ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ON RESERVE FORCES

Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Washington, D. C.

1970

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ON

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[redacted]

(235)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON D C 20301

FEB 24 1971

Honorable Spiro T. Agnew
President of the Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

As required by Section 279, title 10, United States Code, attached is the "Annual Report on Reserve Forces for Fiscal Year 1970." The Report is divided into two sections, one on National Guard and Reserve and one on the Reserve Officer Training Corps. The Report contains reports by the individual Services on the status of training and readiness and the progress which has been made in strengthening the Reserve Components. The Report also contains a summary evaluation by the Department of Defense of the progress, problems and plans for future improvement of National Guard and Reserve including, as required by section 673(b), title 10, United States Code, statements of policies and procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense to achieve fair treatment among members in the Ready Reserve who are subject to order to active duty without their consent. This is the fifteenth such report.

Changing national strategy for the decade of the 1970s and beyond has caused an increase in the intensity of interest in the readiness and ability of the National Guard and Reserve. As we reduce the size of the active armed forces and as we attempt to reduce costs of defense programs without decreasing the adequacy of our total military capability, we are placing increasing reliance and dependence on the Guard and Reserves as a combat ready part of the total force structure. On August 21, 1970, the Secretary of Defense directed the Military Departments to apply a total force concept to all aspects of planning, programming, manning, equipping and employing Guard and Reserve Forces.

The specific objectives outlined in this memorandum were directed toward full implementation of the purpose of the Guard and Reserve as defined in section 262, title 10, United States Code, and the degree of training and mobilization readiness prescribed by section 264(b), title 10, United States Code. In consonance with these objectives we are continuing to refine and update policies and directives which govern assignment, training, screening and mobilization of the Ready Reserve,

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the quality and quantity of equipment required to maintain credible combat readiness in the Selected Reserve and the identification and control of funds to support Guard and Reserve programs. In the interest of effective management, these policies and directives are being simplified and consolidated where possible to make them more useful and understandable and to insure uniform interpretation by the Military Departments.

Special emphasis is being placed on measures which will insure adequate manning for the Selected Reserve as draft pressures decrease. In addition to our consideration of motivators which will attract participants into the Guard and Reserve, we are also examining avenues for the elimination of demotivators in order to make military service more compatible with civilian social and life styles without sacrifice of military effectiveness.

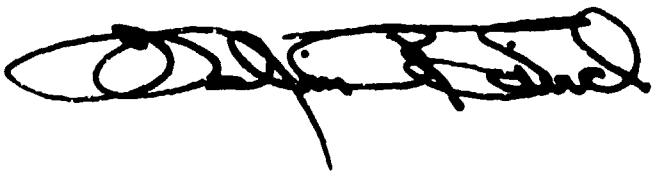
ROTC continues to be a principal producer of officers for the Armed Forces. Over 23,100 officers were commissioned during FY 1970, the highest output from ROTC in almost two decades. However, the program has come under heavy attack during the past two years. ROTC units were disestablished by several major institutions and acts of violence directed at ROTC facilities reached a peak during May of 1970 subsequent to the news about Cambodia and Kent State.

High draft calls during the 1965-1969 period had a major impact on the increased ROTC production. A review of the ROTC enrollment as of October 31, 1970 indicates that entering college freshmen feel very little pressure from the draft. The motivation to enroll in ROTC as a hedge against enlisted service has largely disappeared. Total enrollment has dropped from 212,417 in FY 1969 to 109,598 in FY 1971.

If the Department is unable to offset this enrollment trend through additional incentives, ROTC will be unable to meet its production objectives in FY 1973 or beyond. The major incentives include doubling the current rate of subsistence for advance course and scholarship students from $50 to $100 a month and doubling the size of the scholarship programs. Legislative proposals along these lines are being developed to improve the attractiveness of the program.

ROTC host institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to provide adequate space and pay for other services in support of ROTC units,

without reimbursement from the government. The Department is proposing legislation to establish a per capita reimbursement formula which would help the ROTC institutions bear the costs of supporting this program on their campuses.



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ANNUAL REPORT ON RESERVE FORCES TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO THE CONGRESS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

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A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

National Guard and Reserve forces continued to show progress in the achievement of mobilization readiness throughout Fiscal Year 1970. The return to inactive duty status of the last of the units mobilized in 1968 was accomplished on December 15, 1970. Although active duty service by the members of these units caused some problems in maintaining Selected Reserve strengths because of qualification for voluntary transfers to the Stand-by Reserve, there were also significant benefits for the various components in terms of greater experience and higher skill levels among the personnel who remained in the units.

Selected Reserve Strengths

The Army Reserve was the only component which attained the Congressionally mandated minimum average strength of the Selected Reserve during the year. As the following table illustrates, most of the other components overcame temporary manning problems to achieve satisfactory end strengths, even though they were unable to achieve 100% of their strength goals.

	Selected Reserve Strengths, FY 1970			
Component	Actual End Strength	Actual Average	Mandated Average	% of Mandate Attained
ARNG	409,192	392,388	393,298	99.8%
USAR	260,654	257,490	255,591	100.7%
USNR	128,381	127,001	129,000	98.5%
USMCR	48,974	48,198	49,489	97.4%
ANG	89,847	85,619	86,624	98.8%
USAFR	50,209	45,630	50,775	89.9%
USCGR	16,679	15,000	17,500	95.3%

Air Force Reserve strength decreased markedly during the year because of force structure reduction decisions which were later reversed but too late for even an intensive and successful recruiting effort which met the end strength needed but was unable to bring the average strength up to the mandated level. Reductions in Department of Transportation appropriations for support of the Coast Guard Reserve to the 15,000 level precluded the attainment of programmed strength in that component.

Equipment and Modernization

Significant gains in combat readiness were made in the area of equipment. In the Army, for example, $300 million of equipment assets were made available to the Army National Guard and Army Reserve in FY 1970 as compared with $150 million in FY 1969. In the Air Force, the Air National Guard converted nine units to more modern aircraft and accomplished four additional unit aircraft conversions to make mission changes under revised force structure requirements. The Air Force Reserve converted four C-119 units to C-130 aircraft in a tactical airlift role, and in addition created five more C-141 associate units by activations and conversions. The replacement of a number of outmoded ships by more modern destroyers and minesweepers has materially updated the mobilization and training capability of the Navy's Surface/Subsurface Reserve. Naval Air Reserve attack and fighter units have been equipped with combat serviceable aircraft and modernization of the anti-submarine warfare units is in progress.

Separate Budget Accounts for Reserve Forces

Reserve funds are included in the budget in four major appropriations, i.e., Reserve personnel, operations and maintenance, construction and procurement. The Army Guard and Air Guard have their own separate appropriations only in the areas of personnel and construction. Our major effort during the past 6-8 months has been directed toward the establishment of a separate O&M appropriation and procedures to keep tabs on the distribution of equipment purchased with procurement funds ostensibly appropriated for the Reserves.

On August 12, 1969, the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum which contained three significant points:

"To insure effective control over funds designated for the Reserve Forces, I have decided to assign control of all such funds to the Chiefs of the Reserve Components and the Chief, National Guard Bureau, respectively. This action reserves to my office only the authority to transfer Reserve Forces funds to meet high priority active force needs.

"To implement the above, I desire that, beginning in FY 1971, separate Budget accounts be created for the operations and maintenance (including depot maintenance) and the procurement areas, respectively, of each of the Reserve Forces. In addition, separate budget accounts for ARNG and ANG procurement will also be established for FY 1971 and subsequent years. All existing separate Reserve and Guard appropriations will continue without change.

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"Henceforth, no reprogramming actions involving the transfer or expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress for the support of Reserve Forces activities (including Reserve O&M and procurement) or for the equipment of Reserve Forces will be initiated without the personal, specific approval of the Secretary of Defense or Deputy Secretary of Defense."

We believe this represents a giant step forward and gives us, in effect, almost the same advantages as a separate O&M appropriation and has produced significant benefits in the area of procurement.

DoD Directive 1215.6, "Uniform Training Categories and Pay Groups Within the Reserve Components"

DoD Directive 1215.6 was revised August 25, 1969. This revision incorporates the provisions of several DoD memoranda issued since the last revision of DoD Directive 1215.6 in January 1965. It authorizes the service secretaries to establish a program for 12 additional drills annually for certain instructor, supervisory and administrative personnel to prepare training presentations and perform administrative duty in other than training assemblies.

This is consistent with the recommended DoD position that additional drills for everyone is not required to maintain proficiency in specialty as it tends to impede readiness in areas where individual readiness is considered acceptable after initial qualification (i.e., rifleman).

One of the significant changes included is the authorization for personnel who are now or may be screened from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve as key personnel to voluntarily request assignment to the active status list of Standby Reserve and voluntarily participate in training, thus continuing to earn training points creditable for promotion and retirement purposes. These individuals may be retained on the active status list of the Standby Reserve for such period as they remain designated as key personnel.

Post Office Emergency

On March 23, 1970, the President of the United States proclaimed a state of national emergency and directed the Secretary of Defense take the actions necessary to assist the Postmaster General to execute the laws of the United States pertaining to that Department. Acting at SecDef's direction, the Under Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the other Military Departments, ordered active duty servicemen into the New York area. Selected Guard and Reserve units of all Services were mobilized to assist in this task. The forces involved responded to this call with extreme professionalism and extraordinary competence in the accomplishment of their assigned duties.

Some 26,000 National Guard/Reserve personnel, representing all Components, participated in the operation to support the New York Post Office. Liaison teams were established in critical cities and contingency plans were drawn up to provide emergency support in some 35 population centers throughout the United States. 11

The Secretary of Defense signed a memorandum on April 15th commending all personnel of the Armed Services who participated in the operation in support of the New York Post Office.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs, formerly Deputy for Reserve Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, was appointed to the post of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in April 1970, succeeding Ernest L. Massad who resigned in June 1969.

The office was reorganized concurrently with the arrival of the new incumbent to provide four directorates with clearly defined functional responsibilities which enhanced relations with Service activities and with other elements of the OSD staff. Each of the new directorates was assigned general and specific policy objectives to insure the continuing viability and readiness of the National Guard and Reserve.

The Director for Reserve Readiness and Mobilization, who also serves as the principal director for the office, is responsible for coordination of all actions to strengthen and improve capability to meet current mobilization requirements in terms of organization, manning, training, equipment and facilities.

The Director for Reserve Forces, Plans, Programs and Budgets must insure that unique and inherent National Guard and Reserve characteristics,

including relative economy, availability and capability are factors in planning optimum total force structure for the future.

The Director for Reserve Manpower, Personnel and Training is tasked with seeking methods, including monetary and other incentive programs, recognition of human needs and aspirations and emphasis on equal opportunity, which will continue to attract, train, retain and motivate quality personnel even without the impetus of compulsory military service.

The Director for Reserve Facilities and Logistics assures that Service provided facilities and combat serviceable equipment are adequate to support training and mobilization readiness requirements based on force structure.

The new Deputy Assistant Secretary also undertook a program to make more effective use of the Reserve Forces Policy Board as a medium for communication from as well as to the members of the Guard and Reserve and to keep this advisory body informed so that its policy recommendations can be based on the most complete and current information available. He also placed emphasis on the need for closer liaison with the national associations which represent members of the Guard and Reserve in order to enhance the receipt of feedback on how policies are implemented and received by the people involved.

B. PROBLEMS/ISSUES

Personnel Recruiting and Retention

The long waiting lists of non-prior service personnel desiring membership in National Guard and Reserve units have minimized the requirement

for local commanders to engage in active and aggressive recruiting programs except for people with special qualifications such as pilots or prior service personnel with special technical skills. In this latter area, the lack of significant incentives for participation in Guard and Reserve programs have hampered efforts to attract the needed, highly qualified people. As active forces are reduced in size and greater numbers of prior service personnel become part of the target audience for recruiting, there is a possibility that our efforts will have more success. However, it appears that new and effective incentives such as reenlistment bonus payments will be essential to insure the continued manning of Guard and Reserve units at adequate levels both in total manpower and in personnel readiness.

At the same time, decreasing pressures because of lower draft calls will almost certainly force upon commanders a renewal of their responsibility to seek out and convince prospective non-prior service members of the value of membership. It will be necessary to make greater efforts among the minority groups and among the less highly educated but possibly more highly motivated blue collar civilian element which formed the backbone of the Guard and Reserve prior to World War II and even during the mid-1950s when draft calls were low.

Equipment

Although equipment flow into the Guard and Reserve is improving (almost doubled in FY 70 and programmed for further increase in FY 71) there are

still major shortages, particularly in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Large amounts of repairable equipment are available from the active force, but funds to accomplish the upgrade of this equipment to combat serviceable status are difficult to obtain because of other priority requirements and the effort to reduce overall defense costs. Even the addition of more fall-out and new equipment in FY 71 will not bring total equipment on hand in units up to training requirements, and much further progress will be necessary to achieve mobilization readiness objectives.

A related problem is the provision of personnel, facilities and spare parts to insure the continuing maintenance of the equipment now flowing into the Guard and Reserve in combat serviceable status. This is a problem both in funding and full-time technician authorizations. It also poses additional problems in the area of storage and maintenance facilities which may have to be overcome, at least temporarily, by applying field expedients instead of adhering to established standards.

Facilities

In addition to the problems caused by the influx of new equipment, the construction program of the Guard and Reserve generally is far short of requirements as a result of budget constraints and considerations of major force reorganizations over a period of years. It will be necessary to review and test each proposed and approved project on the basis of its contribution

to combat readiness and to assign priorities to those improvements which promise the greatest return in strengthened mobilization capability.

Another problem in the facilities area is caused by the increasing competition for available land in and near the population centers from which the Guard and Reserve must draw their membership. Because of their unique civilian-soldier status, the members of the non-active duty components cannot be expected to travel excessive distances or to be absent from their means of livelihood for excessively frequent or extended periods of time. It is necessary to bring training to the Guardsmen and Reservists rather than to take them to the training.

In order to attain our objective of producing genuine combat readiness at local unit level, training sites must be provided within reasonable commuting distance at which monthly training can be conducted effectively. Local civilian authorities as well as officials of other Federal agencies must be convinced of the need to balance the requirements of national defense against other possible land use.

Reorganizations and Relocations

One danger area, which we must be particularly careful to avoid as we move into revisions of the total force structure, is the possible temporary loss of combat readiness and permanent loss of trained personnel which can be occasioned by unit movements and deactivations. We have already noted strong indications of this type of disruption as a result of reorganizations in

the Naval Air Reserve. Estimates of personnel losses through unit moves and inactivations in connection with this reorganization run into the thousands, and it is doubtful that some of the new locations will provide a population base to offset the losses, even with intensive and costly recruiting and retraining efforts.

The existing trained resource of Guardsmen and Reservists whose dedication and motivation has been tested and proved is the best guarantee that the readiness of the Guard and Reserve can be maintained at high levels as these components are given greater responsibility. From a readiness point of view, we cannot afford to lose them now. Furthermore, actions which intentionally or inadvertently cause turbulence among our present Guard and Reserve members are not conducive to the attraction of additional members in the future.

We must examine the effectiveness of our policy directives on the establishment and disestablishment of units in local communities and make certain that force structure actions do not adversely affect the achievement of our ultimate objective -- combat readiness for mobilization.

Decisions on the disposition of a number of Air Force Reserve C-119 units currently programmed for inactivation will be made with these factors in mind.

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C. OBJECTIVES

The near term objectives which have been established for the coming year follow the pattern of our emphases during Fiscal Year 1970. The priority concern is to strengthen combat readiness and to prepare the Guard and Reserve to be the primary and initial source of augmentation for the armed forces in the event of war or national emergency. They evolve from three basic considerations:

-- The establishment and refining of policies which enhance the attainment of combat readiness;

-- The proper design of programs to implement the policies within each of the Services as well as at Department of Defense level; and

-- The assurance of adequate resources -- personnel, funds, training, equipment and facilities -- to carry out the programs effectively.

Mobilization Policies

Priority attention will be given to completion of work on a single policy guidance document regarding mobilization of the Ready Reserve. This document will consolidate all existing directives, instructions and policy memoranda on this subject and will incorporate the lessons learned from past mobilizations of the National Guard and Reserve from 1950 through 1968. The resulting single reference policy statement will be the result of complete coordination with the Services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a thorough review of Congressional expressions on mobilization policies and procedures.

Combat Serviceable Equipment

We recognize that one of the principal limitations on the achievement of combat readiness in some of the Guard and Reserve components is the lack of equipment in adequate amounts and of proper types for the accomplishment of both training requirements and mobilization requirements as required by P.L. 90-168. We are in process of revising our directive on this topic to insure compliance with the letter and the intent of the law governing support of the Guard and Reserve for their statutory mission.

Personnel and Training

In addition to our concern for providing better incentives for Guard and Reserve participation and enhancing the effectiveness of recruiting programs, we are aware that what an individual does while he is in a unit has a major impact on whether he will remain with the unit after the expiration of his first enlistment. Accordingly, we are examining all aspects of training programs including the policies governing their operation to eliminate "make work" aspects and classroom instruction to the maximum extent and make the programs productive and interesting. The advent of more modern equipment in greater quantities as a result of new OSD policies and intensified Service interest will provide the necessary tools for improving the conduct of training. Reorientation of certain portions of the Reserve program, particularly in the Naval Reserve, from augmentation training to mission

oriented hardware units will also help to make participation in the Guard and Reserve a more inviting prospect for young men and women.

Programs and Budgets

In line with our emphasis on combat readiness, it is our intention to scrutinize closely all budget requests from the Services to insure that funds allocated to the Guard and Reserve are programmed against those aspects of the program which promise the greatest improvement in readiness levels. This policy will be applied to questions of what types of construction should be approved, where manning levels can be increased or decreased, and which units and unit functions require more or less support in the operations and maintenance area. We shall also monitor the flow of new equipment to insure that mobilization priorities determine the order of units in the distribution process in order that units whose early mobilization is critical to active force planning will be the first prepared to respond.

Management

In an effort to improve and, where possible, simplify management of the Guard and Reserve, we shall continue our review of existing policy directives to include consolidation, revision and up-dating of all policies on a timely basis. We shall also assist the Services to refine their organization and procedures for management of the Guard and Reserve to the end that they will produce maximum effectiveness in achieving total combat readiness in the Guard and Reserve.

DOD SUMMARY EVALUATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS PROGRAMS DURING FY 1970

During this fiscal year more officers were produced through ROTC than any other precommissioning program. The total for all Services, 21,163 officers, was the highest production since the Korean conflict. Despite the high productivity, the ROTC programs have experienced a decline in student enrollments during the past two years. The reduction from 212,417 to 155,946 was principally in the freshman and sophomore years, and stemmed largely from two causes. A reduction in the number of compulsory ROTC units was a relatively minor cause. The major cause was the decision by many students to take a wait-and-see attitude based on the continuing withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, the draft lottery, and the prospects for an all-volunteer force.

The Army and Navy should meet their production objectives in FY 1971 and 1972. The Air Force anticipates almost no shortfall in production in FY 1971, but its ROTC production objective for FY 1972 appears to be 400 officers short. In projecting the current freshman and sophomore enrollments through their production periods, all three Services anticipate a shortfall in production. It is difficult to project a magnitude at this time.

We have also witnessed a growing incidence of violent anti-ROTC activities on some campuses around the country. Considerable damage was inflicted upon both federal and college owned property. During FY 1970, the Services reported a total of 225 acts of violence directed at ROTC. The monetary loss to the Federal Government was approximately $155,000. Nonfederal property damage, principally to college buildings which housed ROTC units, was estimated to be in excess of $1,125,000.

During this year, the number of schools announcing decisions to disestablish their ROTC units increased to a total of 24 since 1966. At 13 of the 24 institutions the decision to terminate ROTC was made by the Military Departments in conjunction with the school authorities. These units were not major producers of officers and their enrollment trends showed no possibility for improvement. In the case of the 11 other institutions, the decision to terminate ROTC was tantamount to expulsion by the school authorities under the pressure of faculty and student protest against the presence of ROTC on campus. Each of the Services reported sufficient numbers of schools on waiting lists for new units to offset the number of institutions disestablished.

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In September 1969, the Report of the Special Committee on ROTC to the Secretary of Defense was distributed to each of the ROTC host institutions. The report contained 21 recommendations designed to improve the image as well as the attractiveness of ROTC programs. This document was probably the most definitive work of its kind in the ROTC area, and was well received by the academic community. Based on the recommendations contained in the report, the Services jointly with OSD developed several common policies on ROTC. These policies should answer most of the reasonable criticisms directed at ROTC by the academic community.

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Reserve Officer Training Corps
Senior ROTC

A. Number of Units

	FY 1969	FY 1970
Army		
Elective	177	230
Compulsory	91	53
Total	268	283
Navy		
Elective	54	54
Compulsory	0	0
Total	54	54
Air Force		
Elective	157	163
Compulsory	18	8
Total	175	171

B. New Units Enrolling Students in FY 1970

Army - 15

Institution	Location	Year Selected
Appalachian State Univ.	Boone, N.C.	1967
Southeastern Louisiana Univ	Hammond, La	1967
Univ of South Alabama	Mobile, Ala	1967
Central State College	Edmond, Okla	1968
Florida Institute of Tech	Melbourne, Fla	1968
Jackson State College	Jackson, Miss	1968
Kearney State College	Kearney, Nebr	1968
Nichols State Univ	Thibodaux, La	1968
Northeast Missouri State Col	Kirksville, Mo	1968
Northern Illinois Univ	Dekalb, Ill	1968
Northern Michigan Univ	Marquette, Mich	1968
Old Dominion Univ	Norfolk, Va	1968
Rochester Institute of Tech	Rochester, N.Y.	1968
Southern Colorado State Col	Pueblo, Col	1968
Wisconsin State Univ-Whitewater	Whitewater, Wis	1968

Navy - None (The Citadel was approved for a unit beginning in FY 1971)

Air Force - None

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C. ROTC Units Disestablished or Scheduled for Disestablishment

Army

Institution	Reason	Effective date
Harvard University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1970
Dartmouth College	" "	30 Jun 1970
Boston University	" "	30 Jun 1970
Allen Military Academy	*	31 Aug 1970
Yale University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
New York University	" "	30 Jun 1971
Princeton University	" "	30 Jun 1971

* The Senior Program at Allen Military Academy was terminated because the college portion of their curriculum was discontinued when the institution failed to obtain regional accreditation as a junior college. The six other schools invoked a provision in their contract which permits either party to the contract to terminate the program on giving one academic year's notice.

Navy

Institution	Reason	Effective date
Harvard University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
Columbia University	" "	30 Jun 1971
Brown University	" "	30 Jun 1972
Princeton University	" "	30 Jun 1972
Dartmouth College	" "	30 Jun 1973
Stanford University	" "	30 Jun 1973
Tufts University	" "	30 Jun 1973
Yale University	" "	30 Jun 1973

Air Force

Institution	Reason	Effective date
Boston University	Mutual Agreement	31 Aug 1969
Kenyon College	Low Production	30 Jun 1970
Colgate University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1970
Occidental College	Mutual Agreement	30 Jun 1970
Washington University	Mutual Agreement	31 Jul 1970
University of Rochester	Mutual Agreement	15 Aug 1970
Hobart College	Mutual Agreement	31 Aug 1970

Air Force (con't)

Institution	Reason	Effective date
Tufts University	Low Production	30 Jun 1971
Lawrence University	Low Production	30 Jun 1971
Union College	Low Production	30 Jun 1971
Harvard University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
Brown University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
Dartmouth College	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
Stanford University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
New York University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1971
Trinity College	Mutual Agreement	30 Jun 1971
Grinnell College	Low Production	31 Jul 1971
Princeton University	Institutional Request	30 Jun 1972*

* Possible compression would permit disestablishment by 30 Jun 71

D. ROTC Enrollment

(As of 31 Oct)	FY 69	FY 70	Scholarships FY 70	Scholarships FY 71 (Projected)
		Army		
MS 1	72,481	47,084	905	1,242
MS 2	41,391	28,192	700	1,223
MS 3	19,439	16,396	1,761	1,424
MS 4	17,671	18,033	1,343	1,611
Total	150,982	109,705	4,709	5,500
		Navy		
NS 1	3,197	2,337	1,260	1,513
NS 2	2,502	2,213	1,315	1,273
NS 3	2,447	1,912	967	1,105
NS 4	2,017	2,149	1.250	1,034
5th yr	597	605	318*	327*
Total	10,760	9,216	5,110	5,252

*Students are still in the financial assistance grant program but are not receiving benefits while on a leave of absence status.

		Air Force		
AS 100	25,966	16,833	500	500
AS 200	14,628	10,176	850	850
AS 300	5,235	5,111	1,750	2,000
AS 400	5,444	5,245	1,650	2,150
Total	51,273	37,365	4,750	5,500

E. Graduates of Senior ROTC, FY 1970

	Total	Regular	Reserve	Other
Army				
Scholarship	1,070	678	391	1
Non-Scholarship	15,511	489	15,008	14
Subtotal	16,581	1,167	15,399	15[1]
Navy				
Scholarship	1,043	1,026(79)[2]	17(1)[3]	
Non-Scholarship	1,015	52(10)[4]	963(53)[5]	
Subtotal	2,058	1,078	980	
Air Force				
Scholarship	1,379	74	1,305	
Non-Scholarship	3,145	43	3,102	
Subtotal	4,524	117	4,407	
Grand Total	23,163	2,362	20,786	15

1. Includes 10 USMC; 1 USNR; 1 USAF; 3 USESSA

2. Includes 79 USMC officers

3. Includes 1 USMCR

4. Includes 10 USMC officers

5. Includes 53 USMCR officers

F. Flight Instruction Program

	Army	Navy	Air Force
Units Participating	205	52	168
Students Enrolled	1,156	586	1,848
Students Completed	924	331	1,481
Fatal Accidents	None	None	None

Those who failed to complete the program were eliminated primarily for flight deficiencies.

G. ROTC Field and Sea Training, 1970

Army - Number of Camps - 6

	Reported	Completed
Advanced Camp	14,835	14,029
Basic Camp (2-yr program)	2,481	2,362

2,919 students enrolled in the basic camp during the summer of 1969; 2,835 completed the camp with 2,620 entering the two year program during academic year 1969-70.

Navy - Number of Camps - 4

Number of Ships - 303

	Enrolled	Completed
1st Class	1,789	1,763
2nd Class	995	994
3rd Class	1,483	1,481

248 students were enrolled in the two year program during academic year 1969-70. The Navy is phasing out the two year program when the 1969-70 class graduates.

Air Force - Number of Bases - 19

	Enrolled	Completed
Four year program	4,756	4,730
Two year program	1,230	1,212

1,042 students enrolled in the two year program during academic year 1969-70.

H. Women Enrolled in ROTC

Army	None
Navy	None
Air Force	7

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The Air Force began enrolling women in the two year program at four institutions in academic year 1969-70 on an experimental basis. Beginning with academic year 1970-71 the program will be expanded to all interested institutions that elect to let women participate in either the two or the four year program.

I. Anti-ROTC Activities

Army

The frequency of dissident acts aimed at ROTC during FY 1970 showed a four-fold increase over FY 1969. Approximately one-half of the 346 incidents on 132 different campuses reported this year occurred during May. Cost estimate of damage to government property during the year was $105,499. There were 145 violent incidents.

Navy

Twenty-four schools experienced anti-ROTC activities including the breaking of windows, sit-in demonstrations, painting of slogans on walls, fire-bombing, arson and other acts of vandalism. Approximate damage to government property was $30,800.

Air Force

Fifty-six violent incidents occurred at Air Force ROTC units during FY 1970 with a loss to the government of $22,000 in equipment damaged or destroyed.

J. Curriculum

Army

The Army has developed a new Senior ROTC curriculum to be used beginning with academic year 1970-71 by all colleges and universities hosting Army ROTC. It provides a flexible program compatible with the constantly evolving environment of the academic community. Mutual institutional and military objectives may be effectively accomplished by one of several programs of study. Consequently, maximum delegation of authority to the professor of military science within the broad guidance and policies contained in the Program of Instruction, is essential to formulation of the curriculum most appropriate for the host institution. The complete instructional program for ROTC consists of three parts: the academic major in a recognized degree field;

institutional courses of particular interest and value to the military service; and courses in military science. The program of instruction is designed to complement the student's civilian goal of acquiring a baccalaureate degree in a course of study of his choosing by enabling him to develop those attitudes and understandings that will facilitate transition to military service.

Navy

During academic year 1969-70 the Navy introduced and implemented a completely revised curricula for the freshman, sophomore and junior years and continued developing the curricula for the senior year and the Marine Option courses for implementation in academic year 1970-71. The new curricula was developed from recommendations made by a committee of distinguished military representatives and academic leaders from a number of the major NROTC host institutions. The changes upgraded the academic content of the subjects and eliminated some of the courses which were considered below academic standards for college students. The changes also incorporated a number of civilian courses to be taught in conjunction with the naval science courses.

Air Force

The freshman and sophomore curriculum was reorganized and a new text on United States Military Forces in the Contemporary World and its accompanying instructor handbook were produced for use in academic year 1970-71. Lesson objectives were written in behavorial terms. To support the junior year curriculum, two new texts and an instructor handbook were distributed during academic year 1969-70 and two additional texts were developed for use in academic year 1970-71. In the fall of 1969 an experimental curriculum concept in which certain university taught courses were substituted for part of the AFROTC curriculum was instituted at seven detachments located at the following schools:

Stanford University	Union University, N. Y.
University of Michigan	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rutgers, The State University	University of Wisconsin
Cornell University	

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Junior ROTC

A. Number of Schools Enrolling Junior ROTC Students

	FY 1970	FY 1969
Army	561	519
Navy	78	55
Air Force	144	112
Marine Corps	22	17

B. Total Number of Junior ROTC Units Planned

Army	650
Navy	245
Air Force	275
Marine Corps	30
	1,200 units*

* Ceiling established in ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964

C. Number of Units Established and Disestablished by Service During 1970

	Established	Disestablished
Army	49	14
Navy	23	2
Air Force	35	3
Marine Corps	6	0

D. Junior ROTC Enrollment

	Total	Average Unit Enrollment
Army	105,497	188
Navy	10,000	128
Air Force	16,577	115
Marine Corps	3,569	162
Total	135,643	

E. Junior ROTC Staffing

	Active Duty	Retired	Total
Army			
Officer Instructors	46	248	294
Enlisted Instructors	71	911	982
Total	117	1,159	1,276
Navy			
Officer Instructors	0	75	75
Enlisted Instructors	0	78	78
Total	0	153	153
Air Force			
Officer Instructors	0	157	157
Enlisted Instructors	0	141	141
Total	0	298	298
Marine Corps			
Officer Instructors	1	26	27
Enlisted Instructors	1	33	34
Total	2	59	61
Grand Total	119	1,669	1,788

F. Curriculum

Army

A new program of instruction has been developed which was implemented by some schools during academic year 1970-71 with full implementation planned for academic year 1971-72. Leadership development is the major thrust. Flexibility is inherent in the curriculum so that each unit will be able to implement the program with comparative ease.

Navy

During academic year 1969-70 the Navy sophomore year curriculum was revised by dropping some of the history portion and adding an introduction to seamanship, navigation and piloting. Drug abuse and leadership courses were also added.

Air Force

A new instructors handbook for first, second, third and fourth year courses with phase objectives written in behavioral terms was produced and distributed to the units. The fourth year course was implemented

at the Marist School this year and will be offered at the Florida Air Academy during academic year 1970-71. These are the only schools which have a four year Air Force Junior ROTC program. A two week workshop held in August 1969 for new instructors was very successful. Similar workshops scheduled for future incoming instructors will include a condensed Academic Instructor Course.

Marine Corps

No changes were made to the curriculum this year.

G. Requests for New Junior ROTC Units

* Army	0
Navy	32
Air Force	35
Marine Corps	19

* 48 schools were selected during FY 1970; enrollment will begin in FY 1971 or 1972.

National Defense Cadet Corps (NDCC)

A. NDCC is a high school program similar to Junior ROTC, conducted by the Army.

B. Number of Schools Enrolling NDCC Students

FY 1970	FY 1969
30	34

C. Disestablishment

Between FY 1969 and FY 1970 four NDCC units were disestablished: two Tennessee schools disliked the contract policy; one school converted to Army Junior ROTC; and one parochial school dropped the program because of financial problems.

D. NDCC Enrollment

Total	Average Unit Enrollment
3,979	133

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
TO THE COMMITTEES ON ARMED SERVICES OF THE
SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

TITLE 10, USC 264 (c)

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

This report is submitted to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives in compliance with the provisions of title 10, USC, 264 (c). The report covers the extent to which units and individuals in the Ready Reserve of the Army's Reserve Components have satisfied training and mobilization readiness requirements for FY 70. It also covers significant FY 70 accomplishments and presents data on readiness goals, deployment capabilities, mobilization and demobilization, training, personnel, logistics and budget.

SECTION III

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

The Army National Guard and Army Reserve made considerable progress during FY 70.

A new management program was begun to provide close and continuous direction to Reserve Component matters. It provides intensive management direction to the areas of equipment distribution and modernization, facilities, personnel, aviation, readiness, the "One Army" Concept, public affairs and management improvement.

By the end of FY 70, the eight Army National Guard divisions had improved combat readiness capability that would permit their earlier deployment. Smaller units of the Guard/Reserve such as brigades, regiments and combat support/combat service support units, whose training requirements are not as extensive as combat divisions, achieved even shorter deployment times. A major test and evaluation program was begun to determine how readiness may be improved under different conditions.

Reserve forces which were mobilized in 1968 were demobilized by the end of December 1969 and returned to Reserve status.

Reserve personnel were utilized to assist the United States Postal Department during the postal strike, and civil authorities in civil disturbances and natural disasters.

Progress in training overcame many of the adverse effects of the 1968 reorganization of the Reserve Components.

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The overall average personnel manning strength of the Reserve Components was 100.2% of the mandated level. The Army National Guard fell slightly below its mandated average strength of 393,298 with an actual average strength of 392,388 (99.8%). The Army Reserve exceeded its mandated average strength of 255,591 with an actual average strength of 257,490 (100.7%). Enlisted accessions during the year were 119,189[1]/ ARNG and 54,102[2]/ USAR. Army advisor strength was still at a low level this year, however, a decision has been made to increase the priority for assignment of advisors to Reserve Component units.

Equipment assets, distributed in accordance with mobilization priorities, resulted in improvement in all of the high-priority units. Three hundred million dollars in equipment issues were received during FY 70 compared to the FY 69 total of $150 million. Current forecasts are that further increases in issues of equipment will be possible in FY 71, resulting from the reduction of requirements in Southeast Asia.

Preliminary reports for Guard/Reserve operations and maintenance and personnel accounts indicate that 99% of the $1.208 billion authorized for the Reserves was obligated by the end of the fiscal year.

1/ Does not include 3,179 reenlistments.
2/ Does not include 5,310 reenlistments.

SECTION III

SIGNIFICANT FY 1970 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Management

A Ten Point Reserve Components Improvement Program was developed in FY 70 to focus attention on problem areas. Each of the ten areas receives the attention of the responsible Army Staff agency and field command. A monthly report highlighting the progress made is provided to the Army Chief of Staff and the Secretariat. Progress made during FY 70 is shown below:

a. Equipment Distribution and Modernization.

Equipment valued at $300 million was issued to the Guard and Reserve in FY 70. This is $150 million more than the value of equipment issued in FY 69. Issues resulted in a net gain of 98 aircraft and included 3,900 trucks, 52,000 M14/16 rifles, 173 self-propelled howitzers and 125 M48A2C tanks. Approximately 25% of the equipment issues were new items direct from production lines. Current forecasts for FY 71 indicate that the Reserve Components will be provided a quantity of new 1-1/4 and 2-1/2 Ton trucks, full training allowances of the M14/16 rifles for major combat units, 60% of the training level quantities of new machine guns and over 1,000 newer model radios for familiarization training.

A logistics readiness study designed to identify and provide essential equipment needed to increase the training effectiveness of certain Reserve Component units was completed during FY 70. These units, primarily combat brigades, received about 90 different line items of new equipment in sufficient quantity for familiarization training.

b. Home Station Facilities and Training Areas (Ten Year Construction Plan).

The President's FY 70 Construction Reduction Plan did not affect the Army National Guard military construction as it was considered a Federal Grant Program. However, the Army Reserve's construction was reduced to only 4 of 13 programmed centers. This Construction Reduction Plan was recently lifted and DoD approved the remaining nine projects for award in early FY 71.

Except for site selection problems for three centers, all projects are programmed for award by the end of December 1970.

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c. Personnel Recruitment and Retention.

The Army formed a special task group to study the problem areas in recruiting and retention, with particular emphasis directed toward increasing the retention rates, recruitment of medical personnel, aviators and the ethnic/social groups.

To take advantage of the large number of aviators leaving active duty the Army has established a Reserve Components Aviation Recruiting Program with the objective to increase aviator strength in the National Guard and Army Reserve. An aviator recruiting team visited active Army installations during March, April and May. The team's excellent a achievement is indicated by the number of aviators (704) who expressed an interest in joining Guard and Reserve units.

d. Personnel Qualification.

The reduction of active Army requirements for available spaces in the Army training base permitted the Guard and Reserve to input 16,000 more Reserve Enlistment Program (REP) personnel into training than had originally been programmed. The Department of the Army approved a plan which guaranteed at least 10% of the Army Training Base exclusively for REP personnel. The guarantee provided training quotas for some specialties that had not been available to the Reserve Components for several years.

e. Technicians and Advisors.

(1) Technicians. The number of USAR technicians increased from 4,427 to 6,006 during the fiscal year. This was attributable to an intensive technician recruiting campaign during the last half of FY 70 to attain the authorized level of 6,127. The 121 not employed by the end FY 70 were covered by firm commitments with entry on duty dates on or immediately after 1 July 1970. The number of USAR technicians in dual status (also a member of a Reserve unit) was increased from 53 to 63 percent.

The number of ARNG technicians employed during the fiscal year varied between 97 and 98 percent of authorized. There were approximately 97% of ARNG technicians in dual status at the end of the fiscal year.

(2) Advisors. The Army advisors' ranking on the Department of Army Master Priority List was raised in the third quarter of the fiscal year. This higher priority is increasing the number of active Army officers assigned advisory duties as well as improving the quality of officers assigned.

f. Aviation.

The Southeast Asia incremental phase-down resulted in the infusion of relatively new aircraft into the Reserve Components' inventory in FY 70. A net increase in the aircraft inventory resulted from the distribution of newer aircraft offset by losses such as the turn in of older aircraft, or withdrawal for active Army use. The latter case was exemplified by the transfer of aircraft to the Army for use in SEA.

The improved aircraft structure is being balanced by an increase in the number of trained aviation personnel resulting from recruiting efforts and initial entry flight training. Suspension of flight training for Reserve Component personnel from 1966 to 1969 caused a backlog of personnel who had enlisted for this training, however, training quotas allocated to the Guard and Reserve during FY 70 enabled complete elimination of this backlog.

g. Improved Readiness.

A principal concern of Department of the Army is timely response of Reserve Component units to meet mobilization requirements. Major projects designed to achieve maximum possible readiness under present budget constraints are:

Program for Improving Readiness of Reserve Component Units.

Intelligence activities and Utilization of Mobilization Designees

Conversion to G/H Series Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)

These are discussed later in this report.

h. One-Army Concept

The Reserve Components are being fully integrated into US Army policy and planning to maximize rapport, understanding and compatibility. This is accomplished by including Reserve Component requirements in all active Army plans and by familiarizing Army personnel with the capabilities, strengths and limitations of the Guard and Reserve. There are four projects underway to support these objectives:

(1) Clearly defined primary and alternative missions with readiness objectives based on operational requirements are assigned to each Guard and Reserve unit. This enhances motivation by insuring that commanders are aware of the importance of their role.

(2) In order to develop within Department of Defense and Department of the Army a better understanding of the Reserve Components' goals, readiness, strengths and limitations, the Army has urged Secretariat officials and senior military officers to visit Guard/Reserve units as frequently as possible.

(3) Two hours of instruction have been incorporated in the curricula of service schools to enhance members of the active component in understanding and appreciation of the role and mission of the Guard and Reserve.

(4) From 1965 to 1968, Vietnam requirements were met by activating new units and increasing draft calls rather than using existing forces in the Guard and Reserve. The development of new units was accomplished in time to meet the need, however, there were effects on the Reserve Components and the Army: equipment intended for the Reserve Components was diverted to support the activation of new units; dedicated Reserve Component unit commanders questioned their purpose since they were not called to serve in time of need; and creating new Active Army units derived from increased draft calls caused a redundance in the force structure since Guard and Reserve units were not called except for the minimal 1968 mobilization.

The Chief of Staff published a memorandum on 22 December 1969 establishing that the Reserve Components must be considered the initial and primary source of certain additional units and individuals in any future rapid expansions. The Joint Strategic Objectives Plan similarly cites this, and Army planning is predicated on the concept.

i. Reserve Component Public Affairs Program.

As members of the community and the military establishment, National Guard and Army Reserve personnel are in a position to serve as a communication bridge between the Army and the American public. Much is already being done in the communities surrounding Reserve Component units, however, to take greater advantage of this bridge, a plan for improving the Public Affairs Programs of the National Guard and Army Reserve has been developed. The objective of this plan is to develop a climate of public understanding and demonstrate the Army accomplishments both in civil and military activities.

To monitor the public affairs program, senior personnel from Department of the Army agencies meet monthly to discuss problems and solutions in the domestic action area. Recent public affairs activities include:

The Chief, National Guard Bureau and Chief, Army Reserve have developed programs to insure that company size and larger Guard and Reserve units have at least one on-going domestic action project. In 1969, the USAR received national recognition for its Community Relations and Domestic Actions Program when the Public Relations Society of America presented the Office, Chief Army Reserve the "Silver Anvil" award. The Office, Chief Army Reserve was the only agency at the federal government level so recognized.

A domestic action reporting procedure has been established. This is expected to result in a more accurate appraisal of unit domestic action activities.

The October issue of the Army Digest Magazine will feature a number of articles on the Reserve Components.

The National Guard Bureau has launched a nation-wide recruiting drive entitled "Try One in the Guard" in an effort to increase enlistments of prior service personnel by offering a one year get-acquainted enlistment.

The Command Information Program for the first quarter, Fiscal Year 70 contained a special topic, "The U.S. Army Reserve," for presentation throughout the Army. Special materials to support formal presentations were prepared by Office, Chief Army Reserve, and distributed by Department of Army to all active Army commanders through company level.

j. Management Improvement.

Management improvement goals are to provide budget support for essential programs, elimination of marginal expenditures, equitable allocation of resources between ARNG and USAR units, and properly balance funds between personnel, equipment, operational requirements and facility construction.

For personnel management, we are developing a Reserve Personnel Projection Model which will make maximum use of automatic data processing techniques to provide accurate data to staff agencies and automated systems. This will enhance efficient and economical use of available resources and maximum attainment of readiness for each dollar expended. The Reserve Personnel Projection Model is made possible by the consolidated Reserve Component Automated Personnel System data base located in St. Louis, Missouri.

Demobilization of Forces Mobilized in 1968.

The first Reserve Component unit was demobilized on 19 July 1969. On 26 November 1969 the last Reserve Component unit to return from Vietnam was demobilized. All remaining units mobilized in 1968 to support Strategic Army Forces (STRAF) were released from active duty status on or before 12 December 1969. (All units which were mobilized are shown at inclosure 1, page 31.

Representatives of the Department of the Army attended each hometown welcoming/demobilization ceremony for returning Army National Guard and Army Reserve units.

On 16 December 1969 President Nixon invited representatives of all units which had been mobilized to a White House Ceremony. At the ceremony he signed a Proclamation declaring 16 December 1969 as "Reserve Recognition Day." After the Presidential ceremony, the group attended a luncheon co-hosted by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army to further recognize the service of all mobilized Army National Guard and Army Reserve personnel.

All units were reconstituted in the Army National Guard and US Army Reserve structure at their pre-mobilization configuration except those listed below:

UNIT	COMPONENT	CHANGE
GS Platoon, 29th Aviation Company	ARNG	Redesignated as the 2929th Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance)
35th Mobile Surgical Hospital	ARNG	Removed from structure
107th Signal Company (Spt)	ARNG	Redesignated as the 107th Sig Co, Small Hq Operations
203rd Transportation Company (Lt Truck - 2 1/2 Ton)	USAR	Redesignated as the 223rd Trans Co (Lt Trk - 5 ton)

Changes were a result of modified force structure requirements.

Due to the large number of individuals completing their obligated service upon demobilization and qualifying for transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve or Standby Reserves concerted recruiting campaigns were initiated. Most demobilized units are programmed to begin Basic Unit Training upon completion of Annual Training in 1970.

Postal Strike Mobilization.

In March 1970, a selective mobilization was executed by all military services to assist the United States Postal Department in maintaining essential postal services following a work stoppage by postal employees. Most Reserve Component personnel who were called reported on 24 March, the initial mobilization day, with additional personnel reporting through 26 March. A total of 10,900 Army National Guard personnel and 7,989 US Army Reserve personnel were mobilized in the New York area to meet the emergency.

Postal supervisors stated that the overall performance of military personnel in the augmentation role was outstanding.

Except for 800 administrative personnel, US Army Reserve personnel were released from active duty on 26 March 1970 with the administrative personnel reverting to inactive status by 3 April. Army National Guard units remained on active duty until 30 March in order to retain capability to resume augmentation duties if required. At that time, all but 1,000 administrative personnel were released. All personnel returned to Reserve Component status by 4 April 1970.

Assistance to Civil Authorities.

Civil Disturbance Control.

The capability of the Reserve Components to conduct operations in controlling civil disturbances was increased during FY 70. Currently, there are 375,000 Guardsmen and 14,000 Army Reservists trained for this mission.

During the year, 60,316 National Guardsmen were called by their Governors to State active duty for civil disturbance emergencies. These Guardsmen were used 92 times in 31 states to assist civil authorities in quelling civil disturbances in cities and on campuses. During May, the month of highest commitment, 169,324 National Guardsmen mandays were used in disturbance operations in 44 cities in 23 states. The peak day of National Guard commitment to civil disturbance operations was on 9 May when 12,686 Guardsmen were on duty in 10 States and the District of Columbia.

The National Guard has conducted 16 hours of refresher training in disturbance operations. This training was conducted at the expense of combat mission training time. Some states also have conducted civil disturbance command post exercises in coordination with local and State civil authorities.

This close cooperation between the National Guard and civil authorities resulted in well-planned and well-organized civil disturbance operations in FY 70. Surveys indicate that 47 states, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, have civil disturbance plans, including rules of engagement, which are identical or parallel to those used by the active Army. Surveys of the remaining states are still in progress.

The civil disturbance orientation course at the Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, was resumed in May 1970. Ninety-seven National Guard officers attended in May and June. One hundred and four civilians also graduated during May and June. Civilian personnel so trained contribute significantly to the effective control of civil disturbances. Three hundred National Guard officers are now programmed for attendance during FY 71.

The USAR currently has three infantry brigades which are part of the Federal military contingency force for the control of civil disturbances. These units conducted 16 hours of refresher civil disturbance training at the expense of combat mission training time.

Natural Disasters.

National Guardsmen were ordered to State active duty in 20 States to assist civil authorities during natural disasters. Guardsmen performed duties consisting of traffic control, search for bodies, evacuation, clearing debris, and maintenance of law and order. The most significant National Guard commitment for a natural disaster during the year was Hurricane Camille when over 7,000 Guardsmen were ordered to assist civil authorities in Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia. Eight USAR units on annual training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi were diverted from their annual training to assist in the Gulfport - Biloxi area during Camille. In addition, over $2,100 was contributed spontaneously by the officers and enlisted men of a USAR School unit and turned over to assist the victims.

SECTION IV

UNIT TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION

Training.

Training progress was made during FY 70 despite continuing shortages of equipment and lack of adequate local training areas.

The effects of the 1968 reorganization, which impacted unfavorably on training last year, were largely overcome in FY 70. Retraining of personnel in new military occupational specialities has been for the most part completed although some hard skill jobs requiring schools in excess of 20 weeks remain unfilled.

Participation in unit training continued at a high level. The following figures show percentages of attendance at unit training assemblies:

FY	ARNG	USAR
1968	97.3%	91.8%
1969	96.9%	91.5%
1970	96.6%	91.9%

The training objective for FY 69-70 was company-level basic unit training. Some units have met this objective and several have successfully completed battalion-level training.

Intelligence Activities and Utilization of Mobilization Designees:

The objective of this program is to develop the required emphasis on intelligence training and associated activities in order to properly prepare intelligence units and personnel for mobilization and mission accomplishment.

Increased utilization of Mobilization Designees (Mob Des) and Reserve Training Units (RTU's) on actual intelligence research tasks improves intelligence training and also contributes essential information to the collection effort. Close and continuous liaison is maintained throughout the Army so that problems such as those associated with MOS training, linguistic training and unit vacancy promotions can be solved.

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Readiness

A program for improving readiness of Reserve Component units was begun to determine the highest levels of readiness attainable under varying conditions. It has ten sub-programs as follows:

a. Roundout of the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions with ARNG and USAR units to determine and evaluate the degree of readiness gained from active Army sponsorship and support. The objective of this sub-program is closer association with active Army units to provide the advantage of training with modern equipment. Evaluation will be made of the effectiveness of these units alongside of and associated with active Army units as well as impact on active Army readiness and on active and reserve personnel, equipment and funds. Six separate Reserve Component battalions are participating in this program: the 3d Battalion, 117th Infantry (Mech), Tennessee; the 1st Battalion, 123d Armor, Kentucky; the 2d Battalion, 112th Armor, Texas; the 3d Battalion, 112th Armor, Texas; the 1st Battalion, 138th Infantry (Mech), Missouri and the 8th Battalion, 40th Armor, USAR, Arizona. These battalions are NATO oriented and would deploy as units of the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions.

b. The Mutual Support Program of Continental Army Command units will determine and evaluate the degree of readiness gained from association of Reserve Component units and active Army units at nearby installations. Forty-four company-size Guard and Reserve units will participate. Twenty-two will receive no special considerations but will be used as a control group, providing a basis for comparison. Units designated for priority support will receive priority in active duty for training for Reserve Enlistment Personnel (REP's), and priority for school quotas and on-the-job training (OJT) for hard skill specialties. Training programs will be monitored throughout the test period. By comparison of priority support units with control units, a continuing analysis and evaluation will reveal the progress attributable to participation in mutual support activities.

c. The mutual support program with the Army Materiel Command is similar, but is between Reserve Component combat service support units and nearby AMC installations. The goals are to improve technical operational techniques, provide additional depth in work schedule management, and provide opportunity, not otherwise available, for maintaining proficiency through OJT. Priorities for support are the same as in the

program for CONARC units. Fourteen Reserve Component units will participate in order to determine and evaluate the degree of readiness gained through such mutual assistance.

d. Three rifle companies from the 71st Airborne Brigade (Texas) will participate in a battalion Field Training Exercise while attached, as an additional company, to a battalion of the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg. The exercise will include marshalling at home station, in-flight rigging, parachute assault, two days ground operations and withdrawal by air The objectives are to define the benefits to Guard and Reserve readiness by analyzing and evaluating participation in active Army exercises, and to ascertain the practicability of such participation.

e. Six selected ARNG battalions which have attained battalion-level training will continue to train in accordance with assigned training level objectives and special plans developed for evaluation purposes. They will participate in active Army exercises, and receive priority for advisors, school quotas, and additional technicians. The objectives are to determine and evaluate those factors which enable ARNG and USAR units, in a pre-mobilized status, to achieve battalion-level readiness and to measure their adaptability to perform with active units in programmed exercises.

f. To capitalize on perishable data, a program has been established to determine the adequacy of present pre-mobilization training by analysis of information and reports pertaining to Guard/Reserve units which served in Vietnam. The result will be an analysis of the capability to perform assigned missions at the time of mobilization, time required for transition training, time required to complete unit Army Training Program (ATP), factors influencing attainment of readiness goals, major unit strengths and weaknesses, and areas of training requiring emphasis or modification.

g. A similar evaluation is being made of units mobilized to reinforce Strategic Army Forces.

h. As a continuation of the two preceding programs which analyze readiness at the time of mobilization, a subsequent program will review post-demobilization activities of units. The objectives are to critically review the reconstruction of the 69th Brigade after demobilization and to develop information on total time required for newly constituted infantry units to achieve company-level training. Four rifle companies will be used for the review: two will receive priority support and two will receive normal support provided to demobilized units.

i. Reserve Component commanders' estimates of readiness deployability times are also being validated. About 10% of the estimates will be compared against training level objectives, training evaluations, staff visit reports and published readiness criteria. Correlation of this information should give good assessment of validity as well indicate factors which detract from reliability in readiness estimates.

j. The last of the sub-programs will identify the improvement in readiness that can be attributed to authorizing and filling additional technicians' spaces. It is anticipated that an increase in numbers of qualified, full-time technicians will result in higher levels of training and readiness.

The results of the ten programs are expected to be available in October 1972.

Organization.

During the fiscal year, structure changes were limited to planned reductions in Army National Guard Air Defense Artillery units, NIKE-HERCULES and self-propelled Automatic Weapons (40mm), all of which were replaced with units required by the Army to meet contingency plans.

At the start of the year, the following numbers of units were participating in the on-site NIKE-HERCULES program: One Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery in Hawaii; 15 Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Batteries, all in CONUS; and 48 Firing Batteries, 44 in CONUS and four in HAWAII. At the end of the year, participation in the program had been reduced to 12 Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Batteries and 38 Firing Batteries. The elimination of the Group Headquarters Batteries and 10 Firing Batteries involved the States listed below:

State	On-Site Units Eliminated	Replacement Units
Hawaii	1 Group Hq and Hq Battery 4 Firing Batteries	1 Field Depot Hq and Hq Company 1 General Supply Company 1 Light Maintenance Company 1 Supply and Service Company 1 Supply and Service Battalion Hq and Hq Company 1 Engineer Utilities Detachment

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State	On-Site Units Eliminated	Replacement Units
Michigan	1 Firing Battery	1 General Supply Company
New York	1 Battalion Hq and Hq Battery 2 Firing Batteries	1 Supply and Service Battalion Hq 1 Supply and Service Company 1 Chemical Combat Support Detachment
Ohio	1 Battalion Hq and Hq Battery 2 Firing Batteries	1 Maintenance Battalion Hq and Hq Detachment 1 Heavy Materiel Supply Company 1 General Supply Company
Pennsylvania	1 Battalion Hq and Hq Battery 1 Firing Battery	1 Supply and Service Battalion Hq and Hq Company 1 Transportation Terminal Service Company

Self-propelled Automatic Weapons (40mm) Battalions were reduced by four from 14 at the beginning of the year to ten at the end. An associated Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Battery in Delaware was also eliminated. The States involved and replacement units furnished were:

State	Units Eliminated	Replacement Units
Alabama	1 Automatic Weapons Battalion	1 Engineer Topographic Battalion 1 Repair Parts Company
Delaware	1 Brigade Hq and Hq Battery 3 Automatic Weapons Battalions	1 Signal Command Hq and Hq Company 1 Signal Battalion (Corps) 1 Signal Company (Small Hq Operations) 1 Transportation Truck Battalion Hq and Hq Detachment 1 Transportation Company (Light-Medium Truck) 1 Transportation Company (Medium Truck Cargo) 1 Transportation Company (Terminal Transfer)

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Conversion to C/H-Series Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE). The Army Staff is developing an optimum Army structure for the post-Vietnam baseline period. The structure will incorporate the latest concepts of service support for combat units and will be organized under the most up-to-date TOE's available, the C-Series and H-Series TOE's. It is planned that the Guard and Reserve will begin converting from outmoded C, D, E, F and older series TOE's to G and H-Series TOE's in FY 72.

It is anticipated that the new structure will retain the majority of existing Reserve Component units by type, requiring only that they convert to the latest published TOEs. Obsolete units and units no longer required by the Army will be eliminated. New units required by the latest concepts of service support will be added. It is the objective of the Army to complete the conversion with minimum turbulence and to preclude unnecessary changes which would adversely affect readiness.

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SECTION V

LOGISTICS

Equipment.

The Department of the Army does not contemplate the issue of 100% of equipment allowances to the Guard and Reserve prior to mobilization. Such issues would overtax the ability of the units to use, store, and maintain the equipment. Accordingly, equipment posture is viewed under two distinct conditions: pre-mobilization training requirements and post-mobilization operational requirements.

Pre-mobilization training requirements are equipment quantities equal to or less than full TOE which are considered sufficient to meet unit training needs at home station during Unit Training Assemblies and at annual training sites. Generally, this equates to about 75% of full TOE equipment.

Post-mobilization requirements include the remainder of the equipment needed to bring units to full TOE authorizations and to sustain the force when mobilized in accordance with current war and contingency plans.

Post mobilization quantities of equipment will be located in CONUS and in certain overseas areas to satisfy mobilization requirements of the Guard and Reserve. The equipment which active Army forces leave behind when they deploy to prepositioned equipment sites will also become available to the mobilized Reserve Component units. In addition, equipment received from production as a result of pre-mobilization procurement would be available to the Reserve Components during mobilization.

Planning is underway to dedicate funds to improve the quantities of issue from depot maintenance and overhaul programs. This could provide approximately $200 million in equipment issues to the Reserve Components in FY 72 and approximately $800 million during FY 73-76.

Tabulation of Requirements. The status of major items of equipment at the end of FY 70, as depicted in the subsequent paragraphs, is expressed in terms of dollar values using FY 71 budget prices, both for requirements and assets.

Part of the equipment requirement involves equipment that only recently has been standardized and introduced into the Army supply

system. Such items are being issued in limited quantities to the active Army. Distribution to the Guard and Reserve is scheduled to begin in FY 71. The requirement for these items of new equipment, e.g., area communications items, surveillance radars, combat engineer vehicles, and night vision equipment, also has been separately identified.

There are extensive requirements for Army aircraft in Southeast Asia which will be reduced in the post-SEA Army force. During the past four years, it has been DOD policy to limit procurement of aircraft to the level needed to support the post-SEA force requirement and to replace losses resulting from attrition. This policy avoided building up excesses, but has delayed distribution of most of the aircraft to the Guard and Reserve until termination of hostilities in South Vietnam. In view of the foregoing; that portion of the statement of requirements and assets which addresses aircraft has been separately identified. Aircraft issues during the year, when adjusted by withdrawals, increased the net asset position of aircraft by about 11%. However, all aircraft issued during the year were relatively new whereas those lost from the inventory were older models, resulting in an improvement in aviation capability.

Stock Funded Equipment. Dollar value (in millions) of required stock funded items, items on hand at the end of FY 70, value apportioned in FY 70, and annual consumption are shown below:

Mobilization Requirement	$328.0
Training Requirement	$316.4
On-Hand	$210.9
Apportioned FY 70	$ 36.6
ARNG	(24.0)
USAR	(12.6)
Consumption Losses	$12.4

The mobilization requirement is based on full TOE and TDA authorizations and applicable consumption rates.

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Maintenance Operations. A total of $60.7 million was required to operate 934 Organizational Maintenance activities of the Reserve Components which accomplished organizational maintenance beyond the capability of home station maintenance personnel. ARNG direct/general support activities required $13.7 million (includes repair parts). USAR direct/general support maintenance is accomplished by active Army installations and is not funded by the Reserve Components.

Repair Parts. The mobilization requirement for repair parts to support the Army's approved Reserve Component force for mobilization is not separately identified. This requirement is included in the overall national reserve stocks and applicable to the entire Army under mobilization conditions, including the active and reserve forces as well as forces to be activated after M-Day.

Facilities.

Real Property Value. Existing Reserve Component facilities include permanently constructed armories, training centers and support facilities, and leased structures. The current real property inventory is valued at $681.8 million, of which $632.4 million are Army National Guard facilities and $249.4 million Army Reserve. The long-range military construction plan of the Reserve Components provides for replacement of inadequate facilities; expansion of existing facilities to meet space requirements; and replacement by government-owned facilities of leased or donated buildings which are inefficient to maintain or are not adequate to meet training needs.

Construction Funds. Military construction funding available during FY 70 was $36.2 million, of which about $16.7 million was obligated. The President's Construction Reduction Plan did not affect the National Guard's program as it is considered a Federal grant-aid program, however, the Army Reserve was reduced from a programmed expenditure of $11.3 million to approximately $3 million. The suspension was lifted on 1 July 1970 with a requirement to proceed with construction projects on a selective basis to avoid aggravating congested inflationary conditions in local construction market areas.

Military construction funding available and used during FY 70 was:

	MCARNG	MCAR
	($ millions)	
New obligation authority	15.0	10.0
Prior year funds available	6.3	4.9
Funds available	21.3	14.9
Funds obligated	15.0	1.7
Carryover for FY 71	6.3	13.2

Based on current costs, unfilled construction requirements for the Reserve Components are estimated at $627.3 million.

Armories and Centers.

Because of the large backlog of inadequate armories/centers required for home station training, primary emphasis was placed on construction of this type facility in the FY 70 budget.

The FY 70 program provided for construction of 38 National Guard armories at a cost of $9.64 million. The Army Reserve program provided for 12 new center facilities and one center expansion at a cost of $9.3 million. The status of armory type facilities when all projects authorized through FY 1970 are completed will be as follows:

	Required	Occupied	Adequate	Requirements 1/
ARNG	2,774	2,774	1,953	821
USAR	1,019	1,019	287	732

Non-Armory Facilities.

In FY 70, 24 non-armory support projects were authorized for the ARNG at an estimated cost of $2.84 million. The Army Reserve does not fund separately for this type facility which is constructed as part of the Reserve centers. Of a total 2,200 non-armory (Administrative and Logistical) facilities to support the National Guard, 1,906 are considered adequate. The remaining require replacement, expansion, or alteration to correct deficiencies. The FY 70 program will reduce this backlog to some degree.

1/ 1,553 existing armories/centers require expansion, conversion or rehabilitation to meet revised space requirements.

Field Training Facilities.

Programmed construction for field training facilities at four state-owned/controlled camps during FY 70 amounted to $1.0 million in the MCARNG program. The lack of sufficient training areas in the proper location for unit training assemblies and annual training continued to adversely affect unit readiness.

A survey of all Guard and Reserve combat battalions was completed in April 1970 to determine the availability of adequate week-end training areas. The initial analysis indicates that only 39 percent of the 402 battalions surveyed had adequate training areas near their home stations. The analysis will ultimately determine where additional areas are required and efforts will then be directed to acquire such areas by donation, permit, or low-cost lease.

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SECTION VI

PERSONNEL

Personnel Strengths and Manning Levels.

Strengths. The FY 70 Defense Authorization Act prescribed an average paid drill strength (PDS) of not less than 393,298 in units of the ARNG and not less than 255,591 in units of the USAR. When applied to the Reserve Component troop structure, this permits units to be manned at over 90% of wartime (TOE) strength for FY 70. A summary of authorized and PDS for FY 70 is:

	ARNG	USAR	TOTAL
TOE Authorization	438,300	272,700	711,000
Auth Average PDS	393,298	255,591	648,889
Actual Average PDS	392,388	257,490	649,878

Accessions. Enlisted accessions in Reserve Component units during FY 70 are shown in the following table:

	ARNG	USAR	TOTAL
Non-Prior Service	104,464	44,459	148,923
Prior Service	14,725	9,643	24,368 1/
Total	119,189	54,102	173,291

1/ Does not include 3,179 ARNG and 5,310 USAR reenlistments.

Since the reopening of the medical commissioning program on 9 November 1969, recruitment of doctors and nurses in sufficient numbers to meet medical mobilization requirements has been an area of emphasis for the Guard and Reserve. Recruiting efforts thus far have not been as productive as desired due in large measure to publicity given to an all-volunteer Armed Force and reduced draft calls. This publicity has practically eliminated all applications for commissions as officers in the medical corps.

There is a continuing effort to increase participation of minority group personnel in the Reserve Components. Unit commanders are required to actively recruit qualified individuals of all races,

creeds, and ethnic groups so units will reflect the character of the population in the unit's area of recruiting.

Individual Training. . The following table depicts the individual training status of the two components at the end of the fiscal year:

	ARNG	USAR	TOTAL
Assigned Strengths	409,192	260,654	669,846
REP Awaiting Training	34,941	17,281	52,222
REP in Training	42,508	20,167	62,675
REP Completed Tng FY	53,454	46,607	100,061
Trained Strength	331,743	223,206	554,949
% of Assigned Which are Trained	81.1%	86%	83%

Many personnel of the Guard and Reserve participated in the Army's educational programs in FY 70 as follows:

	PARTICIPATION	
SCHOOL/COURSE	ARNG	USAR
Army War College Non-Resident Correspondence Course	22	131
Branch Officer Basic and Advanced and Command General Staff Correspondence Courses	8,181	7,062
USAR Schools	17,710	34,948
Army Service and Army Area Schools	10,481	14,552
State Officer Candidate Schools	2,265	118
Civil Disturbance Orientation Course	97	11
Technician New Equipment Training Course	115	0
Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National Security Management Course (2 Years)	USAR at USAR School - 3,645 USAR in RTU - 301	

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Technicians Program. The status of technicians in the Reserve Components as of the end of FY 70 was:

	ARNG	USAR	TOTAL
Required	26,519	6,838	33,357
Authorized	24,328	6,127	30,455
% of Assigned to Required	89.5%	87.8%	89.1%
% of Assigned to Authorized	97.5%	98.0%	97.6%

Advisors. Active Army officers detailed as advisors to Army National Guard units continued at a low level of from 65 to 70 percent of authorized strength. Under the Reserve Officer Augmentation Program which terminated on 31 May 1970, Army Reserve officers volunteered for one-year period of active duty as an advisor to Army Reserve units. While this program was in effect the number of Army Reserve advisors assigned averaged approximately 85% of authorized during the fiscal year. Without this program the percent assigned would have been approximately the same as for the ARNG units.

The number of active Army advisors assigned to Reserve Component advisory duties at the end of FY 70 was:

	ARNG	USAR	TOTAL
Authorized:			
OFF	902	804	1,706
EM	1,227	1,305	2,532
TOTAL	2,129	2,109	4,238
Assigned:			
OFF	604	595	1,199
EM	1,186	1,147	2,333
TOTAL	1,790	1,742	3,532
% of Asgd to Auth			
OFF	67%	74%	70%
EM	97%	90%	92%
TOTAL	84%	83%	83%

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)

Strength and Organization. The Individual Ready Reserve of the USAR is comprised of non-unit members of the Ready Reserve assigned as follows:

	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	TOTAL
Control Gp Annual Tng 1/	15,864	680,492	696,356
Control Group Mob Des 2/	4,557		4,557
Control Group Reinforcement 3/	26,665	184,806	211,471
Control Group Delayed	0 4/	7 5/	7
Control Group Officer Active Duty Obligor 6/	19,323	1	19,324
TOTAL	66,409	865,306	931,715

1/ Consists of non-unit Ready Reserve personnel who have a remaining training obligation. Most of these personnel have two or more years active duty. These individuals are required to participate in annual active duty training (AT) when directed.

2/ Consists of non-unit officer personnel who are assigned to authorized key augmentation positions of Mobilization Tables of Distribution and Allowances. These personnel are considered available upon mobilization or national emergency and are required to participate in 12 days of AT exclusive of travel time in order to prepare them for these assignments.

3/ Consists of non-unit Ready Reserve personnel who have completed three or more years active duty or have completed their statutory obligation and WAC members for whom no appropriate vacancy exists in TOE or TDA units. These individuals are not subject to mandatory training requirements.

4/ Consists of officers with active duty obligation who do not enter on active duty concurrent with their appointment. These individuals are not authorized or required to participate in any form of training unless specifically directed.

5/ Consists of Ready Reserve enlisted personnel whose initial entry on active duty or active duty for training is delayed and who are not required by law or regulation to participate in training in an attached status with a USAR unit.

6/ Appointed but have not yet been called for active duty training, e.g., recent ROTC graduates.

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Mobilization Availability. For mobilization purposes, members of the IRR will be selected for active duty in the following order:

Priority Group I. Individuals with 12 months or less active duty/active duty for training. Individuals with no active duty/active duty for training will be provided the necessary training upon mobilization and prior to deployment overseas.

Priority Group II. Individuals with more than 12 months through 24 months active duty/active duty for training.

Priority Group, III. Individuals with more than 24 months active duty/active duty for training.

Priority Group IV. Individuals who during their active service were assigned to a hostile area.

Individual members of Priority Group IV, Control Group Officer Active Duty Obligor, Control Group Delayed and Control Group Mobilization Designation, and individuals exempted from the mobilization program by Headquarters, Department of the Army are not available for involuntary order to active duty except when specifically authorized under separate instructions by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

Training. During FY 70, 47,500 officers and enlisted men of the IRR received training primarily with ARNG and USAR units during AT.

Officer Performance and Qualifications.

During the latter part of 1967, the Secretary of the Army appointed a special study group to conduct a review of performance and qualifications of Army National Guard and Army Reserve officers and to examine Federal recognition and promotion policies and procedures. Recommendations from the study are being implemented with improvements being made in:

a. Career and personnel management for Reserve Component officers.

b. Records monitoring system to support improved management.

c. Comprehensive acquisition and distribution program; improved standards for promotion and Federal recognition; clear and equitable general officer assignment and promotion criteria.

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SECTION VII

BUDGET

The Congress authorized $1.24 billion for the Army National Guard and Army Reserves for FY 70. The following tabulation indicates the amounts appropriated and the amounts obligated.

FY 70 FUNDING
($ in millions)

Appropriation	Amounts Appropriated 1/	Amount Authorized 2/	Direct Obligations 3/
National Guard Personnel, Army	356.8	423.6	419.2
Operation & Maintenance Army National Guard	297.8	315.0	313.7
Military Construction Army National Guard	15.0	21.3 4/6/	15.0
Sub-Total	669.6	759.9	747.9
Reserve Personnel, Army	306.7	338.7	330.2
Operation & Maintenance BP 2600, USAR & ROTC	124.2	129.3	128.2
Military Construction, Army Reserve	10.0	14.9 5/6/	1.7
Sub-Total	440.9	482.9	460.1
GRAND TOTAL	1,110.5	1,242.8	1,208.0

1/ Does not include Supplemental Adjustments.
2/ Includes withdrawals, adjustments, and pay raise supplement during year.
3/ Preliminary Estimate
4/ MCARNG is "No Year" funds, $6.3 million available from prior years.
5/ MCAR is "No Year" funds, $4.9 million available from prior years.
6/ Apportionment available for obligation.

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The following table reflects the distribution of funds for Reserve Component activities during FY 70 and the unaudited obligations:

($ in millions)

By Activities	Amount Funded	Amount Obligated
Personnel		
Training for Units	514.2	510.5
REP's	155.2	151.5
Individual Reservist Training	16.3	15.0
School/Special Training	39.3	38.2
ROTC	32.4	29.8
Other	4.9	4.4
Sub-Total	762.3	749.4
O&M		
Training Support	131.0	129.0
Logistics Support	227.2	225.5
Air Defense	45.8	45.7
Administration	20.8	21.0
ROTC	19.5	20.7
Sub-Total	444.3	441.9
Construction	36.2	16.7
GRAND TOTAL	1242.8	1208.0

Costs associated with Training for Units include those incurred in continuing paid drill at home stations, multiple training assemblies, and annual field training. The funds cover pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing and travel costs.

Originally $120.1 million was programmed for active duty training of Reserve Enlistment Program personnel. Subsequent re-assessment of training input requirements resulting in reprogramming of costs to $155.2 million. The costs for REP's include pay and allowance, travel, subsistence, and clothing but do not include operational costs at the Army Training Center where the REP's receive their training.

Funds for Individual Reservist Training cover the cost of providing two weeks of training for mobilization designees, individual reinforcements who receive no other paid training during the year, and active duty tours of USAR school students.

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Reserve Officer Training Program (ROTC), costs include payments made to the advance course ROTC cadet and for his clothing and pay while at summer training camps.

"Other" costs include Government payment for insurance, certain reservists on statutory tours, and death and injury benefits.

Training Support includes O&M Appropriation costs identified directly with training operations, to include pay of civilian technicians connected with training and unit activities.

Logistical costs include pay for the maintenance technicians, the cost of procuring stock funded equipment and repair parts, transportation of equipment, and similar logistical activities. This total does not include the cost of procurement of major items of equipment (PEMA), for the Guard and Reserve

Air Defense costs are primarily for the pay of Air Defense technicians in the National Guard.

Costs shown for Administration include the procurement of miscellaneous supplies, for communications and for administration which cannot be directly identified with either training or logistical activities.

ROTC O&M costs support contractual hire of civilian instructors for junior ROTC, stock funded organization clothing and equipment, operational support of ROTC units and summer camps, and scholarships, tuition and fees.

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UNITS DEPLOYED TO RVN FOLLOWING MOBILIZATION IN 1968

STATES	UNIT	COMPONENT
Alabama	650th Medical Det (DS)	ARNG
Arkansas	HHC, 336th Ord Bn (Ammo DS)	USAR
	978th Army Postal Unit	USAR
Florida	231st Trans Co (Med Boat)	USAR
Georgia	319th Trans Co (Lt Trk)	USAR
	413th Fin Det (Actg)	USAR
Idaho	116th Engr Br. (Cbt)	ARNG
Illinois	126th Sup & Scv Co (DS)	ARNG
	482d Med Det (Equip Maint)	USAR
Indiana	Co D, (Ranger)151st Inf	ARNG
Kansas	842d QM Co (Petrl, Sup Fwd)	USAR
	1011th Sup & Svc Co (DS)	USAR
Kentucky	2nd Bn, 138th Arty (155 How SP)	ARNG
	950th Army Postal Unit	USAR
Maryland	472d Med Det (Amb)	USAR
Massachusetts	HQ & Main Spt Co, 513th Maint Bn (DS)	USAR
Michigan	424th Pers Svc Co (Type B)	USAR
Minnesota	452d Gen Sup Co (GS)	USAR
Mississippi	173d QM Co (Petrl)	USAR
Nebraska	172d Trans Co (Med Trk Cargo)	USAR
	295th Ord Co (Ammo, DS/GS)	USAR
New Hampshire	3d Bn, 197th Arty (155 How Fwd)	ARNG

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New York	74th Med Hosp (Fld)	USAR
	237th Maint Co (Div Spt)	USAR
	316th Med Det (Blood Dist)	USAR
	448th Army Postal Unit	USAR
	1018th Sup & Svc Co (DS)	USAR
North Carolina	312th Med Evac Hosp (Semi-mbl)	USAR
Ohio	311th Med Hosp (Fld)	USAR
	1002d Sup & Svc Co (DS)	USAR
Pennsylvania	305th Med Det (Orthopedic)	USAR
	367th Trans Co (Acft Maint) (DS)	USAR
	630th Trans Co (Med Trk, Cargo)	USAR
Rhode Island	107th Sig Co (Spt)	ARNG
Tennessee	378th Med Det (Neurosurg)	USAR
Texas	238th Maint Co (Div Spt)	USAR
Utah	HHC, 259th QM Bn (Petrl)	USAR
Vermont	131st Engr Co (Lt Equip)	ARNG
Virginia	313th Med Det (Surg)	USAR
	889th Med Det (Surg)	USAR
Washington	737th Trans Co (Med Trk, Petrl)	USAR
Wisconsin	377th Maint Co (Lt)	USAR
	826th Ord Co (Ammo, DS/GS)	USAR

UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE STRATEGIC ARMY FORCES FOLLOWING MOBILIZATION IN 1968.

STATES	UNIT	COMPONENT
Arizona	277th MP Det (Inf Bde)	USAR

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California	1st Sqdn, 18th Armd Cav Regt	ARNG
	40th Avn Co	ARNG
Florida	35th Mbl Surg Hosp	ARNG
Hawaii	Trp E, 19th Cav	ARNG
	HHC, 29th Inf Bde	ARNG
	GS Plat, 29th Avn Co	ARNG
	29th Spt Bn	ARNG
	227th Engr Co	ARNG
	1st Bn, 299th Inf	ARNG
	2d Bn, 299th Inf	ARNG
	100th Bn, 442d Inf	USAR
	1st Bn, 487th Arty(105 How Twd)	ARNG
Illinois	724th Trans Co (Mdm Trk Petrl)	USAR
Indiana	890th Trans Co (Mdm Trk)	USAR
Iowa	2d Bn, 133d Inf (Mech)	ARNG
Kansas	HHC, 69th Inf Bde	ARNG
	Trp E, 114th Cav	ARNG
	1st Bn, 137th Inf	ARNG
	2d Bn, 137th Inf	ARNG
	2d Bn, 130th Arty(105 How Twd)	ARNG
	169th Engr Co	ARNG
	169th Spt Bn	ARNG
	169th Avn Co	ARNG
	995th Maint Co (Div DS)	ARNG
Massachusetts	1st Bn, 211th Arty(155 How Twd)	ARNG
	241st MI Det (Inf Bde)	USAR

Missouri	208th Engr Co (Panel Bridge)	ARNG
New Jersey	141st Trans Co (Lt Trk 5T)	ARNG
New York	203d Trans Co (Lt Trk 5T)	USAR
Rhode Island	115th Mil Police Co	ARNG
Texas	113th Maint Co (Lt) (DS)	ARNG
Virginia	304th Med Det (Equip Maint)	USAR

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NAVAL RESERVE

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

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SECTION I

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

A. MISSION. The mission of the Naval Reserve is to provide trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require, to meet the requirements of the Navy above those of the Regular component, during and after the period needed for procurement and training of additional qualified individuals and trained units to achieve the planned mobilization.

B. OBJECTIVES. To provide qualified operational forces, units and individuals trained in the use of modern weapons, equipments and techniques, for active duty in the fulfillment of the mission stated above. Within this broad objective are included the following specific objectives:

1. To provide for the immediate needs of the active forces for additional units and individuals in the event of war, declaration of an emergency or other conditions provided by law.

2. To provide for the selective expansion of the active forces in a partial mobilization as required by the specific emergency.

3. To provide the major part of the requirements for phased expansion of the active forces during a full mobilization.

C. CURRENT CONCEPTS. The full spectrum of mobilization requirements for the total Naval Reserve is encompassed in the above statement of Mission and Objectives; and the Naval Reserve must be organized and trained to satisfy the overall mobilization requirements. However, if experience since World War II continues, a partial or selective

call-up of Reserves can be expected to be the most likely utilization of the Reserves in the foreseeable future to respond to national needs during periods of international tension such as the Berlin, Cuban, and Pueblo Crises. Therefore, the primary purpose of the Naval Reserve is to provide the capability for a rapid expansion of the active Naval Forces to meet emergency or contingency situations while retaining the capability to support any level of mobilization up to full mobilization. The Selected Reserve provides for the most urgent of these situations. The need for such a high priority segment of each reserve component was recognized by the Congress when it enacted the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act, P.L. 90-168, which established a Selected Reserve in each reserve component and expressed the intent of Congress that such forces be supported to insure their viability and readiness when needed.

As the active forces levels have been reduced under shrinking budgets, increased reliance on the reserve forces has been the logical and necessary step in an effort to retain military capability when there is little substantive change of threat to the security of this country and its strategic policies.

It is not considered that proportional increase in numbers of units and/or personnel in the reserve components should be the initial adjustment to compensate for the reduction of active force levels. Rather, it has been determined that increased readiness of reserve forces, with changes in force structure and organization as necessary, should be the initial action. Therefore, readiness has received increased emphasis and is the primary goal in the planning for and the training and administration of the Naval Reserve. In short, more than ever, the Reserve forces must

be structured and considered an integral part of the total military force. In the furtherance of this goal, a study of the Naval Reserve has been conducted. A brief of the concepts and recommendations of the Naval Reserve Force Study is contained in Section III of this report.

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SECTION II

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF LAWS RELATING TO THE NAVAL RESERVE

During fiscal year 1970 the Navy continued to devote considerable effort in publicising laws and policies relating to the Naval Reserve.

Implementations of laws, Executive Orders, and Department of Defense directives are effected by Navy Department instructions and notices.

Each Naval District Commandant and the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training publish newsletters relative to local Naval Reserve matters with distribution to all units.

Various bureaus and offices publish newsletters and periodicals relative to the Naval Reserve from the national point of view. These have wide distribution and are available to both units and individual Naval Reservists.

Conferences and seminars are conducted in order to promote a better understanding of the intent and purpose of the laws and directives. In addition, the "Naval Reservist", an official publication of the Navy Department, publishes digests of pending legislation and information on Navy policies and procedures implementing laws and Department of Defense policies. It is distributed monthly to Naval Reserve personnel. Better understanding of laws and policies also is promoted through information in their publications such as the Naval Reserve Association News, "NERAGRAM" (National Newsletter of the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association) and "The Officer" (published by the Reserve Officer Association).

SECTION III

CURRENT STATUS AND PROGRESS MADE IN STRENGTHENING THE NAVAL RESERVE

A. GENERAL

1. The Naval Reserve is operated under the principle of a "one Navy" concept, established by Federal law, which prescribes that each systems command, bureau, and office of the Navy Department has the same relation and responsibility to the Naval Reserve as it has to the regular Navy. The Naval Reserve is organized and administered in two separate but coordinated programs - Air and Surface/Subsurface, the latter including all programs other than the Naval Air Reserve.

The Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve is managed and administered through Commander, Naval Reserve Training Command (Omaha, Nebraska), who exercises command of his assigned ships and training activities through the Naval District Commandants.

Command of the Naval Air Reserve is exercised by the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) through the Chief of Naval Air Training to the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training (Glenview, Illinois). The latter is assigned the dual capacity of Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training and Commander Naval Air Reserve Force. As Commander Naval Air Reserve Force he commands the combat units in the Naval Air Reserve and reports directly to the Chief of Naval Operations.

2. During fiscal year 1970 the Naval Air Reserve was totally reorganized and restructured. It may be described as the New Naval Air Reserve Force. It is "New" because of total reorganization and restructuring and a "Force" because it is oriented to a force concept as opposed to the past training concept. For many years the Naval Air Reserve was mainly concerned with training individuals. It was

redirected to provide for hardware forces available upon mobilization with minimum response (training) time.

Reasons for these changes were:

a. Experience in two recalls when Naval Air Reserve Hardware units had to train for 9 to 12 months following recall in order to attain acceptable readiness for deployment.

b. A recent report by the General Accounting Office showing that the Naval Air Reserve has serious logistics problems which kept it from meeting its primary mission and

c. utilizing the FORSTAT reporting system, the Naval Air Reserve in effect had no visible combat readiness.

Hardware training units of the Naval Air Reserve were abolished and all units were organized and structured along regular navy lines, (wings/groups/squadrons).

3. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE STUDY

a. In the past decade the Navy has changed dramatically in keeping with advancements in technology. To be effective, the Naval Reserve also must change as necessary to support a modern Navy should it be required. The call-up in 1968 gave evidence of shortfalls in the Naval Reserve, particularly with respect to readiness and adaptability to contigency and partial mobilization situations. The Naval Reserve organization and mobilization concept had undergone little change in some years.

b. In connection with post-Vietnam planning and in view of the rising cost of military hardware with expected shrinkage of military

budgets, a review of the reserves was directed. The Navy's in-house study, initiated in August 1968 and completed during FY 1970, developed a number of basic concepts and contains recommendations for improving the responsiveness and mobilization readiness of the Naval Reserve. The significant concepts developed by the study are:

(1) Gaining Command Concept. Provides for the transfer of command, operational control and readiness responsibilities of Reserve functional units to the Navy commands responsible for the active force counterparts. The concept is designed to strengthen the readiness of Reserve forces as an integral part of the total Navy capability. Implementation will begin with a program involving Destroyer Force Commanders. Further application to other type Reserve units will depend on the outcome of this program.

(2) Reserve Manpower Strength and Stability. In order to assist in achieving the required strength and stability of Reserve unit personnel, an application of the 4x10 month enlistment program will be introduced for the surface/subsurface Reserve functional units. This application will be limited to Naval Reserve training ship Reserve crews, Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions, Inshore Undersea Warfare units, and Hospitalman personnel for Marine Corps Reserve units, and only to the extent necessary to ensure full manning and adequate stability of these units. The introduction of the 4x10 enlistment program to the surface/subsurface reserve is intended to supplement, not replace, existing manpower procurement programs, and is aimed at historical vacancies (skills) in existing combat units principally reserve crews of ships. 79<

(3) Program Structure. The Selected Reserve consists of functional (hardware) units and other units containing individual augmentees. The various programs within these two major categories are intertwined within the several components of the Selected Reserve structure. Under this structure, identity of the functional capabilities of the Reserve with respect to mobilization missions is often obscured. History has indicated the need to provide more emphasis on Reserve unit capabilities which can be directly related to active force missions and tasks. The study proposes a reorientation of the Selected Reserve component structure to give clearer visibility to the separate capabilities and requirements of these two major categories, hardware oriented units and augmenting units.

(4) Contributory Role. This concept is the application of the Gaining Command Concept for the individual Naval Reserve professional officer. It was developed as a means of retaining the maximum number of highly skilled professionals (engineers, lawyers, medical officers, etc.) in the Naval Reserve. It promotes a closer bond between non-drill pay officers and their mobilization commander (active Navy) than now exists. The concept emphasizes the combination of on the job training in a mobilization billet and the on-going contribution of professional expertise of the Reserve officer. The study proposed implementing procedures which recommended some restructuring of the Phased Forces units. A pilot program on a limited scale, funded within current resources, will be initiated.

c. The study objectives applied to the full spectrum of

Naval Reserve programs and missions, both Naval Air and surface/subsurface. However, concurrent with this study was a companion effort in the office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) for the development of a Naval Air Reserve 5-year plan. As the initial implementation of the 5-year plan, the Naval Air Reserve was reorganized during this fiscal year as described in paragraph III A.2. above and subsequent portions throughout this report for FY 1970. The implementation of the NRFS as it relates to the Surface/Subsurface program is scheduled to begin in FY 1971.

B. FORCE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

1. Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve. The units and individuals of the Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve (Drilling/Ready Reserve) are organized into two categories depending on priority of recall, either the Selected Reserve (for high priority of recall) and Phased Forces (for follow-on requirements). The Selected Reserve is organized into components related to training and mobilization considerations. Included are the following authorized components, with type and number of units assigned:

a. Combat Unit Component - consisting of units that train, mobilize and serve with their assigned equipment:

Destroyers (DD)	28
Destroyer Escorts (DE)	4
Radar Picket Destroyer Escort (DER)	1
Coastal Minesweepers (MSC)	13
Ocean Minesweepers (MSO)	2
Inshore Minesweepers (MSI)	2
*Naval Construction Battalions	18
Inshore Undersea Warfare Divisions	22

*Organized into 9 Naval Construction Regiments and 1 Naval Construction Brigade.

b. Fleet Augmentation Component - consisting of training units designed to provide augmentation personnel to active fleet units.

Destroyer Division Commander/Staffs	10
Mine Division/Squadron Commander/Staffs	6
Mine Warfare Reserve Crews (Gold)	13
Surface Program (Surface, Fleet, Military Training Divisions)	908
Military Sea Transportation Service Divisions	25
Ships Supply Officer Divisions	20
Submarine Divisions	25
Naval Control of Shipping Organization Divisions	26

Reserve Underway Training Units (RUTUs) have been established on Destroyer Division Commanders' staffs in four districts to assist in the conduct of underway training of assigned destroyers. Plans are well underway to augment the remaining Reserve Destroyer Division staffs with RUTU's during FY 71.

c. Fleet Support Activities Component - consisting of training units designed to provide augmentation personnel for activities supporting the fleet.

Ship Activation, Maintenance, and Repair Divisions	35
Naval Security Group Divisions	97
Systems Analysis Units	4

Individuals to support Marine Reserve requirements for Naval Reserve personnel are also included in this component.

d. Shore Establishment Component - consisting of training units designed to provide augmentation personnel for activities of the Shore Establishment.

Transportation, Traffic and Terminal Management Divisions	7
Intelligence Divisions	13
Telecommunications Censorship Divisions	14
Fleet Mobilization Teams	12
Ordnance Divisions	11

Officers assigned to support Selective Service requirements for Naval Reserve are included in this component.

e. Phased Forces Component - is designed to provide for the training primarily of Naval Reserve officers in areas related to mobilization requirements. There are a total of 546 Phased Forces units within the fifteen training programs composing this component.

f. Training and Support Component - composed of individuals organized into 356 training and support units that provide vital local support to the Naval Reserve training program. In addition, 161 Naval Reserve Group Commander/Staff units consist of individuals who serve in a professional capacity to assist their respective Naval Reserve Group Commander in exercising military command over Naval Reserve units attached to or supported by the training center where it is located.

2. NAVAL AIR RESERVE.

a. The Chief of Naval Operations reassigned Commander Naval Air Reserve Force to report directly to the Chief of Naval Operations. The CNARF was assigned responsibility to direct and supervise the training

of two Carrier Air Wings (CVWR), two Carrier Air ASW Groups (CVSGR), twelve Anti-submarine Patrol Squadrons (VP) and three Fleet Tactical Support Squadrons (VR). All Naval Air Reserve hardware squadrons are assigned to the CNARF.

b. The Wings and Groups were organized along Regular Navy lines. Each Wing or Group has a Regular Navy commander and a staff composed of active duty Regular and Reserve officers and men. Under the Wing or Group commander are assigned the various squadrons which comprise the Wing or Group.

c. Each squadron, commanded by a Selected Reserve officer (with an active duty reserve officer-in-charge during absence of the Commanding Officer) is assigned aircraft, support equipment, C&M(N) funding and personnel (both active duty and Selected Reserve).

d. The Naval Air Stations (NASs), Naval Air Reserve Training Units (NARTUs), and Naval Air Reserve Training Detachments (NARTDs) have been removed from the command and supervisory role of the hardware squadrons and placed in the role of supporting the hardware structure and training individuals in order that these individuals become qualified or retain qualifications for assignment to hardware squadrons. The NASs/NARTUs/NARTDs are also tasked to provide augmentation personnel to active Navy units in case of mobilization.

e. The following is a summary of the composition of the Naval Air Reserve Force:

ATTACK CARRIER AIR WINGS	NUMBER OF SQUADRONS	COMPOSITION/TOTAL ACFT	
2 CVWRs	6 VA	14 A-4	84
	4 VF*	12 F-8K	52
	2 VAQ	3 EKA-3	6
	2 VFP	3 RF-8	6
	2 VAW	4 E-1B	8

* 2 VA sqdns in VF role with 28 A-4 aircraft

CARRIER AIR ANTI-SUBMARINE GROUPS	NUMBER OF SQUADRONS	COMPOSITION/TOTAL ACFT	
2 CVSGR	4 HS	8 SH-3A	32
	6 VS	7 S-2E	42
	2 VSF	4 A-4	8
	2 VAW	3 E-1B	6

PATROL	NUMBER OF SQUADRONS	COMPOSITION/TOTAL ACFT	
	11 VP	12 SP-2H	132
	*1 VP	9 P-3A	9

* To be formed in FY 1971

TRANSPORT SQUADRONS	NUMBER OF TRAIN. UNITS	TOTAL AIRCRAFT
3	12	26 C-118
		4 C-54

f. The following units are under the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training:

REPLACEMENT TRAINING UNITS	TOTAL UNITS
HS	4
VA	5
VF	2
VS	5
VP	12
VR	7
VSF	1
VFP	1
VAW	2
VAQ	1

SUPPORTING UNITS	TOTAL UNITS
ASW OPCON (ASW OPERATIONAL CONTROL GROUPS UNITS/ELEMENTS)	42
NARMU (NAVAL AIR RESERVE MAINTENANCE UNITS)	20
RSAND (RESERVE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS DIVISION)	6
TACRON (TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQUADRON)	1
NARMPU (NAVAL AIR RESERVE MOBILE PHOTO UNIT)	1
NARS (NAVAL AIR RESERVE STAFF)	18
NAIRU (NAVAL AIR INTELLIGENCE TRAINING UNIT)	24
NARDIV (NAVAL AIR RESERVE DIVISION)	23
NASRU (NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND RESERVE UNIT	17

C. PERSONNEL STRENGTHS AND MANNING LEVELS

1. General - The authorized man-year average drill pay strength for the Naval Reserve for FY 1970 was 129,000, 98,200 of which were allocated to the Surface program and 30,800 to the Air program. There was an overall reduction in average strength in the Selected Reserve during the year and a short-fall of 1,989 or 1.5% was experienced in meeting the man-year average of 129,000. This short-fall can be attributed to base closures and a deterioration in the recruiting climate as well as other factors described in subsequent paragraphs covering the Surface and Air programs. The "freeze" placed on Selected Reservists of the Naval Reserve in connection with the call-up of units in 1968

was lifted in October 1969 and many non-participants without drilling obligations were transferred from the Selected Reserve units. While this action purified the rolls of unsatisfactory performers, an additional workload was created with respect to the efforts to attain the authorized man-year average.

2. Reserve Manpower Requirements - Manpower requirements for the Naval Reserve are based on requirements for augmentation of the active forces by reserve units and individuals. Changing national priorities and funding policies have required concerted review and significant adjustments to the overall military posture and force structures. The expenditure limitations in Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970 have reduced the number of ships and aircraft units in the total structure. A single manning concept for active fleet units has been developed to replace the two different peacetime and wartime standards. This has altered the basis formerly used in computing mobilization requirements.

Naval Reserve manpower mobilization requirements will be determined by the use of automated data processing methods in the future. Programming for the Manpower and Management Information System (MAPMIS) has been in the development stages for many months, and the first production runs are expected in September 1970.

3. Surface/Subsurface Strengths and Manning Levels

a. The on-board drill pay end strength was increased to 101,041 of which 13,716 were officers and 87,325 were enlisted men. The man-year average attained during the fiscal year was 97,007 or 1193 short of the authorized average of 98,200. The total officer drill pay strength

increased by 973 during FY 1970 with 307 of this increase being in the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade.

b. Units of the Combat Unit Component are authorized drill pay manning levels of 100%. Comparative personnel strengths for overall programs within this component are as follows:

(1)

ASW RESCREWS	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70	GAIN/LOSS
Officer Allowance	365	370	+5
On Board	345	344	-1
Enlisted Allowance	4,958	4,841	-117
On Board	4,467	4,476	+9

These figures do not include enlisted personnel assigned to sub-units which are established at inland training centers to provide reservists in rate/ratings required to fully man the reserve ships. These personnel, who drill locally, perform their annual active duty for training with the reserve ship and would be mobilized with the regularly assigned reserve crew. Overall manning within allowance of the ASW Reserve Crew is 85% of authorized strength and including sub-units 98.77%. A 4x10 enlistment program similar to that utilized by the Naval Air Reserve will be initiated early in FY71 that will allow for the recruitment of Naval Reservists for the reserve crews. These personnel will be enlisted for vacancies existing in specific ratings, will attend Class A school in that rating upon completion of recruit training and then be assigned to a reserve crew with a mandatory drill requirement for the balance of their six year enlistment. This program will provide for up to 50% of the petty officer

strength of all units of the Combat Unit Component.

Presently each MRT DD has a nucleus crew (active duty) allowance of 124 enlisted personnel. This figure was established before the modernized destroyers were added to the MRT program, and has proven to be inadequate to maintain these ships. Both Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet have initiated manpower studies to validate required nucleus crew manning.

(2)

M/W RESCREWS	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70	GAIN/LOSS
Officer Allowance	104	118	+14
On Board	110	122	+12
Enlisted Allowance	570	634	+64
On Board	628	632	+4

Mine Warfare Reserve Crews are at 100% of authorized strength.

(3)

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BRIGADE	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70	GAIN/LOSS
No. of Units	0	1	+1
Officer Allowance	0	11	+11
On Board	0	11	+11
Enlisted Allowance	0	10	+10
On Board	0	6	+6

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENTS	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70	GAIN/LOSS
No. of Units	0*	9	+9

Officer Allowance	0	54**	+54
On Board	0	45**	+45
Enlisted Allowance	0	153	+153
On Board	0	63	+63

*Six regiments were in being in Fiscal Year 1969 but in the Shore Establishment Component with pay billets authorized for only part of the allowance.

**Officer allowance includes 9 USMCR majors. A number are on board and drilling with regiments.

MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALIONS	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70	GAIN/LOSS
No. of Units	18	18	0
Officer Allowance	432	432	0
On Board	356	375	+19
Enlisted Allowance	10,134	10,134*	--
On Board	7,747	7,947	+200

*Enlisted allowance includes 18 USMCR gunnery sergeants. A number are on board and drilling. Because Seabee reserve (2x6) recruiting will continue to be severely limited by active duty end-strength restrictions, institution of an additional 4x10 recruiting program has been programmed.

(4) IUW DIVISIONS	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70	GAIN/LOSS
No. of Divisions	22	22	0
Officer Allowance	308	308	0

On Board	249	277	+28
Enlisted Allowance	858	874	+16
On Board	631	732	+101

c. Other Selected Reserve programs included within the drill pay authorization remained at essentially assigned strength throughout the year.

d. Current plans for FY 1972 call for an expansion of the REP (4x10) enlistment program in the ASW Program and initiation of the 4x10 enlistment program in the other Combat unit programs (MW, CB, and IUW).

e. Enlisted minority recruiting program was intensified with some increase in the number of pre-active duty (2x6) Negroes on board. Management report 1080-1122 indicates that 31.5% of the Negro post-active duty Ready reservists who are eligible for assignment in drill pay status are currently assigned. However, the Negro percentage of the drill pay population increased only from 2.5% to 2.73%. Since there was not a corresponding increase in the post-active duty drill population, the Naval Reserve surface program objective of 9.4% by FY 76 could be attained only if greater increases in the number of pre-active duty 2x6 recruits can be attained between now and FY 76.

f. Although not a problem area in FY 70, the waiting lists of applicants for first enlistments within the 2x6 recruiting program have for all practical purposes, dried up. In spite of this fact, the high quality of applicants in terms of trainability was sustained. Lessening or removal of the effect of draft pressure could result in failure to maintain the quality and quanitiy of the basic numbers of recruits

required to support the assigned drill pay strength.

A continuing problem is the stability of the CADRE personnel. Although 33% of CADRE strength can be considered hard core, the retention rate of CADRE within their first enlistment continues lower than desired. COMNAVRESTRA is, therefore, limited in the selective assignment of CADRE personnel to drill pay status and is unable to meet the total mobilization (MDI) requirements in a number of ratings (skills). In FY 1970 19,768 CADRE were recruited in drill pay status; however, 23,733 CADRE dropped from drilling rolls. As a solution to this problem, consideration is being given to a revision of the 2x6 program to provide for:

(1) Pre-active duty training consisting of accelerated (full term) recruit training coupled with accelerated Class A school.

(2) Post-active duty mandatory drilling obligation.

4. Naval Air Reserve - The Naval Air Reserve programmed drill pay strength (man year average) for FY 70 was 30,800. The beginning strength was 30,916 which remained constant for the first quarter. The following factors caused a steady drop in strength during the remainder of the fiscal year:

(1) removal of non-participating non-obligors.

(2) a poor recruiting climate.

(3) reorganization of NAR

(4) closure of three dedicated reserve air stations to effect economies

(5) reduction of the number of assigned aircraft

The end strength was 27,340 with a man year average of 30,004 or 796 below authorized average strength.

D. [redacted]

1. [redacted] - Training is accomplished by drilling with organized units such as one of the Naval Reserve ships, at an active military installation having available training and support facilities or at one of the 372 shore-based reserve training activities. Active duty for training is conducted on ships or installations which offer a training billet matching, as nearly as possible, the individual's mobilization assignment.

a. Unit Training

(1) Anti-submarine Warfare/Mine Warfare Programs. The training requirements of all ASW/MW ships are prescribed by the type commander and are generally the same as those required for active fleet ships with some minor modification. All the crews assigned to these ships (including GOLD crews) took two weeks active duty for training during the past fiscal year on their ships generally as a group with the other ships in their division. On a bi-annual basis this training is as prescribed by the type commanders training organization. FY 1970 was the first year that the new RUTUs (Reserve Underway Training Units) actually aided in the training and evaluation of the annual cruise. The ships of four naval districts now are supported by RUTUs and it is expected that all naval districts with afloat units will have RUTUs by the end of FY 71.

Whenever it is possible, units of the ASW/MW program exercise at sea during drill weekends with other units of their district organization At least once each fiscal year each ASW ship is scheduled to participate in a combined Air/Surface/Submarine exercise with their Reserve

counterparts in these organizations. Reserve ships are encouraged to participate in active fleet exercises when circumstances permit.

(2) Reserve Naval Construction Force (RNCF). Lessons learned from the recall, employment and subsequent inactivation of two reserve mobile construction battalions in fiscal years 1968 and 1969 instigated major revisions in the criteria used to evaluate the readiness of reserve battalions and in the emphasis on various aspects of training. Efforts since then have stressed maximum similarity in composition, organization and training requirements between reserve construction force units and their active force counterparts. The brigade (staff), regiments (staffs) and their battalions maintain the rating structure and billet assignments that will permit operation as active units upon mobilization with minimum change. Battalions are assigned to regiments which direct their planning and training efforts throughout the year and which exercise operational control over their battalions when they participate together each year at unit active duty for training. Desired brigade involvement as a focal point for RNCF communication with the active force and for applying fleet readiness requirements through reserve regiments is recognized and is being promulgated. The RNCF is handicapped by geographic dispersion and limited travel resources from conducting regular unit training. Battalions because of their relatively large allowance cannot be manned to meet rating requirements from the area served by one or even a few reserve training centers. Each of the eighteen reserve battalions is formed of seven to 13 sub-units spread over all or a portion of a naval district. Recruitment is coordinated so all contribute

toward filling the battalion allowance, but each sub-unit's composition is an arbitrary portion of the battalion allowance determined by the availability of rates/ratings in its area, and each sub-unit normally drills separately at its parent training center. Effective training at the sub-unit is limited to improving individual qualifications for which equipment is available. During FY 70 nine of the battalions have held consolidated drills for a number of or all of their sub-units. Most have been held at military installations providing government quarters and messing with travel provided either by government airlift or at the individual's expense. Beneficial results in improved unit identification, command structure and familiarization with battalion organization and operations are clearly evident. One battalion, NMCB 13, in the Third Naval District held consolidated drills exclusively for six consecutive months as a pilot program at the Davisville Construction Battalion Center. The training results, as expected with personnel and equipment support from an active Seabee training regiment, were an unqualified success. Because the inconvenience of monthly travel is adjudged a deterrent to participation, plans are formulated for fiscal year 1971 to conduct consolidated drills on a quarterly basis, to include three battalions with reasonable access to construction battalion centers and to provide travel at government expense. The limited number of suitable sites with available training and support services and limited funds to provide travel preclude wide expansion of consolidated drilling at this time. Seabees are currently the only combat units in the Naval Reserve (SSS) which, because of size and geographic dispersion, cannot drill regularly

as units (battalions). However, each battalion does participate annually in unit active duty for training. Except for two battalions which held their ACDUTRA at Marine Corps bases with exclusive training in weapons and military subjects, all others, sixteen, trained in pairs with their respective regiments at the Gulfport Construction Battalion Center. Each battalion's capability to operate as a self-sufficient unit and a significant indication of its readiness for mobilization were evaluated at ACDUTRA. The evaluators were and will continue to be the same active force personnel who evaluate and grade active battalions on their preparedness to deploy and operate. The guide for conducting reserve battalion evaluations was for the first time one developed directly from standards applied to active battalions. The results were most meaningful as reserve battalions learned for the first time the shortcomings they have when compared, where applicable, with active units. Reserve units have those results to adjust their own training priorities and to request special training at next year's ACDUTRA. The unit CDUTRA also pointed out a need for key reserve unit members to be indoctrinated in certain functions of a deployed battalion, especially in the supply, equipment and operations areas. This important training will be provided by allowing key billet holders to serve their ACDUTRA with an active battalion at an alert deployment site (i.e., Puerto Rico). Common deficiencies of reserve battalions are in the planning and administrative area.

(3) Inshore Undersea Warfare (IUW) Program. Fifteen Inshore Undersea Warfare Divisions performed unit active duty for training, 7 of them training with IUW Group Two, Little Creek, Virginia; 7 of them

training with IUW Group One, Long Beach, California; and one unit training at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The program is currently undergoing an extensive study and it is expected that closer identification of allowance, both in men and material, and mission will result in a truer reflection of mobilization requirements. As will be noted in a subsequent section, the program suffers from an almost complete lack of equipment, required both for training and for use in case of mobilization.

(4) Reserve Training Center/Facility Enlisted Training Programs.

(a) During Fiscal Year 1970 aggressive actions were taken to improve the Surface/Subsurface Program through employment of updated, modern, and innovative training concepts. First, a Naval Reserve War Gaming course of instruction was developed in cooperation with the War Gaming Department of the Naval War College in which Naval Reserve officers are taught fundamentals of training games after which they, working in Naval Reserve War Gaming Development Teams under close supervision of experienced Naval War College and Naval Reserve personnel, devise a custom-made training game suited to the resources, interests, and needs of their parent group commands and activities. This program has enjoyed wide and enthusiastic reception and has notably upgraded the quality of team and practical training.

(b) Implementation of the Surface Program CADRE Training Plan continued in all Naval Districts.

(c) A Military Counseling Guide for all programs was published, and all programs were directed to employ military counseling as a technique in lieu of previous retention methods.

(d) The rate of development of FITS (Functional Individual

Training System) packages was increased significantly during Fiscal Year 1970. At year's end, 24 FITS packages were available to field personnel. The problem of indoctrinating Naval Reservists in use of this program-type, individualized, self-pacing instructional system, which is new and unknown generally to senior petty officers and officers, is receiving high priority attention.

(e) A break-through was achieved in the application of computer managed and assisted instruction to Naval Reserve training by personnel of Project ENRICH (Experimental Naval Reserve Instruction with Computer Help) who programmed pre-active duty training materials for E1 to E2. Two control groups of the small surface division in Tallahassee, Florida, where Project ENRICH is conducted at Florida State University Education Research Center, completed the training. There is strong evidence that training time and effort can be compressed and that motivation benefits can be obtained through computer managed instruction. A plan to increase the scope of computer managed instruction has been devised and will be implemented on a pilot program basis during Fiscal Year 1971.

(f) The Fleet Ships Assistance Plan has been continued at Long Beach, California, and expanded to Boston, Massachusetts, and San Diego, California. An application of this concept has been made to active duty for training which permits greater use of shore-based training facilities, including Class C schools, as an adjunct to performance on board active Navy ships and stations.

b. Individual Training

(1) Enlisted Training Program (2x6)

(a) Basic Training. Military Training Divisions,

receiving active duty support and made up of all pre-active duty personnel, have proved effective. During Fiscal Year 1970, 83.77% of 2x6 personnel reporting for active duty have achieved pay grade E-3 or above prior to reporting to their permanent duty stations.

(b) Active Duty Phase. Training for 2x6 personnel while on their two years of active duty is a Fleet responsibility. The goal is to have the maximum number of personnel achieve petty officer status prior to release from active duty.

(c) Post-Active Duty Phase. The goal for this phase of the 2x6 program is to affiliate men who achieve petty officer status on active duty with a drilling reserve unit in order to retain and improve the knowledge and skill acquired on active duty, and, if so motivated, advance to at least petty officer 2nd class during their first enlistment (six years). In Fiscal Year 1970, 3987 men were advanced to pay grade E-5. Overall, over 61% of the total petty officer population in pay grades E-4, E-5, and E-6 successfully passed examinations for the next higher pay grade. In order to enhance training, post-active duty personnel and officers are participating in dockside drills aboard ship where feasible. Through the Fleet Ship Assistance Plan, over 3666 man-days of Reserve officer and enlisted artificer effort were applied to the maintenance and repair of Fleet and Naval Reserve ships as a part of the inactive duty training program. The manning goal for the composition of the Surface/Subsurface Selected Reserve is to attain a ratio of 30% pre-active duty (PREACT) to 70% completed active duty requirement enlisted (CADRE). The ratio as of June 1970 was 32.4% PREACT to 67.6% CADRE.

(d) Officer training in Selected Reserve enlisted training units has received continued attention. With the establishment of Military Training Divisions and the further implementation of the Program Post-Active Duty Training Plan, many officers have been released from purely administrative tasks. It is now feasible to conduct improved formalized officer training for a greater number of officers.

c. Officer Training Programs. The training in the purely officer programs is generally well defined and comprehensive as each has a formal BUPERS curriculum prepared from guidance established by the program sponsor. The curricula are based on the training needs of the officer in the individual program and the entire drill period is normally devoted to the prescribed training, all of which is designed to enhance the individual's mobilization readiness. These officer programs are in Fleet Augmentation, Fleet Support, and Shore Establishment components. In addition, the Phased Forces Component provides for participation in a non-pay status of officers with a specific professional background, such as doctors, dentists, and lawyers to name a few. Emphasis is being placed on officer specialists accomplishing, on a voluntary drilling basis, specified on-going projects for active forces in mobilization or mobilization enhancing assignments that will benefit the Navy. The lack of funds/quotas authorized to pay more senior officers in non-drill pay status for their active duty for training (ACDUTRA) likely will have an adverse effect on this program, as it may reduce the number of officer specialists in the grades of Commander and Captain who will be available to accomplish work on projects at the command site.

The Systems Analysis Program was expanded during the year from

two divisions to four divisions. The Fleet Management Assistance Program was established 17 July 1969 and on 10 January 1970 the first Naval Reserve Fleet Management Assistance Unit was activated in COMTWELVE at San Francisco in direct support of CINCPACFLT's requirements. Pending are recommendations to activate the Naval Reserve Ship Engineer Program and the Reserve Officer Control Center Units. The units of these programs would also directly support respective Navy activities under the overall cognizance of the program sponsors. An improved plan has been suggested for development by the Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers-C23) of a long range professional development program for Naval Reserve officers on inactive duty.

d. Multiple Unit Exercises. Throughout Fiscal Year 1970, the policy of scheduling NRT ships with either Fleet Augmentation Component Reservists aboard or with their own Reserve crews embarked to participate with their respective division organizations or with active fleet ships in fleet exercise environment was continued. Two or more ships were scheduled to operate in company frequently and whenever possible. During the Reserve Crew active duty for training cruises, the policy of scheduling modified refresher training with Fleet Training Groups in alternate years was continued. Those units not scheduled for refresher training participated in type training in areas where target and other services were available Where practicable, sharing of available target services with fleet units was continued. This increased and continued emphasis on combined USN and USNR training cooperation is paying rich dividends in increased meaningful and effective readiness training of reserve units.

2. NAVAL AIR RESERVE

a. General

(1) Training syllabi have been updated to reflect the desired increases in pilot hours and the requirements for technical schooling for maintenance personnel. The receipt of newer aircraft which are combat deployable has served to implement training syllabi which are compatible with current fleet training syllabi.

b. Annual inactive duty training and active duty for training periods recently authorized for personnel assigned to CVWR are as follows:

	DRILLS	STARPS	ACDUTRA
CVWR Flying Pers	84	36	28
CVWR Non Flying Pers	60		14

c. Squadron/Unit Training

(1) VS (Carrier Anti-Submarine Warfare). The VS training program continues to be effective and adequate. Squadrons operate S-2E aircraft. This is the same aircraft currently operating in the Fleet. Recent elimination of non-required VS training sites within the command has allowed for further consolidation of support equipment and spare parts.

(2) HS (Helicopter Carrier Anti-Submarine Warfare). Flight training is conducted in the SH-3A. This aircraft is in operation with some Fleet squadrons. The SH-3D is in service in most Fleet squadrons. However, the SH-3A remains a modern effective ASW aircraft. Selected Air Reserve pilots completed transition to the SH-3A in 1970. Mission training in the SH-3A has been severely limited due to lack of support

equipment to maintain the A/W systems. However, the concept of locating Reserve squadrons at Fleet sites where like aircraft are operated has improved this situation considerably as evidenced by the relocation of NAS South Weymouth SH-3A squadrons to NAS Quonset Point, the prime Fleet east coast SH-3A support base. This has resulted in a large increase in weapon systems availability.

(3) VP (Land based Patrol Anti-Submarine Warfare). Flight and ASW training are conducted in the SP-2H and P-3 aircraft. Training in the P-3 aircraft has been limited to three VP augmenting units utilizing Fleet joint use aircraft. The training of all VP Reserve Force squadrons is conducted in the SP-2H aircraft. Although this aircraft has been phased out of Fleet operation, the training of pilots and ASW aircrewmen in the SP-2H is adequate and effective. Selected Naval Air Reserve crews are capable of completing assigned ASW missions in the aircraft. As a result of a joint Fleet/Reserve training and readiness conference in June 1969, revised training syllabi for Selected Naval Air Reserve VP squadrons/units were promulgated. With the exception of nuclear weapons training, the training syllabi for Naval Air Reserve VP crews are now compatible with Fleet syllabi.

(4) VR (Transport). Training is conducted in the C-118 and C-54 aircraft. The Naval Air Reserve provides its own logistic support through its transport squadrons. Flights are also conducted in support through its transport squadrons. Flights are also conducted in support of other Navy activities. The age of both aircraft, particularly the obsolete C-54, continues to be a problem. The C-54s are

on their last service tour and will no longer be reworked. This will result in an overall reduction in the transport aircraft inventory. If the present Naval Air Reserve airlift capability is to be maintained, on-board aircraft must be replaced with modern high speed aircraft.

(5) VA (Jet Attack). Training is conducted in TA-4B/A-4C/A-4L aircraft. Additional instrument flight training utilizes the T-33B and T-1A aircraft. Although the TA-4B did not meet the criteria for combat deployment, the A-4C and A-4L do, and upon installation of appropriate ECM/DECM gear, together with required modifications to the CP-841 weapons delivery computer, will meet current standards of weapon systems capability. Phase out of the TA-4B should be completed in early FY 71.

(6) VF (Jet Fighter). Jet fighter training is conducted in carrier suitable F-8K and RF-8G aircraft. Additionally, ten F-4B aircraft at NAS Los Alamitos have formed the nucleus of a fighter squadron ultimately scheduled to join the West Coast Reserve Air Wing (CVWR-30). These ten aircraft are combat deployable. The fighter syllabus is compatible with the Fleet fighter syllabus.

(7) VAW (Carrier Airborne Early Warning). Training is conducted in the E-1B aircraft which were received in the latter part of fiscal year 1970. Syllabi are under development and will follow fleet syllabi.

d. Individual Training. Individual training, conducted under the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training, is directed toward providing qualified personnel to fleet units in event of mobilization and to

the hardware squadrons as replacements for losses. Training includes recruit training, rate training, officer proficiency and refresher training and aircrew proficiency and refresher training. Additional specialized rate training is conducted through utilization of fleet class "A" schooling. Aircrew ASW sensor and seat position training is conducted through the Reserve ASW Tactical School. Reserve Air Maintenance Training (RAMTRA) was introduced during FY 70 and provides technical training on specific aircraft systems.

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B. FACILITIES

1. SURFACE/SUBSURFACE. The training program is being conducted at 372 locations, utilizing 180 permanent and 192 semi-permanent facilities of widely varying size and condition. In the case of 291 of these facilities, either the buildings or the land on which the facilities are sited is available under lease agreements. Approximately half of the facilities in use today originated as temporary WWII structures, and have now reached or exceeded their useful life span. Of necessity, these obsolete buildings continue in use, causing severe drains on maintenance funds and constraints on the training program. Naval Reserve ships utilize 63 berths on the east and west coasts.

Military Construction Naval Reserve (MCNR) (Surface) deficiencies have been identified and validated at $119. million, comprised of 98% replacement or modernization and 2% unmet current requirements. The FY 70 MCNR funding level was $4.6 million; however, the average of the past five years has been only $3.3 million, a prohibitively slow pace which will require 33 years to eliminate the present backlog. This funding level precludes realistic programming for a new facilities base and is barely adequate to meet the emergent problems arising from lease expirations, urban renewal, and directed consolidations.

The Secretary of Defense (OSD) rendered a Program Change Decision on 19 January 1970 setting an annual funding level that would eliminate the backlog over a ten year span. However, this level cannot be accommodated within the constrained overall Navy budget.

To better define and justify the need for increases in funding levels,

and to direct available resources properly, a continuing effort is being made through the Shore Facilities Planning and Programming System to gain a credible facilities requirements data bank.

Revised design criteria for new reserve training centers was approved on 1 May 1970 by OSD. This new criteria reduces the net facility requirements by approximately 10 percent, and defines improved functional layouts.

During FY 70 the Department of Defense approved the funding of one project from MCNR funds authorized in prior fiscal years. This involved improvement of the berthing pier at Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center (NMCRTC), Fort Schuyler, New York, at a cost of $284,000, to permit berthing two DD type Naval Reserve training ships, recently assigned from the active Fleet, in lieu of the single DE formerly assigned.

Due to the construction reduction plan directed by the President in September 1969, a contract for only one MCNR project other than the above pier improvement was awarded during FY 70. This was the FY 70 Naval Reserve Training Center (NRTC) addition, Concord, California, at a cost of $233,000. Under new guidance received 1 July 1970, construction awards using funds authorized in FY 70 and prior programs are proceeding on a selected basis such that $4.4 million in contracts will be awarded for new training facilities between July and December 1970.

During the year, MCNR projects completed included a new Armed Forces Reserve Training Center at Waterloo, Iowa and a new berthing wharf at New Orleans. Construction has started on new training center at Melbourne, Florida; Dubuque, Iowa; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; and Lawrence, Massachusetts, plus a pier modification at Fort Schuyler, New York. Design is proceeding with all FY 70 approved MCNR line items and prior year funded MCNR projects,

including a new Armed Forces Reserve Training Center at Staten Island, New York and a Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at Winter Island, Massachusetts.

The closure and consolidation actions reduced by 48 the number of Reserve Training Centers and Facilities. An additional 2 Training Facilities will be closed by 30 September 1970.

Status of pending consolidations directed by OSD in December 1965 is as follows:

NRTC Battle Creek, Mich.)	Will be consolidated December 1971
NMCRTC Kalamazoo, Mich.)	in new NMCRTC, Fort Custer, Michigan, authorized in FY 70 program.
NRTC Pontiac, Mich.)	Will be consolidated September 1971
NMCRTC Dearborn, Mich.)	in new NRTC, Southfield, Michigan, authorized in FY 70 Program.
NRTC N. Hollywood, Calif.)	Will be consolidated September 1971
NMCRTC Santa Monica,Cal.)	in new NMCRTC, Van Nuys, California proposed in FY 71 Program.

2. NAVAL AIR RESERVE.

a. At the outset of FY 70, the operational, training and maintenance facilities used by the Naval Air Reserve (NAR) were located at 12 Naval Air Stations and 6 Naval Air Reserve Training Units (NARTUs). However, planning for a modern NAR under a constrained budget situation envisions that reserve stations would be phased out wherever feasible and their units relocated to permanent Navy and/or Air Force bases of the regular forces. A summary of closure and relocations follows:

Station		Action	Effective Date
NAS Grosse Ile	Closure.	Transferred to NAF Selfridge	September 1969
NAS Olathe	Closure.	Relocated to NAS Dallas and NAS Memphis	30 June 1970
NAS Twin Cities	Closure.	Relocated to NAS Glenview and NAF Selfridge	30 June 1970
NAS Seattle	Terminated flying operations Relocated to NAS Whidbey Island		30 June 1970
NAS Los Alamitos	Closure.	Relocate to NAS Point Mugu, NAS Miramar, NAS North Island, NAS Imperial Beach	30 June 1971
NAS New York	Closure.	Relocate to NAS Willow Grove and NARTU Lakehurst	30 June 1971

While tactical (flying) units will be relocated to the new training sites, rate training will be afforded for non-flying reservists by newly established Naval Air Reserve Training Detachments (NARTDs) at previous locations.

b. As stated in the SECNAV report for 1969, a total Naval Air Reserve Military Construction deficiency identified at that time was 89 million dollars. Subsequent updating of the requirements by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command identified a 1970 deficiency total

of 173 million dollars for all Naval Air facilities. Due to deletion of projects associated with base closures, the 30 June 1970 deficiency is about 117.5 million dollars, comprised of 34% replacement or modernization, and 66% unmet current requirements. New projects, in connection with current or planned relocations of Air Reserve units, are being identified and will constitute a significant add-on the present deficiency list.

c. The FY 70 MCNR (Air) funding level was $4.2 million; however, the average of the past five years is only $2.9 million, setting a slow pace requiring 39 years to eliminate the present backlog. The last annual report indicated a MCNR Program Change Request had been submitted to the Secretary of Defense (OSD) requesting necessary funding to correct the deficiency backlog over a ten year period. This funding level has been approved by OSD; however, the time period is subject to stretch-out as funding must be accommodated within overall Navy resources.

d. An HS (Helicopter) flying detachment has been established at NAS Quonset Pt. R.I., a VF (fighter) unit has been formed at NAS Miramar; an NARTD (to become a NARTU in FY 71) has been formed at NAS North Island and a VP detachment has been established at NAS Patuxent River, Maryland. Overall the Naval Air Reserve has expanded from 5 to 8 non-flying training sites, and from 18 to 21 flying locations.

F. EQUIPMENT

1. SURFACE/SUBSURFACE

a. Policy. Training equipment policy, simply stated, is that the Naval Reserve (SSS) cannot duplicate in Reserve training centers the training which is received at regular establishment training activities or afloat on the job training and that the majority of training equipment should be of the simulated or device variety. Therefore, the surface reserve forces will pursue a plan to modernize training equipment inventories principally on the basis of simulators and devices as opposed to procurement of operational technical equipment. Communications equipment and most hand tools, portable pumps and the like, are exceptions to this policy since they are relatively inexpensive, easy to install and cost effective utilization can be expected. Additionally, small training equipment such as portable pumps, hand tools, etc., would be authentic.

Combat units should utilize operational equipment and platforms for their training. However, with the exception of Mine Warfare and ASW Reserve Crews, this policy cannot be fully implemented; only small amounts of equipment for operational training for the CBs and IUW units are available at Reserve training centers. Therefore, training equipment policy for the CB and IUW units, except when training is conducted at regular establishment bases, roughly approximates that of the augmentation forces.

b. Anti-Submarine Warfare Ships/Miscellaneous Ships and Equipment. Fiscal Year 70 was a period of rapid turnover within the Naval Reserve afloat training program. During the year 12 DD, 5 DE,

7 PCE, and 1 MSCO losses were replaced by the addition of 15 DDs, 2 MSOs and 2 MSIs to the program. These changes upgraded the material condition of the Naval Reserve training ships significantly by providing modernized Fram II DDs in place of old non-modernized DD/DEs. One result of these actions was the elimination of the Great Lakes (or Corn Belt) fleet of 1 DE and 7 PCEs.

All coastal minesweepers in the NRT program are now comparable to the latest available in the active fleet inventory. The addition of two ocean minesweepers to the NRT Mine Warfare forces expanded the scope of the Naval Reserve Mine Warfare program.

The receipt of more modern DDs and post-war built coastal and ocean minesweepers materially updates the equipment and training platforms available to the Naval Reserve. But it compounds, at the same time, the maintenance problem (more sophisticated equipment without comparable increase in nucleus crew allowance) and the problem of adequate overhaul, maintenance and repair funds.

c. Naval Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions. Naval Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions each require a complete table of allowance outfitting in order to deploy and operate effectively when mobilized. Several partial outfittings are available in PWRS (Prepositional War Reserve Stock) and recoverable assets from reduction of Southeast Asia operations are expected to credit stock now on hand. Current Navy programming contains specific line items for the reduction of RNCF equipment deficiencies; however, present fiscal constraints preclude full elimination of the deficiency by the DOD established target date.

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d. Naval Reserve Inshore Undersea Warfare Program Equipment. Currently Reserve IUW units do not possess modern training equipments. What training equipment is available is generally obsolete Harbor Defense gear declared surplus by the Navy.

New concept Inshore Undersea Warfare Plans to replace the Harbor Defense Plans are still under development by the Fleet Commanders-in-Chief under the direction of the CNO. These plans will state requirements for equipment based on the current concept. When the total requirements are known it will be necessary to budget for and procure appropriate equipment for the Reserve IUW organization. Current planning envisages Reserve IUW units having a training allowance that approximates 10% of the equipment required upon mobilization. If called up, they would mobilize with their equipment and draw the remaining equipment necessary from Prepositioned War Reserve Stock in the same manner as the Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions.

e. Active Force Augmentation Training. Equipment for training this large group consists almost entirely of materials for acquiring book skills or occupational skills that can be mastered in a largely simulated team situation. The knowledge factors or, as stated above, book acquired skills, are to be taught at the training centers using FITS (Functional Individual Training Systems) or reasonable equivalents. This type of training will be supported by equipment that would be categorized as aid equipment and environmental improvement equipment. Examples of this are:

(1) A compact audio-visual device which is a projector managed learning system.

(2) Individual carrells that provide considerable privacy to the student and when fully equipped with the audio-visual device, earphones, etc., resemble small study halls.

Equipment for occupational team training will be designed to simulate actual situations as closely as possible. The type of equipment that can match these needs is represented by:

(1) Mobile Damage Control Vans. These damage control vans will continually visit training centers in each naval district on a regularly scheduled basis. One of these vans is operating and four more will be completed in FY 71. A total of 15 vans has been programmed to complete the needs for this type of training. This training is augmented by fixed damage control training huts at a number of training centers, built by the local units from largely scrap materials. These huts can be fired and flooded to enhance realistic training.

(2) Team Training Package Module. The first integrated team training package module will be completed in August 1970. This includes the Communications, ASW, CIC, Bridge, Problem Generator Room, DC Central, Repair Party Lockers, and, where appropriate, Security Group Equipment. The training package module concept currently does include a complete operational television system for monitoring problems and video playback.

2. NAVAL AIR RESERVE

a. Policy. It is the policy of the Navy to provide the reserve hardware forces with combat deployable equipment. New procurement of aircraft has not been a part of the policy due to fiscal constraints. Consequently, the reserves normally are dependent on "fall-out" air-

craft. Significant improvement in aircraft inventory quality took place during FY 70 from Regular forces "fall-out".

b. Hardware Squadron Aircraft Inventory and Status.

(1) Anti-Submarine Warfare - all of the CVSGR aircraft (S-2E, SH-3A, and E-1B and VSF A-4C) are models that are still being used by the fleet. During the past year all SP-2E aircraft have been replaced by SP-2H aircraft. Although these have been retired by the regular Navy, they can perform a fleet acceptable ASW mission. Three P-3A aircraft have been delivered and additional P-3 aircraft will be received during fiscal year 1971.

(2) Tactical (attack and fighter) - all TA-4B aircraft are being replaced by A-4C and A-4L aircraft. The receipt of the A-4Ls represents the first time that aircraft have been modernized and have gone directly to the reserve; normally, the reserves have received only fall-out aircraft from the fleet. The F-8A and F-8B have been replaced by F-8K aircraft. Ten F-4B and six RF-8G aircraft are on board. They are combat deployable aircraft.

(3) Transport - assigned are C-54 and C-118, the former are being retired as their service tours expire and the latter have a short life remaining due to age of the aircraft and high air frame flight time.

c. Aircraft Maintenance Support Equipment.

(1) A breakdown of mobilization on-board equipment is listed below by type squadron:

VA Average 68%

VP Average 73%

VS Average 74%

VR Average 55%

HS Average 57%

(2) VP and VS squadrons showed a marked improvement although lack of support equipment for the ASW-3C subsystem hampers the VS program. VA units have shown little improvement primarily due to the conversion from TA-4B to A-4C and A-4L aircraft. A-4L squadrons are particularly hampered by the lack of avionics test equipment for the updated communication navigation and identification package.

d. Training Devices. The outstanding requirements for training devices are:

(1) VA (a) Four 2F62 A/B - A4 Weapons System Trainers. (b) Sixteen each of WALLEYE and SHRIKE CAPTIVE TRAINING MISSILE DEVICES.

(2) VP (a) Two 14B31A/B P-3 AIRBORNE INTEGRATED DISPLAY SYSTEM TRAINERS. Due to the reorganization of COMNAVAIRESFOR and the fall out of SP-2H training devices from the fleet, sufficient devices are on hand to fill this requirement.

(3) VS (a) Six 14B30A S-2E SEAT POSITION TRAINERS.

(4) HS (a) 14E10-3 SONAR TRAINERS. Two device 14E10/3 are still required but due to the reorganization of COMNAVAIRESFOR, the requirement for device 14E10/4 has been reduced to four trainers. (b) four 14E10-4 SONAR Trainers.

C. SCREENING OF THE READY RESERVE

1. During FY 1970 there were 950,656 screening actions relating to Ready Reservists in the Naval Reserve. As a result of the screening actions, 9,701 officers and 731 enlisted men were transferred to the Standby Reserve or Retired Reserve, and 425 officers and 17,959 enlisted men were discharged. There were 421,174 members of the Ready Reserve not on active duty in the Naval Reserve, exclusive of 4,980 officer candidates, at the end of FY 1970.

B. OVERALL ESTIMATE OF READINESS FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

1. General - all personnel in the Selected Reserve are expected to be available for active duty on 24 hours notice. The readiness requirements of units for employment with the active fleet or deployment to remote areas vary by types of units. The actual readiness varies also on the basis of personnel manning, modernity and/or material condition of ships and aircraft and other major items of equipment.

2. Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve

a. Naval Reserve Training Ships. All units of the Anti-submarine and Mine Warfare components are ready for employment with the active forces. To become ready for extended deployment in a fleet environment additional time would be required to overcome equipment and material deficiencies, and to provide for a period of concentrated operational training for the combined crews.

b. Naval Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions. Each of the 18 NMCBs, though comprised of 7 to 13 separately located sub-units, is organized and manned in conformance with the officer and petty officer allowance of an active battalion. The authorized drill pay allowance consists of the proper specialties and pay grades, but lacks the non-rated augment required to match an active battalion wartime complement.

Initial outfitting of construction, automotive, ordnance, communications and organization equipment must be provided the NMCBs upon recall since they are not previously equipped with their organic allowance.

To provide the require state of readiness:

(1) All of the above equipment must be on hand, in an assembled condition and positioned at a readily accessible site, preferably at a port of embarkation.

(2) NMCB manning must be at full drill pay allowance. Battalions have adjusted their drill pay strength to conform to allowance by pay grade and specialty, but several still have significant vacancies which detract from readiness.

(3) NMCBs must continue to improve unit identification as a battalion (rather than sub-unit) and familiarization with its organization in order to function effectively as an integrated unit upon recall.

c. Naval Reserve Inshore Undersea Warfare Units. New allowance lists (personnel and equipment) are being developed. These units perform annual active duty for training as a unit either at their mobilization site, or with an active duty IUW organization.

When equipped with specified equipment previously discussed, it is expected that IUW units will be effective and ready for mobilization.

d. Combat and Functional Unit Evaluation Systems. During FY 70, the preparation of listings in priority order of relative readiness for mobilization, started in FY 69, has been continued. These listings are forwarded to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and include the Anti-submarine Warfare ships, the Mine Warfare ships, and the Mobile Construction Battalions. The lists are prepared and forwarded monthly and updated, as required, to keep them current.

The Anti-submarine and Mine Warfare training ships are being reported in their respective fleet Operational Readiness Reporting System utilizing the same criteria as active fleet units, and are included in the Joint Chiefs of Staff Readiness Reporting System (FORSTAT). The Construction Battalions and the Reserve Inshore Undersea Warfare units are still being evaluated for inclusion and will be reported when readiness reporting procedures for their active counterparts are fully developed.

e. Active Unit Augmentation Forces. The majority of these individuals are petty officers with recent fleet experience providing a high level of knowledge and experience available for utilization as required. The units involved are generally manned from 75% up to 100% of requirements. Subject to this limitation, the Fleet Augmentation Component is ready to meet any augmentation requirement.

The Mobilization and Readiness Summary (MARS) System completed its second full year of operations during FY 70. It was designed to provide, through an automated system, a quantitative/qualitative idea of individual and unit readiness. While some difficulty has been encountered in the entry of all required information into the system, it is now producing reasonably valid indicators of readiness for mobilization.

3. Naval Air Reserve

a. Specific actions to improve Air Reserve Force readiness were:

(1) Relocation of squadrons, consistent with reserve personnel population and mobilization requirements, to regular Navy sites in order

to utilize existing and available facilities, support equipment, training devices, targets, etc; at the same time expanding flying sites from 18 to 21 and non-flying sites from 5 to 8.

(2) Reassigned aircraft along functional base loading lines in order to reduce logistic problems and increase efficiency.

(3) Increased the amount of training time available by 50% for flying personnel and 25% for non-flying personnel attached to jet squadrons.

(4) Increased priority of aircraft spares to FAD III, equivalent to fleet retraining squadron priority.

(5) Implemented a program to carrier qualify or requalify pilots assigned to carrier squadrons.

(6) Increased the FY 71 O&MN Budget by $35M for rework of reserve aircraft, engines and component parts.

(7) Provided better transportation by utilizing commercial jets to transport reserve cruise personnel to overseas bases during annual squadron cruises.

(8) Assigned reserves to roles which will provide more realistic training and insure that they serve in a contributory role. (Expanded ASW role in Mediterranean area, contributed to fleet transport commitments, etc.)

(9) Adopted for use jointly developed, fleet approved syllabi for combat readiness training.

b. <u>Combat and Functional Unit Forces.</u> All units assigned are hardware squadrons with personnel and equipment. The overall

readiness of squadrons increased. The most significant gains were made in VS and HS. Other gains are expected as soon as the reorganization has been completed. Estimated deployability times are tabulated in Appendix C.

c. Active Unit Augmentation Forces.

(1) The following units provide officers and enlisted personnel for individual force augmentation: Naval Air Reserve Staff (NARS), Naval Air Intelligence Reserve Units (NAIRU), Naval Air Reserve Division (NARDIV), Naval Air System Command Reserve Units (NASRU), Reserve System Analysis Division (RSAND), ASW Operation Control Center Units (OPCONS) Naval Air Reserve Maintenance Units (NARMU), Tactical Air Control Squadrons (TACRON) and Naval Air Mobile Photo Unit (NARMPU). Personnel assigned to above units are trained to insure qualifications for individual mobilization billets. These individuals are considered to be ready for immediate mobilization and deployment.

(2) The following Replacement Training Units (RTU) are tasked to provide trained personnel for individual mobilization augmentation and to supply trained personnel to the hardware squadrons: VA, VF, VS, HS, VAQ, VSF, VAW, VFP. Readiness for deployment approximates that of like type hardware squadron personnel tabulated in Appendix C.

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I. SUMMARY OF SECTION III

1. Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve

The relative readiness posture of the Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve improved during FY 1970. Specific examples are:

a. While the Surface/Subsurface Naval Reserve experienced a short-fall of approximately 1200 in meeting man-year average, on-board count at the close of Fiscal Year 1970 rose to 101,041, considerably above man-year average requirement of 98,200.

b. Despite rapid turnover of NRT ships with resultant changes in Reserve crew allowances, on board strength remained relatively unchanged. Basic planning for improvement in the manning of NRT Ship Reserve crews was completed with the implementation planned for 1 July 1970, of a combination 4x10 reserve enlistment program and 2x6 enlistment program. This should lead to greater stability and better overall manning of Reserve crews.

c. Receipt of modernized destroyers and post World War II built coastal and ocean minesweepers materially updates the equipments and training platforms available to the Naval Reserve.

d. In coordination with the Fleet and Type Commanders, recommendations of basic changes in the nucleus crew allowance of the more modernized destroyers now entering the NRT program have been formalized.

e. The Reserve Naval Construction Force was reorganized to conform to the active forces organization including the establishment of a Reserve Naval Construction Force Brigade Commander and Staff.

Reserve Mobile Construction Battalions commenced holding consolidated drills at active construction force sites whenever possible. This has resulted in improved unit identification, command structure and familiarization with battalion organization and operations.

f. Officer drill pay strength was increased by 973 with 30% of this increase being in the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade).

g. Multiple unit and team training exercises were emphasized to enhance readiness of both individuals and units. Additional mobile training vans were acquired.

h. A new Fleet Management Assistance Program was established to assist the active fleet and type commanders.

i. The Fleet ship assistance efforts were expanded.

2. Naval Air Reserve

a. Commander Naval Air Reserve Force was placed under the command of the Chief of Naval Operations and active duty air wing and air group commanders were assigned.

b. Several squadrons were relocated to Regular Navy sites to improve training, maintenance, and supply support. This has resulted in going from 18 to 21 flying sites and from 5 to 8 non-flying sites.

c. Supply priorities have been increased for all reserve aircraft squadrons which will result in better aircraft availability for combat training.

d. Training time available for jet flying and non-flying personnel has been increased.

e. The man year average was slightly below that authorized for the year.

f. All squadrons have been structured along Regular Navy lines and combat flight training is being conducted with fleet approved syllabi.

g. With the exception of some of the VR (transport) aircraft, the assigned aircraft models are fleet compatible and combat capable.

h. Some reprogramming of Military Construction Naval Reserve funds is necessary as a result of base closures/relocations and additional one time costs for relocations are anticipated.

i. Readiness increases were realized in all squadrons during FY 1970 with the most significant increases occuring in VS and HS squadrons.

j. The training devices and special test and support equipment situation has improved although shortages still exist in these areas.

SECTION IV

STATUS OF THE STANDBY RESERVE AND RETIRED RESERVE

A. STANDBY RESERVE

1. The strength of the Standby Reserve as of 30 June 1970 was as follows:

	Officer	Enlisted	Total
Active Status List	5,346	16,167	21,513
Inactive Status List	23,404	-0-	23,404
Total	28,750	16,167	44,917

2. Members of the Active Status List may participate in Reserve training on a voluntary, non-pay basis and receive point credit for retirement purposes for such participation. Members of the Inactive Status List are not permitted to participate in Reserve training, and are not eligible for pay or promotion.

B. RETIRED RESERVE

1. The Retired Reserve is composed of reservists who:

a. are receiving retired pay.

b. have satisfied all requirements for retired pay except for attaining age 60.

c. have not nor will not qualify for retired pay, but voluntarily requested or accepted transfer to the Retired Reserve on the basis of having met minimum requirements of service, etc. for such membership.

2. Strength of the Retired Reserve as of 30 June 1970 was:

	Officer	Enlisted	Total
Receiving retired pay	14,534	4,488	19,022
Not receiving retired pay	80,480	3,132	83,612
Total	95,014	7,620	102,634

SECTION V

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NAVAL RESERVE IN SUPPORT OF ACTIVE FORCE MISSIONS

A. General

Support of active force missions is an important aspect of the employment of the Naval Reserve and provides benefits to both reserve forces and to active forces. The reservist trains and works in a real life environment, enchancing his readiness. The active forces receive needed support and, additionally, become more closely acquainted and familiar with reserve assets. Continuing efforts are being made to more closely relate reserve efforts with active duty requirements as a step toward increased reserve readiness. Liaison with Fleet Commanders is maintained on a continuous basis.

B. Specific

Examples of tasks carried out by reserve units and individuals to enhance their training and, collaterally, to assist the active forces are:

1. Naval Reserve Training ships and air units took part in fleet exercises.

2. Naval Reserve Training destroyers served as school ships for training of active duty gunnery, ASW, and engineering personnel, provided target services for submarines, assisted in training of Navy and Marine Corps naval gunfire control officers, and served as platforms for at-sea test and evaluation of new weapons.

3. Naval Reserve Training ships participated in emergency search

and rescue operations, classified surveillance missions and daylight cruises for a variety of groups such as Sea Scouts, Sea Cadets, Navy League, and civic organizations.

4. SAMAR (Ship Activation, Maintenance and Reapir) divisions whose primary peacetime mission is maintenance and repair of MRT ships, were scheduled whenever possible to provide such assistance to active fleet units. Additionally, skilled petty officers from fleet augmentation divisions provided thousands of man-hours of technical and repair effort to active fleet ships, in such fleet ports as Long Beach, San Diego, and Boston. This type of practical training for reservists is very valuable to the fleets, inasmuch as it is directed toward areas where owing to funding inadequacies and limitations on ships-force capability, such work would, by and large, otherwise go undone.

5. One hundred and two officers and thirty-two enlisted men of the Naval Reserve (SSS) participated in NATO Exercise SILK SAIL, a major Naval control of shiping exercise.

6. A number of officer and enlisted personnel provided communications support for fleet operations, including the Apollo series recoveries.

7. Naval Reserve Intelligence units (both air and surface/sub-surface) have been assigned to the Fleet Intelligence Centers for training and to provide support to the centers on projects in support of the fleet.

8. 1675 Naval Reservists in the New York City area assisted in the augmentation of the U.S. Post Office in that area during the postal employees strike.

9. Assisted in the community relations efforts of the Commandants, along with tasks associated with casualty assistance calls programs, disasters, civil disturbance matters, public affairs, and domestic action programs.

10. Establish a COMHAVAIRESFOR detachment at Rota, Spain to assist CINCUSNAVEUR in providing continuous Patrol Squadron (VP) support for Mediterranean and adjacent waters.

11. Deployed transport squadrons (VR) to Europe and Hawaii for support of fleet transport missions.

12. Established Helicopter (HS) detachments on the USS INTREPID and USS KITTY HAWK to relieve overburdened active force commitments.

13. Provided air services to the Superintendent of Shipbuilding and Construction in various Naval Districts relieving overburdened active force commitments.

14. Participated in Operation Springboard by VP and VS squadrons cruising at Roosevelt Roads.

15. Provided Reserve Attack (VA) pilots and aircraft to assist the USS LEXINGTON in completing its training inspection requirements. This assisted the active force and provided realistic carrier operations for Reserve pilots and support personnel.

16. Operation Control Center (OPCON) participation in every fleet ASW exercise.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

SECTION VI

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

A. The statutory mission of the Marine Corps Reserve is to provide a trained force of units and individuals to meet initial expansion of the Marine Corps in time of war or national emergency. Stemming from this mission are the three fold objectives of the Marine Corps Reserve: first, to provide, as the combat reserve of the Marine Corps, a fully structured Marine Amphibious Force (Division/Wing Team) trained and equipped to be capable of rapid mobilization and deployment as a tactical entity; second, to provide trained, equipped augmentation units with the capability of rapid mobilization and deployment to round out the inbeing active combat force structure; and third, to provide trained individuals for expansion of the supporting establishment.

SECTION VII

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF LAWS RELATING TO THE RESERVE FORCES

A. The Marine Corps exerts constant effort to inform the public of laws relating to the Reserve Forces. This effort is directed toward two groups:

1. The external public - civilians
2. The internal public - Marine Corps Reservists

a. The external public is informed of Reserve Forces legislation through recruiting aids placed with the press, radio, television and by means of public speaking engagements before civic groups. Members of Inspector-Instructor staffs are frequently guest speakers on such occasions.

b. The internal public is informed of current legislation through instruction provided by members of Inspector-Instructor staffs and by means of a monthly publication entitled The Reserve Marine. The latter is mailed to all Reserves in an active status. Marines on active duty are informed of their obligations under law at separation centers prior to their release from active duty.

SECTION VIII

CURRENT STATUS AND PROGRESS MADE IN STRENGTHENING THE READY RESERVE DURING FY 1970

A. GENERAL

Continued improvement was made in Marine Corps Reserve readiness during Fiscal Year 1970. All combat units of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR0(0) -) were considered combat ready at the beginning of the year. During the final quarter of Fiscal Year 1970 a full time Commanding General for the 4th Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve was appointed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps along with five full time regimental commanders, one for each of three division infantry regiments, one artillery regiment, and the 4th Force Service Regiment. This provides all regiments of the IV Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) with full time commanding officers. The combat units (ground) in excess of IV MAF requirements were redesignated as combat service support units during Fiscal Year 1969 and increased their proficiency throughout Fiscal Year 1970. All have demonstrated an ability to be combat ready after 30 days of intensive training.

B. FORCE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

1. The Organized Marine Corps Reserve is structured as the IV MAF and provides a combat ready reserve of one division, one aircraft wing, and combat and service support units. In addition, the Marine Corps Reserve retains units which are designed to augment the regular Fleet Marine Forces and to round out IV MAF combat service and combat support units.

2. Command and control of ground units is currently divided between the Commanding General, 4th Marine Division and the Directors of the six Marine Corps Districts in the following manner:

(a) The Commanding General, 4th Marine Division is responsible for the training and mobilization readiness of all ground units.

(b) Directors of the Marine Corps Districts are responsible for the administration, fiscal, recruiting, facilities, and public relations operations of all ground units.

The Commanding General, 4th Marine Division and the recently appointed full time regimental commanders establish within the 4th Marine Division a command organization similar to that of the regular establishment. The Commanding General, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing/Marine Air Reserve Training Command exercise command and control in all areas over air units through 15 Marine Air Reserve Training Detachments, two Marine Air Reserve Training units and one Marine Air Reserve Missile Training Detachment located in 16 states.

3. Command of individual Class III Ready Reservists is vested in the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Automated Service Center located in Kansas City, Missouri. This officer is responsible for the management and mobilization of all Class III Ready Reservists.

C. PERSONNEL STRENGTHS AND MANNING LEVELS

1. On 30 June 1970, the Ready Reserve component of the Marine Corps Reserve totaled 195,315. This figure is further broken down into two Ready Reserve categories:

(a) Class II, Ready Reserve 48,972

(b) Class III, Ready Reserve 146,343

2. The Class II, Organized Marine Corps Reserve strength on 30 June 1970 would provide 94 percent of IV MAF personnel requirements. Upon mobilization, total or partial, declared under Section 673, Title 10, USC, the IV MAF can be brought to 99.4 percent of full strength by utilizing Class III Reservists.

D. EQUIPMENT

1. GROUND

Analysis of USMCR-(0)- (ground) logistics indicate that deficiencies in materiel and funds will not preclude the IV MAF from mobilizing and being readied for deployment by M+60 days. Known Marine Corps-provided major end item equipment deficiencies will impose minor limitations in the engineering, communications-electronics, and ordnance areas. However, this limitation of full operational capability of USMCR-(0) - ground units will not restrict their deployment to combat. With the exception of the above areas, the Marine Corps possesses or can substitute with limited standard items, all equipment necessary to equip IV MAF ground units.

2. AVIATION See Appendix B

E. TRAINING

Training of USMCR-(0) - units is accomplished in 48 drill periods and annual active duty training for a period of 14 days exclusive of travel. The primary objective of active duty training is to provide unit training which cannot be accomplished at home areas drills.

The number of trained reservists required for immediate mobilization is approximately 10% greater than the on hand organized reserve strength. Therefore, a significant number of Class III Ready Reserves must be maintained at a high state of training readiness to meet projected mobilization requirements. Some reservists stay proficient through membership in volunteer training units, which train throughout the year without pay, and through annual assignments to two week refresher and career development courses at various service schools. During Fiscal year 1970, 659 Class III Reserve officers and 247 Class III Reserve enlisted men were provided training. At the same time, the Class II Technical Training Program is continuing to expand (3,643 Marines participated in Fiscal Year 1970) in order to decrease the USMCR-(0) -'s dependence on Class III Reservists upon mobilization.

1. UNIT TRAINING

Units in the USMCR-(0) - perform weekend training at the training center or in a maneuver/training area close to the training center. Additional paid drills are provided certain individuals who require additional technical training within designated occupational fields that cannot be accomplished within the regularly scheduled drill periods.

(a) Formal school training is used extensively for certain "hand skills". This training not only prepares the individual for his billet assignment, but provides the unit with knowledgeable instructors. Additionally,

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reservists receive the same training as, and are indistinguishable from their regular counterparts who are being trained for the same military occupational specialities.

(b) Each six month trainee must first complete recruit and individual combat training. Provisions are made for excluding individual combat training for certain six month trainees assigned to technical schools (e.g., personnel assigned to aviation schools). He then receives military occupational specialty (MOS) training as directed by his reserve unit for the remainder of his initial six months active duty training period. MOS training is accomplished by assignment to Basic Specialist Training Courses and/or formal or informal schools. On-the-job training is utilized for MOS training when appropriate schools are not available.

(c) The technical training program is an adjunct to the six month program and provides the opportunity for qualified volunteer trainees to complete programmed schooling designed to qualify them in "hard skill" occupational specialties. In some cases, selected trainees must extend their six month training period by several months in order to complete courses of technical training during the initial period of active duty.

(d) The Organized Marine Corps Reserve Commissioning Program was initiated in Fiscal Year 1967 to alleviate the acute shortage of lieutenants in the USMCR-(O)-. The program provides seven and one-half months of active duty for training during which time the candidate receives

training that leads to a reserve commission and basic officers schooling. Upon completion of this training, the officer returns to his parent unit for five and one-fourth years of mandatory drill participation. At any time during his active duty period the officer may request or be given the opportunity to undergo additional training commensurate with his MOS. In Fiscal Year 1970, the commissioning program produced 144 lieutenants. One hundred seventy-five officer candidates are programmed for input during Fiscal Year 1971.

3. MULTIPLE UNIT EXERCISES

(a) During Fiscal Year 1970 the Marine Corps Reserve continued its emphasis on conducting air/ground multi-unit exercises at both Marine Corps and Army installations, and provided an opportunity for the four combat regiments of the 4th Marine Division to again train as Marine amphibious units. This multi-unit air/ground training has greatly enhanced the readiness of the 4th Marine Division/4th Marine Aircraft Wing team to operate effectively as a combat force.

F. FACILITIES

The Marine Corps Reserve makes maximum use of joint facilities in accordance with Department of Defense policy concerning use of rental property. Exclusive-use training centers are built or maintained only when there is no other alternatives. At the end of Fiscal Year 1970, Marine Corps Reserve units occupied 189 facilities. Occupancy of the facilities is as follows:

123 centers jointly with the Navy, Army or other joint service arrangements

44 exclusively owned Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers

3 exclusively leased Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers

16 Naval Air Stations/MARTU

1 Air Force Base

1 Naval Air Facility

1 Air National Guard Field

1 Marine Corps Base

G. SCREENING OF THE READY RESERVE

The individual records of all Ready Reserves are screened annually. During Fiscal Year 1970, 34,731 were discharged and 8,863 were transferred to the Standby Reserve or were retired.

H. OVERALL ESTIMATE OF READINESS FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

1. The USMCR-(0) - is prepared for an orderly, phased mobilization of the IV MAF, capable of deploying to combat subsequent to M+60 days. The Marine Corps Automated Services Center continuously monitors Class II billet vacancies and automatically assigns Class III Reservists to fill them. Upon mobilization, the necessary orders for Class III Reservists will be printed automatically and mailed within 72 hours. Mobilized units reporting to their station of initial assignment will join other units of their parent battalion or regiment for predeployment training. The capability to deploy to a combat area subsequent to M+60 days in a high state of readiness is considered to be a realistic and attainable goal.

(a) Certain shortages exist in equipment for ground units; however, these shortages will not prevent accomplishment of the division's mission, as substitute items are available to augment existing T/E shortages.

(b) See Appendix C.

2. A Partial Mobilization Exercise (PARMOBEX) commenced on 12 May 1970 involving a reserve regiment and a Marine Air Group in conjunction with an actual movement to annual training duty at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. This exercise was not completed until mid-July 1970 and a final evaluation will be included in the Fiscal Year 1971 report. Interim reports and evaluations indicate this PARMOBEX was extremely valuable as it focused command attention on mobilization procedures, uncovered inefficient administrative procedures and will enable worthwhile refinements to be effected in our mobilization procedures.

(a) All USMCR-(O) - units hold classified instructions regarding the shipping of combat equipment and transportation of personnel to the Station of Initial Assignment (SIA) upon mobilization. These instructions include the name of the shipper the unit will use to ship heavy equipment as supplied by the Military Transportation and Terminal Management Service (MTMTS). Periodic direct contact is maintained with the shippers by our units. MTMTS will provide the name of the carrier to transport personnel upon mobilization.

3. During Fiscal Year 1970, IV MAF units began entry into the automated MARES/FORSTAF readiness reporting system. This system is the same as

that currently utilized by the regular establishment and will provide Headquarters Marine Corps with a more responsive reporting system on training and equipment readiness when fully implemented in Fiscal Year 1971.

I. SUMMARY

1. The Organized Marine Corps Reserve continued to improve its combat readiness during Fiscal Year 1970. Force structure changes and resulting redesignations during Fiscal Year 1969 reduced to combat readiness of several units to a minor degree. However, in terms of training, organization and preparations for mobilization, the reserve has never been in a better state of readiness and the IV MAF could be deployed to combat 60 days after mobilization day.

2. Individual Class III Reservists would be needed to flesh out the IV MAF; some substitute items of equipment would be required by ground units; and the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing could carry out its basic mission but not all of its assigned tasks due to serious aircraft shortages.

3. The total mission of the Marine Corps Reserve could be accomplished despite a decrease in combat power and effectiveness caused by shortages of first line aircraft. Mobilization and deployment subsequent to M+60 days is considered a realistic and attainable goal for the Organized Marine Corps Reserve.

SECTION IX

STATUS OF THE STANDBY RESERVE AND RETIRED RESERVE

AS OF 30 JUNE 1970

A. **STANDBY RESERVE**

Officers	6,325
Enlisted	22,227
	28,552

B. **RETIRED RESERVE**

Officers	9,367
Enlisted	1,182
	10,549

SECTION X

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENT IN SUPPORT OF ACTIVE FORCE MISSIONS

A. During the past year, reserve maintenance units contributed materially to the support of the active force missions. Vehicles and equipment belonging to the regular forces have been repaired and placed back on the line in record time. One reserve maintenance unit received a Meritorious Unit Commendation for support provided at Camp LeJeune during Fiscal Year 1970.

B. When possible, reserve maintenance units have traveled to regular facilities to conduct weekend training. In many cases, this training was accomplished in conjunction with regular forces. This weekend training benefits both the regular and reserve units.

C. Service units have directly supported regular forces' training programs, both with services, material and equipment.

D. Engineer units have engaged extensively in significant base improvement projects at the specific request of the host base.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF NAVAL RESERVE TERMS

1. Active Duty for Training - Full-time duty of inactive duty reserve personnel for training purposes in the military service of the United States, usually for a limited number of days or months.

2. Annual Active Duty for Training - That period of active duty for training not less than 14 days (exclusive of travel time), which is performed on an annual basis by many members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, except the National Guard of the United States (Army and Air).

3. Inactive Duty Training - This is any of the training, instruction, duty, appropriate duties, or equivalent training, instruction, duty, appropriate duties performed with or without compensation by members of the Naval Reserve, not on active duty or active duty for training, as prescribed by SECNAV. The types of inactive duty training provided are: regular drills, equivalent instruction or duty, appropriate duty, and correspondence courses.

4. Pre-Active Duty Training - The training provided to inactive duty Naval Reserve personnel prior to their reporting for the period of active duty required as part of their military obligation.

5. Refresher Training - That period of a ship's employment schedule usually shortly after a regularly scheduled shipyard overhaul devoted to training the ship and crew as necessary to reach an acceptable state of combat readiness. A period of training in which personnel improve their capabilities by reviewing and being brought up to date in methods

and procedures pertinent to the duties they are performing.

6. Ready Reserve - This includes all reservists who are liable for active duty either in time of war or national emergency, declared by Congress or the President, or when otherwise authorized by law. Only Ready Reservists may receive pay for taking part in inactive duty training.

7. Selected Reserve - Those Ready Reserve personnel assigned in a drill pay status.

8. Nucleus Crew - Active duty officer and enlisted personnel assigned to a Naval Reserve Training ship. The size of the Nucleus Crew is less than complement and varies according to ship type, status, category and mission.

9. Selected Reserve Crew - Reserve officer and enlisted personnel assigned, within authorized allowance, to a Naval Reserve Training ship.

10. COMNAVAIRESFOR - Commander Naval Air Reserve Force. This title is used by COMNAVAIRESFOR/CNARESTRA when directing operational control of his tactical units.

11. NAVAIRESFORONS - Naval Air Reserve Force Squadrons. The title used by Naval Air Reserve Force units when operating as a squadron. These squadrons are manned at Fleet level.

12. Surface/Sub-surface - All regular Navy and inactive duty reserve other than aviation.

13. MARS - Mobilization and Readiness Summary.

14. MDI - Mobilization Day Increment. Manpower required immediately, on M-Day in addition to current peacetime allowances, to increase the

capabilities of the active forces to perform initial wartime tasks.

15. MCNR - Military Construction Naval Reserve.

16. Aircraft/Squadron Designations

VA - Attack (Carrier)

VP - Land based patrol anti-submarine warfare

VS - Carrier anti-submarine warfare

VF - Fighter

VR - Transport

HS - Helicopter carrier anti-submarine warfare

VSF - Anti-submarine fighter

VAQ - Tactical electronic warfare

VFP - Light photographic reconnaissance

VAW - Airborne early warning

TACRON - Tactical air control

APPENDIX B

Section III B, paragraph 3b.

b. Aviation. The aircraft inventory of the 4th MAW is a significant factor controlling its combat readiness and capability. The Regular forces transfer aircraft to the Reserve establishment upon receipt of newer or more modern aircraft. Attrition in SEA has prevented this transfer creating a loss of combat capability within the 4th MAW. Lack of aircraft provided by the Naval Air Reserve Training Command and associated equipment imposes a limitation in the air support area. Although the 4th MAW is currently capable of deploying, it will possess a reduced operational capability and have a limited lift capability. Demands in SEA and changes in the active force mix of rotary and fixed wing aircraft have precluded the assignment of appropriate aircraft to the 4th MAW.

(1) Aircraft - The 4th MAW continues to have some aircraft deficiencies in the capabilities and number of its jet aircraft and helicopters. However, during the past year the Wing has received its full complement of UH-34 helicopters and OV-10A reconnaissance aircraft. 5/ Six CH-46 helicopters have been received during the second half of Fiscal Year 1970 as they become available from the active wings. The CH-53 and UH-1E helicopters will be received at a later date as they become available. These new aircraft will make a significant increase in the lift capability available to the IV Marine Amphibious Force, when received. Aircraft deficiencies are discussed in detail in Annex A.

(2) Equipment - There are shortages in support equipment, e.g., short airfield for tactical support (SATS), the Marine Air Tactical Control Unit (MATCU) and the Aviation Consolidated Allowance List and Individual Material Readiness List of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing. SATS matting, arresting gear and catapults have been deployed to Southeast Asia to meet high priority requirements and remain short because of funding limitations. In the event of mobilization, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing will require appropriate support from Regular wing assets in order to achieve a capability for conducting combat operations in an expeditionary environment.

APPENDIX C

Section III B, paragraph 6a(2).

(2) 4th Marine Aircraft Wing. The 4th MAW is combat ready with respect to personnel and training; however, deficiencies exist in numbers and types of aircraft presently available. The aircraft deficiencies are discussed in detail in Annex A.

(a) The 4th MAW is structured as closely as possible to the active wings. The types and models of aircraft in the 4th MAW inventory provided a combat capability that, while not as great as that of active wings, is significant.

(b) Rotary and fixed wing lift capability poses a deficiency in the 4th MAW. Currently the medium helicopter force is equipped with UH-34's rather than CH-46's. Partial relief has begun with receipt of six CH-46's in Fiscal Year 1970. The full complement of CH-46's is expected by the end of Fiscal Year 1971.

(c) In the fixed wing complement, a deficiency is in refueler/transport aircraft. During deployments to an objective area, these aircraft are essential for in-flight refueling of operational squadrons and for transporting the supporting maintenance personnel and equipment. During combat operations, these aircraft are required for tactical in-flight refueling, and for transporting troops and material in support of both air and ground components of the Marine Amphibious Force.

(d) There are no approved programs for satisfying the requirements of the 4th MAW for tactical support transports, electronic warfare aircraft, aerial refueler/tanker aircraft, photo reconnaissance aircraft, or all-weather fighter and attack aircraft.

(e) Deficiencies in equipment and aircraft detract from the operational capability of the 4th MAW. Unless the Wing is equipped with a complete spectrum of aircraft that are more capable, there will be a risk associated with the commitment of the 4th MAW to combat against an enemy possessing sophisticated weapon systems.

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970, AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 264(c), PUBLIC LAW 90-168

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

1. MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD (ANG)

The primary mission of the Air National Guard is to organize, train and fully equip ANG units in a non-mobilized combat ready status for immediate service whenever required by the Active Air Force. The Air National Guard has a dual Federal and State mission and is the only air reserve component in this dual role. Under the Federal mission, units will be available for immediate mobilization as a Federal force. Under the State mission, ANG units will provide a force for the internal protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of Federal or State authorities.

The main objective of the ANG is to achieve and maintain the highest possible level of combat readiness. To accomplish this objective, training standards and inspection criteria identical to those of the Active Air Force are followed so that an orderly and effective integration into the Active Force can be made whenever required. A further objective is to utilize all training activities feasible in direct support of Active Force requirements, both in the CONUS and overseas. This objective serves a dual purpose, the constructive "live" training of ANG units and personnel, and the economic and productive use of the ANG on necessary Active Force operations. These efforts are particularly significant in time periods when budget constraints restrict the buildup and operational use of the Active Forces.

To insure cost-effective use of ANG resources and capabilities, maximum efforts should be exerted toward acquiring modern and sufficient equipment for ANG forces. Utilization of Air National Guard capabilities in support of Active Force missions is greatly enhanced by modernization of ANG equipment.

The Air National Guard is considered an integral part of the overall Air Force structure, in accordance with the total force concept, and should be viewed as a valuable, effective, responsive and economical part of the total Aerospace power of this nation. The personnel assets, airframes, operational capabilities, organizational structure and responsiveness of the Air National Guard are considered in all Aerospace requirements, and in all force mix studies and proposals within the Active Force.

II. EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF LAWS RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD.

The Air National Guard presents frequent briefings to members of the Air Staff and others at the Secretarial level, on the status and progress of the ANG. Members of the Air Directorate, National Guard Bureau, are participating in various studies on roles and missions and force structure and are involved in many significant staff meetings where ANG interests are concerned.

The Air National Guard has officers under Title 10, US Code, Sections 265 and 8033, in various Air Staff and Secretarial level offices, and in the commands that gain Air National Guard units upon activation. These ANG officers keep Air Staff and command officials aware of current and possible future problem areas, assist in formulating new policies and

programs, and in the co-ordination of current programs involving the Air National Guard.

The constant turnover of personnel in the Air Staff and the gaining commands intensifies the difficulty of retaining Active Force personnel at these levels who have a thorough knowledge of overall Air National Guard operations and programs. A continuing problem is achieving an understanding of Air National Guard operations, programs and laws at the Air Staff and gaining command levels. The Air Force is attempting to solve this problem by scheduling visits of Air Staff personnel to ANG operational units and by holding briefings on the Air National Guard for incoming Air Staff officials.

III. CURRENT STATUS AND PROGRESS MADE IN STRENGTHENING THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD DURING FY 1970

A. GENERAL

The primary mission and objective of the Air National Guard has not changed over the years -- it is to support the Active Forces, when and where needed. But, the status and progress of the ANG in accomplishing this mission has tremendously expanded, particularly since 1960. Inclusion of the Air National Guard as a part of the total force concept began to evolve in 1960 when the gaining command concept originated. The result has been a more responsive and effective Air National Guard. Mobilization of the ANG in 1961 during the Berlin Crisis and the subsequent professional performance of many Air Guard units in Europe and the CONUS, established the ANG as a responsive and professional air partner of the Active Forces.

Since 1965, the competence and professionalism of ANG units and individuals, the ability of the ANG to maintain flexibility and reliability in operational effectiveness for use in various roles, without mobilization, has greatly expanded Active Force use of the ANG. The increased tempo of the Vietnam Conflict brought to the ANG units, roles and missions formerly assigned only to regular forces. The reduced costs of operation of ANG units, compared to costs of operation of similar units in the Active Forces, has greatly stimulated more extensive utilization of ANG resources. The expertise, dedication and completely professional performance of the 10,511 Air National Guardsmen mobilized in 1968, reaffirmed the responsiveness and effectiveness of the ANG. Ten units were in overseas missions, including five in combat.

Today, the Air National Guard is truly a global force, performing various Active Force world-wide requirements on temporary duty assignments. This cost-effective and professional operation of ANG units throughout the world has added critically needed manhours and airframes to the Air Force at a substantial savings in Defense funds. Productive use of the ANG while in training status has increased each year since 1965, in both flying and non-flying roles, and in combat and non-combat missions.

These volunteer ANG efforts have come equally from the ranks of full time ANG technicians and from non-technician Guardsmen.

This surge in utilization of the ANG for live, required missions, while in a training status, has served a triple purpose; the fulfillment of critical Active Force functions on a timely basis; the reduction in

4

costs by use of selected ANG personnel, and the additional training Guardsmen received by performing live missions. An additional benefit has been an increase in morale of ANG personnel who have responded enthusiastically to these various Active Force requests for their services. Many have done so by taking up to three months leave of absence from their civilian occupations.

This innovation in the use of the ANG has done much to convince Active Force leaders that the Guard can be utilized, at a reduced cost to the Air Force, in varied stateside and overseas roles and missions, on a surge basis or in a sustaining role. The ANG refueling operation in Europe, code named "Creek Party," completed its third year of continuous operation using ANG volunteers from seven widely dispersed ANG tactical refueling units. The global use of ANG electronics specialists has expanded and intensified and similar use of ANG Prime Beef Engineering Teams is expected to increase.

During FY 70, ANG Civil Engineering Teams, formerly part of the Combat Support Squadrons in the 92 ANG flying units, were reconstituted as separate flights of Prime Beef Engineering Teams. This change greatly increased their flexibility, mobility, mobilization potential, and use in Active Force roles and missions.

ANG units participated in numerous continuing and special exercises and two Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) directed operations that enhanced the development and maintenance of a high degree of operational readiness. Some of the exercises involved periodic deployment of units and personnel on a world-wide basis.

Conversions of aircraft in ANG flying units in FY 1970 resulted in updating aging airframes. Other actions involved only mission changes.

Although the Air National Guard is acquiring more modern, sophisticated and costly equipment to operate and is being asked for increased production to meet Air Force requirements, a constrained budget is having an adverse effect on the ability of the Air National Guard to fully respond. This situation has forced a retrenchment in overall Guard operations. If ANG budget reductions continue, Air Guard responsiveness and operational capability and productive efforts in support of various Air Force requirements may be reduced.

The strengthening of ANG forces in FY 1970 was primarily in the field of modernizing equipment. This was accomplished at the expense of a temporarily reduced operational readiness posture. As an example, the three ANG F-102 units which converted to F-101s showed a decline in combat readiness, from C-2 status of the F-102 units to C-4 for the 101s.

In the past, the ANG has been able to respond to Air Force requirements. But with the added costs of operating more sophisticated and more costly weapons systems, the impact of pay raises and the effects of inflation, funding of the ANG program must be increased substantially to sustain a corresponding level of response.

B. AIR NATIONAL GUARD

1. Force Structure and Organization

The ANG had 958 Federally recognized units on 30 June 1970. Though the FY 70 force structure shows 99 additional units in the ANG over the FY 69 total, this increase resulted from organizational redesignations, including 93 Prime Beef Civil Engineering Flights which required no new or additional funding. There were 101,136 military manpower spaces in unit manning documents to support the ANG force structure at the end of FY 70, an increase of 388 spaces over FY 69. The ANG was limited to an end strength of 92,568 spaces, 91.5 per cent of the Unit Manning Document. The 30 June 70 actual year-end strength was 89,847, 97 per cent of the ceiling allocated by the Department of Defense. This was an increase of 6,433 over the year-end strength of FY 69, and reflected the effects of the demobilization of 14 Air National Guard units during 1969.

TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS	WINGS	GROUPS	SQUADRONS	SUPPORT UNITS	TOTAL
Aerospace Defense	4	18	18	90	130
Tactical Fighter	8	25	25	125	183
Tactical Reconnaissance	3	12	12	64	91
Tactical Airlift	1	2	3	11	17
Special Operations		4	4	20	28
Air Refueling	3	7	7	35	52
TAC Electronic Warfare		1	1	5	7
TAC Air Support		3	3	12	18
TAC Fighter Training Group		1	1	5	7
	19	73	74	367	533

STRATEGIC AIRLIFT ORGANIZATIONS					
Military Airlift	4	14	14	99	131
Aeromed Airlift	1	4	4	20	29
SUB-TOTAL	5	18	18	119	160
TOTAL	24	91	92	486	693

NON-FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Communications Units (158)

4 Hq Mobile Communications Groups

16 Mobile Communications Squadrons (Ready Units)

4 Mobile Communications Squadrons (Air Force Component Command Post)

5 Mobile Communications Squadrons (Bare Base)

6 Mobile Communications Flights

158<

9 Flight Facility Flights

3 Aircraft Control Warning Squadrons

1 Communication Squadron (Special)

19 Electronic Installation Squadrons

2 Tactical Control Groups

2 Tactical Control Squadrons (FACP)

4 Tactical Control Squadrons

8 Tactical Control Flights

74 Communication Flights (Support for Flying Units)

1 Communication Flight (Range Spt)

Miscellaneous Units (107)

1 Air Base Squadron (Special)

1 Civil Engineering Flight

1 Weather Squadron

1 Field Training Flight

12 Air Force Bands

8 Weather Flights (SA)

31 Weather Flights (M/F)

52 State Headquarters (Air)

Total Communication and Miscellaneous Units 265

Total No. of Units in the ANG 958

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN FY 1970

A Tactical Forces Planning Group (TFPG) was established by the Air

Directorate, ANG, in November 1969, to integrate the training activities of all Tactical Air Command (TAC) gained units east of the Mississippi, into a meaningful tactical training environment. The group was formed as a provisional augmentation of Headquarters New York ANG. The TTPG was to be made a permanent unit. A similar group was being formed to coordinate training activities in the Western CONUS. The result will be a more cost-effective and productive effort.

A new fighter aircraft, the A-37, was introduced into the ANG inventory in FY 70. This close air support aircraft, which has demonstrated its combat effectiveness in Southeast Asia, went to the 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, Maryland. The 174th Tactical Fighter Group, Syracuse, New York, is programmed for conversion to the A-37 in the near future.

In a change of missions, the following units were activated on the dates indicated, as other units at these locations were deactivated. The changes altered the fund or manpower requirements only as the mission dictated.

UNIT AND LOCATION	ACTIVATION DATE
Des Moines MAP, Iowa	
Hq 132 Tac Ftr Wg	1 August 1969
132 Tac Ftr Gp	"
124 Tac Ftr Sq	"
132 Tac Hosp	"
132 Comm Flt (Spt)	"
Minneapolis/St. Paul IAP, Minnesota	
133 Field Training Flight	16 August 1969
Tucson MAP ANG, Arizona	
Hq 162 Tac Ftr Trng Gp	16 September 1969
152 Tac Ftr Trng Sq	"
162 Comm Flt (Spt)	"

Rosecrans Memorial Airport	
St. Joseph, Missouri	
Hq 139 Air Rfl Gp	6 September 1969
180 Air Rfl Sq	"
139 Cmbt Spt Sq	"
139 Tac Disp	"
USMAS, Brooklyn, New York	
Hq 106 Air Rfl Wg	17 September 1969
Hq 106 Air Rfl Gp	"
102 Air Rfl Sq	"
106 Cmbt Spt Sq	"
106 Tac Hosp	"
Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Texas	
Hq 149 Tac Ftr Gp	16 September 1969
182 Tac Ftr Sq	"
149 Tac Disp	"
149 Comm Flt (Spt)	"
Salt Lake City, Utah	
299 Comm Flt (Range Support)	14 November 1969
Van Nuys ANG Base, California	
Hq 146 Tac Alft Wg	11 April 1970
Hq 146 Tac Alft Gp	"
115 Tac Alft Sq	"
195 Tac Alft Sq	"
146 Cmbt Spt Sq	"
146 Tac Hosp	"
146 Aerial Port Flt	"
Joe Foss Field, ANG	
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	
Hq 114 Tac Ftr Gp	23 May 1970
175 Tac Ftr Sq	"
114 Tac Disp	"
114 Comm Flt (Spt)	"

The following units were redesignated as indicated below:

Phoenix Sky Harbor MAP ANG, Arizona	EFFECTIVE DATE
FROM: Hq 161 Aeromed Alft Gp TO: Hq 161 Mil Alft Gp	16 December 1969
FROM: 197 Aeromed Alft Sq TO: 197 Mil Alft Sq	16 December 1969
McGuire AFB, New Jersey	
FROM: Hq 170 Mil Alft Gp TO: Hq 170 Aeromed Alft Gp	16 December 1969
FROM: 150 Mil Alft Sq TO: 150 Aeromed Alft Sq	16 December 1969

Effective 1 May 1970 nineteen (19) GEEIA Squadrons were redesignated Electronics Installation (EI) Squndrons. The gaining command changed from Air Force Logistics Command to Air Force Communications Service.

AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

UNIT AND LOCATION	FORMER A/C	NEW A/C	GAINING COMMAND
101 FG, Bangor, Maine	F-89J	F-102	ADC
162 TFTG, Tucson, Arizona	F-102	F-100	TAC
139 ARG, St. Joseph, Missouri	C-97G	KC-97	TAC
106 ARG, Brooklyn, New York	C-97G	KC-97	TAC
149 TFG, San Antonio, Texas	F-102	F-84F	TAC
101 FG, Bangor, Maine	F-102	F-101	ADC
119 FG, Hector Field, North Dakota	F-102	F-101	ADC
141 FG, Spokane, Washington	F-102	F-101	ADC
170 Aeromed Alft Gp, McGuire AFB, NJ	C-121 Alft	C-121 Aeromed	MAC
161 Mil Alft Gp, Phoenix, Arizona	C-97 Aeromed	C-97 Alft	MAC
132 TFG, Des Moines, Iowa	F-89J	F-84F	TAC
146 Tac Alft Gp, Van Nuys, California	C-97	C-130A	TAC
114 TFG, Sioux Falls, South Dakota	F-102	F-100	TAC
177 TFG, Atlantic City, NJ	F-100	F-105	TAC
175 TFG, Baltimore, Maryland	F-86H	A-37B	TAC

Including the Field Training Site unit at Gulfport, Mississippi, ninety-three (93) Civil Engineering Flights were activated during the second quarter of FY 1970. The establishment of these units will assist greatly in equipping and training personnel and in providing rapid reaction during future mobilizations. Deployment requirements which the Air Force has experienced during the last decade, including the Cuban situation, Berlin Crisis, the Pueblo incident and the conflict in Southeast Asia, as well as national disasters such as the Alaskan earthquake, have shown the need for an ANG civil engineering force. The nucleus of such a force was the civil engineering function in each support squadron designated as a Prime Beef "F" Team under the provisions of Air Force Regulation 85-22. The "F" Team was designed to support a parent flying unit when deployed to a bare base. Under this concept it was necessary to activate a support squadron in order to secure a civil engineering "F" Team. Experience has shown that mobilizations frequently result in requirements demanding specific functional skills. Reorganization of the civil engineering function into flights has provided the ANG with more flexibility and selectivity during periods of mobilization.

2. Personnel Strengths and Manning Levels

The Defense Department manning program for the Air National Guard, as established by PL 91-121, provided for an average strength of 86,624. The ANG entered FY 70 below the original FY 70 program due to unforecast losses when 14 units returned from active duty. Prior to the January 1968 mobilization; the actual assigned strength of the ANG was 85,837. In July 1969, the first month following demobilization, the actual assigned strength was 83,261. The 2,576 loss exceeded that projected during formulation of the original FY 70 budget. Recruiting efforts only partially overcame this loss resulting in a deficit of 1,339 spaces from the original FY 70 program. Recruiting priority continued during August through October of 1969 so that by the end of October ANG strength was improved but still 937 below the original program.

At the close of the first half of FY 70, the Congress requested a report on the progress being made by the Reserve Forces of all the Services, regarding the attainment of average strength levels established annually by statute. The Air National Guard was approximately 1,000 personnel short. This was a result of a newly established OSD policy of excusal from drill requirements for all personnel completing twenty-four months active duty or any period of time in a combat zone for which fire pay was authorized. It was estimated that between twelve to fifteen hundred obligated airmen had qualified for early release from the Guard on the basis of this policy. This unprogrammed attrition further aggravated a low strength posture brought about by the reduction of non-prior service inputs imposed by the budgetary restrictions of a Department of Defense fund saving program called Project 703. The Air National Guard had reduced its planned non-prior service personnel

procurement to a level of 10,543.

Recognizing the necessity to maintain an adequate strength level and skilled personnel, the NGB initiated a one year short term enlistment or extension program. Its objective was to induce prior active service personnel to enlist for one year in the Air National Guard on a trial basis.

The one year extension also permitted airmen to take advantage of the provision for promotion to Staff Sergeant after six years service, a policy recommended by the Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee and approved by the Chief of Staff, USAF. The results of the "Try One" Program were quite gratifying when viewed from the end fiscal year position. The Air National Guard had recruited 2,161 trained prior service airmen, 16 prior service WAFs, 367 prior service pilots and 519 nonrated, prior service officers. The non-prior service gain plus extensions of first term airmen for an additional year totaled 6,796 for a grand total of 9,843 for the five months from 23 January 1970 when the ANG first announced the drive. Within the totals were small but significant gains in recruiting minority group members. The WAF population went from 16 at the end of FY 69 to 91 at the end of FY 70. Negro enlistments during the first five months of the "Try One" program included 59 non-prior service and 79 prior service.

3. Facilities and Equipment

FACILITIES. Complete base facility master plans are to be drawn after ANG engineers survey each installation, thereby developing a more orderly and comprehensive ANG base construction program. The objective is to develop bases completely responsive to mission requirements and to more efficiently utilize ANG O&M P449 and P431 programs.

The publication of new, updated engineering manuals and regulations is underway.

The ANG has obtained OSD recognition of an annual facility construction requirement for the next ten years amounting to $24 million new military construction per annum. At the same time, OSD has also recognized that the ANG current total military construction deficiency is $269 million.

Civil Engineering Flights, now separated from Combat Support Units, are equipped to provide mobile response on short notice. In the brief time since their organization, ANG Civil Engineering Flights have dismantled and packaged B-58 shelters at Little Rock AFB and have dismantled and packaged Modulux dormitories at Nellis AFB. Both assignments were accomplished at the request of USAF.

The FY 1970 Military Construction Program was $11.5 million with a supplemental of $2.9 million, using available prior year funds already approved. However, in September 1969, The Executive Department placed restrictions on new construction starts which held FY 70 obligations to $3.7 million. This involved 17 projects in 14 states. The balance of the program is scheduled for obligation after 1 July 1970.

Engineering Planning (P-313) funds of $500,000 were made available to the ANG during FY 1970 and the funds were used to place under design projects estimated to cost upon completion, $18.8 million.

The daily operation and maintenance of ANG facilities is provided through an O&M agreement between the federal government and the various states. Utilities, communications, maintenance, use agreements and security are supported under this agreement. The federal share of the costs of these functions in FY 1970 was $13.5 million.

The total value of real estate administered by the ANG at the end of FY 70 was $370 million. This included 90 flying bases and 50 non-flying bases. Seventy of the ANG flying bases share facilities with civilian activities on State, muncipal and county airports, fourteen are located on Active USAF bases and three on Naval Air Stations. The remaining three flying bases are ANG sites.

EQUIPMENT. The assigned aircraft inventory increased 197 during FY 70, making a total of 1898 aircraft in the ANG force. USAF made available additional F-100C and F series aircraft and one additional squadron of F-105Ds. The ANG received sufficient number of modified F-102 and F-101 aircraft to complete modernization of all but two ANG-ADC units, the 163rd Ftr. Gp., Ontario, California, and 159th Ftr. Gp., New Orleans, Louisiana.

The A-3/B close air support aircraft came into the ANG inventory during FY 70 and 22 were assigned to replace the F-86H aircraft of the 175th ANG Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, Maryland.

The first O-2A aircraft also entered the ANG inventory in FY 70. A total of thirty-two of these aircraft were assigned to the three tactical air support groups. The 146th ANG Military Airlift Group, Van Nuys, California, converted from a MAC C-97G mission to a TAC airlift mission, with

C-130A aircraft.

ANG bases selected for Nondestructive Inspection Facilities increased in FY 70 from 16 to 34. This capability makes it possible to perform more revealing inspections on airframes and components, utilizing such equipment as X-ray, Eddy Current and Ultrasonics.

The ANG began a program of modernization of its Supply System in FY 70 by adopting the USAF Standard Base Supply System. This involved satelliting ANG supply accounts on existing Air Force Univac 1050-II computers with an objective of obtaining maximum compatability with the Air Force Supply System. The program will continue until all 87 ANG Supply accounts are converted to the Standard Base Supply System. As part of the conversion process ANG inventories were capitalized into the Air Force Stock Fund.

Despite the conversions and new mission aircraft, ANG NORS rates for FY 70 were below 3 per cent, well within Air Force parameters.

FY 1970 saw ANG Mobile Communications units receive new equipment. The AN/TTC-22 Tactical Communication Centrals (Automatic Dial Switchboards) have all been delivered and plans have been developed to equip ANG Communication units with Transportable Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment, of the same type and configuration being used in the Active Air Force and Army. Also, nine AN/TSW-7 Mobile control towers have been procured by USAF for ANG units and are being delivered. The towers are designed for Emergency Mission Support at air fields anywhere in the world. Additional sophisticated communications equipment, which will modernize ANG Communication Units and permit them to operate with updated equipment in their global mission, has been released to the Guard or is forthcoming.

MISSION EQUIPMENT STATUS
As of 30 June 1970

	No. Units	Percent Equip. Assigned	Percent Equip Oper. Ready
Overall (Fly-Non Fly)	289	92	92
Total Flying Units	92	95	95
TAC	55	93	93
ADC	18	97	97
MAC	18	97	97
AAC	1	91	91
Non-Flying Units (Comm., Elect. & Weather)	197	91	91

During FY 1970, equipment authorization reviews were conducted jointly by the ANG, Air Force Logistics Command and the gaining commands for the purpose of maintaining a high standard of equipment in the ANG. Special emphasis was placed upon the mobilization and deployment requirements of the respective gaining commands. The Air Force stock fund was expanded to include all system support items for the ANG. Further, so that all ANG units can maintain a combat ready position, increased emphasis was placed on the management of supply dollars.

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AIR NATIONAL GUARD UE AIRCRAFT
As of 30 June 1970

TACTICAL FIGHTER	NO. OF UNITS	TOTAL ACPT AUTH	TOTAL ASSIGNED
A-37	1	24	22
F-100C,F	9	216	237
F-100D	1	24	20
F-104B,C,D	1	24	20
F-105B	2	48	44
F-84F	11	264	252
F-86H	1	24	24
SUBTOTALS	26	624	619
TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE			
RB-57	2	24	29
RF-101G,H,	3	54	61
RF-84F	7	168	140
SUBTOTALS	12	246	230
TACTICAL ELECTRONIC WARFARE			
EC/C-121	1	8	10
SUBTOTALS	1	8	10
SPECIAL OPERATIONS			
C-119	2	16	18
U-10	(Used in 4 Units)	24	28
MU-16	2	16	18
SUBTOTALS	4	56	64
TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT			
O-2A	3	51	32
SUBTOTALS	3	51	32
TACTICAL AIR REFUELING			
KC-97L	7	70	77
SUBTOTALS	7	70	77
TACTICAL AIRLIFT			
C-130A	2	12	12
SUBTOTALS	2	12	12

AIR NATIONAL GUARD UE AIRCRAFT (Cont'd)

As of 30 June 1970

TACTICAL AIRLIFT	NO. OF UNITS	TOTAL ACPT AUTH	TOTAL ASSIGNED
C-123 (ALASKA)	1	8	8
SUBTOTALS	1	8	8
AEROSPACE DEFENSE			
F-101B,F	3	54	57
F-102	14	252	288
F-102 (Hawaii)	1	25	20
SUBTOTALS	18	331	365
AEROMEDICAL AIRLIFT			
C-121 C/G	4	32	41
SUBTOTALS	4	32	41
MILITARY AIRLIFT			
C-124C	10	80	90
C-97C	4	32	63
SUBTOTALS	14	112	153

The ANG has 287 support aircraft for a total of 1,898 airframes. There are 1,550 operational aircraft authorized and 1,611 assigned.

Training

A. Unit Training. The ANG provided heavy mission support to the active services and to various Federal agencies while accomplishing training requirements. These productive efforts included participation with active forces in several JCS directed exercises, including refueling, airlift, weather reconnaissance, and close air support. Both ANG flying and non-flying units utilized unit training in fulfilling productive, and often critical missions for the active forces both in the CONUS and world-wide. This included the Creek Party air-to-air refueling operation in Germany where ANG units have performed a continuous overseas mission while in a training status. The ANG Ground Electronics Installation Units participated in productive assignments in the Pacific Area and Europe, as well as the CONUS. The new Guard Prime Beef Civil Engineering Teams completed assignments at various active force installations, as did many other ground support elements in the ANG.

Guard reconnaissance units provided aerial photography services for the Army and other Federal agencies while ANG Special Operations Forces (SOF) supported the U.S. Navy in various oceanography missions, and other Federal agencies in various operations in widely dispersed geographic areas.

ANG Aerospace Defense Units comprise more than 53 per cent of the Aerospace Defense Forces of the Air Force. They flew round-the-clock alert, target and weapons firing missions, participated in life support training, ferried USAF aircraft world-wide and along with other ANG units supported hundreds of other events and exercises.

ANG military airlift units flew 5,870 missions in FY 1970, many in support of Southeast Asia requirements. ANG airlift units set an ANG monthly record in August 1969 by flying 8,794 hours, carrying 19,365 passengers and 2,776 tons of cargo, while in unit training status. Missions were flown world-wide, with approximately one-half of the effort being on overseas

missions. ANG airlift units also participated in various exercises including requirements for the Departments of Commerce and Interior and N.SA. Also supported were many scientific missions involving meteorological and oceanographic studies in the Caribbean. ANG airlift forces provided Strategic Air Command (SAC) Satellite Base Support by supplying a weekly shuttle service on a regularly scheduled basis. In addition, ANG Military Airlift Command (MAC) gained crews flew hurricane and other relief missions throughout the CONUS. These productive training efforts were at a high level, despite four ANG MAC units converting to updated aircraft.

Unit training in the ANG entered the decade of the 1970's with increasing concentration of training efforts being conducted on productive missions in support of Air Force and other military and Federal requirements.

B. Individual Training (basic, advance, technical). The ANG school training program in FY 1970 provided formal school training for qualified Guardsmen to enable them to meet mission requirements. ANG personnel attend the same schools as Air Force personnel and meet the same prerequisites. Because a large portion of the ANG manpower strength is composed of non-prior service personnel, individual training is heavily concentrated on technical and professional training.

The ANG school program consists of four categories - flight, technical, professional and recruit. During FY 1970, 14,719 Guardsmen were placed on active duty for training, using 1,766,540 ANG mandays requiring an expenditure of $6,633,000.

During 1970, 186 Guardsmen entered Undergraduate Pilot Training and 171 completed this course, while 51 entered Undergraduate Navigator Training and 51 graduated.

Technical training in the ANG consists of formal Air Training Command (ATC) school courses, mobile training detachments, special training courses and factory courses. Entries into officer technical training totaled 1,641 while 1,302 entered airmen technical training.

Guard officers attended the three Air Force professional schools at Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama, with 20 graduating from the Air War College, 20 from Squadron Officer's School and 24 completing Air Command and Staff College. In addition, 417 entered NCO Academies.

Recruit training is the largest element in terms of dollars committed and personnel involved. This training involves non-prior service personnel called to voluntary active duty for training under Title 10, US Code. These enlistees, totaling 10,453, completed six weeks basic training with 70 per cent continuing training in technical schools. The remaining 30 per cent returned to ANG assignments for on-the-job training.

The ANG operates five formal schools, providing advanced technical and professional training to Air and Army National Guardsmen, USAF personnel, and certain foreign nationals in Military Assistance Program. Three of the schools are advanced flying schools providing combat crew training; one provides technical maintenance training and the ANG NCO Academy provides professional military education for senior NCO's.

The ANG NCO Academy graduated 394 students in its second year of operation at McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, including Air and Army National Guardsmen, Air Force NCO's and Air Force Reservists.

CATEGORY	Student Entries	Man Days
Flight	700	104,807
Skill and Professional	3,566	113,340
Recruit	10,453	1,548,393
Total	14,719	1,766,540

Officer Formal ATC Courses	1,757
Airman Formal ATC Courses	1,355
Officer Special Training	635
Airmen Special Training	519

Squadron Officer School	20
Air Command and Staff College	24
Air War College	20
NCO Academy	396

	Entries	Completion	In Trng 30 June 1970
Basic Military Trng & OJT	3,532	3,086	1,414
BMT & Tech Trng	6,921	6,538	3,304
TOTAL	10,453	9,626	4,718

5. Screening of the Ready Reserve

Numerous instructions and policy guidance on intensive screening of ANG personnel, were sent to all units. As a result 59 officers and 248 airmen were screened out of the program during FY 1970.

6. Overall Estimate of Readiness for Mobilization and Deployment.

The ANG readiness capability has declined slightly because of conversions of aircraft during FY 1970. All units converting to different aircraft accomplished this time-consuming operation within the prescribed limits set by the Active Force gaining commands.

The overall readiness for mobilization and deployment of ANG units was at an acceptable level except for the units undergoing conversion or mission changes. Another limiting factor affecting capability of immediate deployment of all units was the Department of Defense manning level limitation of most units at an average of 85per cent of authorized strength.

The 18 ANG MAC gained units were fully combat-ready and were capable of immediate deployment.

The 25 ANG TAC Fighter units continued to maintain a high state of combat readiness and were capable of world-wide deployments, with few exceptions. Among the exceptions were four units in the process of conversion or mission changes. A few units suffered equipment deficiencies and manpower limitations affected the readiness capability of other units.

The 12 ANG Tactical Reconnaissance units were in an effective readiness posture except for conversions and manpower limitations.

The four (4) ANG Special Operations units maintained a constant state of high combat readiness except for manpower limitations.

The three (3) ANG Tactical Air Support units, each converting to this new mission in FY 70, were not in an acceptable state of readiness for deployment

because the Air Force was unable to supply the units a full complement of O-2A aircraft, because of Southeast Asia requirements.

The readiness posture of the 18 ANG Aerospace Defense Command units, including the Hawaiian ANG unit which supports PACAF, remained at an acceptable readiness level. All the Guard units gained by ADC maintained the required alert commitment in support of ADC-NORAD with the exception of four (4) units, one with a mission change and three converting to new aircraft. Each of these units resumed their alert commitments shortly after the changes.

C. SUMMARY OF SECTION III.

ANG forces in FY 70 operated in an environment of aircraft conversions and changing missions. Fifteen conversions provided a good start in updating obsolescent aircraft. Despite nearly one-sixth of the ANG flying force being in the process of converting to different aircraft or changing missions, the overall combat readiness capability of the ANG force remained at an acceptable level. The force structure remained at the 92 unit level.

Personnel strength remained at an acceptable level primarily as a result of the intensive "Try-One" recruiting effort. The ANG obtained 2,161 prior service airmen, 16 prior service WAFs, 367 prior service pilots and 519 prior service non-rated officers. This five month recruiting program added 3,063 trained personnel to the Guard force, thereby reducing training requirements which would have otherwise necessitated additional funding for training non-prior service personnel.

Manning strengths of major program elements ranged from 82 to 93 percent while State Headquarters and Command Support elements maintained a 70 percent manning level.

Facilities funding remained inadequate. This funding is expected to increase as additional facilities are upgraded to accept the modernized aircraft and communication systems scheduled for Guard forces.

Equipment status fluctuated from unit to unit as parts for obsolete equipment became more costly or impossible to attain. This situation should be alleviated as more modern equipment comes into the Guard program.

Unit training as a major productive effort in support of the Air Force and other Federal agencies continued on the increase. The ANC operation Creek Party, where seven Guard tactical refueling units jointly maintain a continuous mission of air-to-air refueling of Air Force aircraft in Europe, is an example of this effort. This is the first continuous overseas operation ever performed by any Guard or Reserve component without mobilization. The end of FY 70 was the completion of the third successful year of this operation. Other unit training productive efforts included missions of up to 120 days, performed world-wide by both flying and non-flying ANG units. Individual training activities, in addition to special, technical, basic and professional schooling, include various operational active duty missions accomplished by volunteer ANG individuals with special skills.

IV. STATUS OF THE STANDBY AND RETIRED RESERVE

Not applicable to the Air National Guard which is composed of units

V. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD IN SUPPORT OF ACTIVE FORCE MISSIONS.

Air National Guard tactical forces continued a full schedule of productive support of the Air Force and other military and Federal agencies. These efforts took Guardsmen world-wide, including missions in Greece, Turkey, Africa, Europe, South America, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia. In addition to these unit operations, Guardsmen individually volunteered for various overseas missions on a temporary duty basis. The project Palace Hawk is an example, where ANG F-100 pilots volunteered for combat flying duty in the Republic of Vietnam for periods ranging from 90 to 139 days, at the request of the Air Force.

ANG TAC forces also participated in various exercises, including JCS-directed ones code named Punch Card X in Alaska and Exotic Dancer II in Southeastern U.S. Other support included Guard operations in a U.S. Navy underwater sound experiment laboratory in the Congo and support of the U.S. Army Ranger School in a Panama Canal project.

ANG TAC units also supported hundreds of other military, Federal and State exercises and events ranging from airshows, fire-power demonstrations, and civic events to army maneuvers.

Germany-based ANG tactical refueling aircrews off-loaded 16,854,000 pounds of fuel in FY 70 in 719 sorties involving 5,385 hook-ups in Operation Creek Party.

ANG aerospace defense units assumed a new mission of training pilots in the aerospace defense mission. Guard ADC-gained units provided 53 percent of the total ADC defense fighter support in the CONUS in FY 70 while

the ANG Hawaiian unit maintained the major air defense role for the Islands.

Additional assistance was furnished the Air Force when ANG pilots ferried F-102 aircraft from Europe to the CONUS.

Guard ADC units provided round-the-clock alert support, participated in day/night ADC exercises and flew target missions for the Active Forces. Also the units supported public events with fly overs.

Project "Palace Alert" was another Air Force request for ANG assistance. Forty F102 ANG pilots volunteered for short tours of active duty of up to 139 days to fill cockpit positions in Active USAF units oversees, a continuation of the program initiated in 1969. ANG pilots were on duty in Holland, Germany, Alaska, Philippines and Okinawa.

ANG Military Airlift Command gained units continued operating their global and out-sized cargo fleet in support of the Air Force and other military and Federal agencies. The Guard airlift fleet flew 5,870 missions in FY 70, an average of 16 flights daily, mostly in support of active forces and MAC requirements. They carried 23,998 cargo tons and 105,111 personnel. Over 7,000 hours were flown in supoort of Air Force requirements in Southeast Asia, while a total of 39,465 hours were flown for the Air Force to other overseas locations.

The ANG aeromedical airlift units carried 6,527 patients during the year. Also, ANG MAC units supported a joint operation of the Departments of Commerce and Interior in an ecological research project near the Virgin Islands. Guard airlift forces supported SAC by servicing satellite bases in the CONUS, on a regular weekly scheduled shuttle

service carrying SAC personnel and equipment. ANG crews averaged five flights weekly.

NASA support was furnished by ANG airlift crews who carried a United States Information Agency sponsored moon orbit exhibit to Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Holland, France and Yugoslavia during June-October 1970.

Scientific teams of the Commerce Department and the National Center for Atmospheric Research were supported by ANG crews for a total eclipse study in March, 1970. These crews flew 60 missions and 413 flying hours for a total of 90,912 passenger miles and 391,813 ton miles flown.

Other airlift support functions included such efforts as 108 relief missions during the Hurricane Camille disaster in which ANG units from 18 states participated, flying over 2,000 refugees and 250 litter patients from evacuation areas.

In total, ANG units flew 487,662 hours during FY 70, including 281,297 hours in jet aircraft, 161,967 hours in non-jet mission aircraft, 44,398 hours in support aircraft. The FY 1970 flying hour program was reduced from the President's Budget estimate of 531,331 hours to 485,339 as a result of DOD adjustments and USAF 703 imposed limitations.

Air National Guard non-flying and specialized operational units accomplished the same type productive effort in support of the military services and various federal agencies.

Included in these operations was the equipping of ANG Mobile Communication Squadrons with Transportable Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment to permit direct input into the Defense Communication System Autodin. This modernization gave ANG communication units the capability

to support the USAF/DOD mission.

ANG Communication units continued productive training by supporting various military exercises and operations world-wide and by deploying to bare bases to provide navaids, flight facilities and other services. ANG air traffic controllers utilize training periods in support of FAA/AFCS in tower operations.

Guard communication flights continued active support of regular forces by performing requested missions in Southeast Asia and throughout the CONUS.

The ANG C97E Talking Bird command post aircraft participated in four deployments in support of the USAF.

ANG Tactical Control groups participated in various joint exercises.

ANG Electronics Installation squadrons, formerly under AFLC as Ground Electronics and Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons, were redesignated and placed under (AFCS). Their training continued in productive missions on Air Forces bases overseas and in the CONUS.

Guard EI squadrons volunteered for duty in Samsun, Turkey where they removed Communications Electronic equipment and then installed this equipment at Karamursel, Turkey. This project was completed one month ahead of schedule and was accomplished at a cost of $500,000, more than $1,000,000 under the original cost bids through contract service.

ANG weather units continued to support Active Army and Army Guard units. In addition, eight ANG weather flights provided complete weather services at Active Army and Army Guard bases.

The ANG aircraft control and warning squadrons in Puerto Rico and Hawaii continued to provide regular forces with continuous and effective air defense facilities and support.

In summary, FY 1970 was another productive year for the total ANG Force which utilized most of its training time in live, essential productive missions for the active services and federal agencies at a reduced cost in funds.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE RESERVE COMPONENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (AIR FORCE RESERVE) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

SECTION I - MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

The mission of the Air Force Reserve is to create and maintain a reserve of trained and operationally ready units and individuals immediately available for active duty in time of war or other threat to national security.

To satisfy this mission, and in accordance with Air Force policy and requirements, the Air Force Reserve follows programs of recruitment, training, and operational support having these objectives:

A. To maintain a strategic reserve, capable of assuming operational responsibilities in direct relationship to the missions of the United States Air Force.

B. To make possible the immediate augmentation of the active Air Force in time of general or partial mobilization.

C. To provide for the replacement of losses from attrition.

D. To develop new forces for combat or support.

SECTION II - EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF LAWS RELATING TO THE AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve continues to place emphasis on activities promoting understanding of laws applicable to the Air Force Reserve and the USAFR's position in the national defense structure, primarily through internal and external information programs.

To a considerable extent, these activities were direct and personal, and conducted against a background of public concern with the impact of the Vietnam conflict and public interest in current and possible future demands upon the Reserve.

In talks to general audiences as well as to Air Force and military oriented groups, spokesmen for the Air Force Reserve reported regularly on the laws governing the Air Force Reserve, Reserve developments, and the position of the Reserve in national defense planning.

Air Force Reserve news and publications activities were shaped by the need to respond to the large interest in the Reserve mission and, consequently, laws governing the Reserve components.

Important external efforts were made through speeches, written articles, news releases, and information to Reserve-oriented organizations such as the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) and the Air Force Association (AFA), as well as other groups, on the laws affecting the Air Force Reserve, the reorganization taking place within the Air Force Reserve, and the development of the Office of Air Force Reserve (AFTOR). Articles appeared in the Air Force

Times, Air Force and Space Digest, the Armed Forces Journal, The Officer, Armed Forces Management Magazine and other publications disseminating information concerning the Air Force Reserve.

The Air Reservist magazine, official publication of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, published in ten issues annually, with a per issue circulation of approximately 400,000 copies, also continued to serve as an excellent internal medium for disseminating this information. Due to FY 1971 budget restrictions, the circulation of the Reservist will be reduced to 240,000. The Air Reservist magazine is distributed by mail to all Air National Guardsmen and Air Force Reservists. Primarily, it carries articles and information concerning ANG/USAFR activities and the legal aspects of Reserve programs. Also, questions from Reservists concerning many of the laws dealing with Reserve programs are answered.

Direct liaison was maintained with the Office of Information, Office, Secretary of the Air Force (SAFOI), to assure a continual flow of Air Force Reserve information in SAFOI press releases, where applicable. General information was made available through the usual press channels and, as appropriate, through publications serving personnel of the Air Force, such as the Air Force Times, and Airman magazine.

In addition, briefings were presented and discussions conducted within all segments of the Air Staff to explain the purpose and scope of the new management structure, laws governing the Air Force Reserve and USAFR status.

The monthly newsletter to all Air Force Reserve general officers remained in effect, continuing an important segment of Reserve personnel communications and providing an excellent medium for explaining laws applicable to the Reserve.

The following conferences have been scheduled to better inform and communicate with all Reservists. Laws relating to the Air Force Reserve are discussed at each meeting.

a. Each February - an AFTOR-sponsored meeting to be held in Washington, D.C. attendees to include: Commander AFRES and other command personnel, Commander ARPC, region, wing and group commanders, and AFTOR personnel. Duration and agenda to be determined by AFTOR.

b. Each May - The Aerospace Medical Association convenes its annual scientific convention. A session at this meeting is sponsored jointly by the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve. Through attendance at the session, leading medical Reservists are kept current in activities of interest.

c. Each June - AFRES-sponsored conference. Location to be determined in coordination with AFTOR. Attendees to include: Chief or Deputy to the Chief of Air Force Reserve, AFTOR representatives, AFRES staff representatives, commander ARPC, region, wing and group commanders. Duration and agenda to be determined by AFRES.

d. Each September - A conference of all USAFR general officers, developed to bring the leaders of the Air Force Reserve in close contact with the Air Staff and to brief them on current USAF matters.

e. Each September - AFTOR-sponsored conference. Location generally in Washington, D.C.; attendees will include:

Commander AFRES and other command representatives, Commander ARPC and members of his staff, region, wing and group commanders, and representative commanders of non-flying units. General officers occupying Individual Mobilisation Augmentee (IMA) positions with a responsibility for IMA programs in their respective areas and AFTOR representatives also attend. The duration and agenda is determined by AFTOR, and the meeting includes Air Staff agency briefings.

f. Periodic meetings and a quarterly newsletter have also been developed for the Air Force Reserve 8033/265 officers in the field and Hq USAF. Meetings are held in the Washington, D.C. area with briefings by AFTOR.

SECTION III - CURRENT STATUS AND PROGRESS MADE IN STRENGTHENING THE READY RESERVE COMPONENT DURING FY 1970

A. GENERAL. Major changes in the management structure of the Air Force Reserve occurred in FY 1970. On 1 January 1970, the five Air Force Reserve Regions were reduced to three: Eastern (Dobbins AFB, Georgia); Central (Ellington AFB, Texas); and Western (Hamilton AFB, California). The region headquarters at Andrews AFB, Maryland, and Selfridge AFB, Michigan, were eliminated. This reorganization is under continual review and evaluation to insure that the relationship of organizational segments and methods of achieving maximum efficiency are maintained.

The Office of Air Force Reserve (AFTOR) was strengthened with the addition of new personnel and the assumption of responsibilities in supplying full guidance for the management of the Air Force Reserve. At the end of the fiscal year, the manning of AFTOR had grown from 61 to 110.

A memorandum issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Hon. Melvin Laird, on 12 August 1969 established a separate budget account within the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation and restricted any actions to reprogram funds from that account to the Department of Defense level. Action was completed during FY 70 giving full effect to the policy. The Chief of Air Force Reserve now has the administrative authority to manage USAFR resources.

An Individual Reserve Management Division was established within AFTOR on 19 January 1970 as a result of a study approved by the Deputy for Reserve Affairs, Dr. Theodore C. Marrs. Its mission is to administer programs applicable to the individual Reserve resources. These resources are defined as Reserve personnel assigned to the Ready, Standby and Retired Reserve not organized to serve as a unit if mobilized.

This new division establishes an Air Staff point of contact for the first time in the history of the Air Force Reserve for all matters pertaining to individual Reserve resources. Effective 1 July 1970, a new directorate will be established at the Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC) which will be responsible for the field management of the Individual Reserve program. This new management structure will then leave AFRES with primary responsibility for the unit program and ARPC primarily responsible for the individual Reserve program.

Continued expansion of operational responsibilities, the refinement of training programs and the improvement of management systems contributed to the achievement by the Air Force Reserve of new levels of effectiveness in support of Air Force missions.

In the overall Air Force Reserve manpower total of 520,401, the Ready Reserve strength was 260,746 on 30 June 1970. This figure includes Ready Reserve personnel in USAFR flying and support units, those in IMA assignments, Ready Reinforcements, Air Reserve squadrons and the Obligated Reserve Section (ORS).

* The increase of 51,900 in total Reserve manpower during FY 1970 consists of 4,000 officers and 47,900 airmen. The 51,900 is further

broken down to a plus of 34,600 Ready; a minus 800 in Standby; and, plus 18,100 in the Retired Reserve. The large increase in the Ready Reserve is due primarily to the increase in obligated airmen released early from their active duty commitment. The increase in the Retired Reserve was due to a 12,000 increase in the number of airmen retired with a minimum of twenty years active duty who must be carried on the Reserve rolls until they have completed a total of thirty years military service. There was an increase of 3,900 Reserve officers in the paid Retired Reserve, and an increase of 2,100 in the non-paid retired. The latter group of individuals must wait until age 60 before transferring to the paid Retired Reserve.

	30 June 1969	30 June 1970
TOTAL	468,485	520,401
Ready	226,157	260,746
Standby	89,239	88,467
Retired	153,089	171,188

Training programs continued to be keyed to changes in commitments and to studies of possible future Air Force and Air Force Reserve roles and missions. New developments in the mission area were marked by an expansion of the Associate Unit Program to two wing headquarters, seven groups and eleven airlift squadrons. One aeromedical group/squadron operates C-9A aircraft. Six military airlift groups and ten squadrons fly C-141 "Starlifter" jet transport aircraft as-

signed to regular Air Force units, receiving their training "in association" with active C-141 units.

The active Air Force, occupied with responsibilities in Southeast Asia, was augmented by Air Force Reserve airlift and rescue units contributing significantly to the fulfillment of Air Force obligations. Air Force Reserve crews, through direct and indirect mission support, flew round trip airlift missions to Southeast Asia in response to Military Airlift Command (MAC) requirements during FY 1970.

Other Air Force Reserve airlift missions involved flights to other Asian and Pacific destinations, Norway, Germany, England, Panama (Canal Zone), Bermuda, Spain, Africa, South America, Greece, Turkey and Italy.

The requirement for an Air Force Reserve objective plan that more clearly identifies the roles/missions that are best suited for Reserve participation was recognized as being long overdue. This plan has been initiated and is being written in accordance with AFM 28-3. The purpose of the plan will be to provide objectives, concepts and policy guidance for 1970-1985 for developing the Air Force Reserve optimum mission and mobilization capacity within the needs of our defense posture under the total force concept.

B. FORCE STRUCTURE.

1. Organized Units. On 30 June 1970, the Air Force Reserve had 313 organized units. Flying units were configured into 13 wings, 38 groups supervising 42 squadrons, and 6 separate squadrons. There were 214 non-flying units.

AIR FORCE RESERVE FORCE STRUCTURE

FLYING ORGANIZATIONS	WINGS	GROUPS	SQUADRONS
Military Airlift, (C-124)	7	16	16
Military Airlift, (Associate) (C-141)	2	6	10
Aeromedical Airlift, (Associate) (C-9A)		1	1
Tactical Airlift, (C-119)	1	3	3
Tactical Airlift (C-130)	1	5*	5*
Tactical Airlift Training, (C-130)			1**
Special Operations (AC-119/A-37)	1	3	3
Aerospace Rescue and Recovery, (HU-16)			3
Aerospace Rescue and Recovery. (HC-97)			2
Tactical Air Support, (O-2/U-3)		4	4
Composite Wing	1		
	13	38	46

* Includes the 913th TAG and 928th TAG, and their flying squadrons, which became 6 UE C-130A equipped on 30 June 1970.

** The C-130 Tactical Airlift Training Squadron is non-additive. The unit is not included in unit deployability status (C-rating) totals.

NON-FLYING ORGANIZATIONS	NO. OF UNITS
Mobile Units	
Aerial Port Squadrons (MAC)	12
Military Airlift Support Squadrons (MAC)	7
Mobile Maintenace Squadrons (AFLC)	7
Mobile Supply Squadrons (AFLC)	7
SUB TOTAL	33
Aeromedical Evacuation Units	
Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons	9
Aeromedical Evacuation Flights	14
Tactical Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons	2
SUB TOTAL	25
Medical Units	
Medical Service Squadrons	23
Medical Service Flights	102
SUB TOTAL	125
Air Postal and Courier Units	
Air Postal and Courier Groups	2
Air Postal and Courier Flights	8
SUB TOTAL	10
Censorship Units	
Censorship Squadron	2
Censorship Detachments	19
SUB TOTAL	21
TOTAL NON-FLYING UNITS	214

TOTAL READY UNITS

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH 48,046

ASSIGNED STRENGTH 46,388

a. Military airlift and Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service (ARRS) forces, plus the aerial port squadrons, aeromedical evacuation units and military airlift support squadrons (mobile enroute) had wartime assignments to the Military Airlift Command (MAC). Air Force Reserve tactical airlift units, tactical air support units, special operations units and tactical aeromedical evacuation squadrons would be assigned to the Tactical Air Command (TAC). Other major commands which would gain Air Force Reserve Units upon mobilization were : Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC); Air Force Communications Service (AFCS); Headquarters Command (HEDCOM); Headquarters Air Force Reserve (AFRES); Strategic Air Command (SAC); Aerospace Defense Command (ADC); and Air Training Command (ATC).

b. Among the non-flying units, military airlift support squadrons (mobile enroute) are designed to increase the mobility of their gaining command, MAC, to provide enroute and turn-around maintenance, forward supply, airlift command post, and terminal services for MAC aircraft at stations along emergency air routes.

c. The maintenance squadrons (mobile) are gained by the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC), and are manned to support the particular weapon system for which the host Air Materiel Area is the prime depot. Personnel assignments to these units vary with the requirements of the unit that the system supports.

d. The supply squadrons (mobile), also gained by AFLC, are designed to provide direct support to the maintenance squadrons.

e. The aeromedical evacuation (AME) units are assigned to USAFR military airlift groups, providing them with flying training support and aeromedical crew capability if they are required for aeromedical evacuation missions.

2. Organization and Equipment Changes - FY 1970. The following changes to force structure and organization occurred during the year:

a. Activations.

The following units were activated at locations and times indicated:

301st Military Airlift Squadron (Associate), Travis AFB, California, July 1969.

943rd Military Airlift Group (Associate), Charleston AFB, South Carolina, September 1969.

300th Military Airlift Squadron (Associate), Charleston AFB, South Carolina, September 1969.

Eastern Air Force Reserve Region, Dobbins AFB, Georgia, January 1970.

Central Air Force Reserve Region, Ellington AFB, Texas, January 1970.

Western Air Force Reserve Region, Hamilton AFB, California, January 1970.

2nd Censorship Squadron, Travis AFB, California, March 1970.

732nd Military Airlift Squadron (Associate), McGuire AFB, New Jersey, April 1970.

b. Conversions.

941st Military Airlift Group to 97th Military Airlift Squadron (Associate), July 1969 -- McChord AFB, Washington.

349th Military Airlift Wing to Military Airlift Wing (Associate), July 1969 -- Hamilton AFB, California to Travis AFB, California.

938th Military Airlift Group to Military Airlift Group (Associate), July 1969 -- Hamilton AFB, California to Travis AFB, California.

433rd Tactical Airlift Wing to Military Airlift Wing, July 1969 -- Kelly AFB, Texas.

932nd Military Airlift Group to Aeromedical Airlift Group (Associate), July 1969 -- Scott AFB, Illinois.

403rd Tactical Airlift Wing to Composite Wing, December 1969 -- Selfridge AFB, Michigan.

926th and 934th Tactical Airlift Groups converted from C-119 to C-130A aircraft, December 1969 -- New Orleans NAS, Louisiana; Minneapolis/St Paul IAP, Minnesota.

913th Tactical Airlift Group and 928th Tactical Airlift Group converted from C-119s to C-130A aircraft on 30 June 1970 -- Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania; Chicago O'Hare IAP, Illinois.

910 Tactical Airlift Group to Tactical Air Support Group, converted from C-119s to U-3s, January 1970 -- Youngstown MAP, Ohio.

906th and 907th Tactical Airlift Groups to Special Operations Groups, January and June 1970 respectively -- Clinton County AFB, Ohio.

908th Tactical Air Support Group converted from U-3s to O-2As, April 1970 -- Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

32nd Medical Service Squadron to Tactical Aeromedical Evacuation Support Squadron, January 1970 -- MacDill AFB, Florida.

930th Special Operations Group converted from C-119 to A-37s, June 1970 - Grissom AFB, Indiana.

c. Relocations.

904th Military Airlift Group moved to Hamilton AFB, California, from Stewart AFB, New York -- December 1969.

72nd Aeromedical Evacuation Flight moved to Dover AFB, Delaware, from Stewart AFB, New York -- December 1969.

429th Medical Service Flight moved to Dover AFB, Delaware, from Stewart AFB, New York -- December 1969.

930th Special Operations Group moved to Grissom AFB, Indiana, from Bakalar AFB, Indiana -- January 1970.

931st Tactical Air Support Group moved to Grissom AFB, Indiana, from Bakalar AFB, Indiana -- January 1970.

440th Medical Service Flight moved to Vandenberg AFB, California, from Oxnard AFB, California -- December 1969.

430th Medical Service Flight moved to McGuire AFB, New Jersey, from Suffolk County AFB, New York -- December 1969.

462nd Medical Service Flight moved to Nashville Metropolitan Airport, Tennessee, from Sewart AFB, Tennessee -- April 1970.

d. Inactivations.

71st Aeromedical Evacuation Flight, July 1969, Scott AFB, Illinois.

434th Tactical Airlift Wing, December 1969, Bakalar AFB, Indiana.

First Air Force Reserve Region, December 1969, Andrews AFB, Maryland.

Third Air Force Reserve Region, December 1969, Dobbins AFB, Georgia.

Fourth Air Force Reserve Region, December 1969, Ellington AFB, Texas.

Fifth Air Force Reserve Region, December 1969, Selfridge AFB, Michigan.

Sixth Air Force Reserve Region, December 1969, Hamilton AFB, California.

e. Mobilization.

The only Reserve units mobilized during this period were two Air Postal and Courier Groups, one headquartered at Dobbins AFB, Georgia, and the other at Alameda NAS, California. These non-flying units were called to active duty for three days during the strike by postal employees in March 1970. Because most of the

time was spent in travel and processing, the 210 individuals assigned to those units had little opportunity to participate in extensive postal operations. Their main accomplishment was a demonstration that they were ready on short notice for mobilization.

PROGRAMMED ELEMENT	PERCENTAGE MANNED
Military Airlift (C-124)	95
Military Airlift (C-141)	72
Tactical Airlift (C-119)	93
Tactical Airlift (C-130)	93
Tactical Airlift (C-130 CCTS)	88
Special Operations (AC-119/A-37)	83
Aerospace Rescue and Recovery (HU-16/HC-97)	75
Tactical Air Support (O-2/U-3)	85
Aeromedical Airlift (C-9A)	96
SUB TOTAL	89
Regions	42
Aerial Port Squadrons	90
Censorship Squadron/Detachments	92
Maintenance and Supply Squadrons	88
Military Airlift Support Squadrons	74
Air Postal and Courier Units	78
Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons and Flights	80
Medical Service Squadrons and Flights	75
SUB TOTAL	77
OVERALL TOTAL	85

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a. Personnel actions taken during the year to strengthen the Ready Reserve included 7,612 non-prior service quotas filled, (includes 4,072 technical training quotas), 24 outstanding airmen commissioned, and 96 officer training quotas filled. There were 74 pilots, 15 navigators, 12 flight surgeons and 312 non-rated officers placed on flying status.

b. Upgrade training has been highly beneficial since many airmen were given the opportunity during the tour to complete OJT in the AFSC for which enlisted. The number of airmen overtime in OJT was reduced from 371 to 233 between 1 July 1969 and 20 March 1970. There were 56 draft-deferred airmen approved for involuntary order to extended active duty of up to 24 months resulting from unsatisfactory Reserve participation.

c. Screening of the Ready Reserve continued during FY 1970. Of the total personnel in the Ready Reserve, 8,148 officers and no airmen were excluded because of active duty commitments. The remaining 41,711 personnel (11,329 officers, 12 warrant officers, and 30,370 airmen) were considered. As a result, 2,116 Reservists (922 officers and 1,194 airmen) were discharged, 5,562 were transferred to standby status or retired, 23,032 obligated and non-obligated Reservists volunteered to remain in the Ready Reserve, and 11,001 obligated personnel were retained in the Ready Reserve.

4. Equipment.

AIR FORCE RESERVE U.E. AIRCRAFT - 30 JUNE 1970

TYPE	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	COMBAT READY
C-124	128	136	109
*C-119	96	120	59
C-130	32	23	20
HU-16	18	20	18
HC-97	16	18	16
O-2/U-3	18	20	18
A-37	0	0	0
TOTAL	308	337	240

The above figures show that on 30 June 1970, Air Force Reserve flying units had approximately 80% of their authorized aircraft, combat ready. It should be noted that although some aircraft may not be fully combat ready, they may be sufficiently equipped to perform certain phases of combat training.

The interim U-3 aircraft for the Tactical Air Support units are not counted in the above totals since they will not be included in combat ready totals. There are 51 U-3s authorized and as of 30 June 1970 there were 51 assigned.

Status of equipment other than aircraft is generally good. Flying units possess 91.3% and non-flying units 82.1% of authorized equipment.

* Sizeable difference between C-119s assigned vs C-119s authorized is caused by conversion of 913th and 928th TAGs to 6UE C-130A units retroactive to 30 June 1970.

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5. Training.

a. Air Force Reserve Unit Training. Unit training was conducted by Air Force Reserve flying units and their support elements in connection with the operational requirements in military and tactical airlift and aerospace rescue and recovery programs. Training included participation in scheduled TAC/JCS combined exercises.

As a byproduct, the training and operational activities of the Air Force Reserve for FY 1970 produced for the active Air Force tactical and military airlift, rescue capability, aeromedical crew support, augmentation of the active force when needed and assistance with emergencies. This support utilized over 59,000 flying hours and recorded over 45 million ton-miles of cargo flown, over 30 million passenger-miles, some 87,278 paratroops air dropped, 345 rescue missions flown and some 12,000 patients cared for by Aeromedical Evacuation personnel.

b. School Training. A total of 8,955 officers and airmen, used an aggregate 176,007 man-days for Air Force Reserve school training in FY 1970.

IN SUMMARY:

	OFFICERS	AIRMEN	MAN-DAYS
Air Qualifications Aircrew Training	4,837	2,745	135,750
Other Aircrew Training	169	99	3,292
Medical Aircrew Training	129	1	5,568
Skill Qualification Training	21	9	1,234
Skill Proficiency Training	157	50	3,541
Medical Gen Professional Develop.	134	10	1,950
General Professional Development	172	256	13,174
Officer Training School Program	81	85	11,498
TOTAL	5,700	3,255	176,007

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c. Multiple Unit Exercises. The Air Force Reserve supported Air Force general forces in one Tactical Air Command exercise in FY 1970, Joint Exercise "CORONET BARE", 6 September - 4 November 1969.

d. Facilities. The FY 1970 Operations and Maintenance Facilities Projects by Contract Program included 145 projects and 18 locations for a total program cost of $1,588,822. This amount represents approximately 100% of that considered minimum essential for maintenance and operating costs at Air Force Reserve facilities during this period.

5. DEPLOYABILITY STATUS - AS OF 30 JUNE 1970

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	TOTAL UNITS	RATING			
		C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4
* C-119	3	2	1	-	-
C-119G(SOF)	3	-	-	-	3
C-130	5	-	-	-	5
C-124	16	8	5	2	1
C-141 (Assoc)	10	1	3	4	2
C-9 (Assoc)	1	-	-	-	1
HU-16	3	-	-	2	1
HU-97	2	-	-	1	1
U-3/O-2	4	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	47	11	9	9	18

C. SUMMARY

The Air Force Reserve, benefiting from refinements in organization, training and administrative control, continued to improve overall effectiveness in support of Air Force commitments.

Airlift and other units of the Air Force Reserve participated in direct support of Air Force operations in Southeast Asia and other overseas theaters. Improvements in personnel management were being effected.

Ready Reserve strength was at 260,746 with 46,388 of these officers and airmen in flying and support units. Flying units had an inventory of 337 aircraft, 136 in military airlift and 38 in ARRS operations, and 163 in the Tactical Air Command-gained organizations.

Training activities of the units were linked to missions in support of Air Force operations, including those in Southeast Asia and other overseas theaters.

SECTION IV STATUS OF STANDBY RESERVE AND RETIRED RESERVE

Standby and retired Reserve personnel totaled 259,655 on 30 June 1970. By category:

STANDBY	TOTAL
Non-Affiliated Reserve Section (Non-Obligors)	10,152
Non-Affiliated Reserve Section (Obligors)	12,438
Inactive Status List Reserve Section	65,877
SUBTOTAL	88,467
Retired Reserve	171,188
GRAND TOTAL	259,655

SECTION V ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE IN SUPPORT OF AIR FORCE MISSIONS.

Air Force Reserve support of active force missions was evidenced in FY 1970 by a continuing large measure of participation in airlift to Southeast Asia. Air Force Reserve support also was distributed across a wide range of Air Force missions and responsibilities and was provided, in addition, when local emergency action was necessary in the public interest. Beyond airlift, aerospace rescue and recovery, and other operational tasks, Air Force Reservists were involved in the continuing conversion to the Associate Program with the C-141 jet Starlifter and C-9A Nightingale and trading their C-119s for more modern C-130 transports; O-2/U-3 aircraft for the new forward air controller mission; and A-37 fighter attack aircraft, the first jet fighter in the Air Force Reserve since the mid-1950s.

A. JOINT EXERCISES SUPPORT. During FY 1970 Air Force Reserve tactical airlift forces participated in one Tactical Air Command, one Alaskan Air Command and one Army exercise.

TAC EXERCISE "CORONET BARE" (6 September - 4 November 1969). This exercise involved four C-119s and twenty C-124s which flew a total of 375 hours and recorded 31 missions. The Reservists transported 328 tons of cargo for 568,423 ton-miles, airlifted 22 passengers and logged 19,843 passenger-miles. "CORONET BARE" was a TAC exercise to convert a bare base (North Field, South Carolina) into an operating tactical airfield. Air Force Reserve aircraft provided long-range transport of temporary building and communications equipment

to Pope and Seymour-Johnson Air Force Bases, North Carolina, for airlift to North Field by TAC C-130s.

AAC EXERCISE "EMBER DAWN" (5-13 July 1969). This exercise was a small scale joint Army/Air Force effort in Alaska, involving ten C-119s which flew a total of 464 hours and recorded 57 missions. During the exercise the Reservists airlifted 79 tons of cargo for 77,391 ton-miles, airdropped 59 troops, airlifted 526 passengers, and logged 286,353 passenger-miles. Its purpose was to conduct a small scale joint Army-Air Force exercise in the Alaskan area.

USAFR/ARMY JOINT EXERCISE (7-13 September 1969). This exercise involved eight C-119s which flew a total of 87.6 hours and recorded 41 missions. During the exercise the Reserve participants airlifted 7.2 tons of cargo for 2,731 ton-miles, airdropped 1,415 paratroops, airlifted 19 passengers and logged 8,979 passenger-miles. Its purpose was to drop elements of the 82d Airborne Division and to provide training for participating Air Force Reserve units.

B. GENERAL SUPPORT - TACTICAL AIR COMMAND. General support of Tactical Air Command requirements included support of the Airborne Jump School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and airborne divisions at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Campbell, Kentucky. These training missions also included cargo and passenger movements to meet TAC requirements. This support utilized 2,754 flying hours on 3,053 missions. There were 562 tons of cargo and 3,666 passengers airlifted. Additionally, 87,278 troops and 34 tons of cargo were airdropped.

C. AIRLIFT SUPPORT - MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND. Air Force Reserve airlift activities during FY 1970 produced a total of 11,099 airlift missions, of which 2,538 were in support of Military Airlift Command requirements. Included in the mission support supplied by USAFR forces were: 419 missions, 17,884 flying hours, 4,981 tons of cargo and 572 passengers flown 22,720,059 ton-miles and 1,102,731 passenger-miles respectively to Southeast Asia.

There were 1,237 missions, totaling 17,493 flying hours and carrying 8,519 tons of cargo and 1,595 passengers for a total of 17,451,138 ton-miles and 3,080,578 passenger-miles flown by Air Force Reserve aircraft and crews to other overseas areas. The locations included Norway, Germany, England, the Panama Canal Zone, Bermuda, Spain, Africa, South America, Greece, Turkey and Italy.

Three hundred and sixty-four MAC support missions were flown in the CONUS, totaling 2,126 hours. Cargo and passenger airlift totals in this category were 765 tons of cargo for 742,817 ton-miles, and 586 passengers for 616,548 passenger-miles. Other MAC-oriented missions are covered in paragraphs E and G, aeromedical evacuation support and aerospace rescue and recovery support respectively.

D. OTHER AGENCY SUPPORT. In addition, Air Force Reserve aircrews flew missions for other agencies in the Department of Defense (DOD), including the U. S. Air Force Academy, the Aerospace Defense Command, the Air Force Logistics Command, Air Training Command, Air University, HQ USAF, Strategic Air Command, Air Force Security Service, Air Force Communications Service, Air National Guard, U. S. Navy,

U. S. Coast Guard, the Department of the Interior, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This effort totalled 5,215 missions, 15,250 flying hours, carried 4,291 tons of cargo and 42,431 passengers, and recorded 3,713,649 ton-miles and 23,471,227 passenger-miles. There were 64 paratroops and 128 tons of cargo airdropped as part of this effort.

These training missions were performed by the Air Force Reserve to enable Reservist crew members to meet aircrew qualifications prescribed by MAC directives. While performing those required training missions, the Air Force Reserve also hauled vital MAC channel cargo.

E. AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION SUPPORT. Air Force Reserve aeromedical evacuation personnel also made impressive accomplishments during FY 1970. Their efforts on MAC flights during which one or more USAFR aeromedical evacuation personnel served as a crew member totalled: 345 missions and 2,707 flying hours. Reservists assisted 12,243 patients, while flying a total of 36,312,738 patient-miles over a total mileage flown of 1,023,225 miles. Total USAFR personnel support was 560 crew man-days.

These flights were from bases in the U. S. to Japan, Alaska, Germany, Spain, Greece, and Hawaii as well as other MAC ports of call.

F. EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RELIEF. Disaster relief missions were conducted in movement of equipment and personnel to Biloxi, Mississippi, to assist the Army following Hurricane Camille. From 18 August - 4 September 1969 Reserve crews flew 162 missions over 1,277 hours, carrying 402

passengers and 1,242 tons of cargo. Forty-six C-119s and seventy-one C-124s were involved.

G. AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SUPPORT. Air Force Reserve Aerospace Rescue and Recovery units assisted the active Air Force with 173 missions. They flew 1,093 hours, carrying 57 passengers and logging 31,364 passenger-miles.

H. FERRY MISSION SUPPORT. Support was rendered to the active duty 4440th Aircraft Delivery Group in ferrying aircraft overseas. Air Force Reserve crews ferried thirty-five C-119 aircraft to the Far East, two to Morocco and one to Ethiopia. They ferried thirty-three C-130 aircraft to the Far East, two C-124 aircraft to the Philippines, and one HU-16 aircraft to South America, one within CONUS and two within USAFE.

I. OTHER PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT. Reservists with professional and technical skills; i.e., doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, ministers, radio operators, and data processing technicians, performed special services important to Air Force objectives. Some services, though routine, represented the contributions of individual Reservists to key Air Force programs.

1. Air Force Academy Support. The 1,238 Air Force Academy Liaison Officers, for example, are selected Air Force Reservists who serve in their communities as admissions counselors for the Academy.

In FY 1970 these Reservists contacted some 34,490 high school and junior high school counselors and principals, and held an equal number of counseling sessions with students interested in

the Academy. This group of Reservists also spoke to an audience exceeding 534,705 students. They traveled by personal conveyance a total of 1,992,722 miles. Of the Academy's June 1970 entering class, 86% were counselled by these Reserve Liaison Officers. The AFALO Program saved the Air Force over $2,250,000 as opposed to a regular staff required to do the same job.

2. Judge Advocate General Support. The Judge Advocate General Area Representatives (JAGARs) have proved an outstanding asset to the Air Force legal assistance program. The average strength of the JAGAR program was 265 representatives located in 42 states during FY 1970. During the year JAGAR officers accomplished 5,457 hours of legal services in support of this program, with an additional 8,473 hours devoted to professional training and administrative duties. Their services ranged from assistance in cases of domestic relations to assisting with wills and estates, delivering lectures to ROTC classes, and research of special legal projects for major commands. By applying the minimum hourly charge for legal services as approved by the American Bar Association to the total hours provided by the JAGARS, their annual services saved Air Force personnel $109,140 during FY 1970.

3. Chaplain Support. The Chaplain Area Representatives (CHAPAR) program, has proved itself a most effective method of using the professional services of Air Force Reserve chaplains.

The CHAPARs conducted over 151 worship services, 2,009 visits, 691 counseling cases and 30 special presentations during FY 1970.

4. Medical Services Support. Medical Services of the Air Force Reserve contributed consistently and effectively through the operation of week-end clinics, school health programs, and specialized consultations. Activities included 25,323 dental examinations, 5,955 flying and 12,506 non-flying physical examinations, 58,050 immunizations, 45,835 laboratory procedures and other diversified services. In some cases Air Force Reserve veterinarians served at active duty bases that were without the service of regular veterinary officers.

J. SPECIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

1. The 705th TATS (C-130) at Ellington AFB, Texas graduated 174 pilots and 59 flight engineers. Of these, 117 pilots and 39 flight engineers were active duty personnel. Total output for the FTD was 738 students.

2. Gunship Program. The 1st TATS (C-119) at Clinton County AFB, Ohio graduated 120 pilots, 113 navigators and 43 flight engineers, all active duty personnel. In addition, 548 active duty maintenance and support personnel completed FTD.

3. MAP Training. Personnel from the 1st TATS at Clinton County AFB, Ohio, conducted training of 2 pilots and 2 flight engineers from the Royal Ethiopian Air Force in support of the Military Assistance Program. In addition, a five-man MTT (Mobile Training Team) consisting

of 2 pilots, 1 navigator, 1 flight engineer and 1 loadmaster, all members of the 302nd TAC Airlift Wing, were deployed to Ethiopia to conduct training of 41 aircrew and 30 maintenance personnel.

4. C-141 and C-9 Associate Unit Program. Six more Air Force Reserve flying units converted or were added to the associate program. Five became C-141 associate units and one a C-9 associate. This brought the total to eleven units. Productive flying hours as of 31 May 1970 revealed that nine of the ten C-141 associate units had exceeded the expected 0.5 daily flying hour utilization rate. Actual productive hour rates ranged up to 1.28 hours daily. Frequently all Reserve crews made flights to Southeast Asia, and on several occasions participated in domestic emergency operations and joint exercises. Through the end of May they had flown a total of 208,014 individual productive hours, which on the basis of six members per crew would equate to 34,664 aircraft flying hours.

5. AFRES joined with ANG and MAC in a joint agreement dated 8 August 1969 for enroute support of C-124 aircraft. This agreement, initially effective in the Atlantic, has now been expanded to global application. ANG operates a primary supply point and supplies designated forward supply points. AFRES reimburses ANG a proportionate share of expense based on pro rata flying hours. The agreement permitted MAC to divest itself of PSP responsibility and use these resources in other programs or reduce them.

6. In response to a Defense Memorandum on Flight Training Programs, AFTCR outlined the aging pilot problem in the Reserves and requested 200 undergraduate pilot training spaces to eliminate this deficiency in future years. At present Reserve spaces are limited to thirteen. This program, although limited, represents an historic milestone for the USAFR and the total force concept - the replenishment of younger pilot resources for the USAFR.

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APPENDIX E

ANNUAL REPORT
REGARDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH UNITS
AND RESERVES IN THE READY RESERVE
OF THE COAST GUARD
HAVE SATISFIED THE TRAINING AND MOBILIZATION
REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

17 SEPTEMBER 1970

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE RESERVE COMPONENT OF THE COAST GUARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

SECTION I

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Coast Guard Reserve is identical to that of all other Reserve components. As stated in Section 262, Title 10, U. S. Code, that purpose is:

> ". . .to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever, during, and after the period needed to procure and train additional units and qualified persons to achieve the planned mobilization, more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components."

Pursuant to this mission, the Coast Guard General War Plan, as approved by the Department of the Navy, establishes phased manpower requirements which cannot be fulfilled within the prescribed time from resources in the Regular service. The functional areas in which Reserve personnel will be required are: Port Security; Vessel Augmentation; and a broad category termed miscellaneous support. This latter area includes numerically lesser but equally important functions which will require varying degrees of augmentation such as aviation support, merchant marine safety, staff support, radio and loran, and Headquarters units.

SECTION II

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF LAWS RELATING TO THE RESERVE FORCES

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are informed of laws relating to Reserve Forces through the Coast Guard Directives System and through the "Coast Guard Reservist" the official newsletter of the Coast Guard Reserve. This latter publication containe information pertaining to Reserve laws, regulations, administrative and court decisions, as well as general interest items, and is distributed monthly to all active members of the Reserve. The Coast Guard Reserve Administrative Manual, the Commandant's Bulletin (published weekly) and law Bulletins (published monthly) are additional vehicles for distributing similar information to Reserve Training Units.

The dissemination of information is also effected through Reserve Unit Commanding Officers'/Training Officers' meetings held throughout the country. These meetings, conducted annually by each of the Commanders of the various Districts within the continental United States, and attended by the Chief, Office of Reserve and principal members of his staff, bring together the Commanding Officers and Training Officers of all of the Reserve units within each district. Reserve programs, administration, training, legislation and plans for the future are discussed in detail. Each Commanding Officer and Training Officer has the opportunity to learn, first hand, of important matters concerning the Reserve.

SECTION III

CURRENT STATUS AND PROGRESS MADE IN STRENGTHENING THE READY RESERVE OF THE COAST GUARD DURING FY 1970

A. General

During FY 1969 a comprehensive two-year study of mobilization manpower requirements and alternative methods for training and maintaining the required force was completed and approved by the Commandant. The first several months of FY 1970 were primarily devoted to the implementation of the approved recommendations. The most important of these were the establishment of a new Reserve enlistment program, the preparation and distribution of revised district Reserve mobilization assignments, the related distribution of planning factors for the restructuring of the drilling Reserve organization, and the establishment of promotion/advancement programs for chief petty officers to senior and master chief grades and warrant officer to lieutenant junior grade. The new enlistment program consists of a variable five- to eleven-month period of initial training which includes assignment to a class A petty officer training school in specialties needed in support of emergency Coast Guard requirements. This enlistment program is intended to eventually be the primary Reserve enlistment program and, for FY 1970, represented about two-thirds of all Reserve enlistments. To provide the needed numbers of petty officers in the port security specialty--the specialty which represents the greatest single rating needed by Reserve--a class A petty officer school was established at the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, and the first class convened in September 1969. A similar petty officer training school for boatswain's mates--another of our most needed specialties--was scheduled to commence operations in April 1970.

The planned restructuring of the Selected Reserve training units was designed to correlate, by numbers and specialties, with the personnel assignments at the mobilization manning level authorized for the Reserve. Restructuring "packages" consisting of revised district Reserve mobilization assignments and proposed changes in organization were distributed in September 1969. Implementation, which would involve the merger, redesignation, and disestablishment of a number of drilling units, with a net reduction from 257 to 234 units, was to be effected during calendar year 1970. The end of FY 70 Selected Reserve strength was programmed to decrease to 17,030 from a beginning of FY 70 strength of 17,815. This was consistent with the planned orderly reduction of the Selected Reserve to a force level of 16,590--the Commandant approved manning level--by the end of FY 1971.

On 13 November 1969, the House Committee on Appropriations issued a report accompanying the Department of Transportation FY 70 Appropriations Bill, which directed the reduction of the Selected Reserve to not more than 15,000 by 30 June 1970. The report further recommended that a peacetime mission additional to that of training for its wartime role be found for the Reserve, and that training be directed toward support of peacetime missions of the Coast Guard. The Reserve would be expected to supplement the Coast Guard during national emergencies or natural disasters. The Department of Transportation FY 70 Appropriations Bill was subsequently enacted on 26 December 1969.

Accordingly, during the six-month period from January through June 1970, a number of actions were initiated to effect the directed personnel reduction from the planned end-of-fiscal-year force level of 17,030 to 15,000. All non-prior-service enlistments were suspended, and additionally, obligated enlisted personnel with the longest service in both petty officer and non-rated grades, those individuals who had completed two years' active duty, and a small number of reservists who held unneeded ratings or who were drilling with Naval Reserve units in out-of-the-way locations were offered release from drilling status unless retention was voluntarily requested. A number of officers were also removed from paid drilling status. Because of the suspension of enlistments, the portsecurityman petty officer training school convened its last class on 12 April 1970 and the start-up of the boatswain's mates training school was cancelled. As a result of these actions, Selected Reserve strength was 15,000 on 30 June 1970.

In January 1970, while action was being initiated to effect the Congressionally directed force reduction indicated above, advance notification was received of the proposal contained in the President's budget message for FY 1971, subsequently transmitted to Congress on 2 February 1970, to phase out the Coast Guard Selected Reserve by the end of FY 71. Because of this proposed action, the decision was made in January to suspend the planned restructuring of the Selected Reserve. Although this proposal has not been finally resolved, all Congressional action by the end of FY 70 has been favorable to retention of the Selected Reserve.

B. Coast Guard Reserve

The Coast Guard Reserve, as the Reserve component of the Coast Guard, is administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard under such regulations as the Secretary of Transportation, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, may prescribe. Under the general supervision of the Commandant, the Assistant Commandant, and the Chief of Staff, the Chief, Office of Reserve, as the flag officer responsible for Reserve affairs, formulates plans, programs and policies of the Reserve, and monitors and reviews the Reserve program. The chain of military command with respect to both operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard Reserve training program extends from the Commandant to the Commanders of the 12 Coast Guard Districts, and thence to the Commanding Officers of the Reserve Training Units. Under the direction and supervision of the District Commanders, the Chief of the Reserve Division in each District is responsible for the administration, training, and support of the various Reserve Training Units and personnel within his respective District.

The Coast Guard Reserve program operates under the same laws which govern all Reserve components. In order to insure maximum uniformity, the Coast Guard adheres closely to the regulations, policies, and directives promulgated by the Department of Defense. The Chief, Office of Reserve,

is a voting member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board and the Reserve Affairs Committee within the Department of Defense and a Coast Guard officer is assigned on a full time basis to the staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). Close liaison and excellent working relationships are maintained with all of the Armed Forces and most particularly with the Department of the Navy since one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard as assigned in Section 2, Title 14, U. S. Code is ". . .to maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war." A Coast Guard officer is also assigned the duties of effecting liaison between the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Staff of the Coast Guard.

1. Force Structure and Organization

Organizationally, the Coast Guard Reserve is composed of the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve.

a. Ready Reserve

The Ready Reserve represents the principle resource of trained units and personnel available for call to active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security may require, to fill the mobilization needs of the Coast Guard. The two major elements of the Ready Reserve are the Selected Reserve and the Ready Reserve Reinforcement Pool. The Ready Reserve declined further in strength during FY 1970:

READY RESERVE STRUCTURE
(exclusive of personnel on active duty)

	30 JUN 68	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70
Selected Reserve	18,070	17,815	15,000
Ready Reserve Reinforcement Pool	10,364	9,799	11,433
TOTAL READY RESERVE	28,434	27,614	26,433

(1) Selected Reserve

This element is composed of units and Reservos needed to fill early post-M-day requirements which are in excess of those which can be filled by active forces of the Coast Guard. Personnel included in the Selected Reserve are those undergoing initial training and those assigned in pay status to Selected Reserve Training Units conducting 48 drills and two weeks' active duty for training annually.

As of 30 June 1970, there were 252 Organized Reserve Training Units in the Selected Reserve. Changes resulting from the establishment or redesignation of certain units and the disestablishment or merger of others resulted in a decrease of two Port Security Training Units and a decrease of

three Augmentation Units, or a total reduction of five units. Of these units, 124 are designated as Port Security Training Units and preorganized to serve as units at specified ports. In the event of mobilization, they will immediately proceed to their assigned port site and commence port security operations. The remaining 128 units are designated as Augmentation Units. Personnel assigned to these units will mobilize as individuals, reporting to existing Coast Guard ships, air stations, radio and loran stations, training and supply centers, and district and Headquarters administrative offices, thereby providing the necessary operational, staff, and support personnel required for expanded wartime functions. A small number of personnel are assigned in pay status to Organized Reserve Training Units of other Armed Forces which conduct 48 drills and two weeks active duty for training annually. The 20 Coast Guard Reserve inactive duty officers who are in training to fill Selective Service mobilization billets, for example, drill with Reserve Training Units of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Marine Corps.

SELECTED RESERVE STRUCTURE

	Number Units			Number Personnel Assigned		
As of 30 June	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Port Security Units	123	126	124	9,573	9,417	8,824
Augmentation Units	134	131	128	7,183	6,790	6,034
Inter-Service Training Units	-	-	-	386	251	21
Undergoing Initial Training (5 or more months)	-	-	-	928	1,357	121
TOTAL SELECTED RESERVE	257	257	252	18,070	17,815	15,000

(2) Ready Reserve Reinforcement Pool

This element of the Ready Reserve consists for the most part of those individuals who are generally considered to be fully trained as the result of having completed extended active service in the Coast Guard. As such, they form the important back-up force of trained officers and enlisted personnel available to fill individual deficiencies in expanded active forces and mobilized units after the Selected Reserve has been deployed. A limited number participate in Volunteer Training Units, attend Naval Reserve Officer Schools and/or perform periodic two-week refresher training in order to maintain a high level of proficiency.

READY RESERVE REINFORCEMENT POOL STRUCTURE

	Number of Personnel Assigned		
	30 JUN 68	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70
Drilling (Volunteer Training Units, IRROS)	463	391	426
Non-Drilling	9,901	9,408	11,007
TOTAL READY RESERVE REINFORCEMENT POOL	10,364	9,799	11,433

b. Standby Reserve

The Standby Reserve constitutes a back-up resource of personnel available for active duty in time of war, or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, when it has been determined that there are not enough of the required types of units or personnel in the Ready Reserve that are readily available. The Standby Reserve of the Coast Guard is composed with few exceptions of personnel who have completed their military obligation and are unable to devote the time necessary to participate in a training program, but who desire to remain in the Reserve with a lesser mobilization requirement than personnel of the Ready Reserve. Action has been continued during FY 70 to ensure the transfer into the Standby Reserve, active status, and retention in the Standby Reserve, active or inactive status, of only those individuals who meet the more exacting criteria established during FY 68.

STANDBY RESERVE STRUCTURE

	Number of Personnel Assigned		
	30 JUN 68	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70
Active Status	836	1,339	787
Inactive Status	1,493	1,723	2,160
TOTAL STANDBY RESERVE	2,329	3,062	2,947

c. Retired Reserve

The Retired Reserve constitutes an additional back-up force available for active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, when it has been determined that there are not enough qualified Reserves in an active status in the required category who are readily available.

RETIRED RESERVE STRUCTURE

	Number of Personnel Assigned		
	30 JUN 68	30 JUN 69	30 JUN 70
Retired With and Without Pay	899	1,124	1,228

2. Personnel Strengths and Manning Levels

As previously stated, the force level of the Selected Reserve was programmed to decrease in an orderly manner from 17,815 to 17,030 during FY 71. This would have ensured a minimum average annual strength of 17,500--the force level requested and subsequently authorized by PL 91-121

enacted 19 November 1969. The directed reduction to 15,000 by the end of the fiscal year made it impossible to maintain a minimum average annual strength of 17,500, and the actual average strength of the Selected Reserve for FY 70 was 16,679.

3. Equipment and Facilities

A plan for the orderly procurement of training aids and equipment during the period FY 68 through FY 73 was being followed; however, after the proposal to phase out the Selected Reserve became known, the further procurement and distribution of material was suspended.

The Coast Guard Reserve utilized a variety of facilities during FY 70. The training centers at Cape May, New Jersey, and Alameda, California, provided recruit training for both Regular and Reserve enlistees. For inactive duty training the Selected Reserve units utilized:

	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	NUMBER OF USCGR UNITS UTILIZING FACILITIES
Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Centers (ORTC's)	14	64
Coast Guard Active Duty Commands	33	46
Naval Reserve and Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers	110	136
Armed Forces Reserve Training Centers	4	5
Other Armed Forces Active Duty Commands	1	1
TOTAL	162	252

The fourteen Organized Reserve Training Centers (one was disestablished since FY 1969 due to the poor condition of the state leased building) continued to provide consolidated support and common usage training aids and equipment, such as Reserve training boats, for large numbers of reservists in the population centers where they are located. Equally important are the Coast Guard active duty commands and the Naval Reserve/Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers which are also used by large numbers of Coast Guard Reservists. The active duty command sites provide the important benefits of continuing contact with Regular Service counterparts, the ready opportunity for utilization of certain operational equipment, support of Regular programs during drills, and the all-important factor that applies to some but not all units of being able to conduct continuous training at the eventual mobilization site. The Naval Reserve/Naval and

Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers make available drilling centers in many locations where it would not be otherwise feasible to maintain a training center solely for Coast Guard Reserve use. These centers also have available excellent training equipment and aids. As in prior years, the Coast Guard participated in funding one of these centers located at Concord, California, during FY 70. Inactive duty training for reservists not assigned to Selected Reserve Training Units was accomplished at Volunteer training units and Inter-Service training units using various Federal facilities.

The Coast Guard Reserve Training Center at Yorktown, Virginia, continued to be the primary ACDUTRA facility for Reserve personnel in the eastern part of the United States. The Center schedules a broad variety of basic and advanced courses operating at maximum capacity during the summer months and at slightly reduced trainee levels during the other months. The Coast Guard Training/Supply Center at Alameda, California, is the primary ACDUTRA training center for the western states and offers a variety of basic and advanced courses similar to those offered at Yorktown. The Reserve Training Detachment at Seattle, Washington, conducted a second successful summer season in August 1969 by providing ACDUTRA courses for radiomen and electronics technicians, thereby fulfilling an important need in the western districts.

Three of the Reserve training ships were utilized in full-time support of post-recruit, vessel augmentation, and port security unit operational training. Our fourth training ship, LAMAR, was decommissioned in December 1969 to provide a more cost-effective training program on the west coast, partially related to the start-up of the new five- to eleven-month initial training program.

4. Training

The Reserve Training Program consists of three major elements: Inactive Duty Training accomplished primarily at the Reserve Training Units; Initial Training accomplished at recruit training centers and followed by advanced training; and Active Duty for Training accomplished at schools and at Regular and Reserve shore establishments and floating units.

a. Unit Training

The primary function of the 252 Organized Reserve Training Units is to provide inactive duty training for the personnel of the Selected Reserve. These units conduct 48 drills each year, either on week nights or on week-ends. Training is usually a combination of classroom instruction and the practical application of textbook knowledge and is directed toward improving the skill of the individual in his specialty and as part of a team. The Volunteer Training Unit is another type of unit conducting inactive duty training in some few specialties, primarily

merchant marine safety. For the most part, these units schedule 36 drills annually. Personnel assigned are usually senior officers who engage in this form of training on a voluntary, non-pay basis.

Throughout FY 70 an important part of Reserve training consisted of those exercises conducted by two or more units operating as a team at a specific port area and participating in a port security operation under simulated conditions that would prevail at time of initial mobilization. Exercises of this type are normally scheduled on a triennial basis for each Port Security training unit. During FY 70 a number of these operational unit exercises utilized the USCGC COURIER, our mobile floating port security training platform, as the base of operations. This unique and versatile training ship in completing this, her fourth year of operation, provided training guidance and logistics support for 1,694 officers and men. A total of 31,008 man-days of training were accomplished. Exercises of a similar type were conducted at other selected port sites using the facilities of the Regular shore establishments both on week-ends and on annual ACDUTRA.

b. Individual Training

(1) Initial Training for Enlisted Personnel

During FY 70, the two types of initial training utilized were the five-month and the new five- to eleven-month initial active duty for training programs. In both of these, the individual receives nine weeks of recruit training followed by advanced training. Personnel in the five-month program continue their training on board a Reserve training ship or at a selected shore unit of the Regular Service. Personnel in the five- to eleven-month program are assigned to a class A petty officer training school in the specialty for which they were pre-selected at time of enlistment. Following completion of initial training, all are released from active service and assigned to Selected Reserve training units to continue the process of training for the remainder of their six year statutory military obligation. A small number of individuals continued on initial training in the two-year active duty enlistment program which has been superseded by the five- to eleven-month initial training program. In December 1969, individuals who had completed at least one year of their two-year active duty service and had advanced to or qualified for advancement to petty officer third class were offered early release from active duty in exchange for an agreement to immediately commence drilling with a Selected Reserve training unit.

All non-prior-service recruiting ceased after January 1970; however, except for the two-year program enlistees who were offered early release from initial training, all others continued on initial training until completion as originally programmed.

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(2) Officer Programs

The principle source of Reserve officers continued to be the Officer Candidate program. This program is designed primarily to provide a constant supply of junior officers for the Regular Service and only indirectly results in some flow into the Selected Reserve. Those who successfully complete the 17 week course are commissioned as ensigns and are assigned to ships and shore establishments of the Coast Guard for a three year tour of active duty. Upon completion, they are released to inactive duty and are required to remain in the Ready Reserve until total service equals five years. Although there is no further participation obligation, these officers are encouraged to affiliate in drill-pay status with units of the Selected Reserve upon release from active duty; approximately one-fourth do so.

Other programs specifically oriented toward obtaining officers for the Selected Reserve are: the direct commission program (suspended when recruiting was suspended in January) which offers commissions to applicants who meet the requirements in certain specialties for which a combined training and mobilization need exists; the warrant officer program which provides for the advancement of enlisted personnel following successful completion of requirements which include an advancement examination in a specialty compatible with their enlisted rating; the commissioning of officers in the Reserve following resignation of Regular commissions; and the newly inaugurated warrant officer to lieutenant junior grade program which makes possible the promotion of qualified warrant officers in needed specialties to commissioned officer status.

(3) All Personnel

Officer and enlisted personnel assigned to Selected Reserve Training Units are required to perform two weeks active duty for training each year. Personnel assigned to the Port Security training units participate in a three phase cycle: first year, formal school training in their particular specialty; second year, on-the-job training at a Coast Guard operating unit; third year, operational training with their unit at an appropriate training site. Personnel assigned to all other types of units normally participate in a two phase cycle alternating formal specialty school training with on-the-job training commensurate with their specialty and mobilization assignment. Most personnel assigned to Volunteer training units perform two weeks active duty for training each year with pay. This training normally consists of formal specialty training alternated with on-the-job training. A limited number of personnel not attached to units perform annual active duty for training in order to maintain proficiency in their specialty.

The Reserve training ships continued to be utilized to good advantage for inactive duty training as well as for ACDUTRA. A new concept of vessel augmentation training for the Reserve commenced

in December 1969 with the shift of the Reserve training ship TANAGER to the west coast. Reservists on inactive duty and active duty for training man her almost completely now that she is operating with a reduced crew. This concept of training appears to be very effective and well received.

(4) Comparison of Training

(a) Initial Training

1. Number enlisted under 10 USC 511(d) and entering initial training:

RL (5 months initial training) program

FY 1968	1,150	
FY 1969	1,881	
FY 1970	356	(suspended 1/31/70)

RP (5 to 11 months initial training) program

FY 1968	-	
FY 1969	34	(commenced 3/1/69)
FY 1970	689	(suspended 1/31/70)

2. Number enlisted under 10 USC 511(b) and entering initial training:

FY 1968	100	
FY 1969	265	(ended 3/1/69)
FY 1970	-	

3. Number of appointments/promotions to commissioned and warrant officer status:

	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970
Officer Candidate School	250	311	133
Direct Commissions for Inactive Duty only	34	18	33
Enlisted to Warrant Officer	53	50	0
Regular to Reserve Commission	21	29	39

(b) Inactive Duty Training

1. Drill attendance:

	Man-Days Attended	% of Scheduled Drills Attended
FY 1968	740,181	91.5 %
FY 1969	707,763	92.2 %
FY 1970	659,678	91.3 %

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2. Correspondence Courses Completed:

FY 1968	6,047
FY 1969	7,373
FY 1970	7,413

(c) Active Duty for Training (ACDUTRA) - Man-days Performed:

FY 1968	213,860
FY 1969	207,534
FY 1970	193,019

(d) Advancement to and in Petty Officer Grades:

	To Petty Officer Third Class	To Petty Officer Second Class & Above
FY 1968	1,449	1,530
FY 1969	2,796	1,733
FY 1970	2,157	1,868

5. Screening of the Ready Reserve

Screening of the Ready Reserve continued throughout FY 1970 with the following results:

	Officer	Enlisted
Transferred to the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve	309	362
Discharged	63	7,587

6. Overall Estimate of Readiness for Mobilization and Deployment

Capability for mobilization and deployment is satisfactory. This is the considered evaluation of the active duty commanders to whom the Reserve would report in the event of mobilization--the district commanders of the 12 Coast Guard Districts. It is based on the results of district staff inspections, mobilizations drills, reports of ACDUTRA exercises, and other training activities such as those described in Section V.

Many units conducted telephone call-up exercises during the year and reported successful results with 85% to 100% of unit personnel contacted within a few hours. One of these, conducted in conjunction with the alert for hurricane "Camille" resulted in all but three men of a unit contacted and a readiness report made to the district commander within two hours.

Another realistic exercise involved the alerting of three Boston units for possible use in the protection of Federal waterside property on Armed Forces Day. These units were ready to respond on a moment's notice but were not needed. In another instance, an exercise was conducted which consisted of reporting to a designated site in a simulated emergency and participating in a disaster drill. Seventy-five percent of unit personnel reported within two hours and the remainder within twenty-four hours.

Unit operational exercises were conducted with good to outstanding results. These exercise consisted of simulated wartime port security operations under conditions that would potentially exist during the first week or two following activation. Many are conducted at the actual port sites where mobilization would occur. The Reserve training ship COURIER served as the command and logistics support base for these exercise at east and gulf coast and great lakes ports. Selected shore sites were utilized on the west coast. In at least one district, reservists performed annual ACDUTRA at the district readiness office and at all captain-of-the-port offices for purposes of assisting in the upgrading of war and port security plans. In all these instances, individual reservists received excellent training and experience that enhanced readiness potential as well as providing valuable assistance to the Coast Guard.

There is one area where completion and implementation of on-going planning is urgently needed, and that area is the restructuring of the Reserve. The original purpose of restructuring was to make changes in the district drilling organizations that would be compatible with the authorized Reserve mobilization manning assignments. This required the merger, redesignation(by training mission) and disestablishment of certain units to conform to the study approved changes in mission emphasis. Restructuring was scheduled to commence in February 1970 and was to have been completed for the most part by the end of CY 1970. It was suspended and remains in that status pending final action on the proposed phase out of the Coast Guard Selected Reserve. Also affected is planning for our proposed Centralized Mobilization System. Further progress on this system must await completion of restructuring.

C Summary of SECTION III.

The Reserve program during the first several months of FY 1970 was involved in carrying out the approved recommendations of the comprehensive Reserve study completed during FY 1969. Two major events resulted in the mid-fiscal-year discontinuance of implementation of nearly all of these recommendations. The first of these events was the Congressionally directed reduction in force of the Selected Reserve to not more than 15,000 by 30 June 1970. The second was the proposal contained in the President's budget message to phase out the Selected Reserve during FY 1971. Collectively, these two events resulted in the suspension of all non-prior-service enlistments, the early release from drill-pay status of certain obligated enlisted personnel and some officers, the closing of class A petty officer training schools in two of our most needed specialties, the suspension of restructuring of the district Reserve organizations, and the suspension of procurement of training aids and equipment.

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Although the turbulence and uncertainties created by these events have undoubtedly had some deleterious affect on morale and motivation, an aggressive training program has been conducted throughout the year. Advancements to and in petty officer grades, a primary objective of our training program, continued at a very satisfactory rate. An important contributing factor has been the presently suspended five- to eleven-month initial training program which has resulted, in its short period of operation, in the assignment of individuals to training units with considerable knowledge of their specialty, qualified for advancement to petty officer third class as soon as they have completed one year's total service, and ready to commence training for petty officer second class.

The Coast Guard is in an acceptable condition of readiness for deployment in the event of mobilization; however, district Reserve organizational restructuring which has been suspended pending Congressional action on continuation of the Selected Reserve is necessary for further improvement.

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SECTION IV

STATUS OF THE STANDBY RESERVE AND THE RETIRED RESERVE

	30 June 1970		
	Officer	Enlisted	Total
A. Standby Reserve			
Active Status	44	743	787
Inactive Status	2,160	0	2,160
TOTAL	2,204	743	2,947
B. Retired Reserve	1,048	180	1,228

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SECTION V

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE IN SUPPORT OF COAST GUARD MISSIONS

Throughout FY 1970, in addition to classroom and practical training during drills and annual two week's training duty, reservists performed a wide variety of tasks which served the dual purpose of furthering their training and, at the same time, providing assistance to the Regular Coast Guard. Included were pier and other waterfront facilities inspections, the repair of piers, waterside and shoreside vessel surveillance, harbor and Intra-Coastal waterway patrols, removal of hazardous harbor debris, vessel boardings, issuance of port security cards to longshoremen, the investigation and reporting of oil pollution incidents, general investigating, and the rewriting and upgrading of Regular Coast Guard training programs. One group participated, under instruction, in the shipboard loading of 30,000 tons of explosives. Another group assisted in conducting a 30 day around-the-clock survey of the types and amounts of dangerous cargo moving on certain inland waterways. Other reservists individually or in small groups utilized their civilian skills for the benefit of the Coast Guard by providing assistance in budgetary studies, legal matters, public information projects and real estate lease reviews. A group of yeomen and storekeepers provided assistance on an average of twice each month to Regular personnel on ships arriving for repairs at the Coast Guard Yard, Baltimore. This activity consisted of updating pay and leave records and performing inventories.

During peak periods of the summer boating season, reservists served at many lifeboat stations in boat crews and in the repair and overhaul of boat engines. In one location reservists with electronic expertise regularly repaired district electronic equipment. In another location, reservists employed as aircraft engine mechanics by a major airline in their civilian occupation utilized their expert knowledge in support of a Coast Guard Air Station.

With respect to search and rescue (SAR) and other emergency operations, reservists while conducting training patrols and exercises on board Reserve training boats towed disabled small craft, rendered assistance to the occupants, and fought fires. At a $1/2 million New Orleans waterfront fire, the Reserve training boat with its very efficient fire-fighting system was declared to have been very effective. The Reserve ship TANAGER rendered assistance in at least five SAR cases to private boats and to a commercial tug, aiding at least 14 persons. Reservists provided valuable assistance at Richmond, Virginia, during the August 1969 flash flood in saving public and private property. The Reserve pumper-trailer was effectively used to remove large quantities of water from flooded buildings. Seventy-five officers and enlisted men assisted the Regular Coast Guard during and after the severe storm that struck the Lake Erie waterfront on 4 July 1969. In other instances, by use of radio during a harbor patrol in a Reserve boat, a suicide leap from a bridge was forestalled, assistance was rendered during hurricane Camille, and hashish equivalent to 1,600 lbs. of marijuana was seized on a foreign registry vessel.

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In all, approximately 5,200 reservists, about one-third of our Selected Reserve force, performed two weeks annual training duty in support of the Coast Guard. Activities of these types which have been going on for many years are mutually beneficial to reservists and to the Coast Guard. During FY 70, considerable interest was evidenced in directing Coast Guard Reserve training toward the support of Coast Guard programs. The findings suggest that there is no lack of participation of this type but rather only limited recognition of the extent of support of Coast Guard programs by the Reserve.

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