretary of the Army, visits the D.C. National Guard in October 1977 and tours the various work areas, accompanied by Major General C. C. Bryant.



Symbolic of the increased presence of the National Guard at Bolling Air Force Base is this D.C. Air Guard F-105, being installed as a permanent display inside the main gate of the installation in Southeast Washington.

At right, MG C. C. Bryant and BG J. M. Kennedy pin stars of Brigadier General on newly-promoted Chief of Staff for Air, BG Leslie D. Kampschror.



At left, the 231st Combat Communications Squadron endured the hardships of winter during participation in Exercise Empire Glacier, Camp Drum, N.Y. January 1978.



At left, D.C. Army National Guard military police units train at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, while air units deployed to Alpena, MI, for annual training 1978.





At left, above, dignitaries share the reviewing platform with BG C. C. Bryant during the annual Awards and Decorations Ceremony at the D.C. Armory. At right, above, COL George E. Southerland accepts the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal from Mayor Walter E. Washington, in recognition of the 1977 D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp.

HIGHLIGHTS

FISCAL YEAR 1978



LTG Frederick G. Smith, Commanding General, First U.S. Army, visits the D.C. Army Guard units in training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, during annual training June 1978.



Above, the 1978 D. C. Youth Leaders' Camp was conducted for the eleventh consecutive year at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. At left, Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy visits with D.C. Guard personnel during preparation of food baskets for distribution to needy families in the Washington area. December 1977.





MAJOR GENERAL CUNNINGHAM C. BRYANT
Commanding General
District of Columbia National Guard

INTRODUCTION

The National Guard, unique among the world's reserve forces, performs a dual mission. Its traditional function of combat backup and reserve for United States Armed Forces is complemented by its well-known role as emergency adjunct of civil authority.

A variety of national, regional and local emergencies, ranging from natural disasters, like fire or earthquake, to civil turmoil and disruptions, has led to increasing reliance on the National Guard to assist over-extended municipal, local and state police and fire units. About 2 percent of the U.S. military budget is allocated to the National Guard, which performs numerous services as circumstances dictate, and at the same time maintains maximum readiness in its combat backup role.

The National Guard's vital role as preserver of order, in a society where respect for law is subject to continuing attack, has received considerable public attention. Although this function is one of many provided by the Guard, public dependence on the Guard has spotlighted the significant weight given by the National Guard to the tenuous balance between order and chaos. In assisting civil authorities, the National Guard receives its order from those authorities.

When the National Guard performs its combat backup role, it operates under the control of the Federal Government. It is anticipated that this role will receive renewed emphasis as the United States continues to decrease its active military manpower strength from the Vietnam War peak of 3.5 million to a level of about 2.1 million.

DUAL MISSIONS: D.C. NATIONAL GUARD

The dual missions of the District of Columbia National Guard are to augment national defense and to protect the security of the District of Columbia in time of emergency:

- (1) To provide trained units and qualified individuals, available for active duty in time of war or national emergency, to augment the Active Army and the Air Force in support of defense plans.
- (2) To provide units organized, manned, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property, and in the preservation of peace, order and public safety, when so directed by competent Federal authorities or by the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the District of Columbia National Guard.

To accomplish this dual mission, units conduct training programs prescribed by the National Guard Bureau, appropriate major commands of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, and this headquarters. Command and control emanate from responsible officers of the District of Columbia National Guard. Active Army and Air Force personnel serve as advisors on administrative and training matters to ensure compliance with appropriate Federal directives. They also keep National Guard commanders aware of the latest techniques and procedures used by the Active Services.

To maintain a force of full-time soldiers and airmen comparable to the D.C. National Guard, as well as equal numbers of comparable trained and equipped auxiliary police, the cost would have been ten times as great as actual funds expended. During Fiscal Year 1978, the expenditures on local Army and Air Guard units totaled \$21,159,518, including \$20,838,418 from Federal military funds and \$321,100 from District of Columbia appropriations.

This annual report details the entire picture of the District of Columbia National Guard in Fiscal Year 1978, to include the following operations: support to civil authorities, training, personnel, logistics, management, financial, administrative and community relations activities. It further outlines individual unit activities in both the Army and the Air National Guard. This report tells the story of local Guardsmen, representing every segment of our community.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The military history of the United States, to a greater extent than most Americans remember, is a history of the National Guard. The Guard is our oldest military force, and likewise has comprised a major portion of our armed forces, in both peace and war, from the earliest colonial days until modern times.

The first step taken by the settlers at Jamestown in 1607 was formation of a militia to protect the tiny colony against Indian attacks. A similar force later was organized at Plymouth. Other units were formed as new settlements were founded. In 1636, Massachusetts Bay colonists took the next step by gathering a number of these early companies into a single command grouping to form the Old North Regiment, the first regimental formation in America.

In the area that was to become the capital of a nation still not established, militia units existed along the Potomac as early as the 1750s. Alexandria militiamen fought with Washington at Ft. Mifflin, in the French and Indian Wars, and later joined the artillerymen on the Maryland side of the river for the march to Boston and Bunker Hill.

Several units existed in Georgetown in the 1790s, with such colorful names as Morgan's Rifles, Blue Muskets, and the Potomac Dragoons. Accounts of the day tell how they met and drilled in open lots behind Georgetown stores and taverns. The best known of these was commanded by Captain James Hoban, soon to gain fame as the designer and builder of the White House.

LEGIONS FORMED IN THE DISTRICT

In 1800, the seat of government was moved to the newly created District of Columbia. Two years later, Congress passed a law giving official existence to a D.C. Militia, and President Jefferson ordered the formation of the First Columbian Brigade under Brigadier General John Mason. Unusual for its time, it was made up of "legions" rather than the customary regiments. Legions resembled today's task forces, with balanced proportions of infantry, artillery and cavalry. One legion was assigned to the Virginia side of the Potomac (into which the District originally extended), the other to the Maryland side.

The D.C. Militia made its first appearance on a battlefield in 1814 at Bladensburg, where a hodgepodge American force tried vainly to halt a British hit-and-run thrust at the Capital. The overall behavior of the odd-lot American force brought no glory to American arms that day, but the D.C. militiamen performed well. They fired a volley or two from their flanking position, then retired on orders from higher commanders. They reformed along the east front of the Capitol for a last-ditch defense, but again received orders to withdraw to an area north of Georgetown then known as Tenleytown.

D.C. Militiamen next fought in the Seminole Wars in Florida in the 1830s, and in most of the battles of the War with Mexico in 1846. In the Civil War, ten companies of local militiamen were the first to answer Lincoln's call for volunteers. Some of these spearheaded the first Union push across what is now the 14th Street bridge to establish a bridgehead in Confederate Virginia. In 1898, several companies went off to Cuba as part of General Shafter's expeditionary force in the Spanish-American War.

"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN"

In those early years, the D.C. Militia was recognized as the "President's Own," firing salutes, parading on the Ellipse for visiting dignitaries, and performing other ceremonial functions. President Jefferson initiated a custom that American Presidents followed for many years, of witnessing an annual review of local militia forces in the open area west of the White House. For the first of these reviews, he also established a tradition to which all

Presidents have hewed, that of wearing civilian garb even while functioning as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Cabinet officers and others joined in the debate before Jefferson decided that wearing a uniform by the President would lend his office too martial a tone.

With the passage of time, the National Guard took on a new character and even greater importance. In 1903, Congress gave it legal status as the primary reserve force for the U.S. Armed Forces. By the time the United States entered World War I, the Guard had transformed itself from a State and community-oriented force into a cohesive, nationwide military organization that could be absorbed with minimum confusion into the huge wartime Army.

Approximately 400,000 National Guardsmen served in World War I, most of them in France with the AEF. Among them were 2,329 Guardsmen from the District of Columbia. Most of the D.C. troops fought with the widely praised 29th "Blue and Gray" Infantry Division, but one battalion was assigned to the multi-State 375th Infantry Regiment. That regiment fought mostly in French sectors of the battle line and won the highest accolades for its ferocious attacks and its stubborn courage. It finally became a part of the AEF's only all-Negro Division, the 93rd, made up entirely of Negro Guardsmen.

D.C. GUARD IN WORLD WAR II

Approximately 2,300 D.C. Guardsmen went to duty in World War II, and their battle credits extended to every section of the globe—Europe, North Africa, the Caribbean, and the vast Pacific area. D.C. Guard combat engineers blasted holes through the obstacles on Omaha Beach for the 29th Infantry Division and helped American infantrymen fight their way into St. Lo. Others cleared jungle paths for Ohio's 37th Infantry Division on Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Bougainville and Luzon, and helped liberate Manila. D.C. anti-aircraft artillerymen guarded vital West Coast installations, then were scattered to every section of the nation and the world by wartime reorganization. One battery reached Dutch Harbor by ship just in time to help repel a Japanese air raid. Their guns were designed for land-based use, but they set them up right on deck and sent up such a devastating curtain of fire that one enemy pilot reported their ordinary passenger liner, by radio, as a "new kind" of heavily-armed American ship.

FEDERAL SERVICE SINCE WORLD WAR II

Since World War II, the D.C. National Guard has sent units into Federal active duty on three occasions. For the Korean Conflict, the 715th Truck

Company, 163rd and the 171st Military Police Battalions, 260th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group, 260th and 380th AAA Battalions, the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, and the 113th AC&W Squadron were all mobilized. In the Berlin Crisis callup, the 107th and 114th Engineer Companies and again, the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing were placed on active duty. During the latest mobilization in 1968-69, for the Vietnam War, only the 113th TFW was again called to duty.

Following the seizure of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* by North Korea in January 1968, the 113th TFW, including its subordinate units, was mobilized. Although the main body of the Wing was sent to Myrtle Beach, S.C., to serve as a replacement training unit, many of its pilots and ground support personnel served combat tours in Vietnam. In addition, other members of the 113th TFW were sent to 51 different bases throughout the United States and overseas.

A "READY NOW" FORCE

In the District of Columbia and across the nation, today's National Guard is a modern, capable, dual-purpose force. It is trained and equipped for rapid mobilization and quick deployment to a combat zone as part of the U.S. military establishment. It likewise is trained to protect lives and property and preserve order in support of civil authorities.

The D.C. National Guard has been deeply involved in both missions in recent years. In addition to its mobilizations for Federal military service, it has maintained selected units at peak readiness, available for short-notice mobilization in case of national emergency. Concurrently, it has carried out intensive training and planning for local duty in support of civil authorities, and has actually been ordered to duty on 28 such occasions during the past ten years.



Massed colors of the District of Columbia National Guard pass in review during the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony at the D.C. Armory.

OVERVIEW—FISCAL YEAR 1978

The District of Columbia National Guard has, during Fiscal Year 1978, continued to emphasize constantly increasing readiness throughout its Army and Air units. Realistic and effective training programs have helped to bring units to an unprecedented level of readiness—and this on top of constant pressures to maintain strength levels from volunteers totally. Major recruiting efforts throughout the year have resulted in both Army and Air units maintaining very satisfactory strength levels. In both Army and Air units, stringent efforts during major recruiting drives, such as the NGB-mandated "Get Your Guard Up" and "Chief's Challenge 78" have resulted in spectacular results and have enabled D.C. Guard strength levels to be maintained at 100 percent throughout the year. At the close of the fiscal year, D.C. Army Guard strength stood at 101 percent of authorized, while Air Guard strength was 99 percent of authorized.

Training continued to be truly effective, with both Army and Air units participating in major exercises involving the Regular forces. Annual training in the Army Guard was conducted at six training locations in six different states and the District of Columbia. Training conducted by Army units at annual training covered a wide spectrum of activities. Training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA included a five-day field training exercise, conducted by the 260th Military Police Group, designed to improve the capability of each unit in the Group to operate in a tactical environment. The 115th Combat Support Hospital conducted training at Fort Bragg, NC, under tactical field conditions, utilizing the unit's Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable (MUST) equipment, a hospital complex consisting of all-weather inflatable sections. The 140th Transportation Motor Transport Battalion provided transportation, maintenance and other support to the Logistical Control Center (LCC) at Fort Drum, N.Y. This major logistical center provided support for all National Guard and Army Reserve units participating in operational readiness training at the site during annual training. The 275th Military Police Company provided post Military Police support at Fort Drum, NY, while the 121st Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation) conducted parallel training with an active Army CI Detachment at Fort Myer, VA.

In D.C. Air Guard units, regular annual training was performed at Phelps Collins Air National Guard Base, Alpena, Michigan. However, during the fiscal year, numerous additional operational deployments were conducted to perform mission-oriented training. Included were tactical deployments to Volk Field, Wisconsin, for air-to-ground weapons delivery; Patrick Air Force Base, Florida,

for F-105 mission training; Travis Field, Savannah, Georgia, for F-105 aircraft tactics training; Key West, Florida, to upgrade unit pilots in dissimilar aircraft tactics; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, for additional F-105 training; and a separate deployment to Alpena, Michigan, for a variety of training missions. The 113th Civil Engineering Flight deployed to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base to conduct Prime Beef operations on several construction and maintenance projects at that location.

The 231st Mobile Communications Squadron participated in several Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises. In January 1978, the unit was involved in "Empire Glacier", at Fort Drum, N.Y. The exercise was designed primarily to provide operational training in a cold weather environment. In April, 1978, the 231st participated in Exercise "Solid Shield" at Pope Air Force Base, N.C., and in September 1978, the unit was involved in Exercise "Coronet Swallow", in Norway.

The D.C. National Guard is truly involved in the "total force", and has demonstrated on a continuing basis its ability to perform difficult operational missions along with its active duty counterparts.

Construction programs continued to upgrade the D.C. Guard's training environment throughout the year. Three units of the D.C. Army Guard began moving into newly-completed facilities at the Bolling-Anacostia complex. The facilities will be shared with other Reserve component organizations, and will be the largest Reserve Forces training center in the United States when completed. Construction continued on new hangar facilities for the D.C. Army Guard's Aviation Support Facility at Fort Belvoir, VA, with completion scheduled for spring of 1979. The D.C. Air Guard's 231st Mobile Communications Squadron moved from Camp Simms, in Washington, into a newly-constructed building at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

Community involvement continued to receive major emphasis throughout the year. Leading the community involvement programs again was the D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp, conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland in June 1978. It was the eleventh consecutive year for the award-winning program. Other activities are outlined in that portion of the report.

This annual report outlines the detailed activities of the D.C. Army and Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1978. In the fiscal year ahead, the D.C. National Guard will continue its vigorous program of readiness training throughout its units, to assure the Regular forces and the community alike that it stands ready to meet any emergency situation for which it may be called. The D.C. National Guard is dedicated to the principle that only through strength and readiness can our freedoms be maintained.

ORGANIZATION

The District of Columbia National Guard, organized along lines familiar to any military man, is structured along functional lines. Thirty-two organizations serve as the arms and hands of the Headquarters.

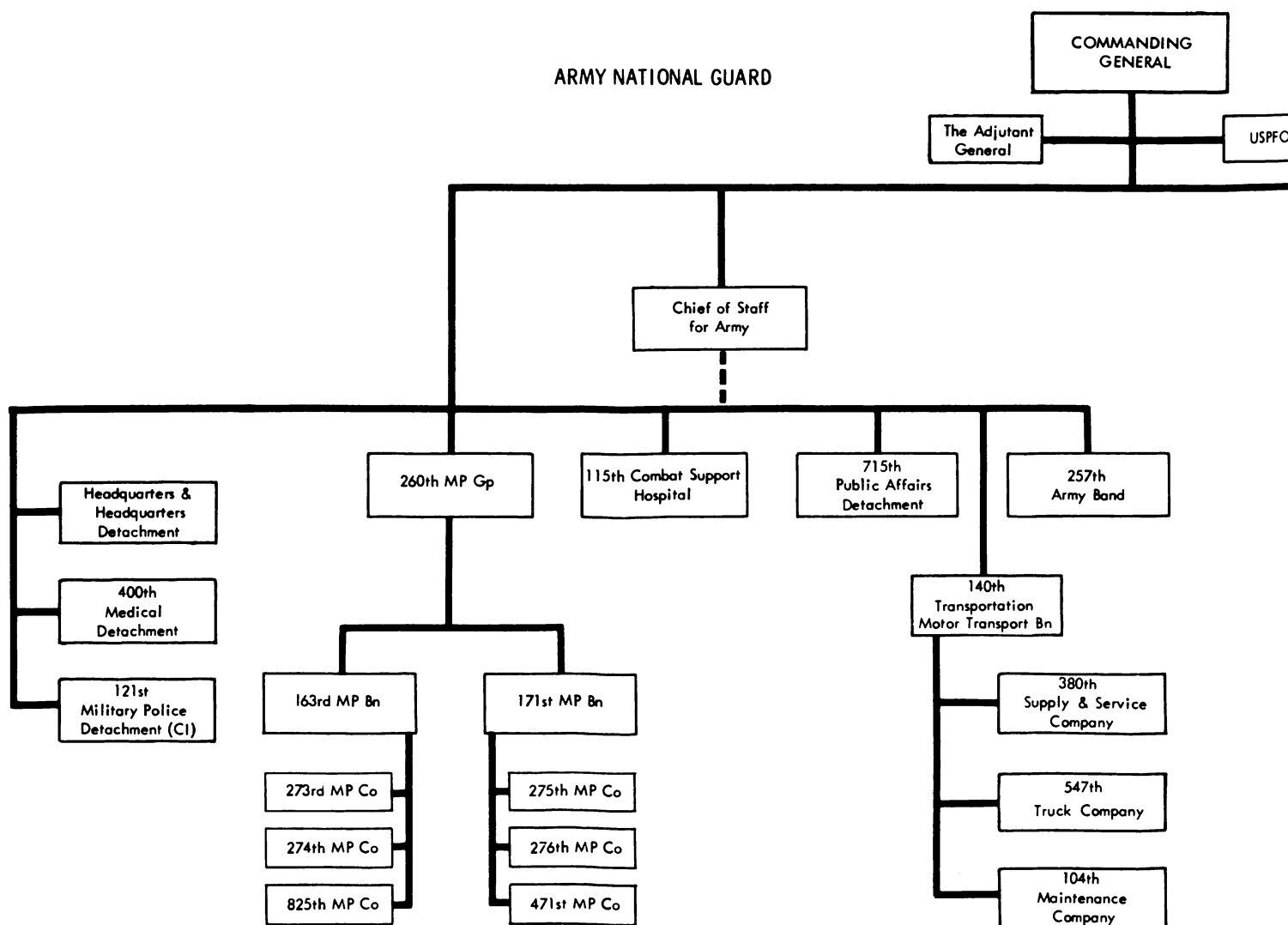
The Commanding General, appointed by the President of the United States, is assisted by his principal subordinate, the Adjutant General, also appointed by the President. The Adjutant General supervises day-to-day administrative and managerial activities.

Chiefs of Staff for the Army and the Air National Guard plan, coordinate, and supervise the activities of the supporting Army and Air staffs. The Chiefs of Staff convey directives and instructions from the Commanding General to subordinate elements in the Command.

The United States Property and Fiscal Officer, also a full-time position, is responsible to the Federal military establishment for all Federal funds, equipment, supplies and facilities provided use by the Guard, both Army and Air.

A full-time force of approximately 600 technicians performs administrative and technical functions on a continuing basis. These technicians allow for optimum readiness and the greatest capability for rapid response.

General and Special Staffs, organized in the conventional military patterns, include Personnel and Administration (G-1), Intelligence (G-2), Operations and Training/Military Support (G-3, G-5), Logistics (G-4), and Communications, Maintenance, Information and other necessary areas. Command and detailed staff supervision during large-scale operations in support of civil authorities is provided by the DCNG Headquarters.



The D.C. Headquarters also includes a Selective Service Section, consisting of four officers and one warrant officer. This section is trained to augment National or the District's Selective Service Headquarters, which would be reconstituted in time of emergency.

A combined Support Maintenance Shop is located at Camp Simms, under supervision of the State Maintenance Officer.

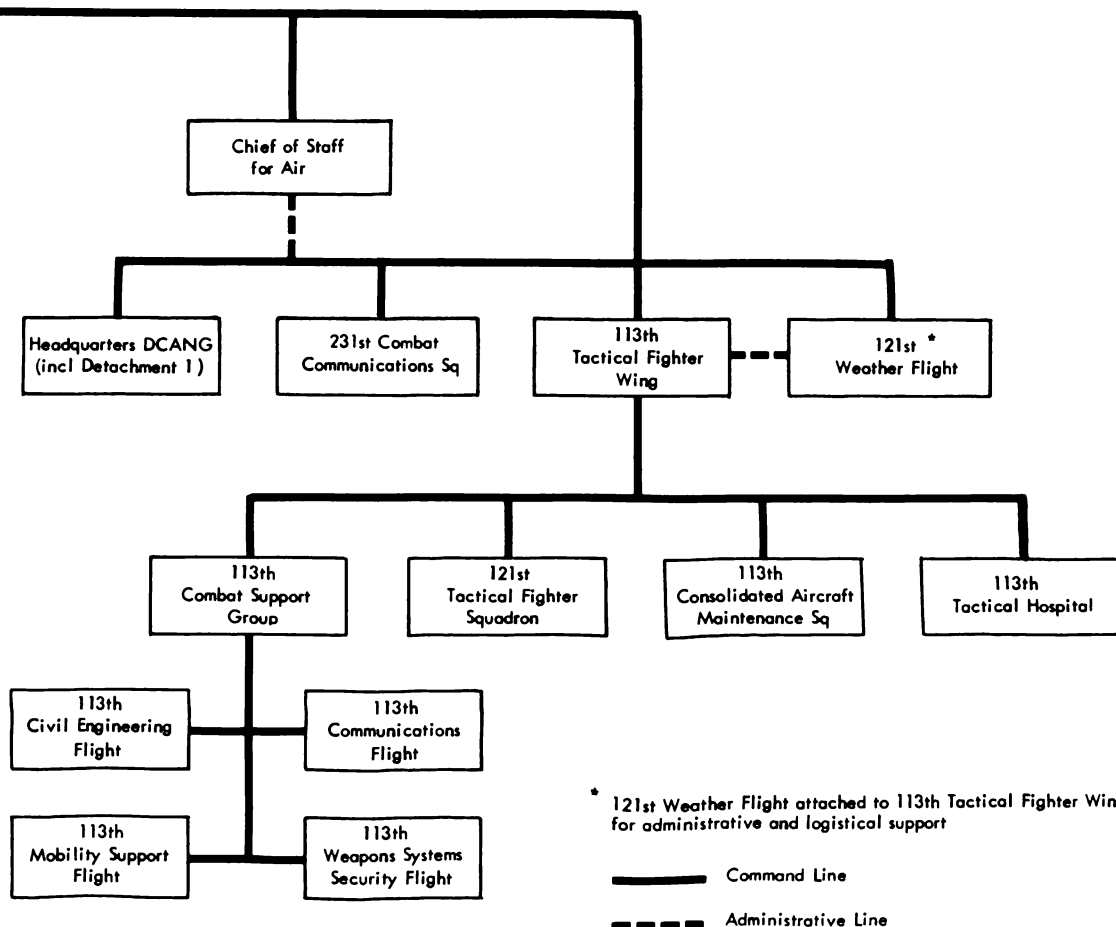
As of 30 September 1978, the Army National Guard portion of D.C. Headquarters numbered 61 officers, 67 enlisted personnel, and 21 civilian employees, for a total of 149 persons. Of that number, 75 perform their functions full-time.

Total authorized strength of the Army National Guard is 2309. Actual strength on 30 September 1978 was 2351—166 officers, 47 warrant officers, and 2138 enlisted personnel—who comprise the following operational elements:

Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment (State)
 260th Military Police Group
 163rd Military Police Battalion
 273rd Military Police Company
 274th Military Police Company
 825th Military Police Company
 171st Military Police Battalion
 275th Military Police Company
 276th Military Police Company
 471st Military Police Company
 140th Transportation Motor Transport Battalion
 280th Supply and Service Company
 547th Truck Company
 104th Maintenance Company
 115th Combat Support Hospital
 257th Army Band
 715th Public Affairs Detachment
 400th Medical Detachment
 121st Military Police Detachment (CI)

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

USPFO



Headquarters, District of Columbia Air National Guard is the organization responsible to the Commanding General for the overall planning, coordination and administration of all matters affecting units of the DCANG. The Air Headquarters exercises direct command supervision over Detachment No. 1 (OL-AA), a special-mission organization, operating a fleet of aircraft for the National Guard Bureau and in turn, the Military Airlift Command. The Air Headquarters also provides staff supervision and direction to other units of the DCANG, to include the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, the 231st Combat Communications Squadron, and the 121st Weather Flight.

Offices of the Air Headquarters are maintained in the DCNG Armory and at Andrews AFB. The assigned staff perform their monthly training weekends at both locations. With the move in the summer of 1978 of the 231st CMBTCS from Camp Simms, D.C., all operating units of the DCANG are located at Andrews AFB.

As of 30 September 1978, the staff of the Air Headquarters consisted of 11 officers and 7 enlisted personnel. Two officers and two enlisted personnel are full-time employees who provide the day-to-day management and program continuity so essential to a modern military organization.

Several members of the Air Headquarters staff serve in a combined staff organization with their ARNG counterparts, thus providing strong linkage and additional expertise to this staff element.

All personnel of the Air Headquarters are available to be responsible to any particular unit need that may develop and require their expertise.

Sophisticated weapons systems and modern management techniques underscore the emphasis of the DCANG on continuing professional military education. To meet these important needs, 3 DCANG officers completed Academy of Military

Sciences School in 1978, while 1 officer completed Air Command and Staff College, and 1 completed studies with the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Ninety-one enlisted personnel attended and successfully completed other advanced technical schools. Six members completed basic and advanced Civil Disturbance Training. Two NCO's attended the ANG NCO Academy in Knoxville, TN, and 5 junior enlisted personnel also attended Leadership School.

Members of the Air Headquarters staff performed their fifteen-day Annual Field Training at the DCNG Armory and Andrews AFB, as well as remote locations. Duties performed reflect the overall responsibilities in which the Air Headquarters participates. There were staff personnel on duty to support the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing's encampment at Alpena, Michigan, although most staff members performed Annual Training under the "year-round" program.

Total authorized strength of the DCANG is 1428. As of 30 September 1978, actual manning was 1413, or 98.5% of authorized strength. The D. C. Air National Guard includes the following elements:

- Headquarters, DCANG
- Detachment No. 1 (OLAA)
- 113th Tactical Fighter Wing
- 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron
- 113th Combat Support Group
- 113th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 113th Tactical Hospital
- 113th Communications Flight
- 113th Civil Engineering Flight
- 113th Weapons Systems Security Flight
- 113th Mobility Support Flight
- 121st Weather Flight
- 231st Combat Communications Squadron

All units of the DCANG satisfactorily completed either annual Operational Readiness Inspections or Management Effectiveness Inspections.



COLONEL CLARENCE D. WILKS
Senior Army Advisor

COLONEL HARRISON MATHEWS
Senior Air Advisor





BRIGADIER GENERAL WAYNE W. BRIDGES
*The Adjutant General/
 Chief of Staff, Army*



BRIGADIER GENERAL LESLIE D. KAMPSCHROR
Chief of Staff for Air

SENIOR STAFF OFFICERS

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

COL HARRY R. CALLOS
Deputy Chief of Staff

LTC ROBERT W. CUSTER
G-1 (Personnel)

COL GEORGE E. SOUTHERLAND
G-2 (Intelligence)

COL HOMER R. WARD, JR.
G-3 (Operations & Training)

LTC ROYLAND R. GAUNCE
G-4 (Logistics)

COL ANDREW D. PERKINS, JR.
USPFO-DC

LTC WENDELL R. TURNER
Chaplain

COL ANDREW E. WEEKS, JR.
Chief, Schools Branch

LTC CLARENCE M. COSTER
Chief, Selective Service Section

COL CLARENCE R. GORDON
Inspector General

COL ROSCOE C. YOUNG
Staff Surgeon

COL GEORGE E. SOUTHERLAND
Technician Personnel Officer

LTC HARRY E. LOCKWOOD
State Maintenance Officer

COL CHARLES R. JONES
State Aviation Officer

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

COL ALBERT G. MALTZ
Deputy Chief of Staff

COL ROBERT J. GORDON
Director of Operations

LTC WAYNE E. BUSBICE
Director of Logistics

LTC RICHARD A. CHENEY
Director of Information

LTC BERNARD W. HURLOCK
Director of Personnel

LTC WAYNE A. ROBERTSON
Personnel Staff Officer

LTC JAMES A. TURNER
Social Actions Staff Officer

MAJ WILLIAM L. RYON, JR.
Management Analysis Staff Officer

LTC CHARLES J. SULLIVAN, JR.
Legal Staff Officer

CPT WILLIAM L. STURN
Personnel Staff Officer

PERSONNEL
(Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1)

As of 30 September 1978, the D.C. Army National Guard attained 101.81 percent of its authorized strength, reaching an actual assigned strength of 2351. During Fiscal Year 1978 the D.C. Army National Guard total authorized strength increased by 31 positions, from 2278 to 2309, while there were no gains or losses of units.

Recruiting activities supported two major campaigns: "Get Your Guard Up" and "Chief's Challenge 78". Get Your Guard Up was a nationwide campaign initiated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, challenging every guard organization to achieve 100 percent authorized strength. The D.C. Army National Guard was the only state-level reporting entity to meet this challenge and in so doing pushed the strength of the DCARNG above 100 percent, which it maintained throughout the fiscal year. Challenge 78 requested each unit to achieve a net gain of at least one service member per month from April through the end of September 1978. The D.C. Army National Guard rose to the occasion and exceeded the challenge, one of only three state-level reporting entities to do so.

A variety of local campaigns were used in support of the two major national programs. Two of the major local campaigns were: EDN (Educational Development Network) and a major medical campaign. The EDN program is aimed at helping high school students prepare for selecting and pursuing a career. Under this program, more than 10,000 career booklets were distributed throughout Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Both Air and Army National Guard recruiters joined together in providing this assistance to local students. In return, the Guard received numerous leads, some of which resulted in enlistments. The second major local campaign involved the recruiting of medical personnel. Unit representatives from the 115th Combat Support Hospital assisted in pursuing additional medical personnel to fill critical medical shortages in that unit. Plans are presently being implemented to produce "in-house" recruiting materials of a local nature for medical prospects.

Production recruiters participated in many local events, setting up displays, answering questions and handing out Information materials. The D.C. Army National Guard has just begun a collocation program with Active Army Recruiting stations. This relationship has increased the total number of quality referrals in the D.C. National Guard.

During the recent Annual General Inspection, not a single deficiency was noted for any of the units in the area of Recruiting and Retention. The inspecting team made favorable comments about the appearance, morale, attitude and the applicant



LTC ROBERT W. CUSTER
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

processing procedures of the Recruiting and Retention Office.

The retention rate for the D.C. National Guard increased during the fiscal year from 51 to 59 percent. At the same time, authorized strength level of the DCARNG rose to 3rd highest in the nation, a position which it still holds as FY 78 comes to a close. The Recruiting and Retention Manager, CPT Edward Young, was awarded his second consecutive Meritorious Service Award by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, in recognition of his superior performance. SFC Roger Neither, the D.C. National Guard's top recruiter for Fiscal Year 78, was awarded his second Chief's 50 Award by the Chief, NGB, for having the most enlistments in the DCARNG for the fiscal year, enlisting over 192 personnel. During this reporting period, 380 non-prior-service enlistees entered into basic training programs lasting from four to six months, under the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) at active Army Training Installations, primarily Fort Jackson, S.C., Fort McClellan, Ala., and Fort Dix, N.J. This training encompassed basic combat and technical training required of all non-prior-service enlistees.

Minority representation in 88 percent in overall assigned strength. Female membership increased during Fiscal Year 78 and as of 30 September 1978 there were 255 females in the D.C. Army National Guard, including 10 nurses, one Information Officer, six military police officers, one dietitian and 237 enlisted personnel. It is estimated that female membership will continue to increase in the forthcoming year. Analysis of where D.C. Army National Guard members reside shows 60 percent residing in the District of Columbia, 34 percent in Maryland and six percent in nearby Virginia.

The following tables show D. C. Army National Guard troop lists, strength and personnel actions and trends. Table 1 shows the troop structure as of 30 September 1978—both authorized and assigned. In addition, the date of Federal Recognition as a

unit is indicated. Table 2 presents the assigned strength for each month of Fiscal Year 1978. Table 3 reflects various personnel actions that occurred during the fiscal year.

Table 1. ARMY TROOP BASIS

As of 3 September 1978, the dates of Federal recognition, authorized strength, and assigned (actual) strength of District of Columbia Army National Guard units were as follows:

ALLOTTED UNITS	FEDERAL RECOG DATE	AUTHORIZED			ASSIGNED		
		OFF	WO	ENL	OFF	WO	ENL
HHD DCARNG	24 Aug 46	61	8	71	55	5	67
400th Med Det	10 Oct 75	4	10	31	3	11	37
121st CID	10 Oct 75	1	12	13	1	11	16
HHC 260th MP Gp	30 Oct 46	16	7	68	13	6	71
HHD 163d MP Bn	1 Oct 46	13	2	52	11	2	64
273d MP Co	1 Feb 72	4	0	159	4	0	135
274th MP Co	1 Feb 72	4	0	159	4	0	151
825th MP Co	1 Feb 72	4	0	159	3	0	158
HHD 171st MP Bn	19 Jun 47	13	2	52	12	2	52
275th MP Co	1 Feb 72	4	0	159	4	0	183
276th MP Co	1 Feb 72	4	0	159	4	0	160
471st MP Co	1 Feb 72	4	0	159	4	0	175
140th TMT Bn	1 Oct 75	8	2	45	7	2	112
380th S&S Co	1 Oct 75	7	1	199	5	1	203
547th Trk Co	1 Oct 75	4	1	104	4	1	120
104th Maint Co	12 Jun 47	5	5	202	4	3	209
715th PAD	1 Feb 72	4	0	9	3	0	13
257th Army Band	3 Mar 47	0	1	44	0	1	39
115th Cmbt Spt Hosp	16 Jan 53	69	2	183	25	2	173
TOTALS		229	53	2027	166	47	2138
CUMULATIVE			2309			2351	



CPT Edward Young, the D.C. Army Guard's Recruiting and Retention Manager, receives Meritorious Service Award from BG Herbert R. Temple, Deputy Director, Army National Guard, in recognition of his outstanding performance in directing the D.C. Army Guard's record-setting recruiting activities during Fiscal Year 1978.

Table 2. ASSIGNED ARNG STRENGTH, BY MONTH

MONTH	OFFICERS	WARRANT OFFICERS	ENLISTED	TOTAL
October 1977	169	39	2065	2273
November	171	38	2098	2307
December	170	38	2099	2307
January 1978	171	38	2127	2336
February	171	38	2113	2322
March	169	38	2117	2324
April	170	41	2101	2312
May	166	44	2118	2328
June	176	46	2091	2313
July	170	45	2100	2315
August	170	46	2106	2322
September	166	47	2138	2351

Table 3. ARNG PERSONNEL ACTIONS

OFFICER PROMOTION TO:		ENLISTED SEPARATIONS	
Colonel	1	Expiration of term of service	441
Lieutenant Colonel	4	Enlisted in Regular Component	40
Major	3	Enlisted in other Reserve Component	54
Captain	9	Accepted commissions	13
First Lieutenant	2	Medical	47
Chief Warrant Officer W3	1	Incompatible occupation	15
Chief Warrant Officer W2	2	Ordered to active duty	16
TOTAL	22	Other	53
		TOTAL	679
OFFICER INITIAL APPOINTMENT TO:		ENLISTED GAINS	
Colonel	2	Non-prior service enlistments	436
Major	4	From other components	44
Captain	12	With active Federal service	272
First Lieutenant	3	TOTAL	752
Second Lieutenant	15		
Chief Warrant Officer W3	2	Enlisted Extensions of Enlistment:	248
Chief Warrant Officer W2	6		
Warrant Officer W1	4		
TOTAL	48		
OFFICER LOSSES:			
Resignation	15		
Appointment in NG of another state	5		
Removal from DC area	3		
Acceptance of assignment to USAR Unit	5		
Medical reasons	2		
Completion of maximum service	4		
Voluntary retirement	1		
Entry on extended active duty	4		
Transferred to ING	5		
Failure to qualify for retention	2		
Transferred to USAR Control Gp to accept promotion UP AR 135-155	1		
TOTAL	47		



SFC Roger Neither, the D.C. Army National Guard's top recruiter for Fiscal Year 1978, receives his second Chief's 50 Award, being presented by BG Herbert R. Temple, Deputy Director, Army National Guard.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICE

The period of 1 Oct 77-30 Sep 78 has shown transition, increased professional knowledge and expansion within the Equal Employment Opportunity Office. It is the policy of the D.C. National Guard to provide equal opportunity regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or political affiliation. Members of the EEO Office have the mission of ensuring that this policy is in fact a reality.

The EEO Office operates under Civil Service Commission guidelines and administers the equal opportunity program for the civilian technician workforce of the D.C. Army and Air National Guard, for a combined total of approximately 596 technicians in four locations in the Washington area.

The EEO Office is staffed by one full-time officer technician, Captain Andrew D. Malloy, who replaced Major Louis R. Williams in March 1978, and one clerical assistant, Specialist Jo Ann Williams.

The EEO Officer serves as a member of the Commanding General's special staff and is under the personal supervision of the Commanding General. The EEO Office is augmented by 12 part-time, Civil Service Commission-trained, EEO Counselors at various locations, who assist in the informal resolution of equal opportunity complaints and problems, and advise on potential equal opportunity problem areas. The FY-78 DCNG counselors engaged in the counseling of 52 informal complaints. No formal

EEO complaints were filed in the fiscal year. In addition to the EEO counselors, the part-time staff includes the Federal Women's Program Manager, Ms. Elizabeth Mitchell; the Hispanic Employment Program Manager, Staff Sergeant Ronald R. Yabar; and the Upward Mobility Program Manager, Warrant Officer Robert J. Hart. Increased emphasis was placed on the training of EEO principles. The net results of this effort provided improved services rendered to the technician work force due to the new graduates of the Advanced Civil Service Training.

A primary responsibility of the EEO Office is to develop and implement the annual EEO Affirmative Action Plan. Among the major items addressed are: promoting harmonious relations throughout the command in all areas of social concern, designing a human relations education program to increase the level of social awareness, minority and female recruitment and upward mobility programs, community relations activities, and timely resolution of any complaints.

All units of the DCARNG received a satisfactory or a noteworthy rating in the area of race relations/equal opportunity during the AGI for this year.

Minority representation in the D.C. Army Guard at the close of the fiscal year was 92 percent; D.C. Air Guard minority representation was 27 percent and female representation was 12 percent.



The D.C. National Guard Drill Team performs during the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony at the D.C. Armory. The drill team also performed at numerous civic functions throughout the Washington and suburban communities during the year.

FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS

During Fiscal Year 1978, the D.C. National Guard Technician work-force consisted of 195 Army and 401 Air full-time employees. This work-force has the responsibility of the day-to-day continuity of operations and maintenance of facilities and equipment essential to the State and Federal missions of the D.C. National Guard. National Guard Technicians are employees authorized and employed under the provisions of Section 709 of Title 32, United States Code, to perform one or more of the following functions:

- a. The administration and training of the National Guard.
- b. The maintenance and repair of supplies issued to the National Guard by the Armed Forces.

A total of \$10,948,462 of Federal funds was expended for this program during the fiscal year. The forecast for FY 1979 indicates no substantial change to the present Technician Program.

ARMY TECHNICIANS

Army National Guard technicians are employees of the Department of the Army and of the United States. The Commanding General, DCNG, has been designated by the Secretary of the Army to have direct responsibility to employ and administer the technicians under his jurisdiction.

A slight increase was realized in authorized positions during the fiscal year. This increase was the result of equipment density changes in the Army National Guard Surface Maintenance Program. At

year's end, the DCARNG had received support for 195 of the 227 required positions. The support level of 195 is a slight increase in level of support based on support level changes in surface maintenance and is not expected to change during FY 1979.

AIR TECHNICIANS

The daily responsibilities of each Air National Guard unit are performed by full-time employees known as Air National Guard Technicians. They are employees of the Department of the Air Force under the management and control of the Commanding General, DCNG. This control is exercised through the Air Commander and the individual Air National Guard units. Air National Guard technicians are paid entirely from Federal funds available through the National Guard Bureau.

Table 4.
FULL-TIME TECHNICIAN EMPLOYMENT

	ARMY	AIR	TOTAL
D.C. Armory	70	10	80
Anacostia Naval Air Station	103	1	104
Fort Belvoir-AASF	22	0	22
Andrews Air Force Base	0	385	385
National Guard Bureau	0	5	5
	195	401	596



Nearly 600 full-time technicians perform the wide range of jobs vital to day-to-day operations throughout D.C. Army and Air Guard units.

INTELLIGENCE
(Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2)



COL GEORGE E. SOUTHERLAND
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

The process of ensuring up-to-date security management continued throughout the year with special emphasis placed on unit readiness. This was accomplished through staff visits, formal and informal training, providing training material and

classes of SAEDA (subversion and espionage directed against the Army). Continued use of TEC (Training Extension Courses) provided valuable training directed to the individual. This training media was also provided during Annual Training with emphasis being placed on combat intelligence, Nuclear-Biological-Chemical defense procedures, and counterintelligence.

Staff visits during IDT (Inactive Duty Training), with on the spot corrections, provided the units the necessary support to enable them to achieve and maintain a satisfactory status in physical security and personnel security clearances. During the fiscal year the G-2 processed a total of 522 security clearances. The DCARNG regulation on security clearances was updated in accordance with the latest directives which provided the necessary guidance to the units in developing and implementing a program for handling security clearances at the unit level.

During Annual Training-1977 the office provided daily support in its three primary areas of physical security, document control, and personnel security clearances. As in the past year, the office provided map support for all training locations, conducted inspections, and participated in investigations as required.



Dr. Walter B. LaBerge, Under Secretary of the Army, visits the D.C. National Guard. Dr. LaBerge received a staff briefing and then visited many work areas throughout the D.C. Guard's facilities. October, 1977.



OPERATIONS AND TRAINING/MILITARY SUPPORT
(Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3)

The objective of DCARNG training is to provide units, which in a national emergency, will be ready for mobilization in accordance with the Department of the Army deployment schedule. During the training year 1977-78, all units of DCARNG conducted mission-essential training. Units implemented performance-oriented training concepts working toward preparation and completion of annual training objectives which included informal Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) tests for selected Military Police companies, site-support missions, tactical field training exercises and Military Occupational Speciality (MOS) qualification training. Familiarization and qualification with individual and crew-served weapons was also accomplished.

TRAINING

The Plans, Operations and Training Section is responsible for all matters pertaining to organization, training, security and military support to civil agencies within the District of Columbia National Guard. The G-3 Section consists of seven full-time technicians paid from federal funds. An additional four officers and six enlisted personnel are assigned to the section in part-time military training status.

The training begins on the first day of October and terminates on the last day of September the following year. Training is divided into two distinct phases—Inactive Duty Training (IDT) and Annual Training (AT). IDT consist of 48 training assemblies (each four hours in duration) conducted at the D.C. National Guard Armory or at a nearby military facility such as Fort Meade, Maryland, Fort Belvoir, Virginia or Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia. The primary objective of IDT is to conduct refresher training, develop and maintain team (section, squad and platoon) skills and to conduct other mission-oriented training. The training year culminates with Annual Training which consists of 15 days of full-time training, where skills developed during IDT are applied and practiced. During Annual Training, an active Army evaluation team observes the proficiency of both the individual soldier and the unit to determine the overall combat readiness of each unit.

During AT-78 units of the DCARNG trained at six different sites in six States and the District of Columbia on three different AT dates shown in Table 5.

Training conducted by DCARNG units at Annual Training covered a wide spectrum of activities. Training at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania included a five-day Field Training Exercise conducted by the 260th Military Police Group, designed to improve the capability of each unit in the



COL HOMER E. WARD, Jr.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

Group to operate in a tactical environment. Each Military Police Company received a Civil Disturbance Evaluation, and the 276th and 274th Military Police Companies underwent a Level-III ARTEP. The 400th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance) conducted their first tactical field training since their organization and provided air ambulance support to the 136th Combat Support Hospital, Maryland ARNG, during a simulated mass-casualty exercise. The 115th Combat Support Hospital conducted training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, under tactical field conditions, utilizing the Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable (MUST), a hospital complex consisting of all-weather inflatable sections. The 140th Transportation Motor Transport Battalion provided transportation, maintenance and other support for all National Guard and Army Reserve units training at Fort Drum, New York during their AT period. The 275th Military Police Company provided post military police support at Fort Drum, New York, while the 121st Criminal Investigation Detachment conducted parallel training with an active Army CI Detachment at Fort Myer, Virginia. The 257th Army Band provided support for Fort Indiantown Gap during its first week of Annual Training and made public appearances in the Washington Metropolitan area during its second week of training.

Through use of the Army Service School Program, DCARNG continued to intensify its efforts to provide the highest quality of training for officer and enlisted personnel. Major emphasis was placed on DCARNG's Officer Candidate School, Officer Basic and Advance Courses and Enlisted Skill Courses. Various Army Area Schools and unit schools (to include Basic and Advance NCO Schools) were also utilized. Correspondence

courses were encouraged for National Guard personnel who could not take time from their civilian employment to attend full-time resident courses. The curriculum of these courses closely parallels the resident courses offered by the Army Service Schools.

To sharpen individual skills, DCARNG made use of the local Army Reserve schools, which conducted MOS training during both inactive duty and annual training portions of the year. USAR Maneuver Training Commands also provided support to DCARNG by preparing and conducting Command Post Exercises and ARTEP evaluations.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Since the District of Columbia National Guard is located in the Nation's Capital, its role as a security force during Presidential Inaugurations, mass demonstrations, rallies, and similar gatherings at the seat of our national government is unique.

Since 1968, the D.C. National Guard has been assembled on 28 occasions to support civil authorities. To maintain proficiency in this secondary but very important mission, all D.C. Army National Guard personnel receive a minimum of eight hours of training in civil disturbance and riot-control techniques each year. All units with a civil disturbance mission receive an annual eight-hour civil disturbance training evaluation. D.C. Air National Guard personnel assigned to civil disturbance task groups receive a minimum of sixteen hours of civil disturbance and riot-control training. Selected Air Guard personnel undergo additional advanced training each year. In addition, officers and senior noncommissioned officers from both the Army and Air National Guard received an additional eight hours of civil disturbance leadership training each year. The Military Support Section maintains liaison with the D.C. Metropolitan Police, local military authorities, the District of Columbia Office of Civil Defense, the Mayor's Special Task Force and other appropriate agencies as necessary.

Table 5. ANNUAL TRAINING, 1978

UNIT	DATE	SITE
HHD, DCARNG	10-24 Jun	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA
257 Army Band	10-24 Jun	FIG, PA/Wash, DC
715 PA DET	10-24 Jun	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA
DCARNG OCS	15-29 Jul	Ft Meade, MD
HHC, 260 MP Gp	10-24 Jun	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA
HHD, 163 MP Bn	10-24 Jun	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA
274 MP Co		
825 MP Co		
HHD, 171 MP Bn		
276 MP Co		
471 MP Co		
400 MD Det (HA)		
115 CSH	10-24 Jun	Ft Bragg, NC
273 MP Co	10-24 Jun	Ft Dix, NJ
121 MP Det (CI)	10-24 Jun	Ft Myer, VA
HHD, 140 TMT Bn	15-29 Jul	Ft Drum, NY
380 S&S Co		
547 Trans Co		
104 Maint Co		
275 MP Cp		

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

The goal of the State Maintenance Officer is to achieve the highest state of readiness possible for units within the District of Columbia National Guard. To accomplish this goal, a full-time work force numbering 48 is employed to perform maintenance at the organizational, direct and general-support level. The type of maintenance services performed by these highly-trained technicians is automotive, small arms and communication/electronic repair. A variety of allied trade services is also provided to include welding, machine, body and fender and canvas repair shops.

The State Maintenance Officer is charged with the staff responsibility for the overall maintenance program conducted within the District of Columbia Army National Guard. To accomplish this mission, the State Maintenance Officer exercises operational control over the following maintenance facilities, located at the new Anacostia Reserve Center and the District of Columbia National Guard Armory.

- Three. Organizational Maintenance Shops, charged with the responsibility of performing scheduled organizational maintenance and all other

organizational maintenance on unit equipment above the capability of the owning unit.

- One Combined Support Maintenance Shop, supported by six operational sections, performing a variety of services covering calibration, automotive, armament and electronics repairs. The mission of the CSMS is to provide maintenance support for federally-owned material issued to units which exceeds the capability of the unit and the organizational maintenance shops.

To further support the maintenance effort, the State Maintenance Officer is continuing the Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team (MAIT), which provides commanders and supervisors at all levels with a means of identifying and resolving problems related to maintenance, repair parts and maintenance management at the unit level.

The COMET Program, Command Maintenance Evaluation Team, now in its fourth year, is staffed by members of the Combined Support Maintenance Shop. This evaluation is an annual inspection of units and is used to evaluate the overall maintenance effort of the unit and its ability to accomplish assigned missions.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE REPORT—COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP

The Combined Support Maintenance Shop is supported by six different sections, consisting of the shop Control Office, Inspection Quality Control, Automotive, Armament, Electronics, and Service

Section. Personnel are cross-trained in various jobs in order to maintain the workload at a normal rate.

Following is a breakdown by section of total items received, repaired, and man-hours worked:

SECTION	WORK UNITS RECEIVED	WORK UNITS COMPLETED	MAN- HOURS WORKED
ARMAMENT (Weapons, etc.)	110	103	98
AUTOMOTIVE (Vehicles and Trailers)	501	477	5,836
AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENT (Rebuild)	525	491	639
ELECTRONICS (Communications)	339	354	2,685
SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT	38	35	53
CALIBRATION	1,172	1,078	759
SERVICE (Canvas and Leather, Metal Body, Painting, Welding, etc.)	1,558	1,533	1,697
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS (Administrative, Inspection, Contact Team, MAIT Technical Assistance, etc.)	3,861	3,860	5,730
TOTALS	8,104	7,871	17,497

An additional 18,797 manhours were worked in other maintenance fields and miscellaneous activities not listed above.

In order to perform the majority of the above repairs, 561 requisitions were submitted for repair parts and supplies.

To expedite repairs on equipment deadlined in the Organizational Maintenance Shops, 421 serviceable components were exchanged for unserviceable components submitted by supported organizational maintenance shops.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE REPORT— ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOPS

The three Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS) are responsible for maintenance on equipment beyond the maintenance capability of the using unit. Manhours are expended on scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on wheeled vehicles, trailers, weapons and a wide variety of quartermaster items. The Organizational Maintenance Shop supervisors are responsible for requisitioning, storage and control of repair parts within their respective maintenance shops. Administrative functions, such as posting of vehicle and equipment log books and manhour accountability, is accomplished by each OMS supervisor in order to ensure proper allocation of manpower and equipment readiness throughout the District of Columbia Army National Guard.

(Scheduled Maintenance—Unscheduled Maintenance)

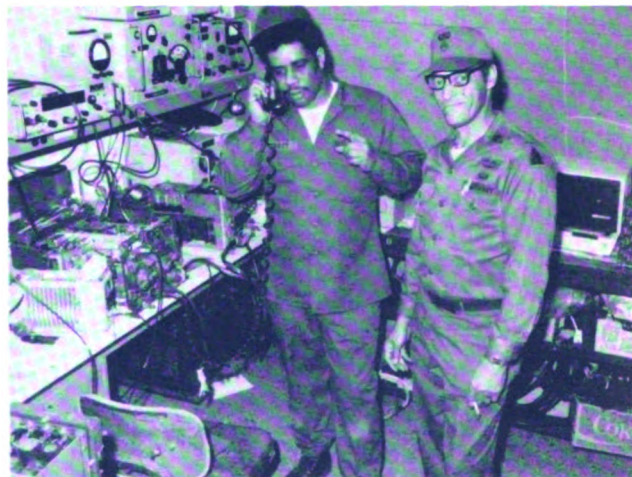
MANHOURS EXPENDED

Organizational Maintenance Shop No. 1	8,349
Organizational Maintenance Shop No. 2	7,883
Organizational Maintenance Shop No. 3	<u>8,962</u>
TOTALS	25,194

(Inspections—Technical Assistance—Support to DCARNG Activities—Supervisions)

MANHOURS EXPENDED

Organizational Maintenance Shop No. 1	5,163
Organizational Maintenance Shop No. 2	6,135
Organizational Maintenance Shop No. 3	<u>1,597</u>
TOTALS	12,895



Personnel assigned to the DCNG State Maintenance Office began occupying their new Combined Support Maintenance Shop facilities at the Bolling-Anacostia complex in late Fiscal 1978. In views above, SMO personnel are engaged in several of their many areas of responsibility—vehicle maintenance, electronics equipment repair and calibration, machine shop and careful scheduling and control of personnel and equipment.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Inspector General is a member of the Commanding General's personal staff. He inquires into and reports upon matters affecting the mission performance, state of efficiency and economy, discipline and morale of all units of the District of Columbia National Guard. He is aided by an Assistant for Air who performs these functions for the units of the D.C. Air National Guard. The Inspector General also performs such other duties as are required by law, regulations and those which are directed by the Commanding General. His sphere of activity embraces every phase of National Guard operations. In the accomplishment of his mission, the Inspector General makes full utilization of technical examinations such as audits, management and manpower reports, costs, performance review and analysis evaluations.

The Inspector General also receives and investigates complaints or requests for assistance or grievances of individuals assigned to the D.C. National Guard and reports the results of his findings

to the Commanding General with recommendations for action, if necessary. An individual who wishes to visit the Inspector General is not required to submit to anyone prior to the visit. These procedures are published for the guidance of the entire command. Moreover, the Inspector General provides easy access by all in his visits to each unit of the command. In each case, the individual is advised in writing of the results of his request for assistance.

The Inspector General is also responsible for supervision of the annual Command Inspection program for units of the DCARNG as required by NGB regulations.

The DCARNG organizations and units are given a General Inspection by Headquarters, First United States Army on an eighteen-month cycle. The following table lists dates and ratings for the General Inspections during the period of this report.

UNIT	DATE INSPECTED	RATING
HHD DCARNG	19-20 Oct 78*	Satisfactory
USPFO for DC	16-18 Oct 78*	Satisfactory
State Maintenance Office	7-8 Sept 78	Satisfactory
Technician Personnel Office	19 Oct 78*	Satisfactory
Organizational Maintenance Shops		
OMS 1	7 Sept 78	Satisfactory
OMS 2	7 Sept 78	Satisfactory
OMS 3	6 Sept 78	Satisfactory
Army Aviation Support Facility	7 Sept 78	Satisfactory
HHC, 260th MP Group	22 Sept 78	Satisfactory
HHD, 163rd MP Battalion	7 Sept 78	Satisfactory
273rd MP Company	6 Sept 78	Satisfactory
274th MP Company	5 Sept 78	Satisfactory
825th MP Company	28 Aug 78	Satisfactory
HHD, 171st MP Battalion	7 Sept 78	Satisfactory
275th MP Company	6 Sept 78	Satisfactory
276th MP Company	5 Sept 78	Satisfactory
471st MP Company	5 Sept 78	Unsatisfactory
HHD, 140th TMT Battalion	20 Sept 78	Unsatisfactory
380th S&S Company	8 Sept 78	Satisfactory
547th Transportation Company	6 Sept 78	Satisfactory
104th Maintenance Company	6 Sept 78	Unsatisfactory
115th Combat Support Hospital	21 Sept 78	Satisfactory
257th Army Band	18 Sept 78	Satisfactory
715th Public Affairs Detachment	19 Sept 78	Satisfactory
121st MP Detachment (CI)	19 Sept 78	Satisfactory
400th Medical Detachment (HA)	8 Sept 78	Satisfactory

*After period covered by this report.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SECTION

At the beginning of 1973, when the draft was still in operation, the nationwide Selective Service System was operating with more than 7,000 full-time employees, thousands of volunteer draft board members, registrars, etc. and an annual budget of about \$96 million.

Today, with the stress on the All-Volunteer Army, Selective Service has been reduced to a full-time staff of less than 100 people, no local draft boards, and a budget of only about \$7 million. However, it was obvious to all, including Congress, that in the event of a national emergency or a period of increased international tension that the draft would have to be instituted anew.

To provide for that possibility, the National Guard in each State, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia is required by law to assign a small group of officers within its Headquarters to train with the Selective Service System.

In the event of a mobilization, these officers would be called to active duty with Selective Service, where they would be responsible for reestablishing the System's state headquarters, area offices and local boards, hiring and training the compensated and volunteer personnel needed to run the system, finding registrars and sites to conduct a mass registration of draft-liable young men, and start the machinery in motion to deliver men for induction to the Armed Forces.

The D.C. National Guard's Selective Service Section, as of 30 September 1978, consisted of four officers. There was also a vacancy for a warrant officer position.

Officers assigned to the Section are assigned to the Staff Specialist branch, and are required to complete a series of correspondence courses prescribed by the Selective Service System. Funding for their drills and annual training is provided from the Selective Service budget.

To coordinate training of Selective Service officers nationwide, the System has established five Readiness Region Headquarters, and staff officers from these headquarters visit Selective Service National Guard sections and Reserve units during drills. The D. C. Section's training schedules are coordinated with Readiness Region I Headquarters in Philadelphia, whose area of operations extends from D. C. to Maine. This headquarters also reviews the lesson plans written by Section members for each drill.

During FY78, considerable time during drills was spent in review and revision of the D.C. Selective Service Reconstitution and Registration Plans. The former spells out the steps that would be necessary

to reestablish the D.C. Selective Service State Headquarters and Area Office and local boards: acquiring space and supplies, hiring and training the required number of compensated employees, appointing and training local boards members, etc. The latter plan involves the steps that would be required to conduct a mass registration of young men: finding and securing registration sites, appointing and training registrars and publicizing the registration.

Considerable time was also devoted to a study of the Emergency Military Manpower Procurement System (EMMPS). This system has been proposed by Selective Service to replace the one under which men had been inducted while the draft was still in operation. It was designed to streamline registrant processing by combining the classification into Class 1-A, the order to report for physical examination and the order to report for induction into one step. EMMPS was also designed to allow for increasing use of computer technology. Its development was ordered by the President so that the system could meet the requirements of providing 100,000 men for induction within 30 days of a mobilization, and 650,000 men within 180 days.

The Section's ability to apply the Reconstitution and Registration Plans was tested in a Mobilization Readiness exercise held 28-29 January.

The Section performed Annual Training at Ft. Meade, Md. 11-23 June 1978, along with Reserve and National Guard Selective Service officers from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. This training, supervised by the Selective Service Readiness Region headquarters, represented the first time in several years that the Section was able to operate as a unit at AT.

Annual Training was a two-week practical exercise in which the Section functioned as it would have to if it were operating the D.C. Selective Service headquarters. During this time they developed training programs for compensated personnel, local and appeal board members and volunteer registrars; assigned duties to headquarters personnel; and developed a detailed plan for recruiting of local board members. The materials developed during AT were saved for use should the Section need to reestablish Selective Service within D.C.

In addition to their Selective Service responsibilities, Section members are often called upon to perform various duties in support of the DCNG. Recently, these have included duty as survey officer, instruction and support at OCS and junior leadership classes, liaison duty at the Mayor's Command Center, PIO and recruiting support and cadre service at Youth Leaders' Camp.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD ARMY AVIATION

District of Columbia National Guard Army Aviation is composed of three aviation elements—the State Headquarters Aviation Section, the 260th Military Policy Group Aviation Section and the 400th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance).

STATE HEADQUARTERS AVIATION SECTION—manned by four officers and five enlisted personnel and equipped with 2 UH-1H helicopters. The section, commanded by the State Aviation Officer, has two primary functions. The first is to exercise staff supervision over technical and flight aspects of administration, training, safety, operations, and maintenance of Army aviation units in the DCARNG. The second is to provide aviation support to the DCNG State Headquarters and the National Guard Bureau in support of command, administrative and inspection functions and the administrative airlift of personnel and materiel to coordinate, conduct and control maneuvers, field training exercises and command post exercises.

260TH MP GROUP AVIATION SECTION—the Aviation Section provides tactical as well as administrative support for the 260th MP Group. The section is manned by seven officers and nine enlisted personnel. Section equipment includes 2 UH-1H helicopters and 3 OH-58 helicopters. However, as of 10 October 1978, a change in the Table of Organization and Equipment will dictate a modification in personnel strength and equipment. The section will replace its UH-1H aircraft with OH-58 aircraft. In addition, the soon to be instituted Aircrew Training Manual will reorganize the traditional training cycle.

During July 1978 Annual Training the aviation section operated as an integral part of the Group Headquarters. The aviation section operated from field locations during daylight hours in support of the Group's field training exercise. Additionally, the aviation section supported the 260th MP Group night displacement by providing an aerial platform for command and control. The aviation section completed its annual training program with another year of accident-free flying.

400TH MEDICAL DETACHMENT (HELICOPTER AMBULANCE)—one of seventeen helicopter ambulance detachments in the Army National Guard. Its mission is to provide medical evacuation of wounded and injured personnel from the forward edge of the battle area to medical facilities located in the division rear area. Composed of 50 members—14 officers and 36 enlisted personnel—the unit is designed to function in a highly mobile combat zone.

Each of the unit's six UH-1H helicopters has the capability of transporting up to six litter patients or nine ambulatory patients. A normal loading configuration consisting of three litter patients and four ambulatory patients allows the use of a rescue hoist that greatly increases the aircraft's evacuation capabilities. The flight crew is composed of two pilots, a crewchief, and a medical aidperson who is responsible for in-flight treatment as well as observation of patients enroute to the medical facility. It can function as a single entity because of its MOS complement or if the need arises can be subdivided with two flight sections consisting of three aircraft each and attached to a support unit.

Unit and individual training during FY 78 was aimed at producing team-oriented personnel. Enlisted flight crewmen have been cross-trained in crewchief and medical aidmen MOS's. Pilots and copilots, through ground school and flight training,



A brief ground-breaking ceremony signalled the formal start in construction of the DCNG Army Aviation Facility Hangar at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, November, 1977. The new facility is scheduled for completion in mid-1979.



have learned to function cohesively. Ground personnel have been cross-trained in critical MOS's and all unit personnel have received extensive instruction in first aid. The end results of this training are effectively functioning flight crews and ground personnel, able to successfully complete the unit mission.

Annual Training for FY 78 was conducted at Ft. Indiantown Gap, PA. While performing round-the-clock emergency standby in support of the DC-ARNG during the two week AT period, six medical evacuations were successfully completed, from both prepared and unprepared sites, to medical facilities. Unit training involved team training both in garrison and in the field. In both environments, the 400th successfully provided evacuation support to both ARNG and USAR units.

The primary training objective for the next fiscal year is to continue to update the present skill levels of assigned personnel. This can best be accomplished through effective individual training programs. Crew and section training will be conducted in tactical training environments. This will add realism to the training program, promote unit integrity, and give the individual unit member a sense of accomplishment when the mission has been successfully completed.

ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY—authorized to provide administrative training, maintenance support, and safety guidance to the three

DCNG aviation units. It is co-located with supported units at Davison U.S. Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and is manned by 21 full-time technicians and three temporary employees. One very important function of the DCNG AASF is to manage the Additional Flight Training Period Program for the 44 crewmembers assigned to the aviation units. While aviation units stress unit training during weekend and annual training periods, the additional flight training period is utilized to stress the improvement of individual aviation skills.

During FY 78, DCNG Army aviation units successfully completed 400 missions, logged 1010 flying hours, while maintaining operational ready rate in accordance with Department of the Army standards.

Army Aviation assets were utilized in support of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department rappelling exercise. This three-day exercise was conducted at the FBI Academy located at Quantico, Virginia. Training included rappelling from altitudes exceeding 80 feet, extraction procedures carrying up to six personnel on four ropes and team tactics in the use of rappelling extraction techniques.

Army Aviation is especially proud of its safety record. Since 1971, when the DCNG received its first Army aviation assets, over 3390 accident and incident-free missions have been flown, resulting in numerous Department of the Army and National Guard Bureau safety awards.



Aerial view of the D.C. Army Aviation Support Facility at Davison Field, Ft. Belvoir, VA. New hangar under construction can be seen at upper right. Inset photo, UH-1H Helicopter assigned to the 400th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance).

SCHOOLS SECTION

The District of Columbia National Guard Schools Section, activated 1 February 1977, is comprised of the Officer Candidate School, the Noncommissioned Officer Schools and the Special Schools.

The staff of the Schools Section includes all officers and enlisted personnel attached to the various schools. In the headquarters of the Schools Section there are two officers and one enlisted person, two of who are full-time technicians. These individuals are a Section Chief, Administrative Officer and Chief Administrative NCO.

The Officer Candidate School, the largest and most important school in the section, has graduated more than 350 candidates in its twenty-one years of operation, including more than 100 U.S. Army Reserve personnel.

The OSC Commandant is assisted by the Section Chief, Academic Board, a Selection Board, an operating staff and instructors. The operating staff consists of three officers and three enlisted personnel. Instructors for OSC are selected among the D.C. National Guard and Army Reserve Officers who are especially qualified in given subjects. The school's daily operation is the responsibility of two full-time technicians.

The Officer Candidate School's curriculum is designed to parallel the Active Duty Reserve Component OCS conducted at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Program of Instruction is prescribed by the Infantry School at Fort Benning and requires a minimum of 258 hours of instruction extended over a one-year period, encompassing two Annual Training periods. Subjects include Map Reading, Weapons, Unit Administration, Communications, Leadership and Operations/Tactics. The Commandant has authorized in excess of 200 hours of additional instruction in various subjects to produce a high level of proficiency required for graduation and commissioning.

During the year 1977-1978, Class XXI was graduated with sixteen graduates, of which three were U.S. Army Reserve candidates and thirteen were D.C. National Guard candidates. Five female candidates were commissioned at the graduation exercises on 4 June 1978.

The Noncommissioned Officer School staff is composed of a Commandant, one other officer and two enlisted personnel. Its goals are to operate an Advanced NCO Class and a Basic NCO Class to ensure that the noncommissioned officer is fully aware of his complete role and responsibility and to increase his ability to fulfill the requirements of a noncommissioned officer. The instructors for both NCO Schools are selected from Army Reserve and D.C. National Guard officers.



COL ANDREW E. WEEKS, Jr.
Chief, Schools Branch

The NCO School's curriculum is established by the Section Chief, the Commandant and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, DCNG. The school is organized to accommodate twenty-five students in the Advanced Class and thirty-five students in the Basic Class. One class each was conducted during FY 1977-1978.

The Special Schools Branch is composed of a Commandant and two enlisted personnel. Its primary mission is to conduct leadership type training as determined by the Section Chief, ACofS, G-3, DCNG and the School Commandant. Training by this school is predominantly leadership and non-MOS producing.

The Special Schools Branch has been conducting Non-Prior-Service School for all new enlistees without any prior service. This school has substantially increased the Basic Training completion percentage for the D.C. National Guard.



Candidate Richard B. Koim, accepts distinguished graduate award from MG C. C. Bryant, DCNG Commanding General, at graduation exercises in June 1978.



OCS candidates during annual training at Fort Meade, MD, July 1978. At right, classroom instruction in OCS area at the D.C. Armory during the year of training.



Graduates of Class XXI, District of Columbia National Guard Officer Candidate School, June 1978.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1978



The D.C. National Guard continued its active participation in community support functions during Fiscal Year 1978. Above, D.C. Guard Santa Claus entertains children during the Food Basket program conducted in December, 1977, in cooperation with the Teen-Teen and Teen-Tots, Inc.

The D.C. National Guard continued its active community relations programs during Fiscal Year 1978. The D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp continued as the major community support activity as the Eleventh Annual Encampment was conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland from June 22 to July 1 1978. The award-winning program included young women for the second year, and was a huge success.

In keeping with its policy of maintaining close ties with the Washington community, D.C. Guard units and personnel are encouraged to participate whenever possible in projects for the betterment of the community to the greatest extent possible, without undue interference with their military missions and responsibilities. It is felt that such participation conveys the true spirit of the citizen soldier. A close relationship with the people of the Washington community is enhanced through participation in various civic activities, and a better understanding of the National Guard and its role in our society is developed by the community. As support from the community increases, through better understanding of the Guard, so then does the capability of the Guard to perform its mission increase—in both its Federal and community-support roles.

Other activities during Fiscal Year 1978 included support to television station WJLA-TV's annual Clothe-A-Thon drive in December 1977, collecting and distributing donated clothing for needy families in the Washington Metropolitan area.



D.C. Guard personnel unload clothing donated to the underprivileged in the Washington area during the Clothe-A-Thon drive in December, 1977, sponsored by television station WJLA.



D.C. Guard personnel join with members of Teen-Teen and Teen-Tots, Inc. in assembling food baskets for distribution to needy families in the Washington area, December, 1977. Left, Ms. Ellen Stubblefield, of Teen-Teen and Teen-Tots, Inc., and MG C. C. Bryant, D.C. Guard commanding general, speak at the kick-off program for the food basket program, conducted at Northwest Gardens apartments in Washington.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL YOUTH LEADERS' CAMP

The D.C. National Guard's Eleventh Annual Youth Leaders' Camp was conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, from June 22 to July 1, 1978. As in past years, the camp was funded by contributions from Washington-area business firms and individuals. The camp program is planned and staffed by D.C. Guard members, who conduct the program in addition to their normal duties. The D.C. National Guard is proud to consider the Youth Leaders' Camp Program its primary community-support activity.

For the second consecutive year, the program included young women, and again their involvement proved highly successful. The young women campers proved to be strong competitors in all the camp activities, especially the sports programs.

There were 72 young men and 57 young women participating in the 1978 program, representing 45 Washington-area high schools. The young campers were nominated by the respective schools on the basis of their demonstrated qualities of leadership potential, good citizenship, moral character and

academic achievement. The exercise in group living brings together people from different social, economic and ethnic backgrounds and provides courses ranging from personal hygiene and character guidance to drug abuse and law enforcement. A heavy emphasis is placed on competitive sports activities, and awards are presented to the most outstanding athletes at a special ceremony on VIP Day, when community leaders from the Washington area are invited to Aberdeen to view the camp activities.

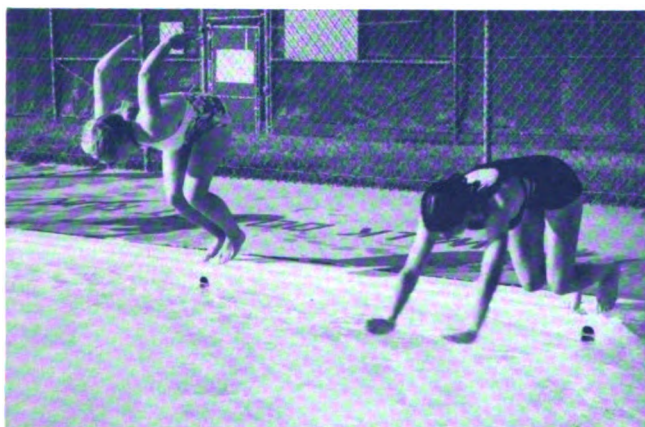
The D.C. National Guard is gratified by the wide acceptance of the program. Since its inception in 1968, the program has been the recipient of ten consecutive awards from the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, as an outstanding community support activity. In addition, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Department of Defense Domestic Action Program, and the National Guard Bureau have recognized the program with numerous awards.



The D.C. National Guard's award-winning Youth Leaders' Camp was conducted for the eleventh consecutive year at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, during the period June 22-July 1, 1978. The program included young women for the second year, and was judged an outstanding success.



Campers attend religious services at Aberdeen Proving Ground chapel.



A wide variety of sports were available to the young campers, and swimming proved one of the most popular.



Campers participate in one of the many events during the annual track meet at Aberdeen during the 1978 encampment.



Young women campers quickly learned the basics about military formations and took pride in their platoon's performance.



Ms. Irene Rich, Executive Assistant to the Superintendent, D.C. Public Schools, assists in presentation of awards to winners during the annual track meet at the 1978 D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp.



Mr. J. Leo Lynch, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Ruth Iwano, WJLA-TV, MG Bryant, Ms. Irene Rich, D.C. Public School system, and Jesse Brown, Dept. of the Interior, watch events during the annual track meet on VIP Day, June 1978.



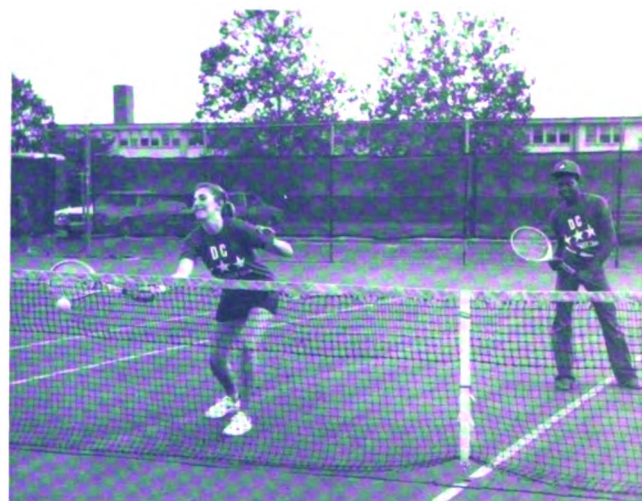
The young women who participated in the 1978 D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp proved to be strong competitors in all the sports activities available at Aberdeen Proving Ground.



Many members of the Washington business and government community visited the 1978 D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp at Aberdeen. Above, they observe the many events during the annual track meet.



Lewis Anthony, Youth Assistant to the Mayor of the District of Columbia, pins medal on event-winner, Craig Brandenburg, during annual track meet at the 1978 Youth Leaders' Camp.



Young camper tries on survival equipment during demonstration conducted by the D.C. Air National Guard at Aberdeen Proving Ground.



Tennis and softball were just two of the many sports the young campers found enjoyable during the 1978 Youth Leaders' Camp at Aberdeen.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Highlighting the presentations during the twenty-sixth annual Awards and Decorations Ceremony of the District of Columbia National Guard was the tenth consecutive award from the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, PA. The Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal was presented to the D.C. National Guard on behalf of the Foundation by Mayor Walter E. Washington, the distinguished Mayor of the District of Columbia.

The traditional spring event was held at the D.C. Armory on Sunday, March 12, 1978, in conjunction with an open house, which gave families and friends of the Guard members, as well as the general public, an opportunity to visit D.C. Guard units in training. Approximately sixty awards were presented to D.C. Guard units and individuals in recognition of outstanding and exemplary performance of duty.

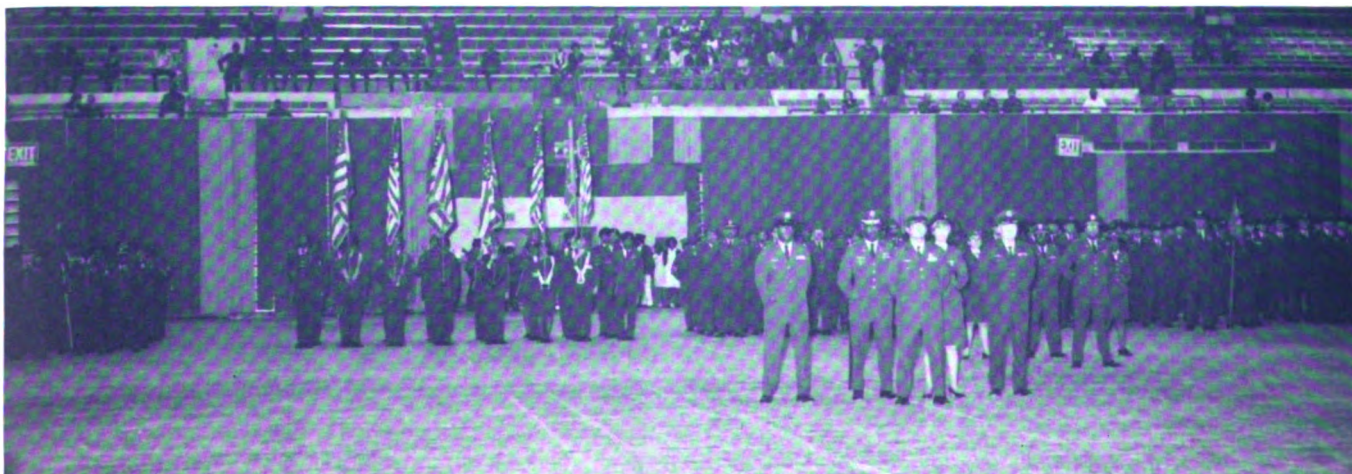
In addition to Mayor Washington, other distinguished guests for the occasion included the guest speaker, Dr. Walter B. LaBerge, Under Secretary of the Army; Congressman G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Democratic Representative from Mississippi; Larry S. Gibson, Associate Deputy Attorney General of the United States; Richard B. Kleindienst, former U.S. Attorney General; R. Robert Linowes, President, Washington Metropolitan Board of Trade; Major General LaVern E. Weber, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; and Major General Charles L. Southward, former Commanding General of the D.C. National Guard.

In addition to the military decorations presented, the D.C. National Guard Meritorious Service Award was presented to Mr. Arthur Carter, editor-publisher of the Afro-American newspaper.

A complete listing of awards for the current fiscal year follows.



The official reviewing party at the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony: from left, MG Charles L. Southward, former Commanding General of the D.C. Guard, BG Wayne W. Bridges, The Adjutant General of the D.C. Guard, Mayor Walter E. Washington, MG C. C. Bryant, D. C. Guard Commanding General, Dr. Walter B. LaBerge, Under Secretary of the Army, Congressman G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Mississippi, and Mr. Larry S. Gibson, Associate Deputy Attorney General of the United States.



D.C. Army and Air National Guard units assemble on the D.C. Armory drill floor for the 1978 Annual Awards and Decorations Ceremony. March, 1978.

LIST OF AWARDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

THE FREEDOMS FOUNDATION GEORGE WASHINGTON HONOR MEDAL

District of Columbia National Guard (awarded by the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, for the D.C. Guard's 1977 Youth Leader Program)

THE LEGION OF MERIT—ARMY

COL Leonard F. Bergstrom

THE ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

LTC Van A. Trail
SGM Lewis F. Kefauver
SGM John W. McCulloch
MGS Jerome V. Brigham
MSG Adolph R. Scagliarini
SFC Albert Fortune
SP5 Martha L. Decker

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND FLIGHT SAFETY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD—1977

121ST TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON

THE ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

MAJ Vallie D. Byrdsong
1SG Melvin L. Smith
SSG Melvin Baum
SSG George M. Butler, Jr.
SSG Leroy McLaughlin
SP5 Lillian R. Snowden

THE USAF COMMENDATION MEDAL

MAJ Walter G. Cawein
MAJ Gary L. Andrew
CPT Jerome J. King, III
TSG Donald W. Klein
SSG Benedetto Trapani
CMS George M. Caban

NATIONAL GUARD (STATE) TROPHY

27TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU MAINTENANCE AWARD FOR 1977

104TH MAINTENANCE COMPANY

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ARMY SERGEANT MAJOR'S AWARD

SSG Joseph Queen

ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S. ARMY LEADERSHIP AWARD

SGT Richard B. Kolm

THE ERICKSON TROPHY

SGT Janice R. Grice



Mayor Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia, presents the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal to COL George E. Southerland, who directed the 1977 D.C. Youth Leaders' Camp.



MG C. C. Bryant and Mayor Walter E. Washington prepare to inspect the units of the D.C. National Guard during the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony at the D.C. Armory.



SSG Joseph A. Queen, right, is presented the National Guard Bureau Sergeant Major's Award by the Sergeant Major of the Army National Guard, Command Sergeant Major Albright Hunt, Jr., during the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony.

DCNG DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

COL Leonard F. Bergstrom
BG James C. Hise
COL West A. Hamilton (Retired)
COL Richard L. Jensen (Posthumous)
LTC George E. Mann (Retired)
MAJ Gerald Waldman

DCNG MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

LTC James R. Fredrickson
MAJ Vincent A. Brooks
MAJ Warren L. Freeman
CPT James E. Mallory
CPT William H. Abendroth, Jr.
CPT Bruce M. Jones
CPT Shirley A. Munford
1LT William G. Kroger
CWO Horace W. Myers
CMS Joseph L. DeCenzo
SFC Harold R. Joll
SFC Richardo T. Johnson
SFC Robert B. Williams
SrA Alonzo L. McPhaul
SSG Mary K. Hermanson
SSG Darryl S. Johnson
SSG John H. Prather
SSG Thomas M. Collins, Jr.
SSG Michael C. Smith
SP6 Lawrence P. Barnette
SGT James A. Brame
SGT Deborah L. Brown



SGT Deborah L. Brown is presented with the D.C. National Guard Meritorious Service Medal by COL Milton V. Seralie, former Deputy Chief of Staff, D.C. Army National Guard.



The Major General William H. Abendroth Trophy is presented to CPT Alex D. Kovacs by Mrs. William H. Abendroth, widow of the former commanding general of the D.C. guard.

MAJOR GENERAL W. H. ABENDROTH TROPHY

113TH COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP (AIR)
547TH TRANSPORTATION (Light Medium Truck) COMPANY (ARMY)

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES L. SOUTHWARD LEADERSHIP AWARD

CMS George M. Caban (Air)
SGT James A. Brame (Army)

COLONEL ROBERT I. FLEMING AWARD

104TH MAINTENANCE COMPANY

THE JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN AERIAL GUNNERY AWARD

CPT David S. Riley, 121ST TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON

THE HOWARD KACY FLYING SAFETY AWARD

CPT David F. Wherley, Jr., HQ, 113TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING

MINUTEMAN AWARD

MSG Lawrence J. Wojcik

GENERAL WILLIAM E. HORTON AWARD

CPT James E. Mallory



The Major General Charles L. Southward Leadership Award is presented to CMS George M. Caban, DCANG, by MG Southward, the D.C. Guard's former commanding general.

THE J. LEO LYNCH AIRMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

SSG Benedetto Trapani

THE FRANCIS J. KANE TRAINING ASSEMBLY ATTENDANCE TROPHY

121ST WEATHER FLIGHT

THE PHILIP M. TALBOTT TROPHY

121ST TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON

THE COLONEL BENJAMIN C. ABELL, JR. AWARD

SMS Lee R. Knighting

D.C. NATIONAL GUARD MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

The Afro-American Newspapers
Mr. Arthur Carter, Editor-Publisher

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND SPECIAL AWARD

presented to the District of Columbia National Guard

DCNG MEDAL FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE

LTC Bernard J. Ellis (30 years)
LTC William P. Shook (30 years)
CWO Ernest L. Barnard (30 years)
CMS Robert L. McKee (30 years)
SMS Vernon F. Warfel (30 years)
SMS Robert G. Eveson (30 years)
COL Irving E. Taylor (25 years)
CW3 Horace W. Myers (25 years)
MAJ George R. Johnson (25 years)
CMS Bernard M. Scott (25 years)
SGM John W. McCulloch (25 years)
SFC Lorenzo A. Brooks (25 years)
SFC Forest Gilkerson (25 years)

DCNG CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE AWARD FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE (20 YEARS OR MORE)

MG Cunningham C. Bryant
BG James M. Kennedy
CW3 Alfred C. Christensen
CW3 Horace W. Myers
MSG John A. Stewart
CW3 Ralph H. Becraft
SGM Samuel J. Paschall
MSG William E. Doss, Jr.
SMS Kenneth C. Reilly
SMS Raymond D. Shauver
SMS Robert L. Sinclair
MSG James Seabolt
MSG Russell E. Weeks
Mr. Henry W. Countiss



SSG Benedetto Trapani accepts the J. Leo Lynch Airman of the Year Award from Mr. Lynch, donor of the award.



CPT David S. Riley receives the Joseph Goldstein Aerial Gunnery Award from Mayor Walter E. Washington.



Mayor Walter E. Washington addresses the assembly during the 1978 Award Decorations Ceremony. Dr. Walter B. LaBerge, Under Secretary of the Army, also addressed the troops after introduction by MG C. C. Bryant, the D.C. Guard's command general.

LOGISTICS

(Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4)

The objective of the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, is to provide the logistical support necessary for DCARNG Units to conduct mission-oriented training and military support to civil agencies.

The four operating sections, with a total authorization of 20 personnel, are Maintenance, Automated Data Processing, Logistics, and Comptroller. No full-time personnel are assigned to the G-4 office. However, all actions are interrelated with and coordinated with the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office, thus giving continuity to logistics operations.

During Training Year 1978 this office, closely coordinating with the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office, provided the logistical support required for DCARNG units to successfully accomplish training objectives. Emphasis was placed on property accountability and food service programs. Although a marked improvement was made, additional attention will be directed toward these two areas during the next year. In addition, logistical assistance teams consisting of personnel from the AC/S G-4, USPFO-DC and SRAA office assisted units throughout the year.



LTC ROYLAND R. GAUNCE
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

During Annual Training 78 this section coordinated all logistical support for DCARNG units at several training sites, including movement to and from the training sites, which contributed to the successful completion of AT by all units.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE

MISSION

The United States Property and Fiscal Office for the District of Columbia (USPFO-DC) obligates, accounts for, reports and controls all federally appropriated funds allotted to the District of Columbia for National Guard use for: (1) Maintenance of federal equipment issued to the National Guard; (2) All contracts and procurement of supplies and equipment; (3) Transportation of supplies, equipment and personnel; and (4) Federal pay and allowances for military personnel and civilian technicians.

ORGANIZATION

The USPFO consists of six operating divisions: Administrative, Automatic Data Processing, Comptroller, Examining, Logistics, and Purchasing and Contracting and is staffed with 46 full-time technicians.

During FY 78 the USPFO-DC had major personnel changes, including the USPFO. Colonel Andrew D. Perkins, Jr. was appointed as the USPFO on 1 June 1978, succeeding Colonel Leonard F. Bergstrom who had been the USPFO for fifteen years. Other major changes were: LTC Robert Honaker as Administrative Officer, vice LTC George Mann

and LTC Royland Gaunce as Comptroller, and other changes in critical operating areas such as Accounts Maintenance Clerk, Payroll Clerk, Computer Operator, Administrative Specialist and Data Transcribers.



COL ANDREW D. PERKINS, Jr.
appointed 1 June 1978 as the United
States Property and Fiscal Officer
District of Columbia National Guard

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING DIVISION

This division provided routine automated data processing support services for all divisions of the United States Property and Fiscal Office and The Adjutant General's Office. Specific support services with associated annual volume were:

LOGISTICS

Stock Accounting and Inventories	35,000
MILSTRIP Requisitions and Status Reporting	15,000
Army Equipment Status Reporting	6,000
Stock Demand Status	20,000
Logistics Budget Projections	—

COMPTROLLER

Budget Review	4,000
Billing Receipts	18,000
Funding Obligations & Disbursements Accounting	40,000
Technician Payroll & Time and Attendance	10,000
Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) Edit	30,000

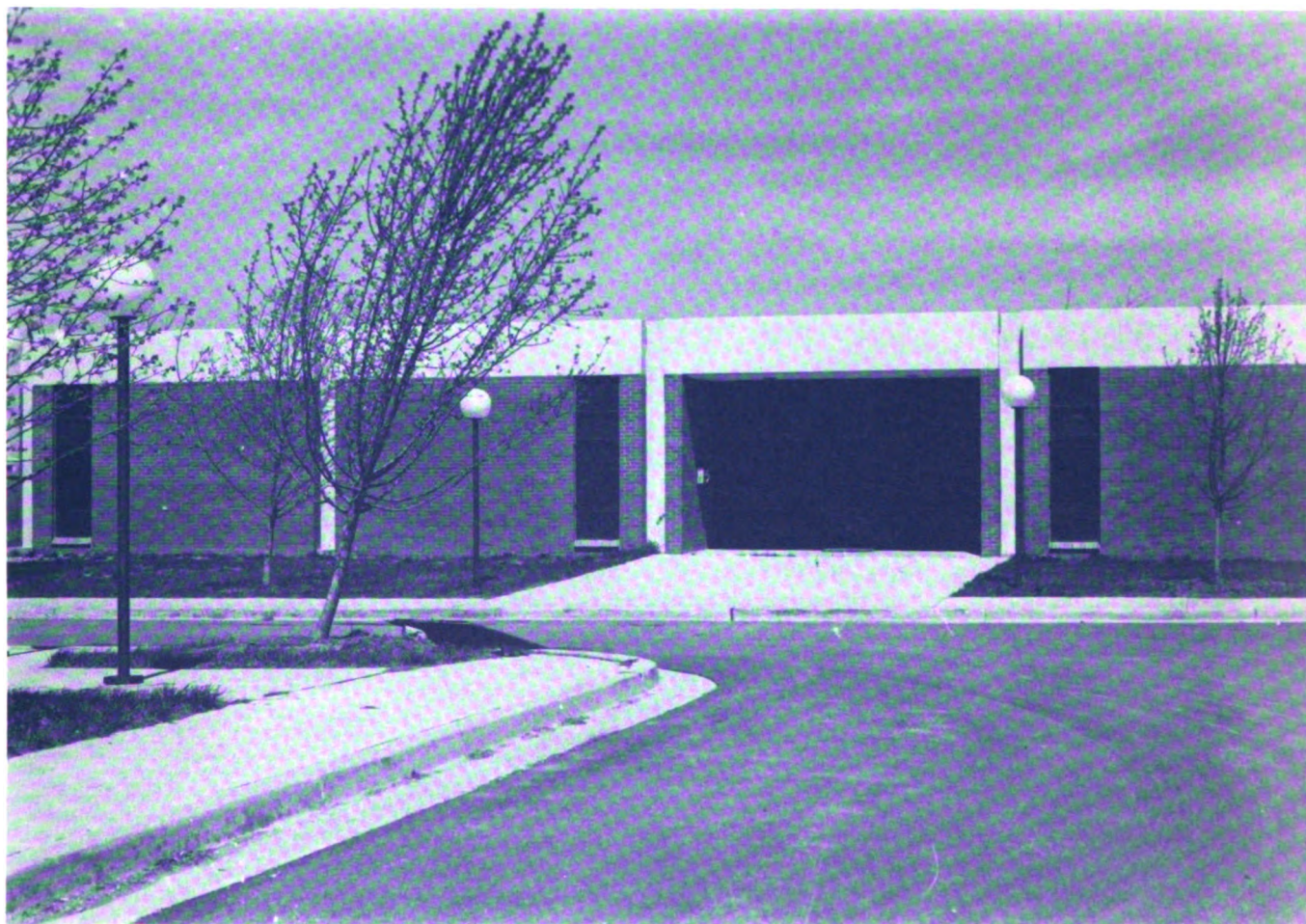
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Material Readiness Reporting	1,000
Unit Readiness Reporting	1,000
Military Personnel Records w/JUMPS Interface	12,000
Technician Personnel Records	6,000
Equipment Maintenance and Calibration Records	17,000
AT and FTTD Payroll	3,500
Unit Mailing Lists and Alert Rosters	16,000

The systems provide for normal internal management and assist in preparation of Department of the Army and National Guard Bureau Reports.

The division wrote and maintained approximately 120 local programs not provided for by the NGCC. The major systems included Support Shop Calibration System, Unit Alert and Notification Rosters, Technician Personnel Reporting System and Edits, and various statistical extracts.

The IBM 1401 Tape system presently used is projected for replacement in the near future with advanced third-generation hardware. This will provide more accurate data base maintenance on a real-time basis.



The United States Property and Fiscal Office facility at the Bolling-Anacostia complex in Southeast Washington.

COMPTROLLER DIVISION

During Fiscal Year 1978, the District of Columbia Army National Guard (DCARNG) appropriations totaled \$7,616,813 from the National Guard Bureau and \$321,100 from the District of Columbia Government. Total obligations are listed in Table 6. As of 30 September 1978, the obligation rate exceeded 99 percent in all appropriations. The Zero Base Budgeting concept was initiated this year in preparation of the FY 80 Budget, requiring an extensive learning process for applicable USPFO personnel and principal program managers.

The Military and Technician Payroll branch averaged 400 input cards per update cycle for an average force of 2250 members. The section also computed, balanced, and prepared documents for check issue for all annual training payrolls, and full-time training duty tours for DCARNG personnel.

The Fiscal Accounting Branch processed over 1370 transactions during FY 78 for payment to various commercial vendors for services and supplies such as advertisements for recruiting, repair parts, gas, electric and water services.

The D.C. Government appropriation for support of the DCARNG (\$321,100) provided for special items such as telephone service to the D.C. Armory, miscellaneous printing, special material for carpenter shop, instructors for OCS, and D.C. Government technicians assigned to HQ DCNG. Programming, budgeting and accounting for these functions were accomplished with an obligation rate of 99 percent. Planning for the installation of a D.C. Government-wide computer-assisted accounting system was also begun and is scheduled for completion in FY 79.

EXAMINING DIVISION

The Examining Division performed audits and inventories of all property, supplies, and equipment issued to units of the D.C. Army and Air National Guard. Audits and internal reviews were also made of USPFO activities, activities of the Technician Personnel Office, AC/S G-1, AC/S G-3 and other Program Managers. The division reviewed, verified, priced, and maintained registers and files on all Reports of Surveys. Functions conducted during FY 78 were:

Audits/Inventories	33
Staff Visits	22
Internal Reviews	20
Reports of Survey	27
Special Projects	10
TOTAL	112

LOGISTICS DIVISION

The Logistics Division, responsible for determining requirements, requisitioning, receiving, storing, maintaining, issuing, and accounting for equipment and supplies for the District of Columbia Army National Guard, is composed of a stock control branch, warehouse branch, and a transportation branch. The functions and number of transactions performed during FY78 were:

STOCK CONTROL

Requisitions submitted to depot	5981
Requisitions processed to units	4927
Receipts not due in from depot	873
Due-out release to units	3825
Excess items processed to NGCC	2820
Shipping documents processed to PDO	420
Local purchase requests processed	234
Ration requests processed	316

WAREHOUSE BRANCH

Service Stock:

Items received	22,333
Items issued/turned in	28,654
Total	50,987

SELF-SERVICE SUPPLY CENTER

Cash Amount Placed in Stock	\$ 9,166.14
Total Sales Receipts	16,086.90
Returns to Warehouse	641.60

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH

Transportation Requests Processed	467
Government Bills of Lading	
Outgoing Shipments	57
Government Bills of Lading	
Incoming Shipments	804
Toll Tickets Issued	46
Meal Tickets Issued	10 (714 Meals)



Personnel assigned to the Automated Data Processing Division provide a wide variety of data processing support services with modern equipment and facilities at the Bolling-Anacostia complex.

**Table 6. OBLIGATIONS FROM FEDERAL AND DC FUNDS, DCNG
FISCAL YEAR 1978**

TYPE	ARMY	D.C. FUNDS	AIR
P&A, ANNUAL TRAINING	\$789,882		\$547,600
P&A, BASIC TRAINING	UNK		245,629
P&A, SPECIAL TOURS	407,105		172,105
P&A, SCHOOL TRAINING	190,558		130,138
P&A, HOSPITALIZED PERSONNEL	82,438		11,159
P&A, RECRUITER AND LONG TOURS			81,479
DRILL PAY	1,521,283		1,661,402
AT TRAVEL	984		
TECHNICIAN SALARIES	3,266,280	279,623.47	7,682,182
TECHNICIAN TRAVEL	15,079	1,382.76	167,799
TECH. ATTENDANCE, MILITARY SCHOOLS			17,929
SUBSISTENCE, WET	51,203		16,685
SUBSISTENCE, AT	66,092		1,179
INDIVIDUAL CLOTHING	110,755		80,237
REP TRAINING CLOTHING	164,232		
ORGANIZATION C&E	278,447		
REPAIR PARTS & MATERIALS	237,857		
SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	4,964	3,916.32	1,038,399
POL	85,083		62,408
OFFICE SUPPLIES TRAINING	67,745		
TRANS OF PROPERTY	1,544		36,856
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS	13,692	31,281.01	10,187
SERVICE CONTRACT COST	191,860		618,285
R&U PROJECTS	1,105		
RENTAL (ADP SUPPLIES)	28,038		47,115
OTHER RENTALS	22,436		28,877
OTHER SERVICES	16,151	4,947.35	92,198
MEDICAL (OTHER THAN P&A)	1,957		11,310
MEDICAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT	43		
EQUIPMENT			113,932
RECRUITING			29,187
JCS EXERCISES			7,324
CONSTRUCTION			242,643
MEDICAL SUPPLIES			11,310
HOSPITALIZATION			3,053
TRAVEL AND PER DIEM, AT			17,540
TRAVEL AND PER DIEM, MIL. SCHOOLS			26,876
TRAVEL AND PER DIEM, SPEC. TRAINING			21,083
TOTALS	\$7,616,813	\$321,100.91	\$13,221,605

ABBREVIATIONS:

P&A—PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION
 AT—ANNUAL TRAINING
 WET—WEEKEND TRAINING
 REP—RESERVE ENLISTMENT PROGRAM
 C&E—CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT
 POL—PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANTS
 R&U—REPAIR AND UTILITIES
 ADP—AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING DIVISION

The Division is the "local buyer" for all authorized supplies, equipment and services not available through routine supply channels.

During FY 1978 the Division processed 1,319 procurement requests, reported by source as follows:

SOURCE	NUMBER OF ORDERS	DOLLAR VALUE
Federal Supply Schedule		
ARMY	75	74,215
AIR	92	110,597
DSA, FPI & Other Agencies		
ARMY	74	75,035
AIR	24	52,757
Open Market		
ARMY	128	78,721
AIR	197	111,846
Petty Cash		
ARMY	276	13,419
AIR	453	23,107
TOTAL	1,319	\$539,697

The Division also prepared all solicitations for construction projects and the administration of awarded contracts. During FY 78 seven contracts were awarded (1 Architect & Engineer and 6 Construction) as follows:

CONTRACT	AMOUNT
Aircraft Hangar Construction, Ft. Belvoir, VA	\$1,332,000
Alteration of Bldg 3720 for ANG Support Center, Andrews AFB	15,295
Construction of Communications/Elec- trical Duct Bank, Andrews, AFB	48,868
Architect & Engineer Contract for AASF Hangar Construction, Ft. Belvoir, VA	22,211
Repair Stairways and Landings, Bldg 3252, Andrews AFB	7,200
Replace Security Lighting for Aircraft Parking Apron, Andrews AFB	25,938
Alteration of Bldg 3595 for ANG Support Center, Andrews AFB	67,512
TOTAL	\$1,519,024



Technician personnel assigned to the various divisions of the United States Property and Fiscal Office perform their duties in bright and modern surroundings at their new facility in Anacostia.

USP&FO-D.C. AIR NATIONAL GUARD LOGISTICS FUNCTIONS

The Assistant USP&FO-DC (Property) is assigned militarily in the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing as the Deputy Commander for Logistics and under the technical direction of the USP&FO. His office and supply operations are physically located at Andrews AFB. Both equipment and supplies (through the Customer Support Branch) are provided to all DCANG units, flying and nonflying, on and off base.

FB6511 (designation of the DCANG Base Supply Account) marked another successful year of operation with several significant activities and accomplishments as follows:

The Federal Inspection report for 1978 revealed that FB6511 was providing satisfactory support to meet the mission requirements of all DCANG Units. All sections within the Supply Complex received an excellent rating during the past Wing Advisory Assistance Visit and by the 9th AF/IG Inspection Team during the ORI8-14 July 1978.

One of the most significant changes within the Supply Complex is that on 1 Oct 78, the Supply Complex was restructured as follows:

1. The former Materiel Facilities Branch is now known as the Materiel Storage and Distribution Branch with no substantial changes within the branch.

2. The Management and Procedures Branch is still known as the Management and Procedures Branch. However, a Supply Systems Analyst and Training Technician have been added.

3. The Item Accounting Section, now renamed the Supply Systems Branch, has basically the same responsibilities plus assuming the additional responsibility of the Inventory Section, which was removed from the Management and Procedures Branch.

4. The Materiel Management Branch, formerly the Supplies Management Branch, has been assigned many new responsibilities such as Special Assets, Munitions and Engine Management.

5. Customer Support, formerly the Equipment Management Branch, has been completely restructured to provide the customer an opportunity to go to one central location for required items of both supplies and equipment. This is the largest and most significant change to the Base Supply reorganization.

Because of these changes to the organization, much of the Base Supply physical facility had to be reconstructed. The reorganization progressed very smoothly and provided several promotions within the Supply Technician Program.

In addition to the Base Supply reorganization, Supply personnel have been active in supporting the relocation of NGB Personnel from Edgewood, Maryland and the Pentagon to the new ANG Sup-



COL IRVING E. TAYLOR, Jr.
Assistant United States Property and Fiscal
Officer (Property)
District of Columbia Air National Guard

port Center facilities. The Support Center has expanded from 30 personnel and 3 buildings to 160 personnel and 7 buildings at Andrews Air Force Base.

The assignment of the C-131H aircraft has placed a workload of 1500 additional line items on the Special Asset Section of the Materiel Management Branch. Seven hundred of these items are on Air Force contracts for repair and return to FB6511.

The C-131H aircraft spares support has been smooth with relatively few problems. This speaks well for the Special Assets section, as the C-131H aircraft is one of a kind in the Air Force Inventory.

The dollar value of supplies and equipment consumed by organizations supported was \$1,152,202, eclipsing the million-dollar mark for the second consecutive year.

General Operations for FY 78 mark the seventh full year that FB6511 has operated as a satellite to the standard Base Supply Computer. As a result of the improved management technique provided by the KSR-35 remotes to the 1050 Computer, the following operations were accomplished during FY 78:

Total number of computer transactions	257,075
Total number of receipts processed	18,622
Total number of requisitions	19,034
Total number of line items shipped	2,644
Total number of turn-ins processed	3,676
Total number of line items issued	18,230

NMCS (Not Mission Capable Supply) rate is reflected in Table 7 and the Bench Stock fill rate is reflected in Table 8. Mobility equipment and total equipment authorized and on hand are reported in Tables 9 and 10. Munitions Supply Summary is reflected in Table 11 and the JP-4 fuel consumption account is depicted in Table 12.

**Table 7. AIRCRAFT NOT MISSION CAPABLE SUPPLY (NMCS)
DCANG—FY 1978**

MONTH	F-105D/F RATE %	OTHER ACFT RATE %	FLYING HOURS F-105-D/F	SUPPORTED OTHER ACFT	TOTAL
OCT 77	4.2	0	383	372	755
NOV 77	2.7	9.5	275	276	551
DEC 77	3.2	3.1	349	344	693
JAN 78	3.5	2.3	281	312	593
FEB 78	2.6	0	260	305	565
MAR 78	5.5	1.7	410	454	864
APR 78	2.5	6.5	469	431	900
MAY 78	4.9	0	300	495	795
JUN 78	3.7	0	531	450	989
JUL 78	2.0	1.5	461	397	858
AUG 78	5.4	6.9	279	340	619
SEP 78	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>691</u>
TOTALS	3.52	2.63	4,349	4,524	8,873

Table 8. BENCH STOCK FILL RATE EFFECTIVENESS—DCANG BASE SUPPLY

MONTH	REQUESTS	ISSUES	EMPTY BIN RATE	FILL RATE %
OCT 77	2,171	1,899	2.0	87.5
NOV 77	1,323	1,212	1.0	91.6
DEC 77	598	544	1.0	90.9
JAN 78	1,845	1,606	3.0	87.6
FEB 78	1,133	982	2.0	86.7
MAR 78	1,649	1,496	2.0	90.7
APR 78	1,182	1,029	3.0	87.0
MAY 78	1,595	1,203	1.0	89.1
JUN 78	1,160	959	2.0	88.0
JUL 78	905	769	2.0	89.7
AUG 78	827	719	2.0	88.0
SEP 78	<u>1,379</u>	<u>1,195</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>87.0</u>
TOTALS	15,767	13,613	2.0	88.65



The Base Supply facility, District of Columbia Air National Guard, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

Table 9. STATUS OF DCANG MOBILITY EQUIPMENT—30 SEPTEMBER 1978

ORGANIZATION	AUTH ITEM	AUTH UNITS	UNITS ON HAND	VALUE ON HAND	PERCENTAGE
113 CAM	1032	1548	1526	\$3,252,849.40	98.57
113th CSG	12	45	42	4,785.88	93.33
121st TFS	61	273	262	43,148.08	95.97
113th COM FLT	36	45	45	24,376.48	100.00
113th CE	65	571	470	48,302.58	82.31
231st MOB	583	1261	1188	4,852,694.31	94.21
113th TAC HOS	2	2	2	2,843.00	100.00
TOTALS	1791	3745	3535	\$8,185,851.65	94.91

Table 10. STATUS OF DCANG TOTAL EQUIPMENT—30 SEPTEMBER 1978

ORGANIZATION	AUTH ITEM	AUTH UNITS	UNITS ON HAND	VALUE ON HAND	PERCENT
HQ DCANG		46	45	\$24,695.59	97.82
HQ DET 1		429	329	581,923.40	76.68
ASST USP&FO		2642	2637	267,991.41	99.81
113th COMM FLT		67	65	36,352.93	97.01
ANG SPT CTR		472	434	127,852.53	91.94
113 TFW		16	15	2,649.56	93.75
113th CAM		2081	2021	5,163,692.78	97.11
113th COS		432	414	1,058,262.11	95.83
121st TFG		333	319	63,157.64	95.79
113th TAC HQS		89	89	54,801.25	100.00
113 CEF		668	531	105,018.07	79.49
113th WSS		135	131	38,274.99	97.03
231st MCS		1523	1424	5,442,127.22	93.49
TOTALS		8933	8454	\$13,189,059.48	93.52

Table 11. AFK-6511 MUNITIONS SUMMARY

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL
REQUEST	22	29	15	23	19	15	14	14	21	6	17	17	212
ISSUE	17	23	14	21	12	21	16	17	29	7	20	20	217
TURN IN	17	21	10	16	9	32	16	13	21	1	16	16	188
RECEIPT	15	15	20	9	22	22	19	15	5	2	5	6	155

Table 12. JP-4 FUEL CONSUMPTION

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL GAL												
ISSUE	458.3	372.6	448.6	526.1	407.0	406.2	444.9	452.7	533.3	500.3	569.6	452.2
FLYING	449.8	355.8	435.5	514.0	393.9	406.2	444.1	443.0	524.4	484.4	557.7	439.3
NON-FLYING	8.5	16.8	13.1	12.1	13.1	7.3	.8	9.7	8.9	15.9	11.9	12.9

FACILITIES

The District of Columbia National Guard occupies facilities in five locations: National Guard Armory, 2001 East Capitol Street; Camp Simms, 1515 Alabama Avenue, S.E.; Davison U.S. Army Air Field, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia; Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, and the newly occupied space at the Bolling-Anacostia complex in Southeast Washington.

National Guard Armory

Completed in 1941, the Armory occupies a 395 by 495 foot site on East Capitol Street near the RFK Stadium and the Anacostia River. It contains 403,600 square feet of floor space, of which 75,913 is encompassed in the huge drill floor, one of the largest in the nation. Annually, the drill floor accommodates over 2,500 Army and Air National Guard personnel, who assemble and pass in review during the Awards and Decorations Ceremony, a tradition spring event for the D.C. Guard. When not in use by the DCNG, the floor frequently hosts such events as Home Improvement and Automobile Shows, Water Follies, Recreational Vehicle and Camping Shows, Boxing Matches, Horse and Dog Shows, etc. The Armory houses Headquarters, D.C. National Guard, six major units and numerous support functions. Its facilities include Headquarters and Administrative areas, classrooms, indoor rifle-pistol range, supply lockers, showers and day rooms for all units and extensive parking areas.

Camp Simms

This 25 acre complex on Alabama Avenue, on the southeast border of the District, has for many years been the home of several major units of the D.C. Army and Air National Guard, in addition to several support functions. During Fiscal Year 1978, the 231st Combat Communications Squadron relocated to new facilities at Andrews Air Force Base, and the 104th Maintenance Company and most of its facilities and equipment were relocated to new buildings at the Bolling-Anacostia complex. The D.C. Guard will retain approximately one-half of the space it has occupied at Camp Simms for vehicle storage and warehouse space.

Andrews Air Force Base

The 113th Tactical Fighter Wing and its affiliated units, along with Headquarters, DCANG, Detachment No. 1, and the 231st Combat Communications Squadron, occupy facilities at Andrews Air Force Base. These include three hangars, a large modern headquarters and administrative center, and numerous shops, warehouses and storage facilities. During Fiscal Year 1978, the new Squadron Operations Building and a new facility for the 231st Combat Communications Squadron were completed and occupied. This consolidates all D.C. Air National Guard activities at one location, except for a small administrative headquarters office maintained at the D.C. Armory.

Davison Army Air Field, Fort Belvoir, Virginia

The District of Columbia National Guard Aviation Support Facility is located at Davison Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. While currently operating from temporary facilities adjacent to 11 acres of land leased to the DCNG, ground was broken in late 1977 for construction of a 15,000-square-foot hangar on this acreage, to be completed in spring of 1979. The AASF provides administrative support to Hqs, DCNG, the 260th MP Group and the National Guard Bureau.

Bolling-Anacostia Complex

The United States Property and Fiscal Office became the first occupant at the new Bolling-Anacostia Complex when its facilities were completed in October 1976. As Fiscal Year 1978 ended, additional units of the DCNG began occupying space in the newly-completed Armed Forces Reserve Center. The complex is located on the site of the Anacostia Naval Station, adjoining Bolling Air Force Base, on South Capitol Street in Southeast Washington. The Bolling-Anacostia complex is scheduled to be the largest Reserve Forces Training Center in the United States, and when fully operational, its facilities will be jointly shared by the D.C. National Guard, the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, the U.S. Naval Reserve and the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. D.C. Guard units headquartered at the facility will be the 171st Military Battalion, the 104th Maintenance Company, and the 257th Army Band. In addition, the D.C. Army Guard's Combined Support Maintenance and Organizational Maintenance Shops will locate there, moving from Camp Simms.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDING OFFICERS



COL ROBERT R. DONLAN
260th Military Police Group



LTC DOUGLAS R. BRYANT
163rd Military Police Battalion



LTC ERNEIDO A. OLIVA
171st Military Police Battalion



MAJ RICHARD B. C. TOM
HQ & HQ DET (State)



COL ROSCOE C. YOUNG
115th Combat Support Hospital



MAJ WESLEY D. BALDWIN
140th Transportation
Motor Transport Battalion



JAMES E. MALLORY
715th Public Affairs
Detachment



CW2 RICHARD L. PRATT
257th Army Band



MAJ DAVID A. WEST
400th Medical Detachment



MAJ MARION A. BOWDEN
121st Military Police
Detachment (CI)

260TH MILITARY POLICE GROUP

The 260th Military Police Group is the senior military police headquarters in the District of Columbia Army National Guard. In the event of mobilization, the 260th Military Police Group would normally be assigned to Corps Headquarters or Theater Army Area Command. The mission of a military police group is to provide command, control, staff planning and coordination for operation of up to five military police battalions and other assigned or attached units.

The 260th Military Police Group is organized with two military police battalions and the 260th Aviation Detachment, consisting of five OH-58 helicopters.

During the past year, subordinate military police units have participated in a wide range of activities and events. In order to meet the "Chief's Challenge", the entire MP group gave priority to recruiting, and in the three months from October through December were able to bring the entire group's strength to 100 percent.

In January 1978, the 260th MP Group conducted a map exercise which tested the staff abilities of the group and battalion headquarters to operate in real-world, war-time configuration.

Junior leadership training was conducted in February. This training consisted of leadership training in civil disturbance for junior officers and NCOs.

In April, the 260th MP Group and its subordinate units were involved in a command post exercise and weapons qualification, both conducted at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. The command post exercise consisted of a group-level exercise in which the unit participated in simulated tactical exercises against an aggressor nation in a European environment. All headquarters and command elements for subordinate units participated, along with organic communication sections. This exercise not only tested command and staff capabilities, but also communications procedures.

Annual training 1978 was conducted at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA from 10 June to 24 June 78. All subordinate units with the exception of the 273rd and 275th MP companies participated. These two companies conducted their annual training at Fort Dix, N.J. and Fort Drum, N.Y. Annual training for those units at Fort Indiantown Gap consisted of a convoy operation from Washington, D.C. to Fort Indiantown Gap, and upon arrival, a period of five days and four nights of field training which was supported by the group's organic aviation detachment—utilized in a normal MP tactical role. The second week of annual training was committed to the completion of four SEAD (civil disturbance training) evaluations, two ARTEP evaluations, make-up weapons firing and a post support mission.

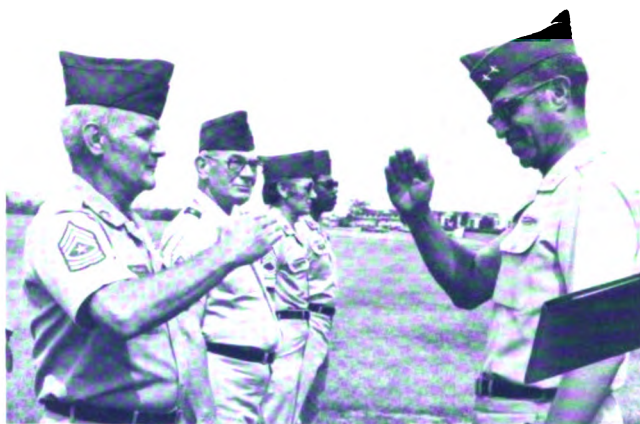


Troops of the 260th Military Police Group during annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, June 1978.

August and September were spent in preparation for and conduct of the Annual General Inspection. All headquarters and subordinate units were inspected, a total of nine inspections. One again the Group proved its ability to pull together and made an outstanding showing.

Major personnel changes during the past year were replacement of the command administrative assistant and group adjutant, Major Edward H. Behie, by Major Thomas A. Dolighan, the Group's S-2, CPT William R. Rothe by CPT Francis Szczebak, and the HHC commander, CPT Rafael A. Muriel, Jr. by CPT Walter O. Hartzog, Jr.

Despite the many activities in which the 260th MP group participated, it continually made major gains in strength and training.



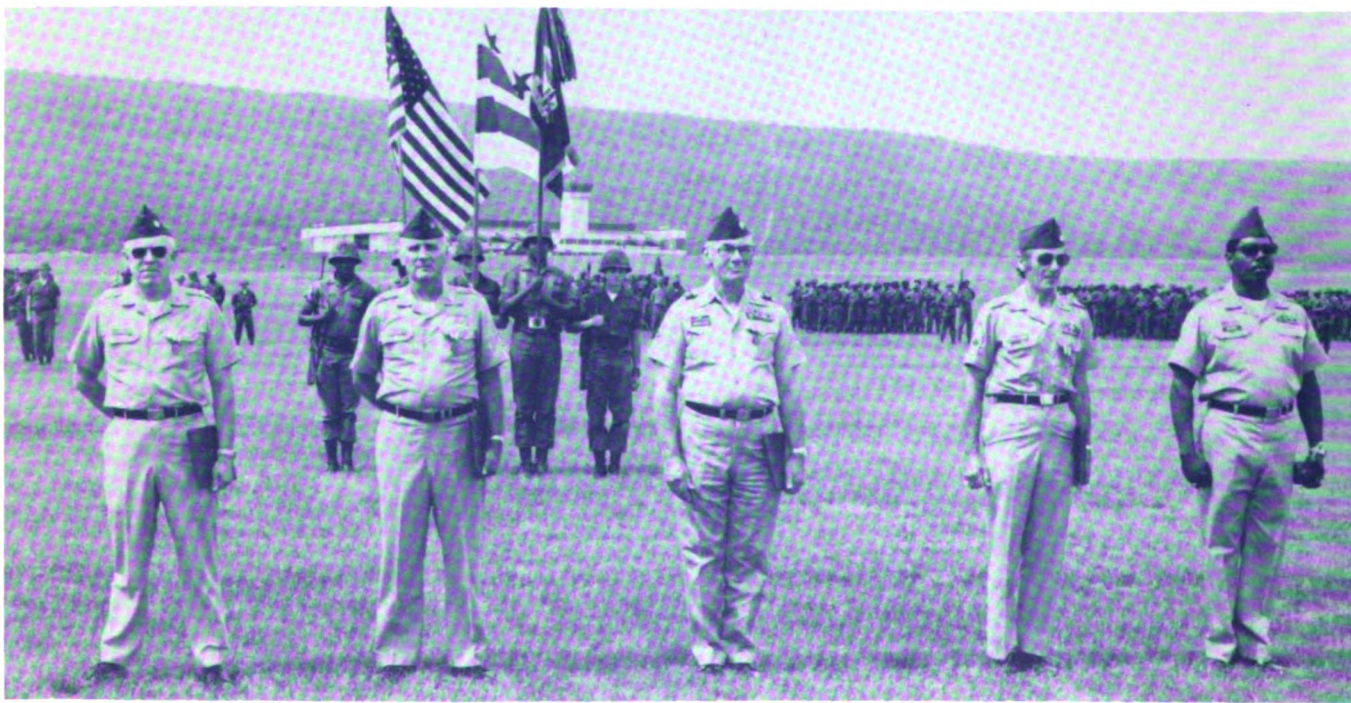
SGM Lewis F. Kefauver exchanges salutes with MG C. C. Bryant at retirement parade ceremony conducted during annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, June 1978.



MG C. C. Bryant congratulates five individuals who were honored during ceremony at Fort Indiantown Gap.



260th Military Police Group motor parade during annual training 1978.



LTC Van A. Trail, SGM Lewis F. Kefauver, SGM John W. McCulloch, MSG Adolph R. Scagliarini, retiring veteran D.C. Army National Guardsmen and SGM Victor F. Rivers, who is departing upon reassignment from the Senior Army Advisor's Office, are honored at a parade ceremony during annual training 1978, Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.

163RD MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

The mission of the military police battalion is to provide command, control, staff planning, criminal investigation and supervision for organizational administration, training operations and logistics of assigned or attached subordinate military police units.

Presently, the 163rd Military Police Battalion is composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and three (3) Military Police companies: the 273rd, the 274th, and the 825th.

During the past year the 163rd MP Bn, under command of LTC Douglas R. Bryant, guided by his staff—MAJ George Johnson (Executive Officer), CPT Freddie Jones (Adjutant), 1LT Coleman Chandler (Intelligence), CPT Beauford Massey (Operations), CPT Robert Emerson (Logistics), 1LT Steven Able (Chaplain) and SGM John C. McCulloch (Bn SGM), assisted the battalion in reaching 100 percent of its assigned strength. This achievement was second only to the achievement during the Annual General Inspection (AGI), which included for the first time an inspection of all units.

The 163rd responded by achieving a 100 percent pass rate with an acclaim of "second to none" over all other major commands.

In addition to a challenging and successful recruiting program and passing its Annual General Inspection, the officers and enlisted personnel of

the 163rd MP Bn had a year filled with many accomplishments and achievements.

Throughout the entire year tremendous emphasis had been placed on individual and unit mission training. Training management was extensive, which resulted in an improved training program of realistic "hands on" equipment training.

During Annual Training in June 78 the 273rd MP Co, commanded by CPT George Rogic, provided Military Police Site Support with local military police at Fort Dix, New Jersey, while all other subordinate units of the battalion attended training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA. Training proved to be vigorous and demanding. Battalion personnel again met the demand by receiving high ratings and a feeling of accomplishment.

A change of command in March occurred as CPT Bruce Jones assumed command of the 274th MP Co, a unit which was acclaimed during the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony as the top DCARNG unit.

On 28 August 1978, Sergeant Major John C. McCulloch retired as Battalion Sergeant Major, after having served thirty-three years of active and National Guard service. He was succeeded by SGM Jerry Brigham.



LTC Jeffrey G. Smith, Commanding General, First U.S. Army, visits personnel of the 163rd Military Police Battalion during annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, June 1978.



Troops assigned to the 260th Military Police Group undergo riot control and civil disturbance suppression training during annual training 1978 at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.



171ST MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

The primary mission of the 171st Military Police Battalion is to provide military law enforcement in a combat environment. The battalion is composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and three Military Police companies, the 275th, the 276th, and the 471st.

LTC Erneido A. Oliva is the battalion commander. The Headquarters Detachment is commanded by 1LT Charles A. White, Jr.; 1LT Warren B. Lee is the commander of the 275th MP Co, replacing CPT Ernest Wood; the 276th MP Co is commanded by CPT William Abendroth; and the 471st MP Co had CPT Leonard E. Chivis as its commander until August 1978 when CPT Harrison J. Parker assumed command. The battalion non-commissioned officer corps is led by the Battalion Sergeant Major, John E. Payne.

In January, the battalion headquarters again demonstrated its effectiveness by successfully completing a battalion command post exercise conducted by the 80th Maneuver Training Command, USAR, at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. The participation of the subordinate unit commanders, along with the utilization of a realistic European Theater scenario, made this a challenging and effective test of the battalion's ability to accomplish its mission.

Annual Training for the 171st, with the exception of the 275th MP Co, was conducted at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA in July. The first week of Annual Training was performed in the field under tactical conditions, including a night motor movement with blackout lights. The second week of training provided an opportunity for the 471st MP Co to sharpen unit and individual skills in civil disturbance techniques, weapons qualifications and equipment maintenance.

A year-long physical fitness program was culmi-

nated as the entire battalion completed the four-mile run within the allotted 60 minutes.

LTC Oliva attended the U.S. Army War College during the second week of annual training, and LTC John Hollis, the Group Executive Officer became acting commander for the 171st MP Battalion during that period. The Executive Officer position was filled during AT by MAJ Edward Greenfield, since MAJ Vincent A. Brooks, Jr. performed his annual training during a different time frame at Fort Meade.

The 276th accomplished its Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) during the second week. This program stressed hands-ons and mission oriented training while moving the teaching forum from the classroom to a simulated situation. Major emphasis was placed on the officer and non-commissioned officer instructor ability to create a scenario which would elicit maximum participation and involvement from the military students.

The 275th MP Co travelled in excess of 380 miles by vehicle to Fort Drum, N.Y. for its annual training. Its mission was site-support, and it proved to be a very challenging assignment for the entire unit. Duties performed covered all the activities associated with a Military Police Station operation, from roving patrols to accident investigation, all on a continuous 24-hour basis.

The men and women of the 171st MP Bn found time during the busy training year to participate in several community service projects. During FY 78, project highlights were the Clothe-A-Thon and relocating the "Big Sisters" from their old location at N. Capitol and T Streets, N.W. to 16th and Mass. Ave. N.W.

The 171st MP Battalion looks forward to the coming year with emphasis on increasing readiness training.



Vehicles assigned to the 276th Military Police Company stand ready for use during annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, June 1978.



Personnel of the 825th Military Police Company participate in the four-mile run during annual training 1978.

140TH TRANSPORTATION MOTOR TRANSPORT BATTALION

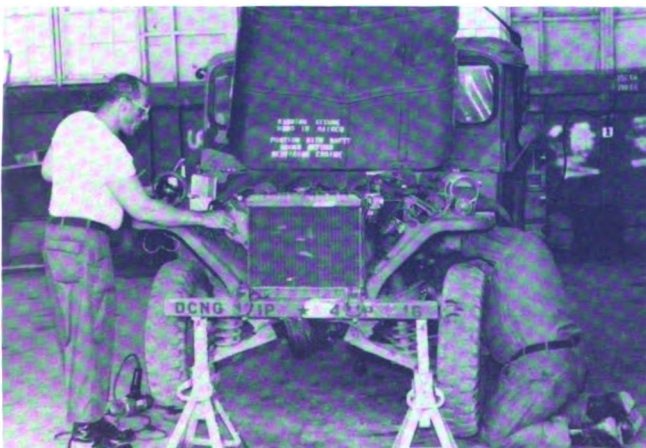
The 140th Transportation Motor Transport Battalion celebrated its second anniversary as a federally recognized unit of the District of Columbia Army National Guard on 1 October 1977. The battalion consists of the following units: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 547th Transportation Light-Medium Truck Company, the 380th Service and Supply Company and the 104th Maintenance Company (Forward Direct Support). The total overall strength of the battalion as authorized by the tables of organization and equipment is 23 officers, 9 warrant officers and 533 enlisted personnel; however, through an aggressive recruiting campaign, the enlisted strength of the battalion increased to over 600 people for the entire year, making the 140th one of the DCARNG units which can boast of 100 percent overall strength.

The missions of the battalion units are complex. The HHD, 140th TMT Bn would be assigned the responsibility of command and control of from one to seven truck companies. The 547th Truck Company (Light-Medium) is equipped with sixty-two one-half ton trucks, ten five-ton tractors and twenty twelve-ton trailers. With this mix of vehicle equipment, the unit can move large amounts of cargo and personnel daily over either short or long-haul operations or a mixture of both. The 380th Service and Supply Company provides direct support service to 10,000 non-divisional troops working within the Corps Support Command. This direct support includes the operation of a Class I, II, III, IV and VII distribution point. The 380th S&S Company furnishes grave registration services, laundry and bath services, and a clothing and renovation exchange service. The bakery section, with sufficient personnel to produce up to 3500 loaves of bread per day, points out the wide range of services this unit can provide.

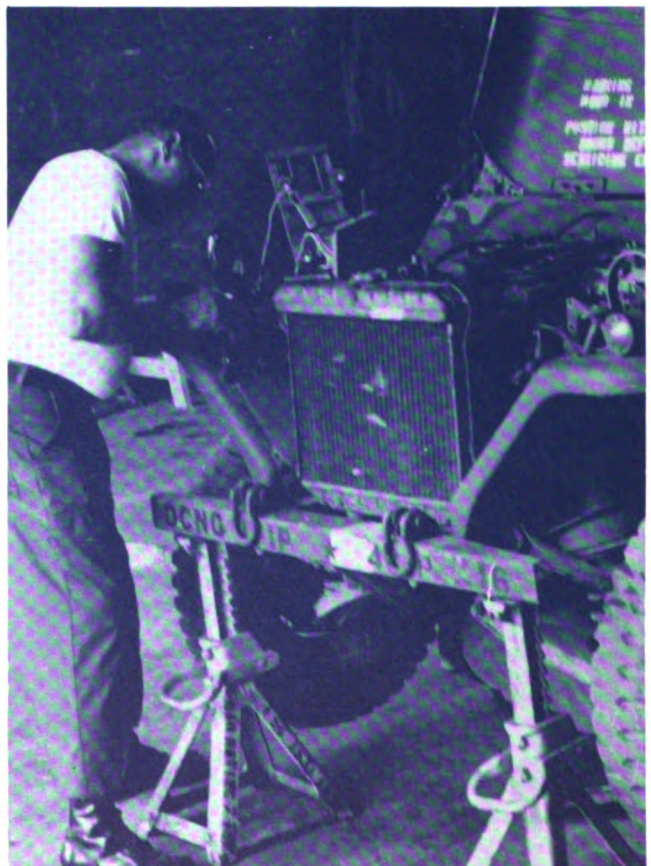
The 104th Maintenance Company's mission is to provide direct maintenance support to all non-divisional units within a Corps Support Command. The vehicles and equipment, for which the 104th provides direct support, include various types of wheeled and tracked vehicles in the Army inventory. Generator systems and several types of weapons systems are also evacuated to this unit for maintenance. The capabilities of the electronic repair section include repair of radio, telephone and a wide range of sound-producing equipment. The 104th Maintenance Company is a "one stop" maintenance support facility.

In November, the 547th Transportation Truck Company was involved with storage and transfer of equipment for Walter Reed Army Medical Center from Fort Indiantown Gap, PA to Edgewood Arsenal, MD. Approximately 260 tons of professional equipment were transported by this unit. This mission was finished during a drill weekend, providing mission essential training to the unit, while saving the taxpayers money.

In December, the 140th was heavily committed to community activities. The 140th was the respondent unit for DCNG in providing transportation to the annual Clothe-A-Thon drive. This charitable drive is conducted at Christmas time each year to provide clothing for needy inner-city children. The



104th Maintenance Company personnel provide vehicle maintenance services during annual training, 1978.



staff of the 140th and members of the 547th Transportation Company volunteered their time and efforts to transporting 135,000 pounds of clothes for this drive.

In January and April, the Headquarters Detachment was heavily involved with the 80th Division Maneuver Training Command. The 80th Division was asked to evaluate the staff in a Map Exercise and a Command Post Exercise. In both of these instances, the staff performed in a noteworthy manner and was so recognized by the 80th Division. During April, the entire Battalion went to Ft. Meade, MD, to qualify on the weapons assigned to each individual. This month also marked the beginning of finalized planning for the Battalion's move to Annual Training at Ft. Drum, New York.

Annual Training 78 was probably the most ambitious Annual Training move ever planned in the DCARNG. This Battalion planned to move over 600 personnel and over 100 vehicles approximately 525 miles to Ft. Drum, NY. The 275th Military Police Company accompanied the 140th on this move and provided traffic control coordination. The units departed on 14 July and arrived on 15 July after overnight stops in the Binghamton/Cortland New York area.

The 140th went to Ft. Drum, NY, to provide support for the Major Logistical Command Headquarters (MLCH) operation for units participating in operational readiness training at that annual training site. The MLCH exercise, being a major logistical operation, was highly suited to the mission of this battalion. The Headquarters Detachment provided command and control to the truck company. The 547th Truck Company provided transportation of supplies and equipment for post and division-sized units. The 104th Maintenance Company provided direct support maintenance and contact maintenance teams and operator and mechanic assistance while the 380th Service and Supply Company provided laundry and bath facilities, ran and organized a petroleum distribution point and issued rations to all post units. Besides the operational commitments, the 547th and the 104th had time to take an Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP). The battalion returned to D.C. Armory on 29 July 78. Each vehicle driven had averaged over 1500 miles and the battalion experienced no accidents during the entire move.

Major personnel changes during the fiscal year included the departure of LTC Harry E. Lockwood to become the State Maintenance Officer, and the promotion of MAJ Wesley D. Baldwin from Battalion Executive Officer to succeed LTC Lockwood as the Battalion Commander.

The overall training objective during the coming training year will be to increase the individual skill levels of the battalion personnel in a combat/tactical environment.



Personnel of the 104th Maintenance Company prepare vehicles for camouflage painting during annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, June 1978.



140th Transportation Battalion personnel check parts order during annual training 1978.

115TH COMBAT SUPPORT HOSPITAL

The mission of the 115th Combat Support Hospital is to provide specialized medical care and health services for sick and wounded personnel generated within the combat zone. This unit utilizes the Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable (MUST) Shelter—a specialized type of inflatable, expandable “bubble” arrangement which permits flexibility in setting up surgical, medical treatment, intensive/recovery wards and necessary support elements to handle up to 200 patients.

Training during FY 1978 in the IDT phase centered on mission-oriented training using organic MUST equipment. Medical and non-medical personnel participated in both classroom and “hands-on training” in the field to sharpen skills in their primary duty MOSs. When possible, concurrent training was performed with nearby active Army units to assure readiness attainment and demonstrate professional capabilities. Classroom instruction in medical as well as general military subjects has been integrated with the unit's primary training program in order that all unit personnel can improve their basic skills and be prepared to demonstrate proficiency while undergoing operational readiness training during Annual Training (AT).

In addition to the above training, the 115th CSH performed a total of 1,058 physical examinations on 32 separate occasions, using an organic team concept. Analysis of physical examinations given per month during FY 1978 is as follows:

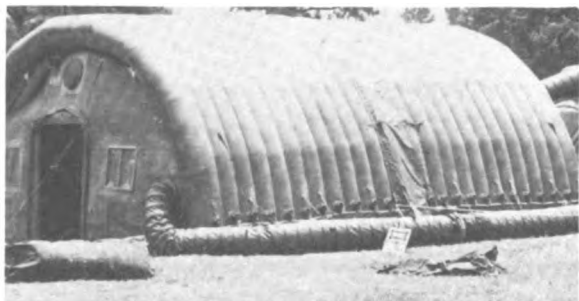
Oct	128	Nov	92
Dec	35	Jan	121
Feb	47	Mar	68
Apr	92	May	87
Jun	64	Jul	85
Aug	142	Sep	97

A total of 88.1 percent of the examinees passed the physical, while 4.6 percent failed, and the remaining 7.3 percent was undetermined pending further consultation and reexamination. Of the examinations performed, a total of 75.6 percent were for induction, 18.2 percent for retention, and the remaining 6.1 percent performed for other than

DCARNG units. A total of 81.5 percent of the examinees were males and the remaining 18.5 percent were females. It should be noted that these statistics do not include examinations given for required Food Handlers Certificates or for prospective candidates to the DCNG-sponsored Youth Leaders encampment.

The 115th Combat Support Hospital motored by convoy to Fort Bragg, NC, where the unit conducted annual training by joining and working “side-by-side” with the staff of the 28th CSH in performing duties expected if mobilized. The first week was devoted to intensive MUST didactic and “hands-on training” to include site preparation and occupation, erection and tear-down of the hospital, patient loading and unloading of both helicopter and motor ambulances, and maintenance of organic equipment. During the second week, the 115th CSH deployed to the field and with minimal assistance, quickly and efficiently reerected its hospital and administrative areas. Once operational, simulated patients were utilized to test the unit's effectiveness in patient care. To further test the 115th CSH, a MASCAL exercise was initiated and the entire hospital responded with judgment and orderliness to resolve the rapid patient overflow. Should mobilization become necessary, the 115th CSH was judged capable of performing its assigned mission. Further training should concentrate on site preparation, set-up of the hospital and practice of internal hospital procedures. Although AT was rated a success, members of the unit were saddened by the unfortunate death of SP4 Glenn Cannady in a vehicle accident during the return motor convoy to the DC Armory.

During this time period, members of the 115th CSH also provided medical support for the DC-ARNG main annual training encampment at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA and the D.C. Youth Leader Program at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Additionally, the unit successfully completed a reorganization and passed its Annual General Inspection.

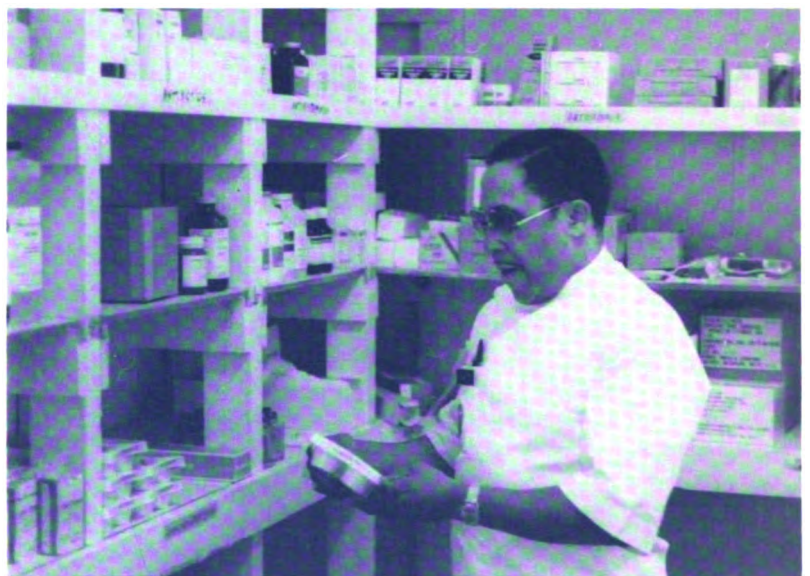


The Medical Unit Self-Contained Transportable (MUST) Shelter. Interior view shows 115th CSH personnel at work in patient care area.





Personnel assigned to the 115th Combat Support Hospital performed a wide variety of medical support services during annual training 1978. The unit worked with active duty medical personnel at Fort Bragg, NC.



121ST MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT (Criminal Investigation)

The 121st Military Police Detachment (Criminal Investigation) is responsible for providing investigative support and assistance to units of the DCARNG in matters of potential felonious criminal activity and breaches of physical security. Under the able command of Major Marion A. Bowden, the 121st has a full-strength operational status and enjoys a current readiness status of C-1.

Although small in size, (11 Warrant Officers, 11 Enlisted and 4 clerical support personnel) the unit is composed of very capable individuals. Twelve individuals are fully accredited by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) as criminal investigators. Seven of the remaining ten apprentice investigators have completed the basic Investigative Correspondence Course and are in various stages of applying for full accreditation. The three remaining apprentice investigators are recent additions to the unit and are presently in the process of completing the basic Investigative Course, a prerequisite to application for full accreditation.

Sixty-five percent of unit personnel have four-year College and/or advanced degrees and the majority of unit members presently hold full-time civilian law enforcement occupations with such agencies as DEA, FBI, USIA, U.S. Park Police, NRC and other State and local police departments. Additionally, several unit members are former active duty CID Agents and have received advanced specialized training in the areas of polygraph examinations, personal security missions and logistical management operations and investigations.

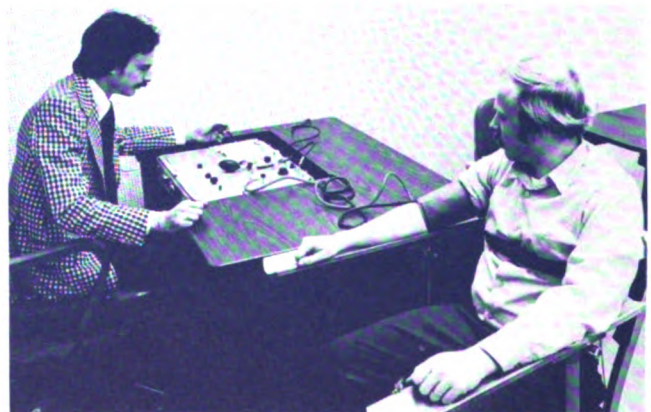
1978 Annual Field Training for the 121st was performed at Fort Myer, VA. During this period, the unit was assigned operational space within the Fort Myer Field Office USACIDC. As integrated elements of an active duty Field Office, members of the 121st worked side-by-side as partners with active army criminal investigators. A variety of criminal activities were investigated including larceny, sodomy, fraud, attempted rape, and the illegal sale and use of narcotics. The latter activity required several unit members to operate for the majority of AFT in an undercover investigative capacity, as part of a subsequently successful effort to gain incriminating evidence against major narcotics traffickers at a local Army facility.

In addition to active investigative experience, unit personnel also received specialized classroom instruction in criminal investigation methods and hands-on training with the most up-to-date investigative equipment currently issued to active Army field investigators. Collateral classes were also provided in the areas of First Aid/CPR Training and Bomb Threat analysis and response situations.

During AT 78 all investigative personnel were required to qualify with their individually assigned .38 caliber weapon. To qualify, individuals fired the Combat Pistol Course as prescribed by USACIDC Regulations under both day and night fire situations.

Additionally, all unit personnel successfully passed a strenuous physical proficiency examination, administered by active Army personnel, in compliance with minimum active duty requirements for individual physical fitness.

Following AT 78, the 121st has continued to maintain a working relationship with its active duty counterparts at Fort Myer. Current training activities are occasionally scheduled at the Field Office in a continuing effort to allow DCARNG personnel to broaden their investigative experience and increase their investigative capabilities. This type of OJT instruction provides a most valuable supplement to the on-going training provided at the unit level and allows DCARNG investigators to keep abreast of current techniques and procedures employed in the field. This continued state of readiness is of paramount importance to the 121st if it is to be able to provide immediate and effective investigative support in the event of a sudden mobilization.



Above, 121st Military Police Detachment personnel practice apprehension techniques during annual training at Fort Myer, VA. In lower photo, personnel practice use of the polygraph machine.



Criminal investigation techniques received maximum attention of 121st MP Detachment (CI) personnel during annual training 1978. In photos above, unit personnel gather information at simulated crime scenes.

257TH ARMY BAND

During Fiscal Year 1978, the 257th Army Band continued to show growth in professional expertise and in the innovative ways by which both military and community support missions were accomplished.

Tactical military training was balanced with band and orchestral training throughout both Inactive Duty Training and Annual Training 1978, which again was split between military exercises at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, and performing for community activities in the Washington Metropolitan area. Use of the band as a major recruiting resource proved effective in that strength of the DCARNG throughout the year was maintained above 100 percent. The band's popularity throughout the area remains undiminished and requests for its performances far exceed its available time.

Overall effectiveness for the year was recognized in complimentary comments in the band's Annual Training evaluation, the First U.S. Army Annual Technical Inspection, and in the First U.S. Army Annual General Inspection.

Symbolic of the band's past reputation and challenging future was a recent invitation for the 257th to conduct Annual Training 1980 at the U.S. Military Academy. As the Fiscal Year closes, the band is preparing for that event, and completing plans to occupy new facilities at the Armed Forces Training Center at the Anacostia Naval Station.



The 257th Army Band performs a concert prior to commencement of the annual Awards and Decorations Ceremony at the D.C. Armory. In top photos, band personnel rehearse during annual training 1978 at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.

715TH PUBLIC AFFAIRS DETACHMENT

The 715th Public Affairs Detachment suffered the loss of several of its most highly qualified personnel, both officer and enlisted, during Fiscal Year 1978, and thus has had to devote considerable time to recruiting and familiarization of new personnel with the unit mission.

CPT Ernest L. Moye was replaced by MAJ James E. Mallory as the detachment commander and 1LT Thomas M. Weaver was assigned as the Press Officer. Heavy emphasis was placed on continued publication and improvement of the DCNG's monthly newspaper, "2001", as an effective contribution to the D.C. Guard's command information program. Emphasis was placed on providing material of interest to DCNG personnel, both Army and Air.

Photographic capability of the 715th PAD remained strong, and the unit's photo personnel provided effective coverage in support of all the D.C. Army Guard's programs during the year.

Annual training was performed at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, where a unit newspaper was prepared and distributed regularly to all units. During the 1978 Awards and Decorations Ceremony, 715th personnel were assigned to a joint Information team, with the D.C. Air Guard's Information personnel, and provided full photographic coverage of the ceremony, and prepared press releases concerning the overall ceremony and individual and unit awards.

As the fiscal year closed, several officer vacancies still existed, and efforts were underway to locate qualified individuals for the assignments.



In photos above and at right, personnel assigned to the 715th Public Affairs Detachment participate in weapons familiarization firing at the pistol range during annual training 1978, Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.



Above, 257th Army Band personnel take a break during rehearsal in the field during annual training at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA., June 1978. At right, SP4 Donald Griggs, 715th PA Detachment, works on layout for the unit's newspaper, 2001.





ANNUAL TRAINING 1978



Table 13. ROSTER OF OFFICERS, DCARNG

MAJOR GENERAL
BRYANT, Cunningham C.

BRIGADIER GENERAL
BRIDGES, Wayne W.

COLONELS
CALLOS, Harry R.
COSTER, Clarence M.
DONLAN, Robert R.
GORDON, Clarence R.
JOHNSTON, John W.
JONES, Charles R.
PERKINS, Andrew D. Jr.
SOUTHERLAND, George E.
WARD, Homer R. Jr.
WEEKS, Andrew E. Jr.
YOUNG, Roscoe C. Jr.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS
BERGER, Baruch M.
BRYANT, Douglas R.
CALVERT, Allen F.
COOK, Thomas R. Jr.
CUSTER, Robert W.
GAUNCE, Royland R.
HARANSKY, Stanley J.
HOLLIS, Johnie
LOCKWOOD, Harry E. Jr.
MORAN, Amanda H.
MORGAN, Edmund H. III
MURPHY, John B.
OLIVA, Erneldo A.
STEPHENS, Edward C.
THOMPSON, Charles B.
TURNER, Wendell R.
WILLIAMS, Louis R.

MAJORS
BALDWIN, Wesley D.
BEAVER, Peggy E.
BEHIE, Edward H.
BOWDEN, Marion A.
BROOKS, Vincent A. Jr.
BYRDSOONG, Vallie D. III
CALLAHAN, Thomas J.
DOLIGHAN, Thomas A.
DRAKE, Audrey C.
FREEMAN, Warren L.
GILL, Vernon S.
GREENFIELD, William E.
HUFF, Robert L.
ILLIAN, Bernard L.
JOHNSON, George R.
MEGYER, Leslie L.
RANKIN, Herman M.
SCHOFIELD, Linn J. III
TOM, Richard B.C.
WARREN, Robert G.
WILSON, Robert M.T.
WOLFE, Charles E.

CAPTAINS
ABENDROTH, William H.
BAYER, Michael J.
BOURN, Madelyn C.
BROWN, George C.
BROWN, Lillie M.
BROWNE, Michael A.
BURNETTE, Mahlon A.
CARTER, Christiane K.
CAMPBELL, Reginald L.
CAMPBELL, Vernon L.
CHANCE, David R.
CHIVIS, Leonard E.
CINNAMON, Mark I.
DENSLOW, Bruce E.
EMERSON, Robert
ENGLISH, Gregory B.

EVANS, Curtis L.
GEVINSON, Ralph
HARTZOG, Walter O. Jr.
HENRY, Linda C.
HILLIARD, Hartsel F.
HODGE, Vernetta D.
HUGULEY, John W. III
HUNTER, James W.
JEWER, Clinton J.
JOHNSON, Danny L.
JONES, Bruce M.
JONES, Freddie L.
JONES, Gary W.
KEADY, George N.
KOVACS, Alex D. Jr.
LANAM, Kip A.
LANDERS, William B.
LAWRENCE, Dion P.
LEAR, Gregory A.
LENT, Victor A.
MALLORY, James E.
MALLOY, Andrew D.
MASSEY, Beauford Jr.
McCANN, Lonney L.
MUNFORD, Shirley A.
MURIEL, Rafael A.
NEEL, Timothy E.
NEWETT, Frank R.
NICHOLLS, Bertram J. Jr.
ODOM, Woodrow Jr.
PARKER, Harrison J.
ROGERS, Robert A.
ROGIC, George A.
ROTHER, William R.
RYDER, Priscilla L.
STATON, Brenda L.
SULLIVAN, Brian J.
SZCZEBAK, Francis F.
TEAGUE, Jesse E.
WALDEN, Glenn E.
WEBB, William A. Jr.
WEST, David A.
WOOD, Ernest E.
YOUNG, Edward

FIRST LIEUTENANTS
ABEL, Steven D.
BARGE, Timothy T.
BROWN, Marxus F.
BUTLER, Geraldine L.
CASTLE, John R.
CHANDLER, Coleman A.
CHRISTENSEN, Paul W.
CUMMINGS, Douglas E.
EDWARDS, Michael W.
FAGAN, Robert J.
HARGROVE, Jerry E. Jr.
HEMBREE, Mary K.
HUSSEY, Walter D.
LEE, Warren B.
McKINNON, Wade L. Jr.
RUPP, John P. Jr.
SANDERS, Alvin
VIETS, Raymond B.
WALKER, Richard L. Jr.
WEAVER, Thomas M.
WHITE, Charles A. Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS
ALFORD, Anthony
ATWOOD, Frank F.
BANNER, Godwin L.
BARNETT, Jerome H.
BERRY, William M.
BOLDEN, Rodney G.
BOWLIN, Leon C.
BRAAN, Barry D.

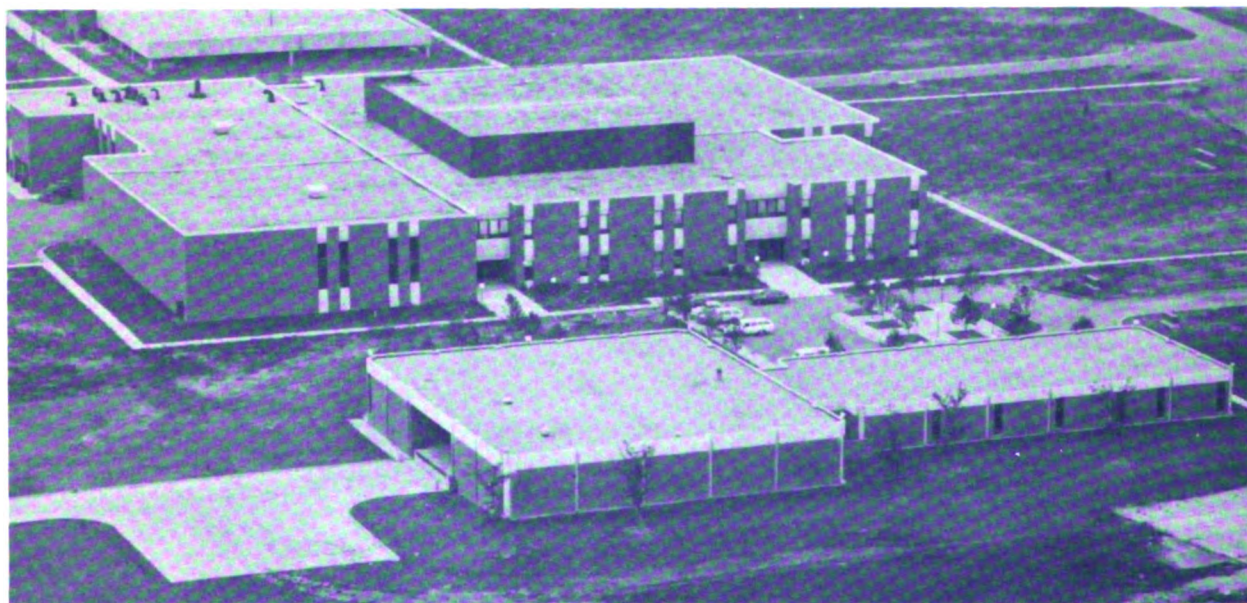
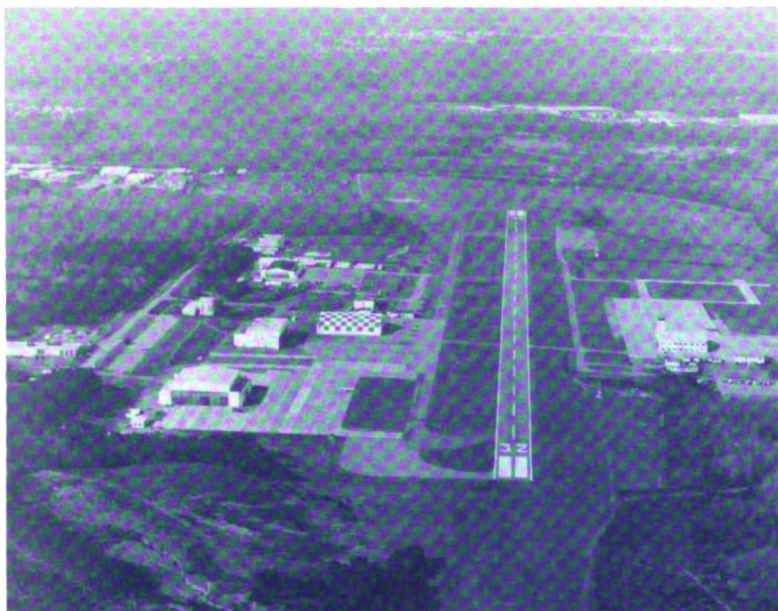
COLLIER, Milton W.
DEMORY, Lafayette M.
DEVRON, Lawrence A.
DIVEBBISS, James R.
DOWDY, James W.
DRAYTON, Theodus L.
FOSTER, Eveline R.
GARDNER, Joseph C. III
GRICE, Janice R.
GRISHAM, Jean M.
GROLLMAN, Elliott E.
JOYNER, Lambert S. III
KOLM, Richard B.
LATTIMORE, John W.
LYNCH, Barbara A.
McMILLIAN, Janice V.
PEPPE, Richard W. Jr.
PETRON, Charles H.
ROGERS, Aaron L.
SIZEMORE, Lonnie
STROWDER, Jo A.
TWILLIE, Barbaranette A.
WHATLEY, Norman F.
WILLIAMS, Anthony E.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS W-4
BRIZENDINE, Earnest W.
MONTGOMERY, John A.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS W-3
BECRAFT, Ralph H.
BLY, Kenneth M. III
CHRISTENSEN, Alfred C.
MILLER, Samuel W.K. III
MYERS, Horace W.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS W-2
BARRETT, Alfred L.
BUTTERFIELD, Brock W.
CALLAHAN, Thomas J. Jr.
FLEMING, Weldon G.
FONS, Roger D.
FOWLER, David W.
FREEMAN, Ronald G.
HUBER, Robert L.
KELLNER, Thomas E.
KUCK, Michael P.
KUND, Robert W. Jr.
LETOURNEAU, Bernard A.
McGILL, Kelly R.
PARKER, Richard D.
PARLETT, John E.
PRATT, Richard L.
SAUFLEY, James K.
SEWELL, Don L.
SUGGS, Isaac H. Jr.
THURBER, Charles H. Jr.
WALLACE, Warren H.
WARD, Joseph A.
WILLIS, Torris
WITTMANN, Matthew
YATES, Russell W.

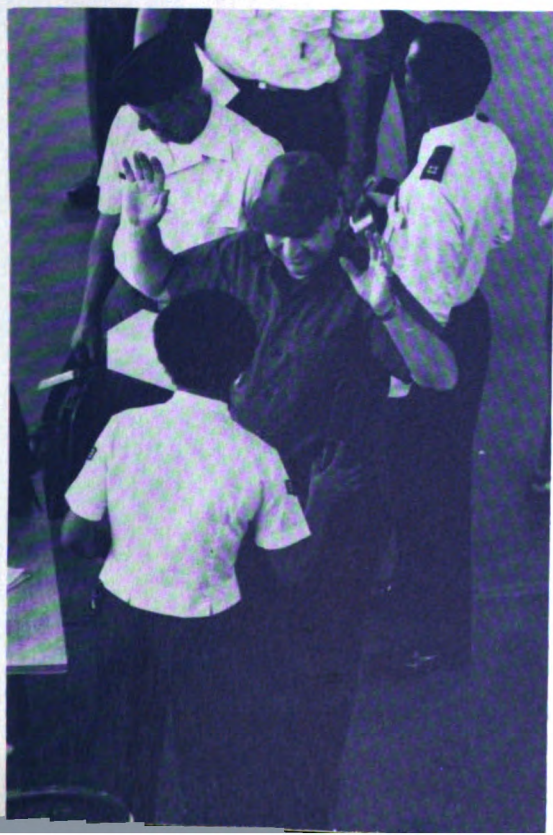
WARRANT OFFICERS W-1
BOONE, James M.
BOYD, Richard P. Jr.
CUNNINGHAM, James E. Jr.
DAVIS, Willie R.
HART, Robert J.
JOHNSON, Wanda
KOHN, Lawrence G.
McNEILL, Douglas W.
MOORE, Melvin L.
MURPHY, Martin M.
RICHARDS, Anthony J.
SMITH, Kenneth D.
TORRENCE, Edward



Aerial views of D.C. National Guard facilities at (top) Davison Field, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; (center) the newly completed Armed Forces Reserve Center at Anacostia; (bottom) Camp Simms, in Southeast Washington.



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDERS



BG JAMES M. KENNEDY
113th Tactical Fighter Wing



COL VINCENT C. HUNGERFORD
Wing Vice Commander



MAJ ROBERT B. SIMPSON
121st Tactical Fighter Sq



LTC VONDELL CARTER
113th Consolidated Aircraft
Maint Sq



LTC JOSEPH A. CIMMINO
113th Combat Support Group



COL CHARLES O. TITUS
113th Tactical Hospital



LTC JOHN R. WHITLOCK
113th Civil Engineering Flt



CPT WILLIAM S. EDWARDS
113th Communications Flt



COL BERNARD F. MATTINGLY
Detachment No. 1 (OLAA)



LTC JOHN F. WILLIAMS, JR.
231st Combat Communications Sq



MAJ FALK KANTOR
121st Weather Flt



The D.C. Air Guard's weapon system, the F-105D "Thunderchief", awaits call to action.

113TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING

The events of the past year have been a reminder of what the Air National Guard is at its core: a community-centered militia. On the one hand the citizen airmen of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing put themselves to the most stringent test available of their ability to perform their military mission; and on the other hand, they used their particular expertise, and mere presence, to enhance the well-being of the local community.

The test to which they put themselves was an Operational Readiness Inspection that was conducted by active Air Force inspectors from 9th Air Force. It is important to understand that the 113th is inspected regularly and thoroughly. It has a history of doing well in these inspections, which are designed to ensure that a military unit can do its job. Therefore, the question of whether the wing could perform its mission had lost some of its pertinence. What held more challenge was the question of what the wing could do to make itself even better. The answer to that question would have to come from a microscopic examination of the wing's performance in a life-imitating situation. In contrast, the usual inspection looks at systems, pro-

cedures, and administration. Therefore, the conclusions of the inspectors speak to the abilities of and deficiencies in a unit's performance in a theoretical situation.

Since the 113th has the mission of a fighter/bomber wing, its performance could be tested only by deploying it to a war. Consequently, the Ninth Air Force inspectors created a war scenario for the 113th that would utilize the wing's Annual Training trip to Alpena, MI.

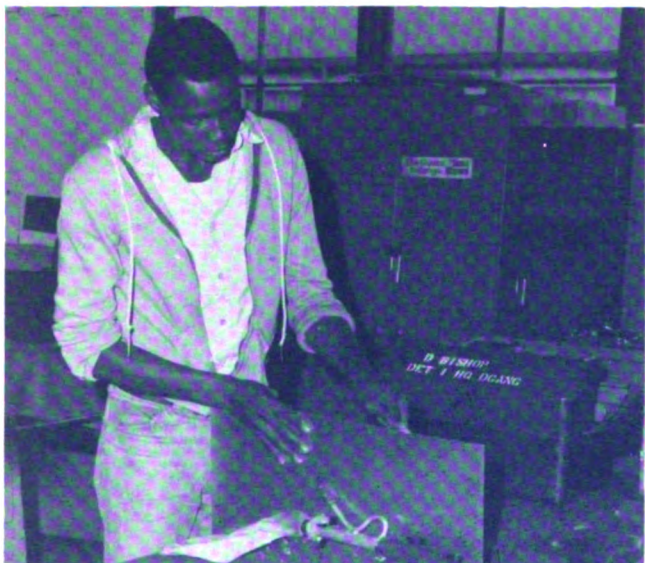
According to the scenario, Alpena, a friendly country allied to the United States by treaty, had been attacked by a neighboring country. The 113th Tactical Fighter Wing was alerted for deployment to an airbase in Alpena. From the moment of the alert to the end of the war five days later, the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing had to do exactly what it would do were it called into an actual war. It was a valuable learning experience that identified some areas for improvement and confirmed the strength of others.

In the matter of serving the community, the wing, in cooperation with the District of Columbia School Board, participated in a training program for selected students from the Randall Career De-



velopment Center, part of the D.C. public school system. Using the wing's facilities, equipment, and job performance environment, various specialists in the 113th took the Randall students through a formal, hands-on course of instruction as they performed their normal jobs. The students received high school credits in their Aerospace and Marine Science Program for their work. The areas in which the students were instructed were flight simulator; auto-pilot and flight instruments; aerospace ground equipment; jet engine mechanics; hydraulics and pneudraulic systems; automotive mechanics; sheet metal; and data processing.

(Counterclockwise, from top left): Randall Career Development Center boys and girls receive on-the-job training in D.C. Air Guard shops. Program's success attracts television news team, headed by Paul Berry who concludes with interview of General Kennedy.



The program was conducted one half day, four days a week for an entire semester, and its success has ensured it will be continued next year.

Because deployment is an important task in the mission of the 113th, each year sees the airplanes of the wing traveling to various locations to perform training missions. Also, each time the airplanes travel, support elements must accompany them. During the past year, various numbers of F-105s, the weapons system of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, made seven deployments to different parts of the country. These deployments always tax the resources of maintenance, personnel, accounting and finance, and administration. However, the wing seems to get stronger with each deployment.

The Civil Engineers also have a team whose mission it is to deploy on demand. The team is called Prime BEEF, and this year it went to Davis-Monthan AFB in Tucson, AZ, where, for two weeks, it worked long hours on three projects.

What the wing accomplished this past year should not overshadow the fact that individuals working together made it happen. The quality of the wing's performance, indeed its ability to perform at all, depends entirely on its ability to recruit, train, and retain persons of ability.

In the matter of recruiting, the wing remained one of the very top performers in the nation because of the work of its team of recruiters, led by the multiple and perennial award-winning SMSgt James Farmer.

Due to the efforts of this team, the wing enlisted more nonprior service persons in FY 78 than it did during any other year since 1972, a year in which the Draft was still in effect.

In the matter of retaining personnel, the wing has continued a never-ending search for ways to enhance its attractiveness. In the belief that a good start is essential for a strong finish, the commander of the Headquarters Squadron upgraded the content of the newcomers briefing. He used the audio/visual facilities of the wing to produce a video tape presentation on the wing's mission, organization, and history. The package is interesting and helpful in aiding newcomers in developing a sense of identity with the wing. Additionally, a briefing on benefits was included in the program in an attempt to develop in the newcomers a sense of incentives for staying with the wing.

One area of constant concern to the wing commander, and an important ingredient for retention, is the effectiveness of the channels of access from the enlisted personnel to command. Those channels were enhanced this past year when the commander created the position of Senior Enlisted Advisor and filled it with a person of eminent qualifications, CMSgt George Stevenson.

The Commander also established the 113th TFW



DCANG F-105s fly close formation on training mission.



CPT Larry Spreng, CBPO chief, swears in Catherine Turner as her Mom beams approval. Airman Turner completed her training in mid-1978.



CMS George Stevenson, 113th TFW's Senior Enlisted Advisor, discusses supply problem with SSG Sally Phillips.



Wide variety of amateur talent during 113th TFW's AT 78 in Alpena, MI, resulted in standing room only at the base's all-ranks social center.



Enlisted Advisory Council. Its primary purpose is to provide members the opportunity to participate in management decisions with the Commander, professionally develop as future managers and leaders, and become involved in problem solving projects and related programs. The council meets with the Commander during the monthly Unit Training Assemblies.

Another important ingredient in retention is the care the wing takes of its personnel. Although this care is manifest in many of the wing's functions, a program delivered by the Social Actions Office provides an illustration of the efforts being made. The program was a design for leisure time during Annual Training at Alpena, MI.

Alpena's isolation has, in the past, been a source of discontent for those training there. In the last two years, the Social Actions Office has established and run a club for all personnel, featuring nightly disco parties. Not only did the club lighten the entertainment burden for those without private transportation, but it also provided an opportunity for those attending Annual Training to interact socially. However, the highlight of the club's program was an amateur night that caused the club to be filled to overflowing.

So far, the efforts at retaining personnel have, this past year, resulted in a reenlistment rate of 63.2 percent of those eligible.

The quality of those retained is exemplified by the personal achievements of several members: SMSgt James Farmer began college studies in 1970 by going to school in the evening. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree and began law school in the evening. This past year he earned a Juris Doctorate and was admitted to the Maryland Bar after passing its examination. Another member of the wing, MSgt Thomas E. Springs, completed work for and received from the Community College of the Air Force, the degree of Associate in Applied Science in Aircraft Powerplant Maintenance.

DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS

The Deputy Commander for Operations is responsible to the Wing Commander for the overall planning and execution of the flying activities of the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing. He carries out his responsibilities with the assistance of the Wing Plans Officer and the Commander of the 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron.

During the period 1 October 1977 thru 30 September 1978, the following operations were necessary to properly train and maintain proficiency of aircrews and support personnel.

1. A deployment to Volk Field Air National Guard Base, WI, 13-16 October 1977, for the purpose of conducting air-to-ground weapons delivery at the nearby Harwood Range.

2. A deployment to Travis Field, Savannah, GA, 15-18 December 1977, for the purpose of developing F-105 aircraft tactics in an unfamiliar target area. This deployment, however, was not completed due to inclement weather at Savannah.

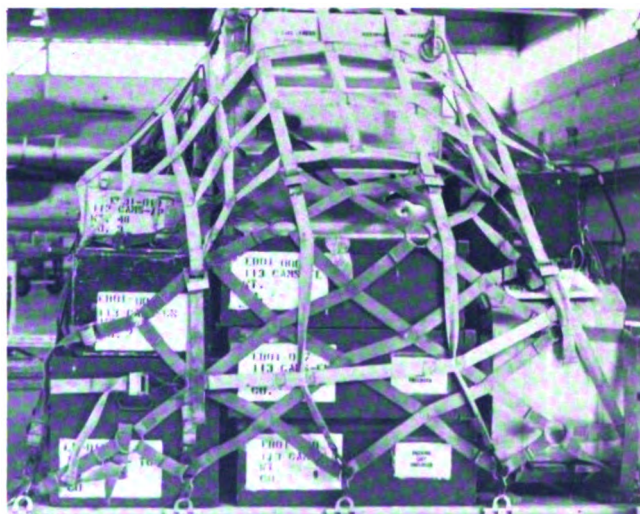
3. A deployment to Patrick AFB, FL, from 22-29 January 1978 during which the F-105 aircraft flew missions.

4. A deployment to Key West Naval Air Station, FL, 19-25 March 1978, to upgrade unit pilots in dissimilar aircraft tactics. During this deployment, 113th pilots matched their skills against the Navy's finest.

5. A deployment from 22-29 April to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ, to qualify pilots to operate the F-105 aircraft at 100 feet above the terrain at speeds in excess of 500 knots. This ability increases the F-105 aircraft survivability against current electronic detection equipment.

6. A deployment to Alpena, MI, from 1-4 June 1978 to fly a variety of missions that could be required during the inspection by higher headquarters.

Annual Training was conducted 8-22 July 1978 at Phelps Collins Air National Guard Base, Alpena,



Numerous Air Guard deployments required movement of unit personnel and cargo on huge C-130 "Hercules" transports.



Tent serves as temporary CP for crash site personnel following loss of DCANG pilot in F-105 crash during AT 78 (right). Below, USAF F-5 Freedom Fighter jets prepare for another mission as "aggressor" aircraft against DCANG F-105s during AT.



MI. The unit experienced its first ORI (Operational Readiness Inspection) at a deployed location. The inspection was administered by a team of inspectors from Headquarters, Tactical Air Command and Headquarters, Ninth Air Force. During the inspection, the unit was tasked with situations that could confront it during an actual combat situation. The knowledge and experience gained was substantial. Personnel were tasked to the limit but maintained a can-do attitude.

During the second week of training, DCANG pilots flew missions against the USAF Aggressor Squadron from Nellis AFB, NV. The aggressor F-5 aircraft closely simulate Soviet fighter aircraft size, and their pilots simulate Soviet tactics during aerial encounters.

During Annual Training, the unit was saddened by the death of Captain John J. Pesch, Jr., in an aircraft accident.

After Annual Training, the function moved into a new, 18,000-square foot air operations building. It houses the Wing Deputy Commander for Operations, the 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron, the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing Safety Office, Wing Standardization/Evaluation Section, Intelligence, the Flight Simulator, Aircrew Personal Equipment, and the Parachute Maintenance Section. During the past year the wing and squadron aircrews flew 2,831 sorties and 4,326.0 hours.

INTELLIGENCE

The mission of the 113th TFW Intelligence Division is to provide the support to the Deputy Commander for Operations necessary to maintain combat aircrew intelligence proficiency; to provide intelligence briefings for the Commander, his staff, and other organizations; to provide intelligence support for the unit's operational plans; and to provide a mobility capability for all deployable intelligence operations.

The 113th TFW Intelligence Division consists of elements of the 113th TFW and the 121st TFS. The Division consists of four functional areas: Command, Administration, Operations, and Training.

The Intelligence Division supported unit plans by providing 10 hours of formal intelligence training to pilot personnel and 15 hours of formal internal intelligence training.

Most Intelligence personnel performed Annual Training at Alpena, MI, in support of the 1978 Operational Readiness Inspection.

WEATHER

The mission of the 121st Weather Flight is to develop and maintain the technical skills necessary to provide operational weather support to flying units in the event of a mobilization. The Weather Flight trains as a unit in the Andrews AFB active

duty weather station. Unit personnel have been certified to perform all of the shift duties normally fulfilled by regular members of the Air Force. During drill weekends, unit personnel take over and operate the station, providing weather support to all units at Andrews, both regular and reserve, that require weather information.

In March, at the Annual Awards and Decorations Ceremony, the unit received the Kane Trophy in recognition of its efforts in achieving the highest attendance level in the D.C. National Guard. Lt Col Dick Fredrickson and SSgt Tom Collins were awarded Meritorious Service medals for their outstanding performances of their assigned duties in becoming the first D.C. Air National Guardsmen fully certified to work without supervision in the Andrews AFB Weather Station. In addition, MSgt Larry Wojcik, the flight's regular Air Force advisor, received the coveted Minuteman Award in recognition of his service and efforts on behalf of the DCANG.

Annual Training at Alpena in July afforded the unit the opportunity to receive realistic training in an operational environment. The 121st WF provided weather support for the deployment of the 113th TFW to Alpena, MI, and for the ORI, which was held this year in conjunction with Annual Training. Unit personnel operated the Alpena weather station around the clock during the ORI and responded to the numerous and diverse requests for weather information to support the requirements of the ORI. The 121st WF, while at Alpena, also provided weather support for units of the Pennsylvania ANG, the Michigan Army National Guard, and the regular Air Force.

A significant accomplishment of the unit in 1978 was the setting up of a radar program which resulted in the unit's officers and enlisted personnel becoming certified to operate the FPS-77 weather radar at Andrews. The FPS-77 is a complicated piece of equipment which serves as the weatherman's "eyes" and is used to detect and track the movement of severe storms within a 200-mile radius of Andrews.

The unit maintained a manning level in excess of 100% during the year. Several new personnel successfully completed an arduous 14 weeks of weather training at Chanute AFB, IL, and returned to Andrews to continue their training. The goal this year is to increase the proficiency of all members of the flight in performing their assigned duties as military weatherpersons.

DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR LOGISTICS

During FY 78, the Logistics Staff participated in five major deployments plus an enhanced Operational Readiness Inspection. For each event, the staff was responsible for coordination of all airlifts, their scheduling and load planning.



DCANG weather specialists from 121st Weather Flight prepare to launch weather balloon during AT 78 at Alpena, MI.

Each deployment lasted from three to seven days, and Annual Training, at which the ORI was conducted, lasted a full 15 days. During each deployment, the staff was responsible for transporting a minimum of four tons of cargo, including both supplies and equipment, and a minimum of 40 personnel with luggage.

The enhanced ORI at Alpena, MI, presented the Logistics Staff with a realistic deployment under war-time conditions. During this operation, the staff transported 232 personnel and 50 tons of cargo and equipment from Andrews AFB to Alpena. It was the first such deployment ever for a tactical fighter wing of the Air National Guard. The challenge it presented was stimulating and informative. The obstacles it presented were formative but not insurmountable.

BASE DEPOT SUPPLY SECTION

During the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing Advisory Assistance Visit from 12-16 April, the Base Supply complex achieved an overall rating of excellent. An accompanying citation noted the dedication and efficiency of personnel working throughout the supply complex.

During the ORI at Annual Training, Base Supply received an overall rating of excellent. The 9AF/IG rated the Mission Support Kit Section as excel-

lent. MSK personnel had accomplished an unprecedented 100 percent issue rate and consistently replenished its assets well within the 24 hour time limit.

Even though Base Supply was responsible for servicing two additional units beside the 113th Wing, it still earned a rating of excellent for its performance during the ORI.

The Fuel Section also earned an excellent rating for its work during the ORI. It made deliveries on time without a single safety deviation. It, too, was responsible for supporting two additional flying units, which were deployed to Alpena for one-week intervals. In the process, it pumped 425,000 gallons of jet fuel and met 325 refueling requirements.

Also in support of the ORI, Base Supply at Andrews completed all requests for the replenishment of the Mission Support Kit in addition to all other support requests. The support unit at Andrews also inspected, built up, and completed pallets of mobility equipment.

ADMINISTRATION

The Chief of Administration provided maximum administrative support and services to all units of

the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing. This year, administration supported a banner year, which included deployments, an expanded Operational Readiness Inspection, and many other activities. Services provided were documentation and publications management, administrative orders, reproduction, administrative communications management, preparation of correspondence, message center distribution, control of classified material, maintenance of the master publications library, and administrative specialty training.

The office was also instrumental in the preparation, reproduction, and distribution of the new Task Force Blue Civil Disturbance/Civil Defense Standing Operating Procedures. This SOP culminated an extensive Wing effort to develop the Air National Guard Program for future civil disturbance activities.

During the ORI, the Mobility Orders Unit prepared and published special orders for the deployment to Alpena. These orders were published using the active duty formats required for a wartime mobilization. The unit was rated better than satisfactory by the Ninth Air Force Inspection Team.



DCANG Avgas fuel truck eases into C-130 "Hercules" for deployment to mission location.

CONSOLIDATED BASE PERSONNEL OFFICE (CBPO)

Recruiting received an all-out effort in the District of Columbia Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1978 in response to National Guard Bureau and Department of Defense requirements.

As of 30 September 1978, the D.C. Air National Guard reached an actual assigned strength of 1,413 personnel, thus attaining 99 percent of its authorized strength. A total of 288 personnel were enlisted, of which 86 personnel were non-prior service and 202 were prior service and Palace Chase accessions combined. A total of 9 officers were appointed in the D.C. Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1978. Two were initial appointments and the remaining 7 came to the D.C. Air National Guard upon completion of an assignment with the United States Air Force, transfer from another State, or assignment with the Air Force Reserve.

Retention of qualified personnel received increased emphasis during Fiscal Year 1978 with an actual reenlistment rate of 63.2 percent for the Fiscal Year. Sustained retention of qualified personnel is anticipated in Fiscal Year 1979.

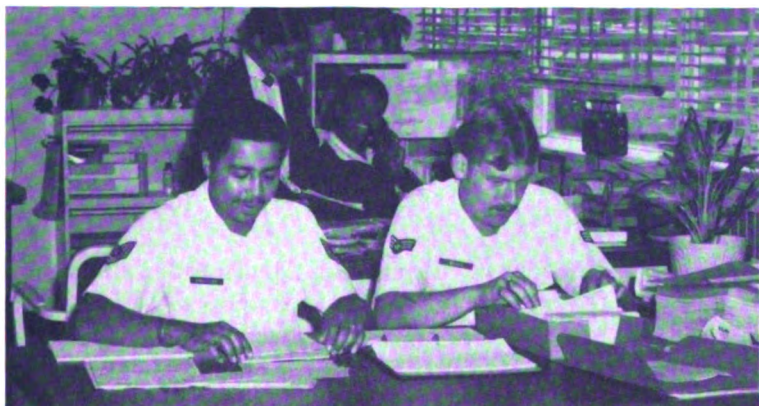
Minority representation increased to 35 percent black in overall assigned strength during Fiscal Year 1978. Female membership in the D.C. Air National Guard rose to 150 with 144 enlisted members and 6 officer members. Minority membership as well as female membership is expected to increase in Fiscal Year 1979.

In Fiscal Year 1978, a total of 99 non-prior service enlisted members entered Basic Military Training with subsequent entry into Technical School or On-The-Job Training. This has been the largest number of personnel entering Initial Active Duty for Training since Fiscal Year 1972, which was still during the Draft era. During this same reporting period, a total of 75 non-prior service members completed their Initial Active Duty Training. Another 26 personnel were on their Initial Active Duty for Training tour at the close of Fiscal Year 1978.

During this reporting period, over 800 officer and airmen record reviews were accomplished by the Consolidated Base Personnel Office and over 600 personnel actions were processed.

The Consolidated Base Personnel Office, during Fiscal Year 1978, received the Cathode Ray Tube

(Clockwise): DCANG Task Force Blue civil disturbance/civil defense training requires proper fitting of protective equipment as well as knowledge of proper defensive moves in use of riot baton and billy club. Admin Section's Mobility Orders Unit helped prepare and distribute training SOPs.



(CRT) remote device as part of the Phase III Program of the Air National Guard Base Level Terminal Network Upgrade. Acquisition of the Cathode Ray Tube, coupled with the TC-521 remote device that was already in CBPO's possession, has upgraded computer capabilities and has enhanced computer processing techniques.

During this reporting period, the Ninth Air Force Inspector General rendered a rating of a "Highly Satisfactory" to the CBPO for its operation and management of the Mobility Processing Unit. The MPU was required to operate under combat conditions during the Wing's expanded Operational Readiness Inspection.

COMPTROLLER

The Comptroller's Office is composed of four organizational elements: Accounting and Finance, Data Automation, Budget, and Management Analysis. In addition to the military personnel authorized, the Accounting and Finance, Budget, and Data Automation functions are staffed with air technicians and civilian personnel. During the past year, the entire Comptroller's Office placed special emphasis upon the development and implementation of an in-house training program for each functional area. Regularly scheduled classes were conducted during Unit Training Assemblies, and individual training records were continuously reviewed. Concurrent with the ending of the fiscal year and the implementation of the Tri-Deputy organization, the personnel authorization eliminated the Management Analysis function from this office.

The Accounting and Finance function is responsible for accuracy of pay and allowances for about 1,400 military members and 400 civilians. This includes various pay categories such as Active Duty for Training and Unit Training Assemblies, as well as numerous allowances such as clothing, quarters and subsistence. Equally important is the responsibility for accurate payment of all travel and per diem allowances incurred by all of the military or civilian members of the DCANG.

The Budget function is responsible for preparing a budget for the DCANG, presently in excess of \$12 million, and for monitoring the use of approved funds.

The Management Analysis function initiated a Commander's Notebook, which highlighted the monthly activities of pay areas within the Wing.

The Data Automation function operates a Honeywell computer as a part of the ANG Remote Entry Terminal System (RJETS). This links two other ANG units (175th TFG, Baltimore, MD, and 167th TALGR, Martinsburg, WV) and the 113th TFW to the Andrews AFB Burroughs B3500 and UNIVAC 1050-II computer systems for base level management and supply systems support. Addi-



MAJ James Peaco, 113th legal officer, prepares legal data during AT 78 at Alpena, MI.

tionally, the Honeywell computer provides "off-line" support to the Wing, which includes the initial processing for the ANG pay system.

JUDGE ADVOCATE

Legal services at the 113th Combat Support Group were taken over this year by Maj James W. Peaco, Jr., who continued to provide a wide range of legal services to members of the 113th Wing during UTAs.

However, the aspects of community that characterize Annual Training usually keep the legal officer busy. This year was no exception. In addition to servicing the 113th Wing, the legal officer this past year at Alpena also had to provide services for members of the 112th Tac Fighter Group from Pennsylvania, the 121st Tac Fighter Wing from Ohio, and the 175th Tac Fighter Group from Maryland.

Services to individuals included the preparation of wills and powers of attorney; the rendering of legal assistance on domestic matters, consumer affairs, real estate, and various other problems.

The legal officer also gave assistance and guidance to unit commanders in their disposition of military justice matters. On the other hand, he represented two Guardsmen before the 88th District Court, Alpena, MI, on unrelated traffic offenses.

CHAPLAIN SERVICES

In keeping with the Air Force Chapel theme, "Ministering—A Way of Living," the Chaplain's office of the DCANG carried out its ministry in as many ways as possible. It offered Catholic Mass and Protestant Worship during all UTAs and at Annual Training. Additionally, it held a PraiSing Celebration with a group of guest singers from Alpena during Annual Training. Also at Annual



Chaplain (LTC) William Williams conducts portion of memorial service he and Chaplain (MAJ) John Vail offered at Alpena, MI, for CPT John J. Pesch, Jr., after his accidental death.

Training, it had the sad task of offering a memorial service for Capt John J. Pesch, Jr., after his death at Alpena in the crash of his F-105D aircraft.

Other activities included a prayer breakfast at which a film, "The Conversion of Col Bottomly," was shown; a volunteer collection of funds for World Vision International; and an assist with the Christmas Basket Program for needy D.C. families.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation Section completed another successful year in supporting the Wing with surface transportation and vehicle maintenance.

The Vehicle Maintenance Branch performed 712 work orders on the 81 vehicles assigned. The maintenance branch instituted an in-depth inspection system that has resulted in a 96% vehicle in-commission rate for the past year. The maintenance branch has received a complete engine analyzer, which has enabled the maintenance personnel to thoroughly check all engine components for malfunctions. Training throughout the branch has been fruitful with three mechanics obtaining a 7-level skill and five being awarded a 5-level skill.

The Vehicle Operations Branch issued 138 U.S. Government operator's licenses during the past year.

Personnel in the traffic management office highlighted the year by performing Annual Training with the 31st Tac Fighter Wing at Homestead AFB, FL. They received extensive training and were praised for their performance of duty.

113TH WEAPONS SYSTEM SECURITY FLIGHT

Fiscal Year 1978 was a time of change for the WSSF. One of those changes was the assignment of a new Commander, 2nd Lt John Lanier. Lt Lanier had served with the 113th WSSF as an NCO before he was chosen for the job of Commander and conse-

quently sent to the Academy of Military Science at McGee Tyson ANGB, TN. Another of those changes was the assignment of a new Security Police technician.

Further changes involved removing two sections from WSSF: (1) Law Enforcement, responsible for pass and identification, traffic management, and gate security; and (2) Small Arms Marksmanship Training, responsible for seeing that DCANG personnel are qualified to fire the .38 caliber pistol and the M-16 rifle as applicable. Last year this section oversaw the qualification of 600 personnel in small arms firing. Both Law Enforcement and Small Arms Marksmanship Training were placed under the direction of the 113th Base Training Officer.

The WSSF performed its first week of Annual Training under fire this past year. It found itself in the middle of a very hot, if only simulated, war during the Operational Readiness Inspection of the 113th Tac Fighter Wing. In keeping with the spirit of the ORI, everyone pushed to do his or her job as best as he or she could in spite of high July temperatures and an unexpected requirement to provide 24-hour security at an actual crash site. Meanwhile, inspectors relentlessly tested the ability of the WSSF to counter sabotage, infiltration, and assaults on the perimeter. The thoroughness and realism of the inspection pointed to needed changes usually found only after a great deal of damage has already been done.

As a result of the inspection the WSSF has moved to a facility closer to the flight line. In its training program it has begun to emphasize the integrated security concept and more professional military education for its personnel through increased participation in residence and correspondence courses.

113TH CIVIL ENGINEERING FLIGHT

During FY 1978, the Civil Engineering Flight completed three major construction projects, its Prime BEEF Team supported the NGB Snowbird Operations at Davis-Monthan AFB, and its firemen participated in the 113th TFW deployment to Alpena, MI, for Annual Training.

More than \$1.8 million in construction was completed when the DCANG accepted from the contractor the following buildings:

Auto Maint/AGE Shop	March 1978
Comm/Elect Training Facility	May 1978
Composite Squadron Ops Facility	July 1978

With these buildings, the number of facilities on Andrews AFB under 113th CEF control has increased to 23, encompassing a total area of over 175,000 sq. ft. The 113th CEF is also responsible for 65 acres of land and \$5.5 million of real property.



Composite Squadron Operations facility (above) and 231st CMBTCS complex (below) were accepted by DCANG during FY 78.



DCANG fireman looks like space visitor in protective suit but still gets wave from young admirer during 113th's AT 78 in Alpena, MI.

In August 1978 construction began on the Aircraft Engine Test Facility with Suppressors. Completion was scheduled for November. The facility will have cost over \$200,000 when completed.

Design is also under way on alteration and addition to Hangar 3032. This facility was constructed as an Aircraft Alert Hangar. The alterations will officially convert the building to various aircraft maintenance and support shops activities. The design is scheduled for completion in December 1978 with construction expected to begin in early 1979.

The 113th CEF Prime BEEF Team deployed to Davis-Monthan AFB in Tucson, AZ, 1 April 1978 for 15 days. Forty-eight personnel worked on three projects there:

a) Alteration of the alert pilots quarters for the 5th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Aerospace Defense Command.

b) Operation and maintenance work on the pavements and grounds shop and the plumbing section of the Base Civil Engineering Shop.

c) Finish work at the facility for the NGB Snowbird operation.

The combined projects allowed the airmen to gain experience in all of the building trades, which comprise 14 of 20 Civil Engineer career fields. Annual Training, such as this deployment to Davis-Monthan AFB, is a strong factor in the recruiting and retention activities of the CEF.

A crew of 10 civil engineers performed Annual Training at Andrews AFB from 1-15 April. They worked on assignments in five career fields: they layed a steel-matting road so that the F-105 Flight Simulator could be installed in the Wing Operations Building; they completed the base construction on three parking lots; and they performed maintenance on and repaired all the 113th TFW air conditioners. In addition, the crew helped four airmen from the 211th Electronics Installation Squadron install the Radio Rivet Switch and Cable in the Operations Building. The 211th Electronics Installation Squadron is located on the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Annville, PA.

The 113th CEF Fire Protection Section deployed to Alpena, MI, with the 113th TFW during 8-22 July 1978. Their Annual Training was successful in three ways. First, the firemen passed an Operational Readiness Inspection, which was held during the first four days. Second, the firemen were commended for their part in extinguishing a fire associated with an aircraft crash. Third, the Section was able to complete some required training in hot pit fires, pilot egress drills, and runway foaming.

113TH COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHT

The basic mission of the 113th Communications Flight is to train its personnel and to provide communications support to the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing.

During Annual Training at Alpena, MI, the 113th CF installed approximately 3 miles of telephone cable, 13 field telephones, and an additional 15 telephones in functional areas. In addition, 113th CF personnel manned the base switchboard on a 24-hour basis.

Several members of the 113th CF also participated in the JCS exercise "Solid Shield 78," augmenting the 231st Combat Communications Squadron.

In September 1978, Capt William S. Edwards was assigned as the commanding officer. The current enlisted strength is one short of the authorized 27 members.

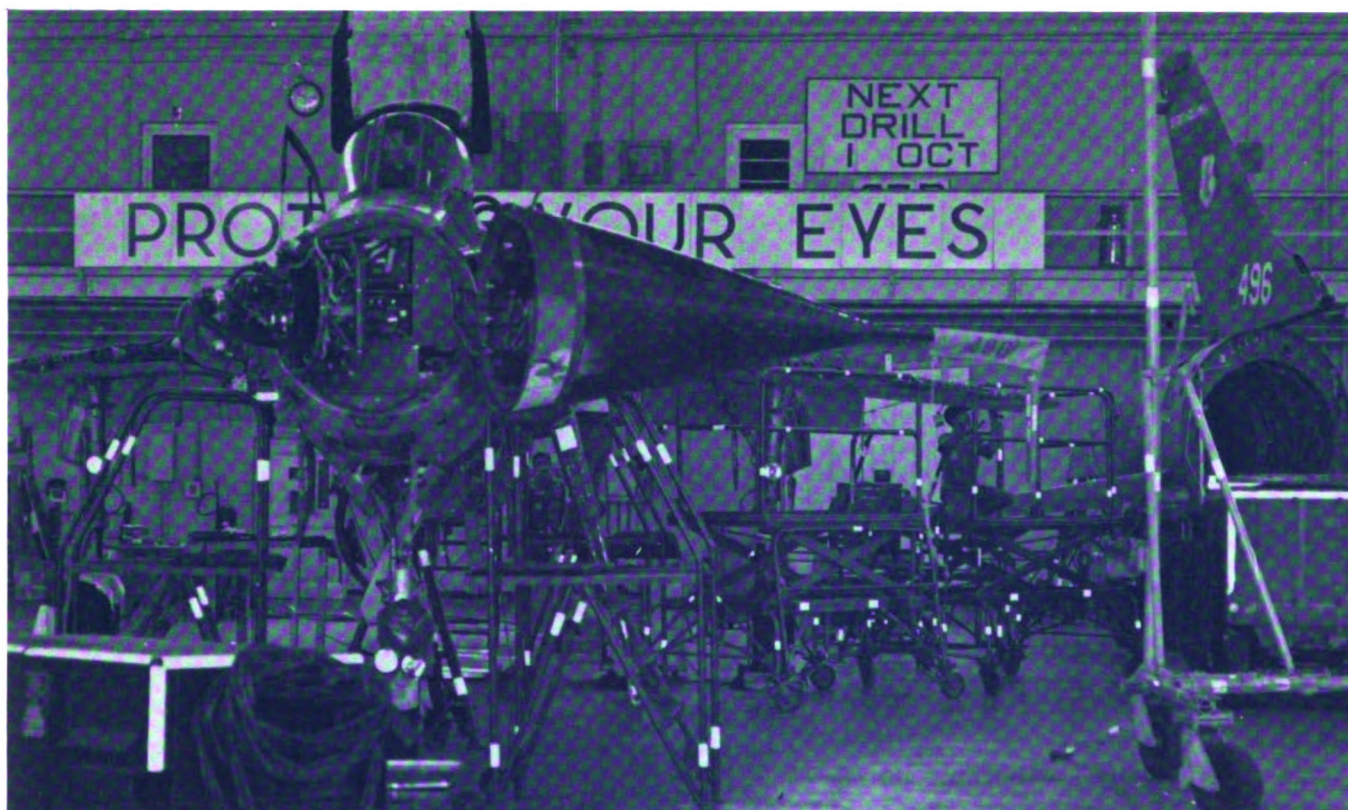
113TH TACTICAL HOSPITAL

The mission of the 113th Tactical Hospital is to provide medical services to support the combat readiness of the DCANG. It performs its mission by accomplishing a host of services and training programs on UTAs and during Annual Training.

This past year, two programs were begun because of the particular expertise of two of the hospital staff. One of the programs, a complete range of optometry services, was instituted by Dr. Neil Bleakley. The other is a program in preventive dentistry that is the product of Dr. Yaromyr Oryshkevych's efforts. Dr. Oryshkevych's energetic advocacy of preventive dentistry also led to radio and television appearances for him during Annual Training at Alpena, MI, allowing local citizens to benefit from his knowledge.

Tactical Hospital AT 78 activities ranged from appearance of dentist on radio talk show with Carole Garlitz of Alpena radio WATZ to treatment of sprained knee by Dr. (MAJ) Peter Goldman. Back home, crew poses with ambulance.





Keeping 113th's airplanes flying sometimes means taking them apart, ala this "sectioned" F-105 in the CAM Squadron hangar.

113TH CAM SQUADRON

During FY 78, the 113th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron supported 2831 sorties for a flying hour total of 4,311.8. That represented 99.6 percent of the flying hours that had been allocated to the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing.

Scheduling effectiveness, the measure of a unit's ability to launch aircraft for selected missions, averaged 84.7 percent.

Unit manning, as of 30 September 1978, for the air technician force was 86 percent, while the military complement increased slightly to 89 percent.

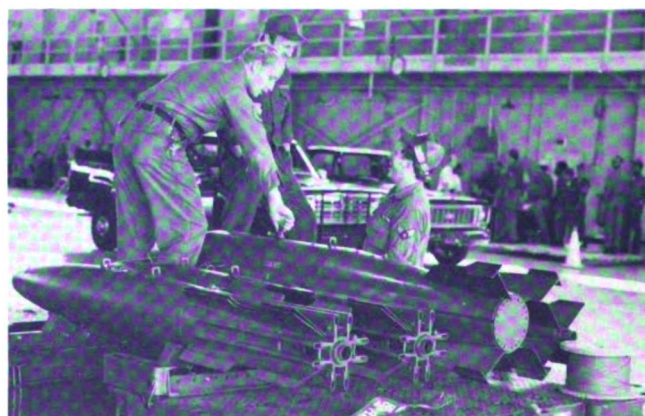
During FY 78, a total of 177,924 Direct Maintenance Manhours (DHM) were documented, representing 41.3 DHM for each hour flown. That total breaks down into 28,973 military DHM and 148,951 air technician DHM.

The Fully Mission Capable rate was 51 percent during FY 78. This percentage represents those aircraft that were fully capable of performing all assigned missions. Additionally, 9.4 percent of the fleet was Partially Mission Capable, meaning minor discrepancies existed, such as a malfunctioning clock.

In the base self-sufficiency category, concerned with a unit's ability to repair and return to service those aircraft and Aerospace Ground Equipment components for which repair capability exists, the score was 100 percent: CAMS repaired an average of 210 aircraft components per month.

Financially, CAMS had another successful year. Even though it was burdened with unexpected Time Compliance Technical Orders and wing replacements, it managed to hold its spending to \$655,483 for its squadron level maintenance programs.

Perhaps CAMS' greatest effort in FY 78 occurred during Annual Training at Alpena, MI, from 8-22 July. During that time, CAMS supported 44 transient aircraft with 439 manhours. It also supported, during the ORI, 254 F-105D/F sorties that represented 341.2 flying hours. Its Electronic Counter Measure Systems maintenance was judged excellent by the inspection team as was munitions reliability. Bomb systems reliability was rated outstanding.



Munitions crew moves training ordnance on small trailer.

231ST COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON (TACTICAL AIR BASE)

The 231st Combat Communications Squadron, located on Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, is an Air National Guard unit of a different kind. The operation of communications equipment under combat situations requires completely mobile, highly-sophisticated equipment, and serious and conscientious individuals. A mission of this kind is not to be taken lightly, and in the 231st CMBTCS the theme is to maintain unquestioned readiness.

From a military standpoint, the mission of the 231st CMBTCS retains a two-fold status. The first is to provide, install, operate, maintain and manage Communications-Electronic-Meteorological, Air Traffic Control and Navigational Aid Facilities in support of the USAF operations in accordance with Air Force Communications Service plans and directives, and for use on contingency operations, emergency mission support, active duty exercises, and national emergencies. Second, the 231st CMBTCS supports the District of Columbia in tasking plans for its community-oriented mission.

The squadron is authorized nine officers and two hundred eight enlisted personnel. The unit is presently at 108 percent of authorized strength. Objectives for calendar year 1978 were similar to objectives for 1977. Retention and recruiting of personnel were increased further. The retention goal for the year was fifty percent—however, actual achievement was approximately 61.5 percent.

This success enabled the unit's, near the end of the year, to concentrate efforts on those areas where the critical needs existed. It was quite successful in meeting another one of its objectives—to continue to improve operational readiness through improved UTA planning and effectiveness. Most of the improved UTA efforts were focussed on unit-wide local deployment using all of the C-E-M equipment.

As a result of the influx of new personnel, there were many who were not fully trained in the operation and maintenance of combat communications equipment or the Tactical Air Base Mobility environment. This presented a unique challenge for the unit, and to compensate for the lack of trained and qualified personnel, the 231 CMBTCS participated in several Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises, supportive activities for active duty needs, and local unit deployments.

In January 1978, the 231 CMBTCS, with other 253 CMBTCG units, participated in JCS Exercise Empire Glacier 1978 at Camp Drum, NY. The Empire Glacier exercise was designed primarily to provide operational training in a cold weather environment. The 253 CMBTCG supported the exercise with a message distribution/tape cutting facility, TGC-27 (Comm Center), TGC-35 (Telecommunications Relay), TRC-97/TRC-61 (Wideband), and MSQ-10 (Weather Central). The 231 CMBTCS supported the exercise with the MSQ-10 and personnel support, including 1-472XX, 1-5430X, 2-304X4, 8-291XO, 1-293X3, and 2-306X2 personnel.



Snow blankets 231st equipment during unit's participation in "Empire Glacier 78".

In April 1978, this unit, in conjunction with other 253 CMBTCG units, participated in JCS Exercise Solid Shield 1978 at Pope AFB, NC. During the exercise, the 253 CMBTCG provided record, telephone, and flight following (HF/UHF) radio communications facilities in support of the Joint



Check-out of control tower support structure by 2nd CMBTCGp was assisted by 231st personnel.

Unconventional Warfare Task Force Atlantic (JUWTFa) forces. Due to the length of the exercise, 253 CMBTCG personnel support was divided into three phases: Phase I was from 23 April-7 May 78, Phase II was from 1-15 May 78, and Phase II was from 13-27 May 78. The 231 CMBTCS provided extensive support during the site survey at Pope AFB and also provided the vast majority of C-E-M equipment used in support of the exercise; including 3-FRC-153s, 2-GRA-53, 1-TSC-62, 1-TGC-27, TA-312 telephones, 407L cable, required EPP equipment, required vehicular equipment, and required field support equipment. In addition, the 231 CMBTCS provided personnel support from all authorized Air Force specialties, including 1 officer and 30 enlisted during Phase I, 26 enlisted during Phase II, and 1 officer and 22 enlisted during Phase III. All equipments were returned to home station from Pope AFB on 27 May 78.

In September, 1978, the unit participated in a JCS exercise named Coronet Swallow, in Norway. Two unit members and two UHF radio sets were involved.

In support of active duty requirements, the 231st deployed, in April 1978, its TSW-7 control tower to Martinsburg Flight Service Station, in West Virginia. The unit's mobile tower was used while the fixed tower at the station was being rehabilitated. At the same time, the 231st assisted the two CMBTCG in evaluating a new control tower support structure. This was the first time this particular structure was used and its purpose was to raise the tower (TSW-7) approximately 25 feet above the ground, thus giving controllers a better view of the runway area.

As mentioned earlier, one of the unit's objectives was more efficient and effective unit training ac-



MG C. C. Bryant is on hand to help 231st commander and officers welcome MG Robert E. Sadler to unit's new facility at Andrews AFB.

tivities. In that vein, the 231st was involved in all aspects of the planning for the deployment of its GCA facility to Volk Field, WI in support of annual training for ATC/radar maintenance personnel. To support this exercise, ATC GCA operations were suspended at Ft Meade, MD on 14 Apr 78 and the GCA was packed for shipment to Volk Field from 15-18 Apr 78. The MPN-13 was shipped commercial "low-boy" trailer on 22 May 78 and was successfully flight checked at Volk Field, WI on 1 Jun 78. ATC operations were conducted from 4 Jun 78-1 Sep 78. Throughout this period, there was no downtime on the MPN-13. The MPN-13 was returned to the 231 CMBTCS via commercial "low-boy" trailer and was reinstalled and successfully flight checked at the Ft. Meade training site on 21 Oct 78. The unit provided two full-time cadre members at Volk Field throughout the period. In addition, four ATC and five radar maintenance personnel performed 15 days annual training at Volk Field.

In June, 1978, the 231st deployed its personnel and C-E-M equipments in a mobility exercise. It deployed by road convoy to Suitland, MD. This was a 32-hour extended and continuous operational exercise with the 253 CMBTCG units. The exercise was designed to develop and practice ORI mobility procedures through deployment and operation of C-E-M facilities to a local deployment site. Operational training included installing, engineering and operating mobile facilities. Equipment used during the operation included the TSC-60, TSC-62, TGC-27, TRC-61, FRC-153, TTC-7, and support and associated equipments. The unit deployed again in September, 1978, and the operation was basically the same as June 1978.

Other significant events for the 231 CMBTCS were as follows:

Generator, air-conditioning, and motor pool functions were relocated from Camp Simms, DC to their new facilities at Andrews AFB, MD in January of 1978. In 1978, the C&E building was completed at Andrews AFB, and all the remaining functions, except mobility warehouse, moved from Camp Simms. Mobility support equipment will remain at Camp Simms pending funding and construction of storage space at Andrews AFB. New facilities have had a beneficial impact on the morale and attitude of personnel assigned.

The 253 CMBTCG, of which the 231 CMBTCS is very much a part, received the Outstanding Unit Award on July 15, 1978. The ceremony took place at Wellesley, MA and the award was presented by Major General Sadler, Commander of AFCS.

On 29 July 1978, Major General Sadler paid a visit to the 231 CMBTCS at Andrews AFB. General Sadler was provided a tour of the newly constructed facilities and a briefing on the 231 CMBTCS mission, capabilities, and problem areas.



It's back to the boonies for members of 231st as unit prepares for field exercise.

On 18 September 1978, Capt Sherman P. McKenney arrived from Headquarters AFCS/IG office and assumed the duties as Detachment Commander for the 231 CMBTCS. He replaced Major Thomas J. Gallagher, who left to return to Tac Comm Area Reserve Forces office at Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, VA.

DETACHMENT NO. 1 (OPERATING LOCATION AA)

This Detachment has a military mission of providing operational requirements for Military Airlift Command missions and authorized state flights in support of the National Guard Bureau. The operating facilities are located on Andrews Air Force Base and consist of Hangar 15 and the Engine Shop (Bldg 3121). Nine officers and 92 airmen are assigned, of which 83 of the aggregate are full-time technicians. The total authorized strength is 11 officers and 86 airmen.

Materiel:

A fleet of 9 aircraft consisting of 3 C-131H transports and 6 T-33A jet trainers is maintained by OLAA. During August 1978 the unit was notified it would be converting from C-131H to T-43A aircraft. The T-43A aircraft is powered by two JT-8D engines as compared to the conventional turbo-prop engines of the C-131H. Although this will pose numerous logistical problems, the conversion will take place before 1 January 1979.

Major maintenance actions during FY 78 included 22 engine changes, 3 GTC changes and 83 phase inspections. These inspections included 72 T-33A Phase, 5 C-131H Major and 6 C-131H Minor. Thirty-nine Time Compliance Technical Orders also were completed during this time period.

As always, the Organizational and Field Maintenance sections provided the support required to accomplish the assigned mission. The aircraft assigned to OLAA were dispatched on 2460 sorties during the fiscal year, resulting in 4546 accident-free flying hours. This was accomplished with the

annual average of aircraft possessed at 5.9 for T-33As and 2.7 for C-131Hs.

Training and Inspections:

Field training was conducted at Andrews Air Force Base from 8 through 22 July 1978. The training was devoted to supporting the unit's primary mission while accomplishing all mandatory military training requirements and continuous on-the-job training. In light of the aircraft conversion, the on-the-job training was most important in order to bring all personnel up to peak efficiency. All of these objectives were successfully met.

During the period of 6-9 July 1978, Headquarters Ninth Air Force conducted a Management Effectiveness Inspection (MEI) of OLAA. The overall evaluation of the MEI was Satisfactory.

Other Events:

During the year OLAA received an award recognizing one of the T-33A aircraft (Acft 226) as the top aircraft in the ANG in its category.

Also, the unit again received a Meritorious Service Award for outstanding support of the National Guard Bureau mission requirements.

Many individual awards were also presented to members of OLAA during this fiscal year. Some of them include: SMS Robert L. Knighting was presented the Colonel Benjamin C. Abell Jr. Award for his outstanding performance in the field of aircraft maintenance. Also, Ashley L. Taylor earned the District of Columbia National Guard Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of his humanitarianism.



(Left): SMS Robert Palmer, section NCOIC, watches as SGT Clare Dowgiallo checks provisions aboard one of Det. 1's aircraft. (Below): A1C Kimberly Potts, the unit's other woman flight attendant, prepares to welcome passengers aboard one of the unit's C-131 aircraft.



**Table 14. ROSTER OF OFFICERS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD**

BRIGADIER GENERALS
KAMPSCHROER, Leslie D.
KENNEDY, James M.

COLONELS
EHRlich, David M.
GORDON, Robert J.
HUNGERFORD, Vincent
MALTZ, Albert G.
MATTINGLY, Bernard
TAYLOR, Irving E. Jr.
TITUS, Charles O.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS
BUSBICE, Wayne E.
CARTER, Vondell
CHENEY, Richard A.
CIMMINO, Joseph A.
DOTSON, Robert S.
ELLIS, Bernard J.
HEINEMANN, Jack M.
HURLOCK, Bernard W.
HUSS, George E.
ICENHOWER, Wayne R.
JENKINS, Albert L.
KILLGORE, William L.
KUEHNEL, Ralf C.
MASURET, Donald L.
ROBERTSON, Wayne A.
RYON, William L. Jr.
SHOOK, William P.
SIREK, Ralph W.
SULLIVAN, Charles J.
TURNER, James A.
WALHOUT, Gerrit J.
WHITLOCK, John R.
WILLIAMS, John F. Jr.
WILLIAMS, William N.

MAJORS
ANDREW, Gary L.
BLEAKLEY, Neil M.
BLUHM, George C.
BROWN, William F.
BROWNING, Richard R.
BURGESS, Malcolm A.
BURGIN, Robert E.
BYRAM, James W.
CARROLL, Edward G. J.
CAWEIN, Walter G.
CROWN, Joseph T. Jr.
FREEMAN, Cherie D.
GILL, John J.
GLOVER, John R.
GOLDMAN, Peter H.



**CPT JOHN J. PESCH, JR.
1950-1978**

HADRABA, Theodore J.
JAYNE, Edward R. II
KANTOR, Falk
KELLY, Stephen D.
KIRKCONNELL, Robert
LACEY, William E. II
MALONE, Woodrow D.
PEACO, James W. Jr.
PROCINSKY, Ihor M.
RAND, David H.
RAYMOND, Lawrence A.
SIMPSON, Robert B.
SOBZACK, Kenneth J.
VADNAIS, Thomas M.
VAIL, John D.
VENTURI, Richard R.
WALKER, Shirley A.

CAPTAINS
BAKER, Robert L.
BARROW, Raymond S. S.
BROMMER, Clifford H.
CUSHMAN, Michael A.
DANGOIA, William R.
DAVIES, Thomas D. Jr.
DAVIS, Kenneth M.
EDWARDS, William S.
FABRY, John M.
FISHER, Carlton L.
FRAZEE, Ronald R.
HARPER, Robert C.
HEFFERAN, John R.

HOOP, Herbert M.
JAEGER, Robert B.
JOHNSON, Donald G.
KELSEY, David W.
KING, Jerome J. III
McKENNEY, Sherman P.
MITCHELL, John C.
MITCHUM, Banks G. Jr.
MURPHY, Mary A.
MURRAY, John P.
OAKLAND, William W.
ORYSHKEVYCH, Yaromyr M.
OVERMIER, James C.
PABERS, Ernest S.
PALFI, George E.
PUGH, Lawrence C.
REDDICK, William C.
RICHARDSON, James F.
RILEY, David S.
ROANE, Judith D.
RODRIGUEZ, Rudy J.
SALTER, Hamlin R.
SHOCKEY, Randall P.
SIRK, Arnold E.
SPERMO, Robert J.
SPRENZ, Lawrence J.
STALLINGS, Frederick
STANDIFER, Franklin
STURN, William A.
TIPTON, Patricia L.
VANNAMEE, James F. J.
WALKER, Luther L.
WALL, William F.
WARING, Clark W.
WHITE, Edwin C. Jr.
WILSON, David R.
WINTRODE, Rollin J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS
ADAMS, Gretchen
ESMOND, David G.
JOHNSON, William L.
REDMAN, Michael D.
SIMLER, George B. Jr.
WALKER, Gerand L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS
LAKE, Robert F.
LANIER, John L. Jr.
MEYER, Michael A.

**CHIEF WARRANT
OFFICERS (W-4)**
BARNARD, Ernest L.
CLEARY, Leo L.





Table 15. DCANG STRENGTH AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1978

UNIT	UMD AUTH STR			DRILL PAY AUTH			ACTUAL STR		
HQ DCANG	20	13	33	20	13	33	11	12	23
HQ DET OLAA	11	87	98	11	87	98	10	93	103
231st CCSQ	9	208	217	9	208	217	8	226	234
121st WEA FLT	4	9	13	4	9	13	3	11	14
SUBTOTAL	44	317	361	44	317	361	32	342	374
HQ 113 TFWG	33	40	73	33	40	73	25	42	67
121 TFSQ	34	15	49	34	15	49	24	17	41
113 CAM SQ	9	468	477	9	468	477	8	420	428
113 TAC HOSP	14	33	47	14	33	47	10	44	54
HQ 113 CMBT SPT GP	18	189	207	18	189	207	18	216	234
113 CEF	5	81	86	5	81	86	4	92	96
113 MOB APT FLT	2	54	56	2	54	56	2	49	51
113 COMM FLT	2	27	29	2	27	29	2	26	28
113 WPN SYS SEC FLT	1	45	46	1	45	46	2	38	40
WING TOTAL	118	952	1070	118	952	1070	95	944	1039
DCANG TOTAL	162	1269	1431	162	1269	1431	127	1286	1413

Table 16. PERSONNEL ACTIONS, DCANG

OFFICERS:

Promotions:

Brig General	1
Colonel	0
Lt Colonel	1
Major	3
Captain	1
1st Lt	3

Gains:

Initial Apt.	2
Other component or interstate transfer	7
Return from extended active duty, NGB.	0

Losses:

Accepted appointment in other ANG unit	4
Resignations	0
Extended active duty, NGB	2
Retirement	2
Transfer to Air Force Reserve	16

AIRMEN:

Gains:

Non-Prior Service Enlistments	86
Prior Service Enlistments and Interstate Transfers	202
Reenlistments and Extensions	173

Losses:

Resignations	3
Removal from the Area	13
Accept a Commission	1
Enlist in Active Military Service	6
Enlist in other ANG State	23
Failure to Participate in ANG Training	0
Physical Disqualification	14

Losses:

Transfer to the Retired Reserve	2
Failure to meet minimum military training requirements	3
Expiration of term of service	81
Enlist in other Reserve component	3
Completed military service obligation	2
Others	19

COMMANDING GENERALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD 1845 to Present

Major General	Roger C. Weightman	1845-1860
Brigadier General	Charles P. Stone	1861
Brigadier General	George C. Thomas	1861-1875
Brigadier General	Albert Ordway	19 April 1887 — 21 November 1897
Major General	George H. Harries	30 November 1897 — 26 May 1915
Brigadier General	William E. Harvey	10 June 1915 — 5 August 1917
Brigadier General	Richard D. Simms	30 September 1917 — 31 March 1920
Brigadier General	William E. Harvey	12 April 1920 — 22 April 1920
Major General	Anton Stephan	29 April 1920 — 10 April 1934
Colonel	John W. Oehmann	
Brigadier General	Albert L. Cox	18 May 1938 — 28 July 1949
Major General	William H. Abendroth	29 July 1949 — 30 November 1967
Major General	Charles L. Southward	1 December 1967 — 2 August 1974
Major General	Cunningham C. Bryant	9 August 1974 — present

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD 1887 to Present

First Lieutenant	John Bigelow, Jr.	8 July 1887 — 25 April 1889
Captain	D.L.M. Peixotto	25 April 1889 (Acting)
First Lieutenant	Henry R. Lemly	9 July 1889 (Acting)
Lieutenant Colonel	Oscar F. Long	16 November 1889 — 9 August 1892
Lieutenant Colonel	Theodore Mosher	9 August 1892 — 1 July 1897
Captain	Charles H. Heyl	21 June 1897 — 4 June 1898 (Acting)
Lieutenant Colonel	William H. Allaire	15 June 1898 — 28 January 1899
Lieutenant Colonel	John A. Dapray	26 April 1899 — 5 June 1899
Captain	Alfred P. Robbins	6 June 1899 (Acting)
Captain	Frank F. Eastman	3 October 1899 (Acting)
Lieutenant Colonel	James M. Love	10 November 1899 — 21 July 1900
Lieutenant Colonel	Theodore Mosher	18 August 1900 — 7 September 1903
Lieutenant Colonel	Lloyd M. Brett	7 September 1903 — 30 April 1908
Lieutenant Colonel	Samuel E. Smiley	1 May 1908 —
Lieutenant Colonel	Almon L. Parmerter	1 April 1912 — 1915
Lieutenant Colonel	Joseph C. Castner	1 April 1915 — 2 October 1917
Major	John A. Dapray	3 October 1917 — 17 January 1918
Major	E. Lester Jones	17 January 1918 — 14 March 1918
First Lieutenant	Edward H. Grove	15 March 1918 — 30 July 1918 (Acting)
Lieutenant Colonel	Richard D. LaGarde	1 July 1918 — 31 May 1923
Brigadier General	Lloyd Brett	24 November 1923 — 23 September 1927
Lieutenant Colonel	Louis M. Brinton, Jr.	3 October 1927 — 5 October 1928
Lieutenant Colonel	Frederick H. Smith	6 October 1928 — 3 January 1931
Lieutenant Colonel	John S. Upham	25 January 1931 — 29 September 1934
Colonel	George L. Byroade	3 October 1934 — 30 September 1935
Colonel	Joseph K. Partello	12 November 1935 — 5 September 1937
Colonel	Charles A. Dravo	24 September 1937 — 30 June 1946
Colonel	Peyton G. Nevitt	1 July 1946 — 20 August 1949
Colonel	John A. O'Keefe	25 August 1949 — 31 May 1951
Major	George J. Morey	1 June 1951 — 14 November 1951 (Acting)
Colonel	Dean E. Coonley	15 November 1951 — 30 June 1968
Brigadier General	Cunningham C. Bryant	1 July 1968 — 8 August 1974
Brigadier General	Wayne W. Bridges	1 December 1975 —

