

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1983



MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

Founded 1774
By Mordecai Gist

WARREN D. HODGES
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



STATE OF MARYLAND
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201
728-3388

The Honorable Harry R. Hughes
Governor of Maryland
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Hughes:

I am pleased to submit to you this report detailing the major activities of the Maryland National Guard for 1982-1983.

We are constantly striving to upgrade our readiness to respond quickly and competently to state or federal emergencies. The Maryland National Guard consists of an outstanding group of citizen-soldiers and -airmen who are proud to serve their state and nation.

Your support and that of the executive and legislative branches contribute significantly to the Maryland National Guard's accomplishments. You may be assured that we remain prepared for any civil or national emergency.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Warren D. Hodges".

Warren D. Hodges
Major General (MD)
The Adjutant General



I am the Guard

Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War . . . of security and honor, for three centuries I have been the custodian, I am the Guard. 

*I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning. ** At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world. ** I bled on Bunker Hill. ** My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge. ** I pulled a muffled oar on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware. ** I stood with Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. ** I saw the sword surrendered . . . I am the Guard. ** I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's havoc at New Orleans. ** These things I knew—I was there! ** I saw both sides of the War between the States—I was there! ** The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. ** The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout . . . On the Mexican border I stood . . . I am the Guard. ** The dark forest of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. ** Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. ** Under the arches of victory I marched in legion—I was there! ** I am the Guard. I bowed briefly on the grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. ** Through the jungle and on the beaches, I fought the enemy, beat, battered and broke him. ** I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa—I scrambled over Normandy's beaches—I was there! . . . I am the Guard. ** Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. ** I flew MIG Alley—I was there! . . . I am the Guard. *

Soldier in war, civilian in peace . . . I am the Guard. 

*I was at Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. ** I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes. ** I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City. ** The stricken knew the comfort of my skill. ** I dropped the food that fed the starving beast on the frozen fields of the west and through the towering drifts I ploughed to rescue the marooned. ** I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane and flood—these things I know—I was there! . . . I am the Guard. ** I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth. ** Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand . . . I am the Guard. ** For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace—of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever. . . I am the Guard. *

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INTRODUCTION

The National Guard is not only the oldest component of the Armed Forces of the United States but is also the only military organization that has a dual federal-state mission. Its federal mission is to provide units that are properly manned, trained and equipped to meet the nation's defense needs. Its state mission is to provide for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of the state in case of an emergency.

The year 1983 was a successful one for the Maryland National Guard, which continued to enhance its ability to accomplish its federal and state missions.

Combat readiness kept improving throughout the year. The 58th Infantry Brigade (Sep), despite the serious shortage of personnel in some of its units, won praise from its evaluators in the 82nd Airborne Division for the military proficiency it exhibited during annual training at Ft. Bragg, N.C., Ft. A.P. Hill, Va. and Ft. Campbell, Ky. last summer.

The Maryland Air National Guard's 135th Tactical Airlift Group and the 175th Tactical Fighter Group successfully passed their Management Effectiveness and Operational Readiness Inspections and participated in exercises in the U.S., Latin America, Europe and the Far East.

A joint-service Reserve Components exercise, Operation Maryland, was one of the significant achievements in 1983. The Army and Air Guard, the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, the U.S. Naval Reserve, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve and the U.S. Coast Guard staged an operation that demonstrated for the public the need for and capability of all forces to work together to maximize combat power.

Using military skills and training to help the citizens of Maryland, the Maryland Army National Guard responded effectively to the governor's call-up during the blizzard of February 11, 12 and 13. A total of 412 Guard members, using some 300 pieces of equipment, transported patients, nurses and doctors, as well as food and medical supplies, to and from clinics, hospitals and doctors' offices throughout the state. The Guard also assisted Maryland State Police in evacuating stranded motorists to places of safety. In Baltimore City, Guard members provided the Baltimore City Police with the necessary mobility to move to otherwise inaccessible areas, often while crimes were being committed. This cooperation between the Guard and Baltimore City Police helped reduce the number of criminal incidents. Though the



Infantrymen run quickly to take their positions during Operation Maryland, a training exercise conducted in September 1983 to test the Guard's readiness to repel a rear area attack. The exercise, which attracted extensive media attention, was unusual inasmuch as Reserve Component forces from the Army and Air Guard, the U.S. Navy Reserve, the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, along with active elements of the Navy and Coast Guard, participated in it. (Courtesy of the Baltimore News American)

Guard was ordered to state duty during this period, the total cost of this operation, approximately \$63,000, was paid out of the Military Department's operating budget at the expense of scheduled maintenance programs.

Other state-mission responsibilities included extensive support of the gubernatorial inauguration activities in January 1983. The Maryland National Guard helped prepare and distribute invitations, erected the inaugural platform and organized the seating and provided military police, escorts and aides for the inauguration ceremony.

In 1983, the Maryland National Guard responded to some 300 requests for support of community activities, including requests for the loan of equipment, performances by the 229th Army Band and the 5th Maryland Colonial Color Guard, demonstrations by the parachute and rappelling team, aircraft flybys and other requests for personnel to support local activities. These requests are carefully screened for their training value and compatibility with a unit's mission.

Recruiting and retention continues to be the Maryland National Guard's major problem, particularly in the 58th Infantry Brigade (Sep), the major combat unit in the Maryland Army National Guard. The overall strength of the Maryland Army National Guard stands at just under 85 percent of its authorized strength, while the Air Guard strength continues to be slightly less than 100 percent.

Not only is the Guard emphasizing the improvement of Guard strength but also is upgrading the quality of personnel by giving priority to the recruitment and retention of the high school junior, senior or graduate.

In terms of economic impact, slightly more than \$70.3 million in federal funds were spent in the state in support of the Maryland National Guard during fiscal year 1983. This is approximately \$2 million more than was spent in Maryland in fiscal year 1982, and represents \$14.30 for each dollar in state general funds expended for the Maryland National Guard. The state income tax on the military and technician pay received by members of the Maryland National Guard amounted to more than \$4.6 million—this figure is just slightly less than the general funds appropriated in the state budget for the Military Department.

Many of the armories throughout the state need substantial repair and maintenance. The backlog of unfunded maintenance and repair projects totals approximately \$2 million. The limited state funding available to the Military Department precludes an effective preventive maintenance programs, requiring that repair projects be undertaken on an emergency basis.

Despite the problems and obstacles faced by the Maryland National Guard, it remains committed to achieving a high state of readiness to fulfill its federal and state missions.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Under the provisions of Article 65, Militia, the Annotated Code of Maryland, The Adjutant General is charged with the control of the Military Department and is subordinate only to the governor in matters pertaining to the department.

Among other things, The Adjutant General is specifically charged with:

a. The care, control and maintenance of all armories owned by the state and all buildings and other property purchased, occupied, leased or rented by or on behalf of the state military forces, and

b. Acting as custodian of all battle flags and the military records of every individual who has ever served in the Maryland National Guard, and with

their proper care and preservation.

The Adjutant General also has responsibility for recruiting and training personnel and administering and supervising National Guard programs. He also is required to develop and manage both the state and federal budgets.

To carry out its assigned responsibilities, the Military Department is authorized 196 full-time state employees and six part-time workers. Of these, 39 have administrative responsibilities. The major portion of the state employees, 163, are responsible for the security and maintenance of the armories, buildings and training sites controlled and managed by the Military Department.

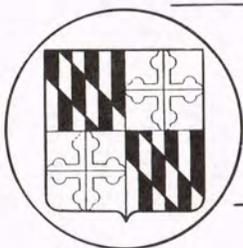
FISCAL SUPPORT TO THE MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

Financial support of the Maryland National Guard amounted to \$75,234,226 in fiscal year 1983. Sources of funds were:

Military Dept., State of Maryland		
\$ 4,916,254	6.5%	} —93.5%
Federal, Air National Guard		
26,368,788	35.1%	
Federal, Army National Guard		
43,949,184	58.4%	

In addition to the salaries of 202 state employees, state funds pay for the maintenance and repair of Maryland National Guard buildings. State funds may be used for construction of Guard armories on the basis of \$1 in state funds against \$3 in federal funds.

The trend during the past five years in state and federal support for the Maryland National Guard is evident in the following graph:

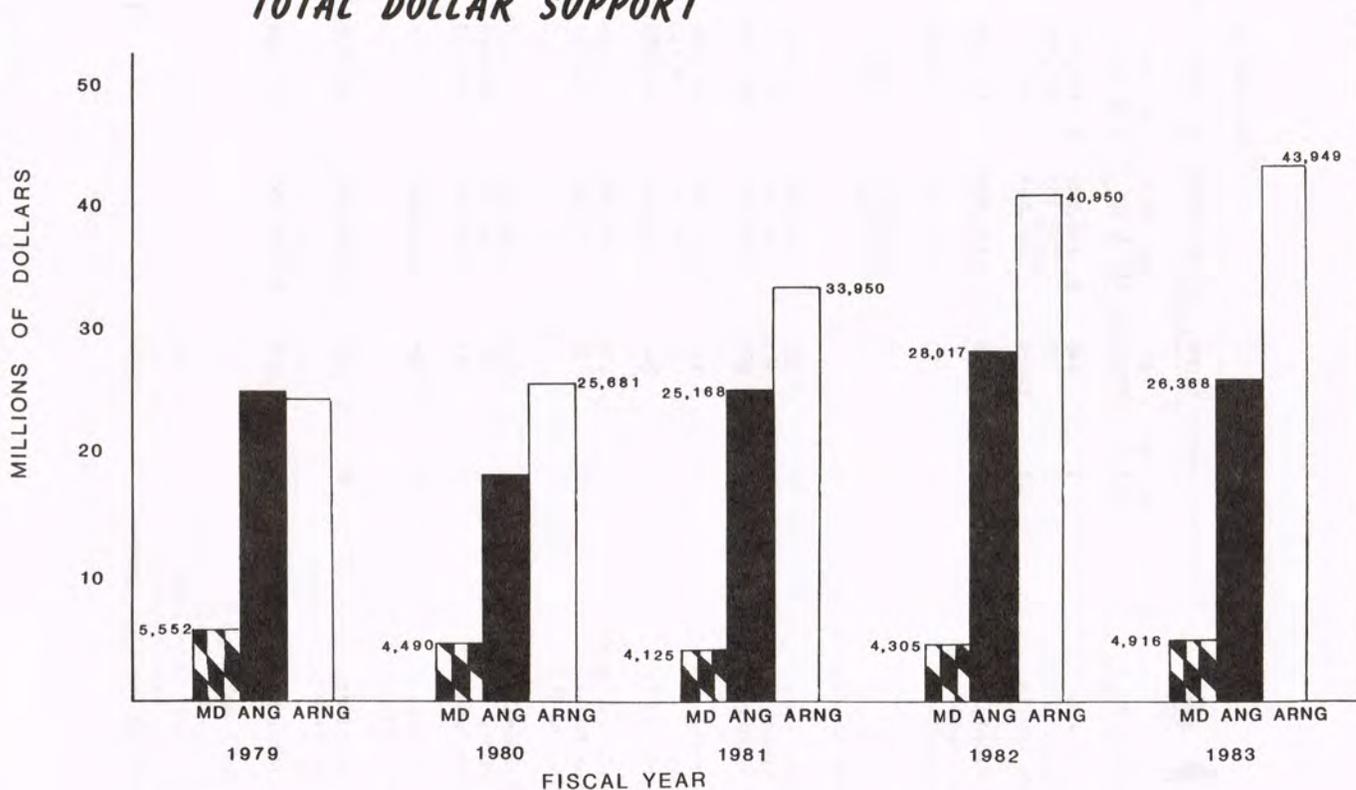


MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

(MDNG)



TOTAL DOLLAR SUPPORT



The significant economic impact of federal expenditures—which primarily cover pay, training, supplies and equipment and construction—upon

the state as a whole and the political subdivisions in which Guard units and installations are located is shown in this chart:

MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD



ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY, DOLLAR SUPPORT BY SOURCE AND ALLOCATION TO SUB-DIVISIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1983

SUB-DIVISION	NO. OF UNITS	AVG STRENGTH	TNG PAY IET & IDT	MIL PAY & BENEFITS	FIS & TOURS	TECH PAY & BENEFITS	OTHER	CONSTRUCTION	TOTAL
Allegany County	1	148	\$ 278,800	\$ 144,487	\$ 97,200	\$ 91,109	\$ 244,409		\$ 856,005
Anne Arundel County	2	259	393,100	252,838	429,492	503,084	427,692		2,006,206
Baltimore County	23	2,242	3,907,600	2,188,347	727,663	1,129,112	3,701,730	\$ 8,000	11,672,452
Calvert County	1	116	167,800	113,208	24,627	24,961	191,499		522,095
Caroline County					43,092				43,092
Carroll County	1	57	97,100	55,626	352,986	527,323	94,096		1,127,131
Cecil County	1	62	104,800	60,543	59,982	459,232	102,413		786,970
Charles County	1	111	173,000	108,351	26,619	42,902	183,282	9,500	543,654
Dorchester County					51,562	10,381			61,943
Frederick County	1	108	144,900	105,448	302,076	117,838	178,372		848,634
Garrett County	1	141	230,400	137,615	57,927		232,785		658,727
Harford County	7	605	1,274,000	590,569	747,628	5,456,155	998,983	12,859	9,080,194
Howard County	1	151	277,200	147,390	190,962	181,024	249,320	11,800	1,057,696
Kent County	1	71	115,500	69,311	19,800	30,533	117,244	9,500	361,888
Montgomery County	2	240	360,400	234,296	51,562	33,896	396,326		1,076,480
Prince Georges County	1	106	142,900	103,493	106,905	116,695	175,065		645,058
Queen Anne County	1	41	63,100	40,046	81,043	90,883	67,741		342,813
St. Marys County					26,253	25,034			51,287
Somerset County	1	100	148,100	97,628	30,526		165,144		441,398
Talbot County	1	147	219,600	143,480	41,290	17,341	242,706	7,300	671,717
Washington County	2	183	283,800	178,610		58,692	302,130		823,232
Wicomico County	3	229	428,400	223,514	276,064	71,134	378,088	36,851	1,414,051
Worcester County					20,253				20,253
City of Baltimore	8	952	1,732,300	929,260	1,571,378	2,479,916	1,571,879	47,190	8,331,923
Outside Maryland					49,632	464,653			514,285
Federal- Army National Guard	60	6,069	\$ 10,542,800	5,924,060	5,386,522	11,931,898	10,020,904	143,000	43,949,184
Federal- Air National Guard (principally Baltimore County)		1,629		5,617,503	1,454,949	8,181,074	10,601,184	514,078	26,368,788
State- Military Department (principally Baltimore City)		186				2,025,537	2,516,717	374,000	4,916,254
TOTAL MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD		7,884			\$ 28,925,834	\$ 22,138,509	\$ 23,138,805	\$ 1,031,078	\$ 75,234,226

INSTALLATIONS

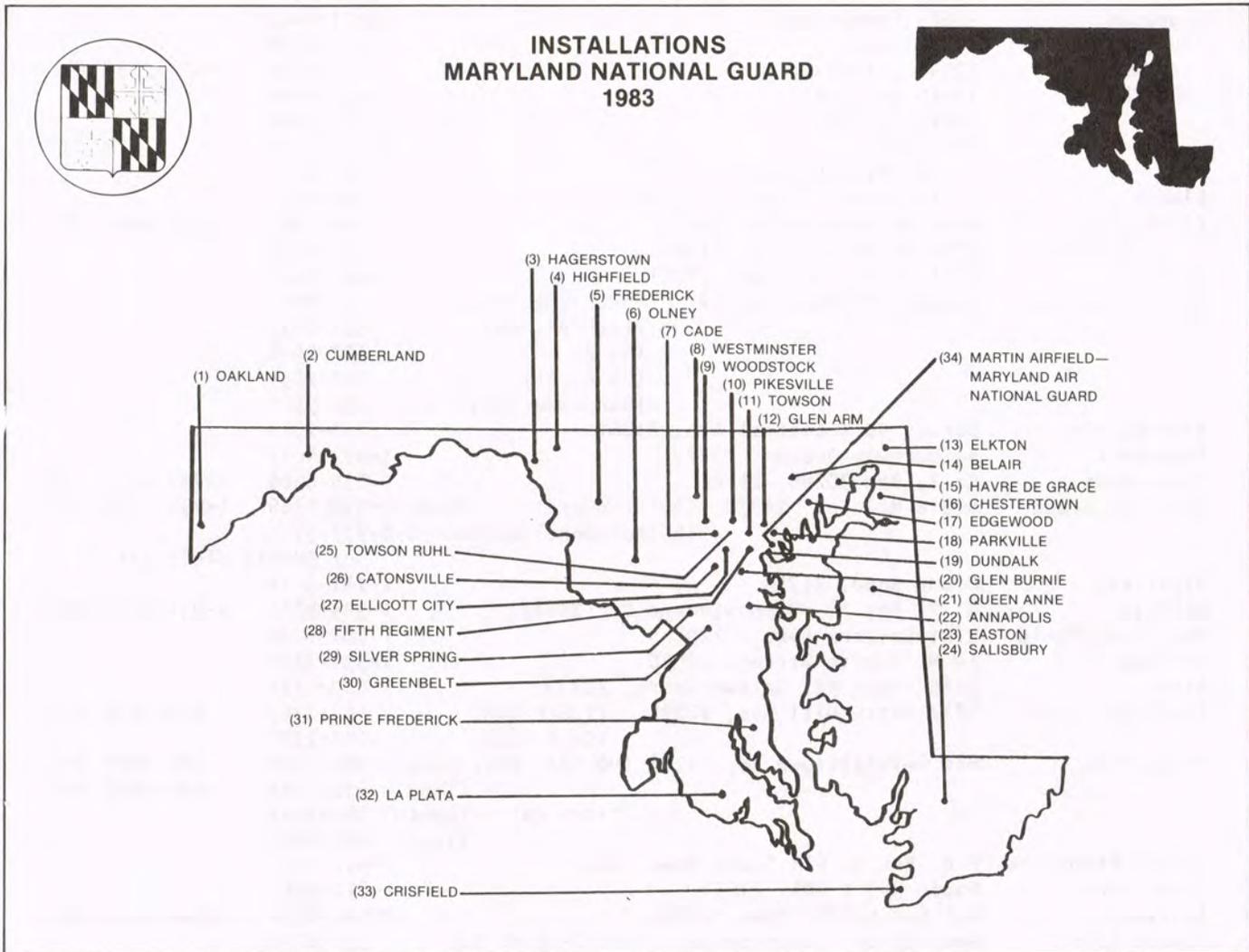
As of July 1, 1983, the Maryland National Guard operated 33 armories, two airfields, three training sites and 252 buildings in 20 of Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City.

Building space amounted to 2.3 million square feet. Total acreage was 2,282.

Rehabilitation of the Bel Air Armory and additional tie-down pads and new runway lighting for the Maryland Army National Guard airfield at Edgewood were the largest projects undertaken in

1983. The federal government provided \$797,050 (84 percent) and the state, \$128,150 (16 percent) for these projects—a total of \$925,800.

An additional \$513,591 in state and \$388,500 in federal funds were obligated for minor construction and maintenance projects. Examples of these minor projects included: \$25,717 for a new roof in Chestertown, \$44,420 for a new roof in Prince Frederick, \$6,324 for two overhead doors in Ellicott City and \$4,240 for exterior painting in Highfield.

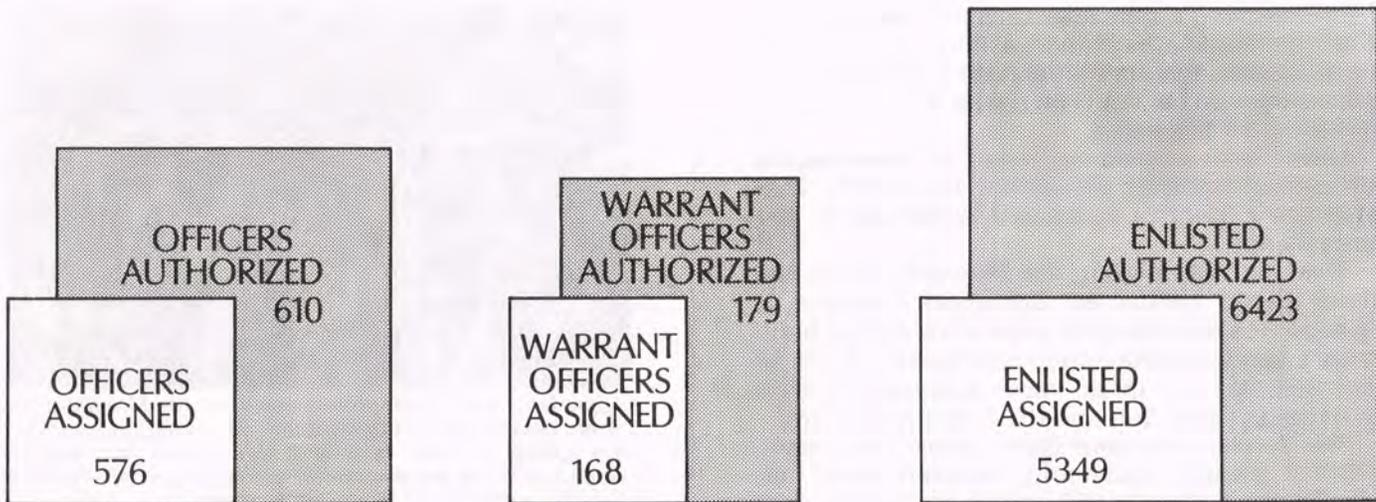


MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLATIONS

1 9 8 3

ARMORY	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER		
		ARMORY	OMS	(#)
Annapolis	Willow Ave & Hudson St, 21401	1-266-8083	1-266-8083	(1A)
Bel Air	37 N. Main St, 21014	879-7667		
Cade	2620 Winchester ST, Balto 21216 (243 Engr) (Co C 58th Spt)	566-2170 566-5440	566-7220	(6)
Catonsville	130 Mellor Ave, 21228	747-8040		
Chestertown	Quaker Neck Road, 21620	1-778-2366	1-778-0199	(2A)
Crisfield	Main Street Extended, 21817	1-968-0373		
Cumberland	Box 1319, Browne Ave, 21502	1-759-2619	1-724-3710	(10)
Dundalk	2101 North Point Blvd, 21222	284-6500	282-2337	(2)
Easton	Route 50, Box 130L, 21601	1-822-0313		
*Edgewood	AASF (Commander)	1-671-4402		
*AUTOVON for all	Operations	1-671-3536		
Edgewood calls:	1204th Trans Co	1-671-2423	1-671-2788	(3A)
584-XXXX	140th Sig Det	1-671-3068		
	129th ATC Det	1-671-3068		
	NGB (OAC)	1-671-2157		
	(GRIFFIN/CLEAVER)	1-671-2711		
Elkton	Railroad Ave & Bow St, 21921	1-398-2350		
Ellicott City	4244 Montgomery Rd, 21043	465-5005	465-5001	(8)
Fifth Regiment	219-247 Hoffman St, 21201	728-3388		
Frederick	8501 Baltimore Road, 21701	1-662-3461		
Glen Arm(Armory)	Notchcliff Road, 21057 (HHD 729th Maint) (29th ATC Gp) (Co B, SF) (Co C, SF) (Gunpowder Res)	592-8633 592-2533 592-2536 592-2535 592-9571		
Glen Burnie	Dorsey Rd & Central Ave, 21061	768-1919		
Greenbelt	6 Southway Avenue, 20770	1-474-4612		
Hagerstown	Rt 3, Box 302B6, 21740	1-739-6906	1-739-6906	(7A)
Havre de Grace	State Mil Res, 21078 (Switchboard) (Comm) (Switchboard)(Autovon)	1-939-3366 8-8-977-9210 or 9XXX(3 digit ext)	1-939-3366	(3)
Highfield	Flohr Road, 21753	1-241-3114		
LaPlata	Rt 2, Box 14, W. Hawthorne Dr, 20646	1-934-8201	1-934-8201	(8A)
Martin Airfield	2701 Eastern Ave, 21220	687-6270		
Oakland	14 N. Eighth Street, 21550	1-334-3200		
Olney	5115 Riggs Rd, Gaithersburg, 20879	1-869-5731		
Parkville	3727 Putty Hill Ave, 21236 (136th CSH) (Co A 175)	661-2353 661-2372	661-7510	(5)
Pikesville	610 Reisterstown Rd, 21208 (HQ 58th Bde)(Admin) (Tng) (110th FA) (Admin) (Tng)	486-4500 486-2401 484-7533 484-8010	486-3911 486-4502	(4) (1)
Prince Frederick	P.O. Box 6, Old State Road, 20678	1-535-0187		
Queen Anne	Route 309 & 404, 21657	1-820-2061		
Salisbury	835 Springhill Road, 21801	1-543-6704	1-546-9614	(9)
Towson (Old)	Washington & Chesapeake, 21204(29th MP Gd) (Co B 58 Spt Bn)	337-6772 823-7351		
Towson (Ruhl)	York Road & Beltway, 21204	821-1246		
Westminster	300 Hahn Road, 21157	1-876-1228		
White Oak	2831 Randolph Road, Silver Spring, 20904 (HQ)	1-572-4860	1-394-2458	(7)
Woodstock	Woodstock Military Res, 21163 (29th Spt Ctr) (70th GS Co)	461-5832 461-5115		

PERSONNEL/ADMINISTRATION



Personnel strength, or the percentage of military jobs that are filled, remains a problem for the Maryland Army National Guard. As of September 30, 1983, Army Guard strength stood at 84.4 percent.

The MDARNG is short six percent of its authorized officers, seven percent of its authorized warrant officers and 17 percent of its authorized enlisted personnel.

Federal education and bonus incentives are used to strengthen the Guard's recruiting effort, which is aimed primarily at high school seniors. While new enlistments are climbing, retention of current members poses a constant challenge.

Of 1,300 individuals eligible to extend in the MDARNG in FY83, 1,065 or approximately 80 percent decided to continue their enlistments. Retention bonuses, which are federally funded, went to 220 individuals who had fewer than nine years of service, belonged to specific units and were qualified in certain military occupation specialties

(MOS's). These bonuses totalled \$200,000.

The racial make-up of the Maryland Army National Guard is: 35 percent black, 61 percent white and four percent "other" (i.e., Hispanic). For enlisted personnel, the percentages are: 40 percent black, 59 percent white and one percent "other." Percentages for officers are: eight percent black, 91 percent white and one percent "other."

Of the 5,349 enlisted men and women assigned to the MDARNG, 2,889 have high school degrees; 620 have one or more years of college; 187 have college degrees and 48 hold graduate degrees, including 35 with master's degrees, three with doctorates and 10 with other professional degrees.

Of the 744 MDARNG officers, 226 have one or more years of college, 247 have college degrees, 104 have graduate degrees, including 69 with masters', 24 with doctorates and 20 with some professional degree.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Maryland National Guard employs 964 *federal* full-time support personnel—547 in the Army Guard, 417 in the Air Guard. Their salaries and benefits totalled \$26,954,443 in fiscal year 1983 (which ended September 30, 1983).

Full-time personnel belong to two general employment categories:

a. *Military technicians*, who are classified as civilian employees, 95 percent of whom must maintain part-time membership in the Maryland National Guard. The remaining five percent are competitive employees of the federal government.

b. *Active Guard Reserve (AGR)* individuals who are classified as military personnel, as if they

served on active duty in either the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force, but report to The Adjutant General.

Full-time support personnel perform one or more of these jobs:

a. The administration *and* training of the National Guard.

b. The maintenance and repair of equipment and supplies issued to the Guard.

It's expected that the number of full-time personnel will increase in the next several years as the Department of Defense continues to place more emphasis on the readiness of the National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In promoting public awareness of the Maryland National Guard, the Public Affairs Office (PAO) complements the state's recruiting and retention efforts through favorable coverage in newspapers, radio and on television.

Nearly 800 articles appeared in newspapers throughout the state concerning the MDNG. That coverage is roughly equivalent to \$50,000 in free advertising.

This past September, the Maryland Army National Guard conducted Operation Maryland, a joint-service exercise that drew coverage by Baltimore's four television stations (channels, 2, 13, 11 and KBL-10) and three major newspapers (The Sun, the Evening Sun and the News American).

The Maryland National Guard Show, the organization's primary community relations event, attracted more than 30,000 people to the Warfield



One of the major attractions of the 1983 Maryland National Guard Show, conducted last spring at the Glenn L. Martin State Airport, was an air assault demonstration by infantry troops shown leaving a C-130.



Approximately 30,000 people attended the Maryland National Guard Show at the Glenn L. Martin State Airport in the spring of 1983, including this crowd that eagerly waited to climb aboard one of the Maryland Air National Guard's eight C-130 Hercules aircraft.

Air National Guard Base, Glenn L. Martin State Airport, April 30-May 1.

The *Freestate Guardian*, a magazine published quarterly by the PAO, is the state's primary command information vehicle. Winner in 1983 of two military journalism contests, the *Freestate Guardian* is considered an excellent retention and recruiting tool.

This office also provides support to many Guard units in promoting a local event or military demonstration. For example, the PAO prepared news releases with photographs to be used by the 2nd Battalion, 110th Field Artillery in promoting a two-day demonstration in June in Westminster.

The PAO is organizing a Unit Public Affairs Representative (UPAR) system to bolster local coverage of Guard units located throughout the state.

PLANS, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

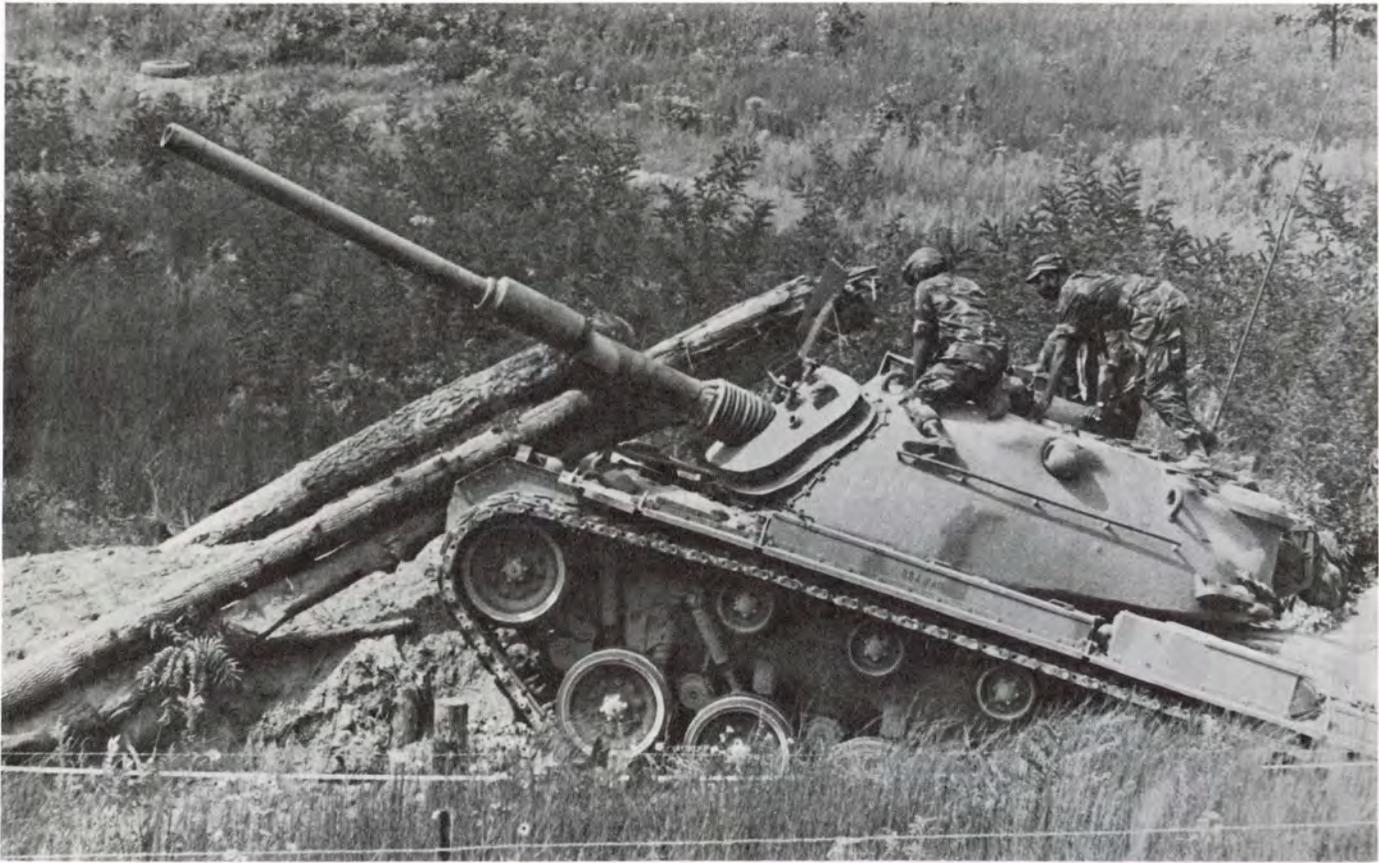
In training its members to perform their mobilization missions, the Maryland Army National Guard finds itself becoming one of the largest vocational trainers in the state. Each year, nearly 1,500 Guard members attend formal school training not only in Maryland but at Army installations located throughout the country. Money spent in fiscal year 1983 to provide schooling for Guard members amounted to \$1,028,000—a great boost to the Guard's efforts to increase mobilization preparedness.

This vocational training is necessary to qualify individuals in the 240 varied military occupational specialties (MOS's) offered by the MDARNG. Helicopter pilots, tank drivers, cooks, computer operators, engineers, medical specialists and mechanics—all of these jobs and more are available in the Army Guard.

Mobilization readiness—being prepared for wartime missions—begins with each soldier's physical fitness. To improve its members' physical readiness, the MDARNG, in a joint venture with the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Health People Project, developed a



Many skills are available in the Guard, including jobs as emergency medical technicians, nurses and medics.



This tank met an engineering obstacle it simply couldn't overcome during Operation Thunderbolt, a combined-arms, anti-armor training exercise conducted in September 1982 at Ft. A.P. Hill, Va.

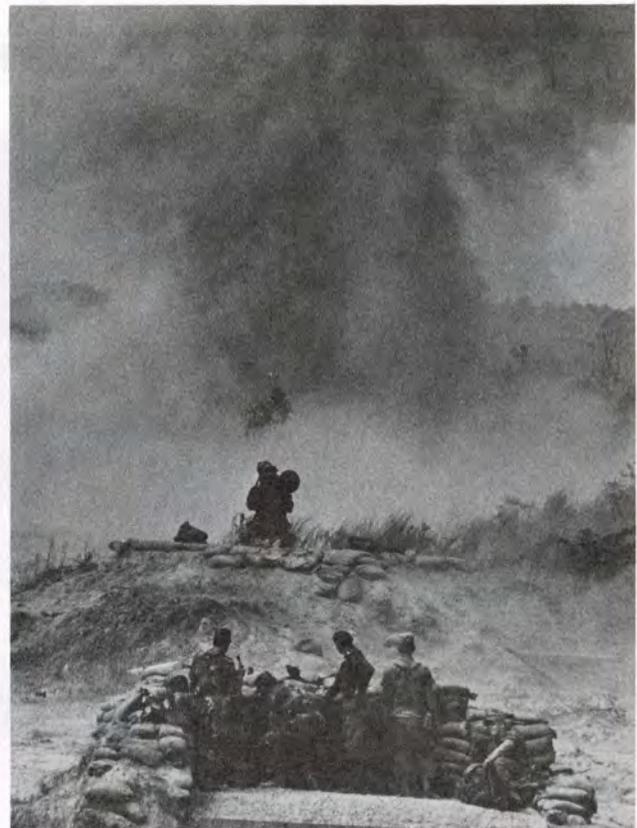
fitness program and booklet designed to increase physical readiness on a self-paced basis.

All Guard units include physical fitness and weight control in their weekend and annual training. Field training, which requires some units to spend up to 15 days and nights in a tactical environment, demands far greater physical endurance than ever before.

Annual qualification on individual and crew-served weapons remain a high priority in the Guard. Tank and attack helicopter gunners also must qualify annually on their respective weapons systems.

Within the past 18 months, the Guard has conducted two large-scale training exercises to test and improve its ability to operate as part of a combined-arms team. In September 1982, "Operation Thunderbolt" provided an opportunity for Army and Air Guard combat units to sharpen their skills at waging anti-armor, live-fire combined arms combat. "Operation Maryland," conducted in September 1983 to evaluate how well the Army and Air Guard perform in an inter-service environment, brought together the U.S. Navy, the Naval Reserves, the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, the U.S. Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve in an unusual field training and command post exercise.

In event of a mobilization, every Guard unit would have to respond quickly. Unit members would be well-advised to have their personal affairs in order, so dependents can cope with their absence. With this in mind, the MDARNG conducted 10 Mobilization Deployment Readiness Exercises (MODRE's) in 1982-83 to evaluate the



A billow of smoke rises after a Maryland Army National Guard infantryman scores a direct hit in firing a Dragon, a medium anti-tank guided missile weapon, during Operation Thunderbolt. (Courtesy of the Baltimore News American)



administrative, legal and medical readiness of Guard members, along with a unit's ability to rapidly assemble and deploy.

State missions provide an ideal vehicle for Guard members to put their military skills and discipline to work on behalf of the communities in which they live and work. To aid Harford County residents, unable to use an important connector road due to the deterioration of a bridge closed by local officials, the 121st Engineer Battalion built a temporary Bailey bridge in October 1982. Twelve months later, this same battalion, with units in LaPlata, Prince Frederick, Ellicott City, Cumberland and Oakland, tore down the temporary span, packaged its parts and returned the bridge to its owner, the U.S. Army.

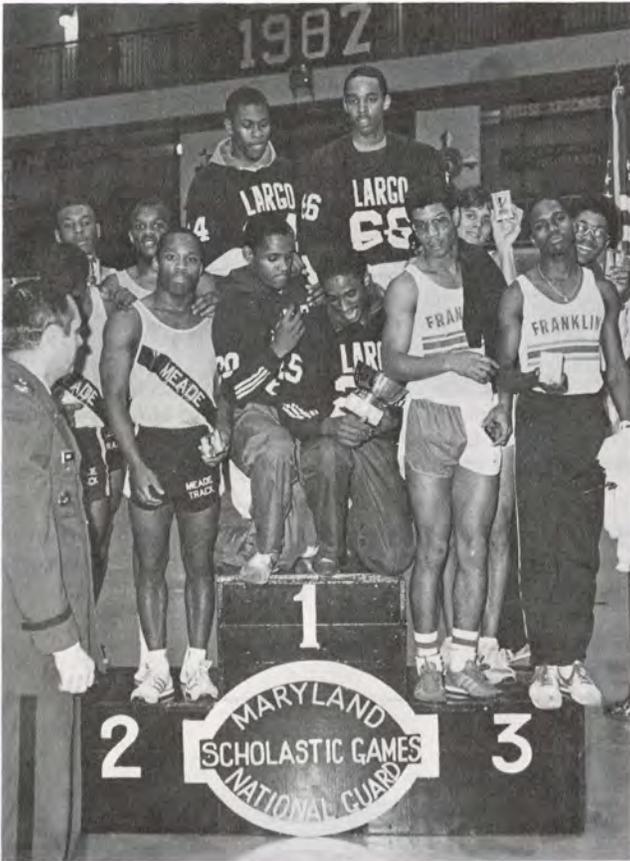
The bridge project provided excellent training, along with community service.

In October 1982, the Maryland Army National Guard's 121st Engineer Battalion built a temporary Bailey bridge in Harford County to help residents hampered by the closing of a delapidated span. One year later, in October 1983, the same unit dismantled the bridge after the county built a permanent span.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITY



Braving the onslaught of snow that blanketed Maryland in the Blizzard of February 1983, Guard members drove individuals to hospitals and doctors' offices, as well as transport policemen to areas of looting in Baltimore City. (Courtesy of the Baltimore Sun)



Though the Maryland National Guard spends most of its time training for wartime missions, it is always ready to help the citizens of Maryland when called upon by the governor. This year was no exception.

On February 11, 1983, a blizzard dropping up to 30 inches of snow in some parts of Maryland paralyzed much of Maryland. Gov. Harry Hughes called out the Maryland Army National Guard on an "as needed" basis; 412 citizen-soldiers spent the weekend of Feb. 11, 12 and 13 helping parts of the state recover from the onslaught.

Also during 1983, the Guard delivered federal surplus food for distribution to hungry and needy people in Maryland. In two missions, 156 Guard members worked 1,560 man/hours to carry food to distribution centers at an approximate cost to the state of \$6,670. Two similar food deliveries occurred in 1982.

Col. William R. Brown stands with a group of happy winners in the annual Maryland National Guard Scholastic Games, held every January for athletes enrolled in Maryland high schools.

MARYLAND MILITARY ACADEMY

The Maryland Military Academy (MMA) is the primary military education center for the Maryland Army National Guard. The academy offers officer candidate school, several courses in non-commissioned officer development, recruit training prior to shipment to the active duty station and many specialty schools.

Twenty men and women in class 24 received their commissions in July 1983. Class 25 has 23 members who are to graduate July 21 at Ft. Meade. Since Maryland began offering Officer Candidate School in 1960, slightly more than 600 individuals have completed the rigorous course.

The Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) School



A Maryland Army National Guard member uses a rope to cross a river during annual training for officer candidates at Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa.

conducts three programs: (a) Basic and Primary NCO School for people who are relatively new NCO's; (b) an Advanced NCO School for NCO's who are "mid-career" and (c) a Senior NCO course for NCO's who are in a senior NCO command position.

This past year, the NCO School conducted its second Primary NCO (PNCOC) course for NCO's with combat arms skills; 97 people graduated. Basic NCO class #18 had 111 graduates. Advanced NCO class #4 had 103 graduates, and class #5 now has 99.

The academy did not conduct a senior NCO class the past academic year. However, a First Sergeant Course was given to senior NCO's in the 58th Infantry Brigade (Sep) and the Troop Command. This course had 63 graduates.

In total, as of September 30, 1983, 374 NCO's in the Maryland Army National Guard attended school at the Maryland Military Academy over a 12-month period.

The Recruit Training Program, now based at the Fifth Regiment Armory—but formerly conducted at the Gunpowder Military Reservation in Glen Arm—drew a total of 413 recruits to some phase of the training program before they entered active duty for basic training. The average class size per weekend was 92 trainees. A total of 331 trainees completed all three phases of the program prior to attending active duty training. For three weekends new trainees learned skills that improved their

ability to complete initial entry (basic) training and remain military members.

The MMA also conducted, supported and supervised such specialty schools as:

a. Cadre training for the PNCOC trainers. Approximately 35 individuals completed this instructors course.

b. A Commander's Seminar for commanders at all levels within the command structure, including executive officers and deputy commanders.

c. The Direct Appointment Officers Orientation Course, which provided military instruction to 30 persons who had no previous military training prior to joining the Maryland Army National Guard.

d. Air/Ground Safety School for safety officers.

e. AST School for Army National Guard Technicians.

f. Recruiting and Retention Sales Seminar for the full-time recruiting staff of the Army Guard.

g. Position Classification seminar for selected persons in full-time positions.



It's not easy going through the Maryland Military Academy's Officer Candidate School as this aspiring officer learns while receiving instruction in doing push-ups.

h. Company Level Pre-Command Course for individuals who are expected to take command of a company in the near future. The first class conducted during AT 83 had 26 graduates.

ARMY AVIATION



The well-used UH-1 Huey helicopters based at Weide Airfield in Edgewood, transport Army Guard troops during a recent exercise. (Courtesy of the Baltimore News American)

A fleet of 53 aircraft, of various sizes and capabilities ranging from the OH-6 observation helicopter to the fixed-wing turbo-prop U-21, performs diverse missions for the Maryland Army National Guard. While an AH-1 Cobra attack helicopter is a potent combat weapon, the UH-1 Huey is a dependable troop and light cargo carrier.



An AH-1 Cobra attack helicopter is an important part of the Maryland Army National Guard's arsenal of anti-armor weapons.

The Army Guard aircraft are based at Weide Army Airfield at the Edgewood area of Aberdeen Proving Ground. This airfield, known as an Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), has a 4600-foot day/night runway and ramp space for more than 75 aircraft. Aircraft belonging to several government agencies use Weide AASF, where a full-time staff of 59 military technicians operate the airfield and maintain the aircraft. These technicians earn a total of \$1.2 million.

An Army Guard aviator is on the average 36-years-old, has more than 1,600 hours of flying time and works and lives in Maryland. More than two-thirds of the aviators are Viet Nam veterans. As civilians, aviators are doctors, dentists, attorneys, businessmen, police officers and airline pilots, to name some of the full-time occupations.

In fiscal year 1983, MDARNG pilots flew more than 5,000 hours of accident-free time, contributing to Maryland's long-standing record as having one of the safest aviation programs in the Army Guard.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER

Responsible for administering federal funds to support training and for the accounting of all *federal* property, the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) accomplished these actions during fiscal year 1983:

- The issuance of 61 M915 tractors, 120 semi-trailers, nine M60 combat tanks and nine AH-1S attack helicopters.
- Modernization and conversion of data processing equipment to provide a better data base and data-gathering capability for the Guard.
- The issuance of 1,005 transportation requests for Guard personnel to use commercial conveyances, to include the movement of 1,200

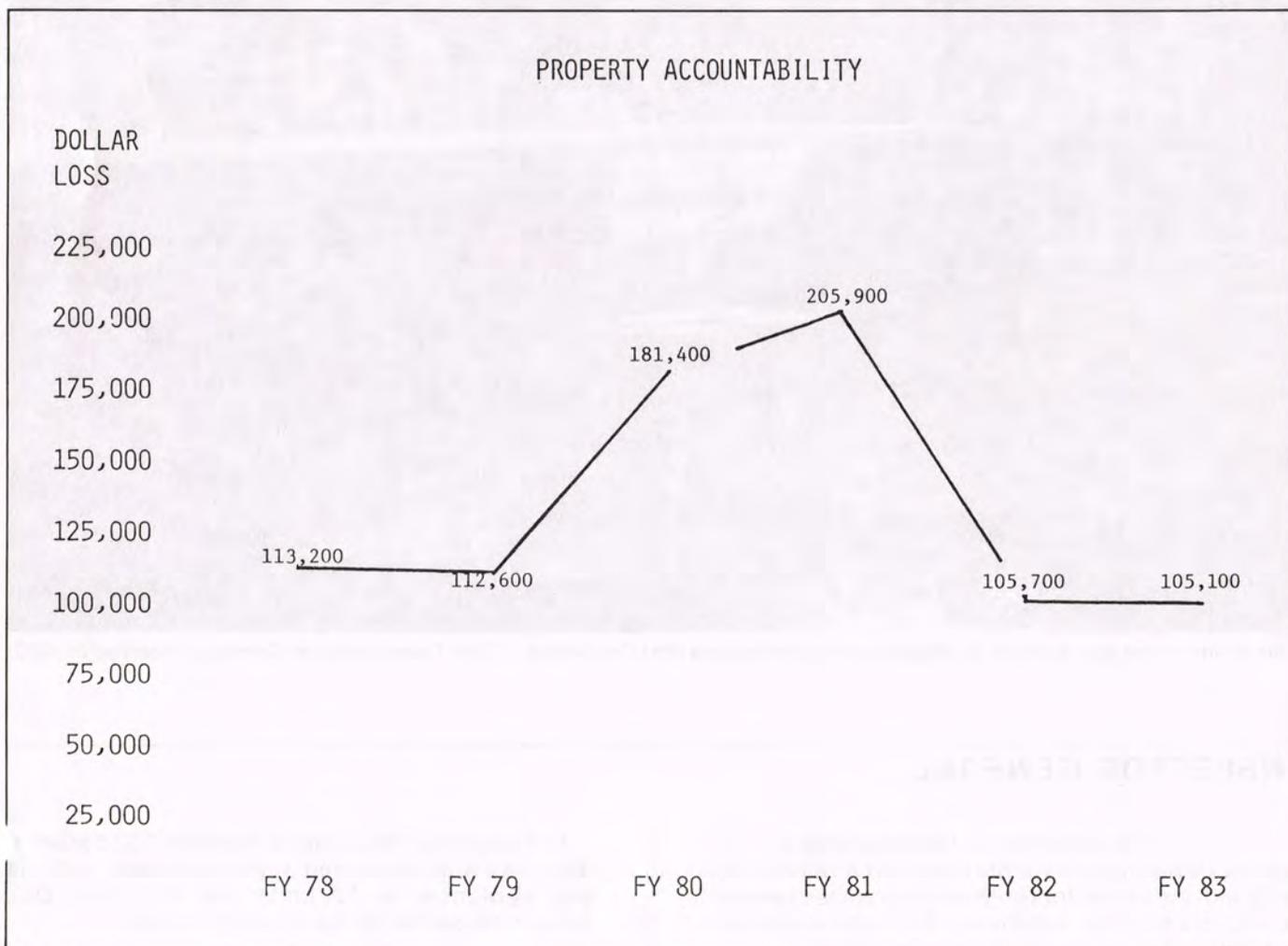
individuals by chartered buses and the movement of 150 troops for overseas training.

- The acquisition of \$4,961,361 worth of military property from federal government sources.
- The conduct of 123 examinations and management reviews.
- The award of \$846,811 worth of contracts for new construction, renovation, maintenance, supplies and equipment.
- The purchase of food, totalling \$50,878 (for weekend training); of communication services, totalling \$66,300 and of medical services for \$32,555.

LOGISTICS AND SERVICES

The value of Maryland Army National Guard equipment now on-hand totals \$114,330,200, an increase of \$14,856,600 from FY82 to FY83. The current value represents 76 percent of the equipment which the MDARNG is authorized but unable to obtain.

As the amount of equipment increases, so does the need to properly account for it. In FY83, federal property losses due to theft or negligence totalled \$105,100, the lowest amount in six years.



STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

Federal technicians, skilled as machinists, welders, body and metal workers, automotive mechanics, painters, canvas and leather craftsmen, electronic instrument, artillery and small arms repairers, maintain 16,619 pieces of Army Guard equipment valued at \$48,767,978.

In fiscal year 1983, 91 percent of Maryland Army National Guard's surface equipment was "mission capable," an important factor in the overall readiness of the MDARNG.

The Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS), the major repair facility for the Maryland Army Guard, is located in Havre de Grace, with 15 other maintenance shops situated throughout the state to serve the needs of the Army Guard's 61 units. A total of 109 full-time technicians carry on the surface maintenance program, receiving salaries amounting to nearly \$2.6 million.

Major achievements in FY83 included:

- A five-year program to rust-proof all wheeled

vehicles began. More than 2,000 pieces of equipment will be rust-proofed at a cost of \$200,000, with 65 percent of the work to be done by a private contractor.

- The 1229th Transportation Company, based in Crisfield with a detachment in Salisbury, received 61 truck tractors (14-ton) and 120 semi-trailers. The approximately cost of this new equipment was \$5,460,000—\$56,000 each for the diesel-powered rigs and \$17,000 each for the trailers. Just off the assembly line, these tractor-trailers exemplify the U.S. Army's effort to modernize Guard equipment.
- The 158th Cavalry Troop in Annapolis exchanged its M48A-5 tanks for M60A1 equipment. In addition, gasoline engines in the unit's armored personnel carriers, motorized mortar carriers and command post vehicle were replaced with new diesel engines.



This is one of the new 53-foot, 50,000-pound tractor-trailers that Crisfield's 1229th Transportation Company received in 1983.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

In conducting inspections, investigations and inquiries into all aspects of the Maryland Army National Guard, the Inspector General (IG) provides personal and confidential assistance to Guard members with problems, complaints and grievances.

In fiscal year 1983, the IG handled 132 personal inquiries and inspected the equipment, records and personnel of 22 units that the First U.S. Army's Inspector General could not do.

MARYLAND AIR NATIONAL GUARD



An A-10 belonging to the Maryland Air National Guard provides close-air support during Operation Maryland in September 1983. (Courtesy of the Baltimore News American)

Based at Glenn L. Martin State Airport in the Middle River area of Baltimore County, the Maryland Air National Guard (MDANG) consists of two major commands, the 135th Tactical Airlift Group (TAG) and the 175th Tactical Fighter Group (TFG). The Warfield Air National Guard Base occupies 78 acres at the state airport.

The 135th TAG operates eight C-130B Hercules cargo and personnel-carrying aircraft, which the MDANG uses to perform U.S. Air Force missions throughout the country and world. For example, twice during fiscal year 1983, the 135th TAG flew missions to Howard Air Force Base, Panama, providing U.S. Embassy support throughout Latin America as well as dropping U.S. Army paratroopers during an exercise at Ft. Clayton in the Panama Canal Zone. This activity was part of "Volant Oak," a 365-day-a-year flying mission manned completely by the Air Guard and Air Reserve to support the airlift needs of the U.S. Southern Command in a seven-and-one-half-million square mile area in Latin America.

Equipped with 20 A-10A "Thunderbolt II" twin-engine jet fighters manufactured in Hagerstown, Md. and built to provide close-air support to combat units in the field, the 175th TFG deployed eight aircraft to Alberta, Canada in the fall of 1982 to participate in a joint U.S.-Canadian military exercise involving air and ground forces. In July 1983, the 175th conducted and participated in "Operation Crab Claw," a combined all-services operation in which Bloodsworth Island, an unin-

habited island in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay, underwent an awesome attack.

Nearly 1,660 men and women belong to the Maryland Air National Guard's 21 units. Percentage of personnel fill is 98.5 percent.

The racial make-up of the Maryland Air National Guard is: 11 percent black, 87 percent white and two percent other. For enlisted personnel, the percentages are: 12.5 percent black, 85 percent white and 2.5 percent other. For officers, the percentages are: 1.3 percent black, 97.4 percent white and 1.3 percent other.

The value of Air Guard buildings, support equipment and aircraft totals \$163.1 million. During the past several years, new buildings and airfield improvements totalled \$16 million. Another \$11 million is to be spent in the near future for improvements. In September 1982, the Air Guard base was dedicated to Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Edwin "Ted" Warfield III, the former adjutant general of the Maryland National Guard and a member of the MDANG from 1946 to 1979.

For the past 13 years, the MDANG has supported the Maryland Special Olympics, run every June at Towson State University. Air Guard members install signs, mark fields, erect shelters, assist competitors and help operate the athletic clinics. Sponsored by the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, the Special Olympics allows mentally and physically handicapped children and young adults to participate and succeed in sports events.



A troop and cargo carrier, this Maryland Air National Guard C-130 Hercules aircraft performs missions throughout the world for the U.S. Air Force.

MARYLAND STATE GUARD

Authorized now to prepare itself to protect the citizens of Maryland should the National Guard be mobilized, the Maryland State Guard is recruiting individuals to fill staff positions in both the headquarters and two brigades.

The 1983 General Assembly passed a bill amending Article 65 (Militia Law) to allow the governor to establish a state guard *before*, rather than *after* federal mobilization.

Filled mostly with military retirees of *any* branch of the armed forces or individuals too

young to join the military, the State Guard would be expected to protect important civilian buildings or areas from terrorist attacks, help police control civil disturbances and aid residents in case of a civil emergency.

On July 15, 1983, Maj. Gen. Warren D. Hodges, the adjutant general, appointed Brig. Gen. (MD) Lewis D. Hill, a Towson resident who served 32 years in the Maryland Army National Guard, as commander of the State Guard.