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Arthur W. Tate, Jr.
National Commander
First ROTC Region
Fort Bragg, North Carolina
28307

The National Society



Scabbard and Blade

FOUNDED 1904-1905, INCORPORATED 1955

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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8 December 1981

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

Welcome to the Scabbard and Blade Advisory Council. As National Commander I am very proud that you agreed to serve with us.

As Colonel Ed Rosenbaum related to you, Scabbard and Blade makes a most positive and lasting impression on its members. The principles advocated by our society reflect the finest qualities of honorable men and women.

Enclosed find a Scabbard and Blade Pledge Manual, the latest Journal, and a recent newsletter.

Thank you for offering to help.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR W. TATE, JR.
National Commander

Encl

A Brief History
and
Pledge Manual



file



The National Society of
Scabbard and Blade



These five field officers at the University of Wisconsin hold the distinction of having founded Scabbard and Blade in the academic year 1904-05.

The Founding of Scabbard and Blade

Scabbard and Blade is a national military honor society founded by five field officers at the University of Wisconsin. They organized in 1904-05 what is now known as A Company, First Regiment. These five men were Charles A. Taylor, Victor R. Griggs, Albert W. Foster, Harold K. Weld, and Leo Marshall Cook. Founder Cook once pointed out that he well remembered the founding of the Society.

"As I remember it, one day after regimental drill, Griggs, Foster, Taylor, Weld, and myself were in the gallery watching company drill. I was talking to Griggs, and I commenced telling him about the organization of a military society. It was only a few minutes before the five of us were over enthusiastic with regard to the idea of starting the Society."

From the wisdom of these five Founders came the establishment of this lasting Society which is recognized locally, state wide, and nationally as an organization of high prestige and ideals.

The growth of the Society has been steady in the total number of members and companies. There have been companies established in one hundred ninety-two leading colleges and universities which have Reserve Officer Training Programs. In 1915 there were approximately 866 members; in 1921, 2900 members; in 1930, 14,300 members; in 1940, 31,000; in 1950, 51,000; in 1960, 107,000; and at present, approximately 130,000.

Immediately after the formation of Company A, First Regiment an enthusiastic campaign for new companies was begun, and in December 1905, a charter was issued to B Company, First Regiment, at the University of Minnesota. At the present time, the following companies have been granted charters, some are inactive:

FIRST REGIMENT

Co. A	University of Wisconsin	1904
Co. B	University of Minnesota	1905
Co. C	Cornell University	1906
Co. D	University of Iowa	1906
Co. E	Purdue University	1908
Co. F	University of Illinois	1909
Co. G	University of Missouri	1911
Co. H	Pennsylvania State University	1912
Co. I	University of Washington	1914
Co. K	Michigan State University	1914
Co. L	Kansas State University	1914
Co. M	Ohio State University	1915

SECOND REGIMENT

Co. A	Iowa State University	1915
Co. B	University of Arkansas	1916
Co. C	University of West Virginia	1916
Co. D	University of Maine	1916
Co. E	Washington State University	1916
Co. F	Indiana University	1920
Co. G	Oregon State University	1920
Co. H	University of Florida	1920
Co. I	Johns Hopkins University	1920
Co. K	Oklahoma State University	1920
Co. L	University of Georgia	1920
Co. M	Georgia Institute of Technology	1921

THIRD REGIMENT

Co. A	Coe College	1921
Co. B	University of North Dakota	1921
Co. C	University of Nebraska	1921

Co. D	University of Oklahoma	1921
Co. E	Gettysburg College	1922
Co. F	University of Vermont	1922
Co. G	North Carolina State University	1922
Co. H	Lehigh University	1922
Co. I	University of Maryland	1922
Co. K	Northwestern University	1922
Co. L	University of Pennsylvania	1922
Co. M	North Dakota Agricultural College	1922

FOURTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Utah State University	1922
Co. B	Syracuse University	1922
Co. C	University of Cincinnati	1923
Co. D	University of Kentucky	1923
Co. E	Montana State University	1923
Co. F	University of Michigan	1923
Co. G	University of Kansas	1923
Co. H	Colorado State University	1923
Co. I	University of Tennessee	1923
Co. K	University of Arizona	1923
Co. L	Emory University	1923
Co. M	University of California	1923

FIFTH REGIMENT

Co. A	DePauw University	1923
Co. B	Davidson College	1923
Co. C	Rutgers University	1923
Co. D	Knox College	1923
Co. E	Louisiana State University	1923
Co. F	Stanford University	1923
Co. G	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1924
Co. H	Washington University	1924
Co. I	University of South Dakota	1924
Co. K	University of Alabama	1924
Co. L	Auburn University	1924
Co. M	University of Utah	1924

SIXTH REGIMENT

Co. A	University of California at Los Angeles	1925
Co. B	University of Idaho	1925
Co. C	University of Akron	1925
Co. D	Montana State University at Bozeman	1925
Co. E	New York University (University Heights)	1926
Co. F	University of New Hampshire	1926
Co. G	Carnegie Institute of Technology	1927
Co. H	University of Rhode Island	1927
Co. I	South Dakota State University	1927
Co. K	Boston University	1928
Co. L	University of Oregon	1928
Co. M	Wofford College	1928

SEVENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Drexel Institute of Technology	1928
Co. B	Mississippi State University	1928
Co. C	University of Nevada	1929
Co. D	University of Pittsburgh	1929
Co. E	University of Wyoming	1929
Co. F	Wichita State University	1930
Co. G	Colorado School of Mines	1932
Co. H	Lafayette College	1932
Co. I	University of Delaware	1932

Co. K	Clemson University	1933
Co. L	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	1938
Co. M	Arkansas State University	1938

EIGHTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Ohio University	1939
Co. B	University of Mississippi	1940
Co. C	Duquesne University	1941
Co. D	University of San Francisco	1941
Co. E	Tulane University	1942
Co. F	University of Denver	1949
Co. G	University of Texas	1949
Co. H	West Virginia State College	1949
Co. I	Hampton Institute	1949
Co. K	College of William and Mary	1949
Co. L	University of North Carolina	1949
Co. M	Kent State University	1949

NINTH REGIMENT

Co. A	University of Dayton	1949
Co. B	Jacksonville State University	1950
Co. C	Southern Methodist University	1950
Co. D	Howard University	1950
Co. E	University of Toledo	1950
Co. F	Virginia State College	1950
Co. G	Temple University	1950
Co. H	Mercer University	1951
Co. I	Georgetown University	1951
Co. L	University of California at Davis	1951
Co. M	University of California at Santa Barbara	1951

TENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Tulsa University	1951
Co. B	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College	1951
Co. C	Wayne University	1951
Co. D	Stetson University	1952
Co. E	University of Connecticut	1952
Co. F	Florida A & M University	1952
Co. G	University of Miami	1952
Co. H	John Carroll University	1953
Co. I	City College of New York	1953
Co. K	Presbyterian College	1953
Co. L	Washington and Lee University	1953
Co. M	Vanderbilt University	1953

ELEVENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	University of Richmond	1953
Co. B	St. Lawrence University	1953
Co. C	Western Kentucky University	1954
Co. D	Texas Technological University	1954
Co. E	Furman University	1954
Co. F	Georgia State University	1954
Co. G	Hofstra University	1954
Co. H	Northeastern University	1954
Co. I	Loyola College, Baltimore	1954
Co. K	Niagara University	1954
Co. L	Wake Forest College	1954
Co. M	East Tennessee State University	1954

TWELFTH REGIMENT

Co. A	University of Santa Clara	1955
Co. B	Kansas State College	1955

Co. C	South Carolina State College	1955
Co. D	St. Peter's College	1955
Co. E	Florida State University	1955
Co. F	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	1955
Co. G	Marquette University	1956
Co. H	Prairie View A & M College	1956
Co. I	North Georgia College	1956
Co. K	Marshall University	1956
Co. L	Pratt Institute	1956
Co. M	University of Texas at El Paso	1956

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Murray State University	1956
Co. B	Northeast Louisiana State College	1956
Co. C	Seattle University	1956
Co. D	DePaul University	1956
Co. E	Westminster College	1956
Co. F	Sam Houston State University	1956
Co. G	San Jose State College	1956
Co. H	California State Polytechnic College	1956
Co. I	University of Houston	1956
Co. K	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	1956
Co. L	Idaho State University	1957
Co. M	Central State University	1957

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Spring Hill College	1957
Co. B	University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	1958
Co. C	University of Colorado	1958
Co. D	Gannon College	1958
Co. E	Ouachita Baptist College	1958
Co. F	Southern University and A & M College	1959
Co. G	Lincoln University	1959
Co. H	Clarkson College of Technology	1959
Co. I	McNeese State College	1959
Co. K	University of Southern Mississippi	1959
Co. L	Loyola University, New Orleans	1960
Co. M	University of Puerto Rico	1960

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Midwestern University	1961
Co. B	Youngstown State University	1961
Co. C	Tennessee Technical University	1961
Co. D	West Texas State University	1962
Co. E	Arkansas Polytechnic College	1962
Co. F	Panhandle State College	1963
Co. G	Henderson State Teacher's College	1963
Co. H	Tuskegee Institute	1964
Co. I	University of Chattanooga	1964
Co. K	Eastern Kentucky State University	1964
Co. L	University of Massachusetts	1964
Co. M	New York University (Washington Square)	1964

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Western Michigan University	1965
Co. B	University of Missouri at Rolla	1965
Co. C	Eastern Michigan University	1965
Co. D	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	1966
Co. E	Loyola University, Chicago	1966
Co. F	Ripon College	1966
Co. G	Seron Hall University	1967
Co. H	University of Tennessee, Martin	1967



The flagpole commemorating the founding of Scabbard and Blade erected in front of Wisconsin University's Historical Library.

Co. I	Southwest Missouri State College	1967
Co. K	Michigan Technical University	1968
Co. L	Bowling Green State University	1968
Co. M	New Mexico State University	1969

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Florence State University	1969
Co. B	Eastern New Mexico University	1969
Co. C	University of South Alabama	1969
Co. D	Central State College	1970
Co. E	Morhead State University	1970
Co. F	Appalachian State University	1975
Co. G	Stephen F. Austin University	1976
Co. I	Nicholls State University	1976
Co. K	S.W. Oklahoma State University	1977
Co. M	University of Tampa	1977

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

Co. A	Florida Southern College	1976
Co. B	University of Central Arkansas	1977
Co. C	Arizona State University	1977
Co. D	Rose Hulman Institute	1977
Co. E	University of Texas at Arlington	1977

The Society has become totally inactive on two occasions. These were during World Wars I and II when there were no courses of military training in universities and colleges because every able-bodied man was in the service.

The first National Convention was held on May 11, 1906, at Madison, Wisconsin, and was attended by representatives of the four Companies which then comprised the Society. Conventions were held annually until April, 1916, after which no convention was held until February, 1920. This inactivity was due to World War I. Following the 1920 meeting, conventions were held every two years, rather than annually. This continued until 1940 when again war

interrupted the progress of the Society and all companies were directed by General Order to bring their affairs to a close. In November, 1947, after seventy companies had been reactivated, a convention was called. To date there have been thirty-four conventions.

The Silver Anniversary was a part of the Seventeenth Convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1930. For the first time since the earliest conventions, all of the Founders were present. At that time there were 77 companies.

On June 3, 1932, a flagpole was dedicated at the University of Wisconsin which commemorated the founding of the Society. Located in front of the University's Historical Library, it is raised on a granite and concrete base that bears the emblem of the Society and the names of the five Founders. This memorial was rededicated on November 17, 1955, during the observance of the Fiftieth or Golden Anniversary. That was the Twenty-seventh National Convention, and at that time there were 137 companies.

The Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio just before the Twenty-seventh Convention with the assembled Convention ratifying the action. This change for the Society was in accordance with the recommendations of the two previous Conventions stating that they felt a memorial building should be planned for the purpose of becoming the permanent home of the Society and also stand as a memorial to the members who had served in the various wars of the United States.

ADMINISTRATION

The supreme authority of Scabbard and Blade is vested in the companies assembled in convention. At the convention each company is represented by one delegate whose major expenses are paid by the National Society. Many companies send alternate delegates at their own expense. They enjoy all privileges except the right to vote. Through these conventions outstanding students from leading colleges and universities across the Nation are brought together to exchange ideas and determine the policies of Scabbard and Blade.

The administration of the Society between conventions rests with three National Officers elected by the convention. These officers are the National Commander, the Deputy National Commander and the National Executive Officer. Each of these officers is an alumni member of Scabbard and Blade and must have served as a national officer previously or have served as a District Advisor for not less than two years.

The District Advisors are appointed to supervise the companies within each district, assist the National Officers and provide a liaison between the National Headquarters and the companies. The District Advisor must also be an alumni member. He supervises the activities of the companies in his district and makes personal visits as they are required. The districts which they supervise are as follows:

- I District—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
- II District—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York
- III District—Pennsylvania, West Virginia
- IV District—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia
- V District—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Puerto Rico
- VI District—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio
- VII District—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
- VIII District—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi
- IX District—Iowa, Missouri
- X District—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota
- XI District—Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas
- XII District—Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
- XIII District—Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, California
- XIV District—Arizona, Nevada, parts of California

Within sixty days after the adjournment of a convention, the National Officers appoint an Advisory Council to whom they may submit any matter for advice and council upon which they are competent. The Advisory Council has at least seven but not more than ten members, two of which are past national officers of the Society. Among the members are well known military officers who are well versed in ROTC affairs and well known educators from outstanding colleges and universities of our Nation.

The administration of each local company is the responsibility of four active members elected to office either annually or semi-annually. These four officers are the Captain, the First Lieutenant, the Second Lieutenant and the First Sergeant.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society is by election only and is a lifetime membership. It is divided into four classifications: Active, alumni, associate and honorary. Active members are chosen from outstanding cadet officers in the advanced course of Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC programs at the institution where the company is located. Alumni members are active members who are no longer enrolled in ROTC or the university. Nearly all of them are commissioned reserve officers. Associate membership includes civilian university officials, faculty members and active or retired commissioned officers. Honorary members are civilians elected to membership in the Society for their achievement of distinction and their valuable service in the promotion of national defense.

Some of our outstanding honorary members include Humorist-Philosopher, Will Rogers; Flier, Charles A. Lindberg; Musician, Fred Waring; General John J. Pershing, Founder of the Pershing Rifles and Commander of AEF in World War I; former President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Aviator Promoter, Daniel Guggenheim; recent Medal of Honor Winner, Roger H. C. Donlon; Chief of Staff, General William C. Westmoreland.

Some of the most outstanding active members include former Secretary of State, Dean Rusk; Astronaut, John W. Young; former President, Herbert E. Hoover; Musician Phil Harris, and Astronaut Eugene A. Cernan.

Included among our associate members are many of the presidents of our leading colleges and universities. Also included are many of the professors of Military Science, Aerospace Studies, and Naval Science.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

To date, there have been four recipients of the Distinguished Service Award. They are as follows: MGEN Ralph A. Palladino USAR 16 November 1963, GEN Curtis E. LeMay 20 November 1965, LGEN Lewis W. Walt 17 November 1967, GEN Harold K. Johnson 21 November 1969.

PURPOSES AND IDEALS

The primary purpose of Scabbard and Blade is to raise the standard of military education in American colleges and universities; to unite in closer relationship their military departments; to encourage and foster the essential qualities of good and efficient officers; and to promote friendship and good fellowship among the cadet officers. The Society also disseminates knowledge of military education to the students and people of the country. In general they acquaint the people with our national defense needs. With the growth in size and influence of the Society, students are realizing that military service should be performed willingly, cheerfully and wholeheartedly.

The cadet in Scabbard and Blade is an officer and a gentleman. He possesses the qualities of leadership, patriotism, efficiency, loyal-



Young
Palladino



Cernan
LeMay



Rusk
Walt



Westmoreland
Johnson



ty, obedience, courage, good fellowship and honor. All these lead to success in any field of endeavor, whether it is military or civil.

It may be contended that such a Society is undemocratic and will create hard feeling among the cadet officers who are not members. However, this does not seem to be the case. Generally, the morale of the cadet corps is materially increased by the functioning of the company. Membership in Scabbard and Blade is the goal for which most cadets strive. It is an incentive for better and more wholehearted work and it develops those qualities essential for leadership. This competition among the officers of the cadet corps obviously increases the efficiency of the entire corps.

With graduation from college a Scabbard and Blade member has not yet completed his association with the Society. He is a member for life and may further his association with the Society by serving as a district advisor or national officer. He may also maintain a close relationship through the Reserve Officers Association.

COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Activities of the companies are many and varied depending on local conditions, but they are always based on service to the university, community or Nation. Some of these activities include blood drives, sponsoring or co-sponsoring the military ball, sponsoring an auxiliary group, preparation of floats for Homecoming parades, sponsoring lectures for the student body, orienting freshmen and sophomores on ROTC and its purposes, sponsoring awards and competitions for ROTC cadets, and participation in the annual Scabbard and Blade Rifle and Pistol Matches.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

During ROTC summer camps or cruises where a number of schools are represented, Scabbard and Blade members form a "provisional company" for the duration of the training period. The provisional company provides its members with a chance to get acquainted and exchange ideas. They are an important element in promoting the welfare, morale and social activities of the camps because they constitute a nucleus of outstanding cadets who have organized to render constructive service.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The work of the National Society is the administration and coordination of the work of the local companies. Since Scabbard and Blade is the one national organization that represents the three services, Army, Navy, and Air Force, it is continually striving to increase the efficiency of the ROTC.

Many projects of assistance to ROTC have been undertaken. Prior to World War II, a survey was made of a large number of

ROTC graduates to determine the factors that govern their study and advancement as reserve officers. The complete results of this survey were turned over to the War Department to assist them in the administration of the Organized Reserve Corps.

At a later time, a study was made of ROTC summer camps. This was conducted with the cooperation of the active members who had just attended camp. It was designed to determine if these camps could be improved to secure greater efficiency so that both the cadet and the government might derive the most benefit.

A survey was made within the membership to learn something of the general attitude of the student bodies toward required basic training, its influence upon their decisions to continue with advanced work, and to obtain suggestions for improving ROTC work in general. The results were distributed to our Advisory Council and to the Society as a whole.

Scabbard and Blade is naturally interested in any legislation that will affect the efficiency or strength of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Numerous appearances have been made before state and congressional committees studying ROTC to present to them the needs of ROTC and the viewpoints of its members.

In the interests of ROTC, Scabbard and Blade has assisted in the filing of a brief of *amicus curiae* when matters of vital concern to ROTC were submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court for decision.

At one time, Scabbard and Blade undertook the project of acquainting business and industry with the value of military training in our colleges and universities. Many large employers already realized that this course gives to the student many attributes which cannot be acquired in any other college course. This has resulted many times in employment preference for ROTC graduates. The main objective of this project was that future employers would fully appreciate the value of ROTC training.

Since 1957 Scabbard and Blade has sponsored a breakfast and discussion panel on ROTC at the Annual National Reserve Officers Association Convention. This breakfast has served as a sounding board for many problems of ROTC and has provided a gathering for all Scabbard and Blade members attending the ROA conventions.

Although the activities of Scabbard and Blade are too numerous to list here, we hope that this will give you a picture of our principles and progress.

SCABBARD AND BLADE ENDOWMENT RESOURCES FOUNDATION (SABER)

As directed by the Thirty-Third National Convention, the National Officers began to organize and plan for a Scabbard and Blade Foundation. A committee composed of National Officers and

selected District Advisors prepared by-laws and incorporation papers. On 15 February 1969 the by-laws were approved and the name "The Scabbard And Blade Endowment Resources, Inc.," (SABER) was officially adopted. On 1 August 1969 the incorporation papers were officially filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of Ohio.

SABER is a non-profit organization which seeks gifts and endorsements for the purpose of supporting the principles of ROTC by establishing scholarships for outstanding cadets and midshipmen and providing other monetary services to active Scabbard and Blade companies and scholastic pursuit.

INSIGNIA

All reported members of the Society are entitled to wear our official insignia. Among the items available are recognition buttons, membership badges, membership medals, official keys, rings, mugs, and shoulder patches. While in military dress the Scabbard and Blade member may be recognized by his membership bar and citation cord. The membership bar is divided in half, the top half being red and the bottom half being blue. Along the dividing line are five silver stars. The citation cord is of interwoven red and blue strands, predominantly red, and is worn on the left shoulder and under the arm. The Scabbard and Blade member, in military dress, is a true picture of military excellence.



Citation Cord and Service Bar

STATE MILITIA CONCEPTS

Col. Edward W. Rosenbaum USAFR (Ret)

October 15, 1979

STATE MILITIA CONCEPTS

by Colonel Edward W. Rosenbaum USAFR (Ret)



MINUTEMEN

Published by J. H. Nesmith, Philad. 1823.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PART I	
INTRODUCTION.....	1
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
PART II	
INTRODUCTION.....	6
STATES SURVEYED	
CALIFORNIA.....	7
STATE MILITIA QUESTIONNAIRE.....	9
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	12
ORGANIZATION CHART.....	14
MILITARY RESERVE CHART.....	15
STATE MILITARY RESERVE.....	16
MEDICAL RESERVE.....	19
HISTORICAL RESERVE.....	23
COLORADO.....	26
CONNECTICUT.....	27
DELAWARE.....	28
MARYLAND.....	29
NEW JERSEY.....	30
NEW YORK.....	32

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

OKLAHOMA	34
PENNSYLVANIA.....	35
TEXAS.....	47
ANNUAL REPORT - 1978	48
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION.....	61

PART III

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.....	65
SCABBARD AND BLADE INQUIRIES.....	67
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	73

PART I

INTRODUCTION

This report is submitted on an informal basis and is intended to focus on current militia developments in several states. It also presents a summary of pertinent militia sections of Title 51 of the Pennsylvania State Code. Conclusions and recommendations are presented.

This study was made in my capacity as National Commander of the Scabbard & Blade Society, the National ROTC Honor Society.

I learned that the National Guard Bureau is soliciting input from all of the States regarding current militia status. The NGB has undertaken this review in response to a question on militia status raised at a hearing of the House Armed Services Committee. This survey is being conducted by Lt. Col. William Florence, NGB PO. I have met with Col. Florence and provided him with copies of all of the detailed data sent to me by the Adjutant General of Texas relating to the Texas State Guard. He in turn, gave me details on the California State Guard.

The historical summary on the World War II State Guard program was written by Col. Florence and is included in this section.

The Pennsylvania Militia derives from the powers granted to William Penn by King Charles II in 1682, Pennsylvania, etc. However the Militia in Pennsylvania was a self creating force; opposition to military service in the Commonwealth prevented passage of a Militia Act until November 25, 1755. Thereupon, King George II vetoed the act because it created excessive exemptions to service.

In the preface to the "Soldiers Manual" of 1824 published by James H. Nesmith, Philadelphia, appears the following observation:

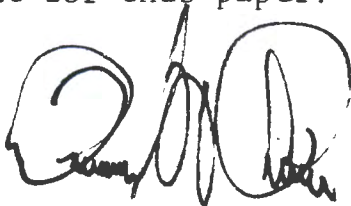
"The disorganized state of our militia, and the necessity of speedy reformation, have been the subjects of anxiety to every lover of his country, since our government was established. But no expedient has yet been devised, which the character of our people, and the peculiar nature of our republican institutions, did not render wholly impracticable."

Such is still the situation - except that in 1824 response time could be measured in weeks or months whereas today, NATO Contingency planning envisages immediate deployment of the National Guard. In such event, where will the Governor of

the Commonwealth turn for internal security forces sizeable enough to contain major riots, floods or "Three Mile Island" incidents?

It is to answer such problems that this paper has been prepared.

Mr. John W. Farr, Jr., President, National News Service, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and an active member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, assisted me in reviewing input for this paper.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'E. W. Rosenbaum', written over a horizontal line.

EDWARD W. ROSENBAUM
Colonel, USARV (Ret)

STATE GUARDS DURING WORLD WAR II AND THE KOREAN WAR

A SYNOPSIS

1. Information Sources. Chief of National Guard Bureau Reports for Fiscal Years ending on 30 June 1941, 30 June 1942, 30 June 1946 and 30 June 1951. The 1946 report contains detailed statistical information regarding the World War II period and includes an analysis of the British Home Guards System.

2. Establishment of State Guards - WW II.

Early in 1940 the War Department instituted plans for civilian protection and guarding of vital installations. The assumption was made that sabotage, espionage and other subversive activities would be attempted on a large scale in any future emergency - with a high probability of success unless adequate preventative measures were taken. Mobilization of the National Guard would leave only police forces to perform missions of guard and/or disaster relief. It was noted that in the early stages of WW I, 100,000 National Guard troops were used to guard essential activities. A total of 79,000 State Guard forces were in existence at the end of that conflict.

Necessary legislation was enacted in 1940 to facilitate the organization of State Guards after full or partial mobilization of the National Guard. Whether to organize a state Guard and its strength was to be determined by the States. The War Department recommended organization as infantry or military police and furnished organization tables to be used as guides. Personnel were to be recruited from those not qualified (for age, medical or critical skill reasons) for active field service. Turnover of personnel was a significant problem for the State Guard as Federal conscription criteria fluctuated due to Theater needs.

Limited quantities of arms and equipment (M1917 Enfield rifles and bayonets) were determined available and authorized on the basis of 50% of enrolled National Guard strength. It was later necessary to allocate and, in some cases, actually procure equipment for the State Guards, as opposed to the initial concept of reliance on surplus or excess stocks. Uniforms were primarily obsolete Army styles modified with distinctive piping and insignia. Insignia was later standardized on the national level.

3. Concept of Employment of the State Guards - WW II.

The State Guards were seen to have a dual role of guarding critical installations and performing disaster relief work, when required. On

21 April 1941, the War Department issued a regulation (prepared by NGB) concerning State Guards. This regulation covered employment limitations, logistics instructions and guidance for resolving anticipated coordination/conflict situations with Federal forces, and miscellaneous other areas.

4. Wartime Utilization of State Guard - WW II

As of 7 Dec 1941, 34 States had organized and equipped State Guard forces totaling 89,000 personnel. Other states were in the organization stages. Corp Commanders at the outbreak of the war were asked by the War Department to request Governors to place State Guard forces on duty guarding vital utilities, communications and transportation facilities. This call was well heeded, particularly on the West Coast. As of 31 Dec 1941, 16 States had State Guard forces so employed. Problems soon arose regarding extended active duty of State Guardsmen who were unable to perform their civilian occupations which were often equally critical to the war effort. Employment of State Guard forces on purely guard duties diminished as the War progressed more favorably for the Allies. Detailed records of active duty utilization of State Guard forces indicate the bulk of this duty was performed as disaster aid, aid to civil authorities, and in civil disturbances. All states except Arizona, Montana, Nevada and Oklahoma organized and employed State Guards during the war. State Guard forces remained in being in many states after WW II until such time as the National Guard was reorganized and able to assume its traditional missions.

5. State Guards During the Korean War.

Consideration was given to the needs of several States for State Guard organizations in view of mobilized divisions and other units. An Army regulation was approved and published outlining responsibility areas and DA/NGB policies in administering pertinent Public Laws. Tables of organization were submitted in draft to the States to be used as guides in organizing State Guard units. Surveys were also conducted among the States which had had their National Guard forces mobilized to determine the number of units and equipment required, as an advance planning measure. No implementation of the regulation was intended short of full mobilization or as otherwise directed. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau reports for 1951 and beyond indicate that no significant organization and/or use of State Guard occurred in this conflict.

PART II

PART II

INTRODUCTION

Of the ten States surveyed, California, Texas and New York have State Militia programs in being. Texas is by far the best organized with 167 Internal Security units in being and well manned. Next come California and New York, both having well organized nucleus. Connecticut's Militia is ceremonial. New Jersey is in the planning stage. The organization of the Texas Militia (Texas State Guard) should be studied for applicability. Detailed manning tables are included under Texas.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

1. California's Militia (California State Military Reserve) is constituted under Article 8, Section 1 of the State Constitution and Sections 120 and 121 of California Military & Veterans Code.

2. Current Strength

Off/Wo	191
Enlisted	37

3. Mission

"The primary mission of the SMR is to develop a staff prepared to augment the State headquarters during Federal or State emergencies. Its secondary mission is to organize, train and equip subordinate elements required for the security of armory facilities vacated by mobilized NG units and for accomplishment of assigned State emergency missions."

4. Minimum Time Commitment ;

100 hours per year - per person

5. Units

State Headquarters - Sacramento

3 Regional Headquarters - each commanded by O-6

North, South, Central equivalent to brigades

Within regions, there will be sector commands equating to battalions along county lines.

California Medical Reserve - Mission

"CMR organizes to provide triage and emergency service during a massive statewide disaster such as an earthquake. At such time, local medical facilities may be overburdened or inoperative. CMR would bring in medical teams from outside the disaster area to provide life saving assistance, utilizing state resources."

California Historical Reserve - Mission

"The mission of the Historical Reserve is to actively support the historical programs of the California National Guard and the Military Department of California. This includes but is not necessarily limited to locate, identify, collect, and catalog all documents, artifacts, and other works relating to the history of California as may be the property of the State or its agencies or otherwise accessible for preservation. The ultimate efforts being the foundation and maintenance of suitable repositories for such material. The organization is designed to enhance the appreciation of the public and members of the Military Department of the events, traditions, and the accomplishments of California Military Forces. The Historical Reserve is also tasked to record historic military information which would be of value as lessons learned. The secondary mission and purpose of the unit would be the command and control over the California National Guard's Living History Program recreated units. Individuals who possess military staff skills may in the event of a Federal or State emergency augment the staff at the State Headquarters."

STATE MILITIA QUESTIONNAIRE

TO: NGB-PO, Washington, DC 20310

16 July 1979

FROM: William D. Bates, Colonel
 (Name and Rank)
 State Military Reserve Coordinator

California
 (State)

INSTRUCTIONS: Please respond to each applicable item and supplement,
 if desired, with continuations or inclosures.

1. Does your State/~~Territory~~ have an organized State/~~Territorial~~ militia of any kind other than Federally Recognized National Guard Forces?

YES X NO

If "No", please respond to Question 3. Then proceed to Question 12.

2. If "Yes", what type militia?

Army X Naval X Other

QUESTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE SEPARATELY ADDRESSED FOR EACH TYPE (IDENTIFY) OF MILITIA CURRENTLY PROVIDED FOR OR IN EXISTENCE.

3. What is State/Territory authority for constituting?

State/Territory Constitution Calif Constitution, Article 8, Section 1

State/Territory Law Sections 120 & 121 Calif Military & Veterans Code

State/Territory National Guard Regulation

Other Calif State Military Reserve Regulation 1-1

4. How is it organized and equipped?

(TO&E) See Inclosure #3. Uniforms and equipment are supplied at the personal expense of the members. The Military Department, State of California, provides administrative support only.

The California State Military Reserve (SMR) is organized into 4 basic elements (1) Cadre, (2) Specialists, (3) Historical, and (4) Medical. The Naval Militia is just being organized.

5. Enlistment/membership criteria?

Must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of California.

Must be between the ages of 18 and 65.

6. Method of recruitment or acquiring membership?

Advertisement with Associations of Retired Military Personnel and
through present members. The California Medical Reserve has solicited
the assistance of the state-wide California Medical Association.

7. Current assigned strength.

Officer/Warrant Officers 191 Enlisted Personnel 37

8. Missions.

a. Peacetime: To engage in activities designed to enhance the
the effectiveness and well-being of the California National Guard.
To provide emergency medical services in the event of a major disaster.
To assist the National Guard in the continuation of vital services in
the event of job actions by public employees.

b. Upon National Guard mobilization:

State Military Reserve Forces would replace mobilized National Guard
units, secure National Guard property and assist in emergencies as
directed by the Governor.

9. Training:

a. Frequency and nature of assemblies? The Cadre and Historical Reserve
meets one day per month. Members of the Cadre and Historical Reserve are
required to contribute at least 100 hours per year to the SMR program
as a condition of membership. Meetings consist of work projects, briefings
and administrative matters. In addition, the Historical Reserve
participates in a wide variety of community and civic events. The
Specialist Reserve and Medical Reserve meet on an as required basis.

Group and individual work projects, briefings and seminars, administrative housekeeping chores. Most members of the State Military Reserve are retired Military personnel with considerable experience in Military matters.

10. Relationships with Federal agencies for:

a. Equipment No equipment is provided unless a Federal emergency occurs.

b. Facilities Limited administrative space is provided in State buildings in which Federal activities take place.

c. Other None

11. Funding support (sources, amounts, etc.) The State of California funds one position to perform clerical duties, equivalent to E-5.

12. Historical information. If available, brief synopsis of organization, missions, and utilization of State militia (then called State Guard) in World War II and/or the Korean conflict.

See Inclosure #2.

NOTE: You are invited to append any State directives, regulations, circulars, etc. (if practicable) to this questionnaire to furnish a more detailed insight, if desired.

6 Incls

1. The California State Military Reserve - Historical Background
2. Organization of California State Military Forces
3. Organization - California State Military Reserve
4. Fact Sheet - California State Military Reserve
5. Fact Sheet - California Medical Reserve
6. Fact Sheet - California Historical Reserve



The California State Military Reserve

Historical Background

The California State Military Reserve traces its history back to World War II, when it was first organized by a 1940 act of the State Legislature. The first General Order, published 2 January 1941, provided for the organization of the California State Guard, a State-wide volunteer force designed to replace mobilized National Guard units.

This all volunteer force was redesignated on numerous occasions following the close of WW II. On 10 October 1949 it became known as the State Military Reserve. Then again on 24 July 1950, after the outbreak of the Korean War and following partial mobilization of the California National Guard, it was retitled the California Defense and Security Corps. This was followed on 10 May 1951 by its redesignation as the California National Guard Reserve. At that time the CNGR had two divisions with a mobilization strength of 13,588. One of the divisions was headquarters in Los Angeles and the other was headquartered in San Francisco.

In 1956 the position of "National Guard Reserve Coordinator" was created as a focal point for Reserve activities. The next major change occurred on 1 July 1959 with inactivation of the divisions and the formation of two separate brigades. At the same time a Chief of Staff section was activated in Sacramento, to assist the Adjutant General in the control and supervision of NGR forces.

Further changes in direction during 1963 resulted in the reorganization of the two brigades into the Southern and Northern Area Commands, with attachment of the SAC to the 40th Armored Division. Additionally, a major civil defense effort resulted in establishment of Operational Information Teams in the NAC, with subsequent participation in numerous Federal and State civil defense exercises. During this same period there was some concern expressed over the similarities between the title of the California National Guard and its reserve. This was overcome on 20 December 1963 when the State Legislature redesignated the California National Guard Reserve as the State Military Reserve by an amendment to the Military and Veterans Code.

On 1 August 1965 the SMR was inactivated and all members transferred to either the SMR Reserve or Retired Lists. This was due to the elimination of all SMR funding support in the Military Department's budget for FY 65-66. Subsequently, the Adjutant General activated five Organization Information sections to fulfill his departmental responsibilities to provide personnel assistance to civil defense mutual aid programs for the production of intelligence during a war caused emergency. The OIS's were staffed by the recall of selected personnel from the SMR Reserve List. SMR personnel continued their involvement with civil defense regions until 31 October 1967, when the OIS's were inactivated and recalled SMR personnel reverted to the SMR Reserve List.

INCL #1

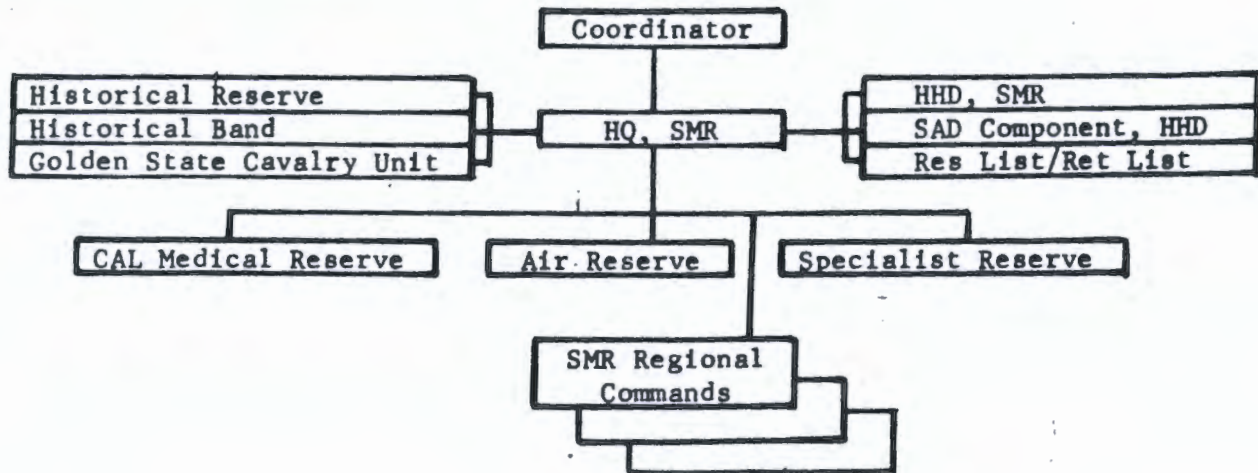
There were no actions in the SMR until 10 February 1969 when three members of the SMR Reserve were called to duty by the Adjutant General and charged with the mission of re-evaluating the future status of the SMR. These three officers were the only active members of SMR until a 12 January 1977 permanent order published by the Office of the Commanding General, State Military Forces, reactivated the SMR to include a Headquarters Detachment and a Historical Detachment, effective 4 July 1976.

Mission

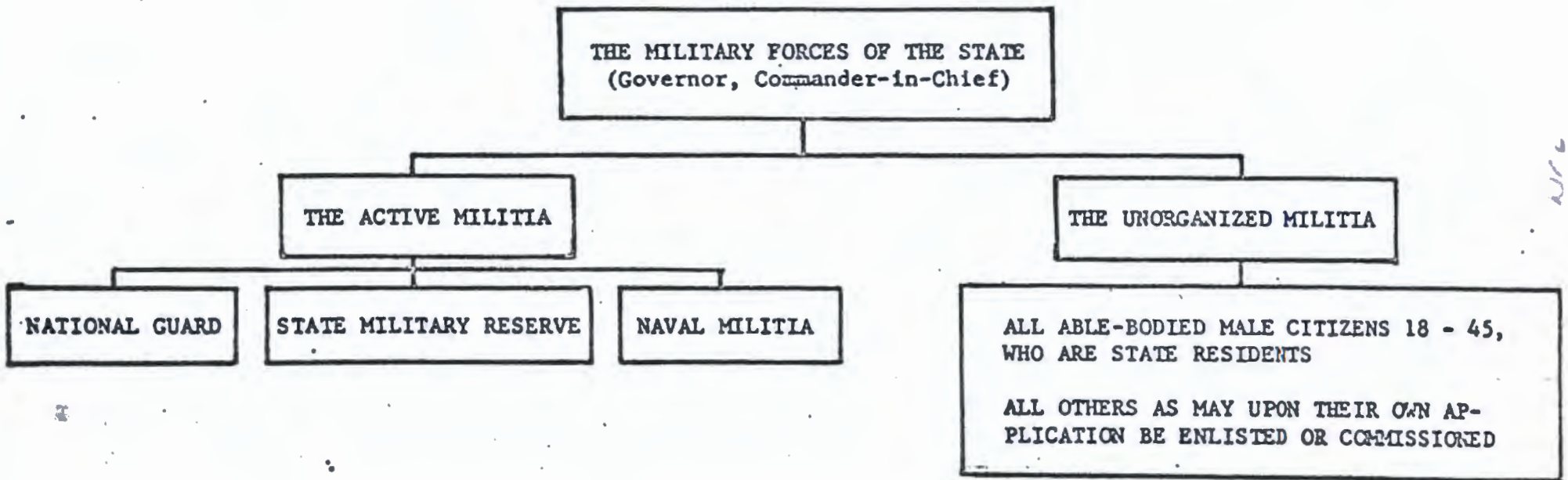
(As contained in existing OCG regulations)

The SMR is an active component of the military forces of the State of California and functions as a uniformed force available upon order of the Governor to assist State, local and other agencies in the accomplishment of such missions as may from time to time be directed by him. In event of federalization of the California National Guard or its inability for other reason to respond to contingencies normally within its purview, the SMR may be called upon by the Governor to aid in the suppression of disorders, the protection of life and property and in recovery efforts consequent to natural or other disasters. The mission of the SMR may also embrace such special programs and activities deemed appropriate by the Governor or the Commanding General. Generally, the SMR is designated to provide skills and services to the California National Guard and State Military Forces not otherwise immediately available.

Present Organization



ORGANIZATION OF CALIFORNIA STATE MILITARY FORCES

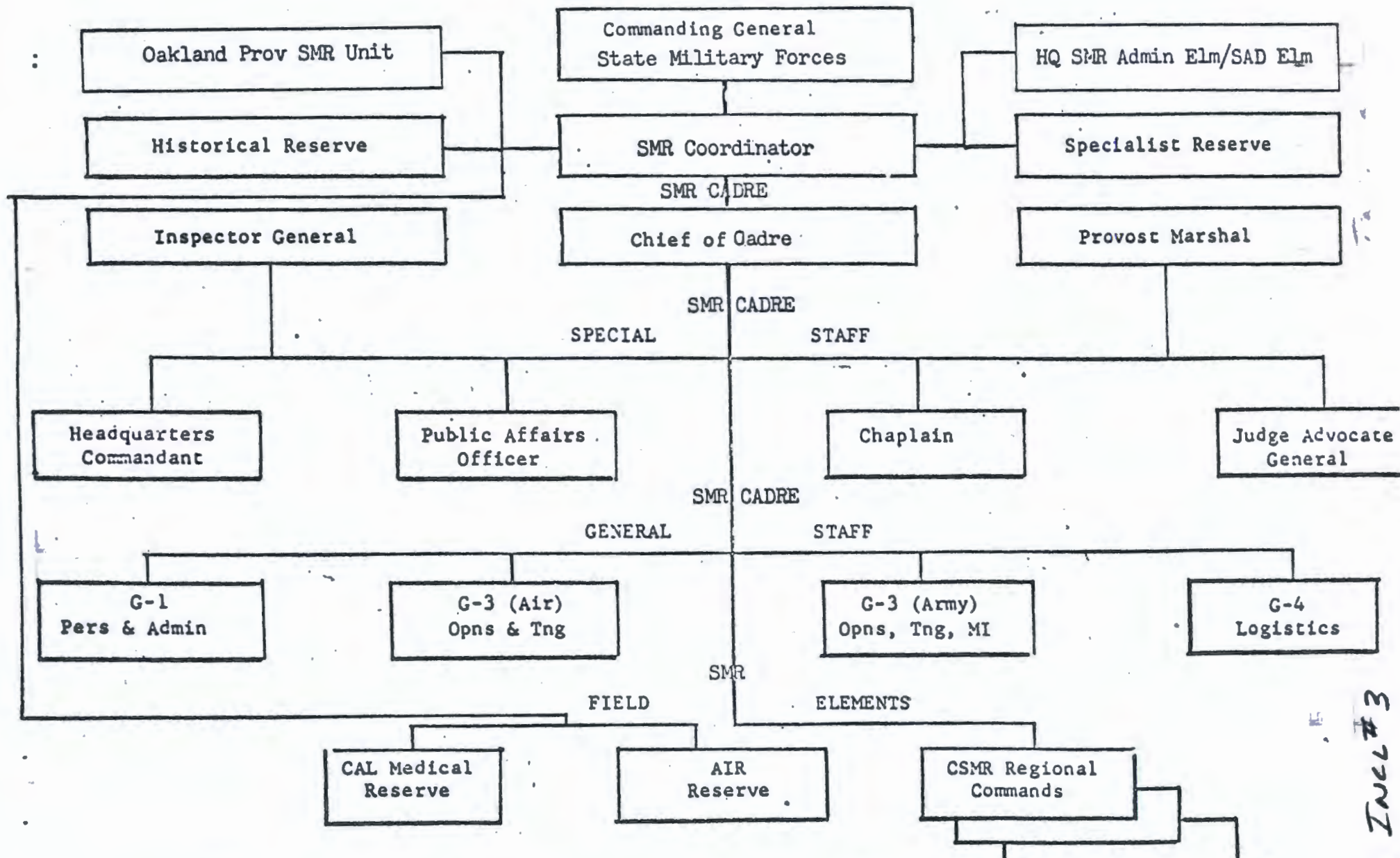


(Source: Sections 120 & 121, California Military and Veterans Code)

INCL #2



California State Military Reserve



California

State Military Reserve



WHAT IS IT?

The California State Military Reserve (SMR) is an organization of volunteer members of the community, for the most part who are retired officers from the various branches of the Armed Forces and the National Guard. The SMR is an integral part of the State Active Militia which also includes the National Guard and the Naval Militia.

MISSION OF THE SMR

The primary mission of the SMR is to develop a staff prepared to augment the State headquarters during Federal or State emergencies. Its secondary mission is to organize, train and equip subordinate elements required for the security of armory facilities vacated by mobilized NG units and for accomplishment of assigned State emergency missions.

HOW DO I JOIN?

Fill out the attached application and mail to:

California State Military Reserve
2829 Watt Avenue - PO Box 214405
Sacramento, CA 95821

HOW MUCH OF MY TIME WILL THE SMR TAKE?

As much as you, the volunteer, wish to devote; however, there is a time commitment of a minimum of 100 hours per year. This may include an annual exercise and some staff meetings. If called to State Active Duty for an emergency, you would probably serve for the duration of the emergency in a uniformed status.

WILL I GET PAID?

If called to State Active Duty you will be paid according to your rank in the SMR. You will not be paid for staff meetings; however, you may deduct expenses for travel from your state and federal income taxes.

WHAT IF I AM INJURED OR KILLED DURING STATE ACTIVE DUTY?

You will be covered by workman's compensation.

INCL #4

DOES MY AGE MATTER?

Generally speaking no. However, the maximum age for appointment in the SMR is 65. Mandatory retirement age is 70 for general officers, colonels and warrant officers. All other officers will be retired at age 65 unless a waiver is granted.

WHAT UNIFORMS WILL I WEAR?

The basic uniform is the Army khaki, short sleeve uniform with State insignia. You will be expected to furnish your own uniforms and accouterments, which can be purchased from various Army PX's.

I AM CURRENTLY A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE, OR AM A RETIRED OFFICER, WILL THERE BE A CONFLICT OF INTEREST?

Yes. It is possible that your Guard/Reserve unit could be called to active duty prior to or at the same time as the SMR. In that event, you would be required to report to your Guard/Reserve unit unless that commander waives your presence in favor of your reporting to your SMR assignment.

I AM RETIRED FROM THE MILITARY, MAY I JOIN THE SMR?

Yes! Your previous experience will be of great value to the SMR.

DOES JOINING THE SMR OBLIGATE ME FOR MILITARY DUTY IN ANY WAY?

No. You will not acquire a military service obligation from participating in the SMR and you may resign at any time.

WHAT GRADE WILL I BE APPOINTED IN THE SMR?

You will be considered for appointment in the highest grade you previously held on active duty in the Armed Forces or in the National Guard provided that a SMR vacancy exists for you in that grade.

HOW LONG BEFORE I KNOW IF I HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED?

Very shortly. Once you have submitted the application forms, we will get back to you as soon as possible.

WHAT SPECIFIC VACANCIES ARE OPEN IN THE SMR?

We are looking for experienced general, joint and special staff officers. Officers in the medical fields, and those with battalion or higher level command experience. We are also interested in officers with Army and Air Force Exchange Service experience.

I LIVE OUTSIDE THE SACRAMENTO AREA. IS THERE A ROLE FOR ME?

Yes, but not immediately. The time phase plan calls for the complete staffing of the SMR headquarters here in Sacramento first, followed by the activation of a regional headquarters during the next two years. It is possible for you to apply for a regional command or staff position and be placed on the SMR In-active list.

HOW IS THE SMR TO BE ORGANIZED?

In addition to the headquarters here in Sacramento, there will be three regional headquarters. Exact location of these three headquarters has not yet been established, but basically the State is divided into three geographical parts; north, south, and central. Each region will be commanded by an O-6 with the usual brigade level staff. Within each region there are a number of sector commands with equate to battalions, following county lines in most cases, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel with a battalion staff. These sector commands are responsible for commanding the lowest elements within the SMR, the detachments (which equate to a company).

WHAT IS THE MISSION OF THE REGION, SECTOR, AND DETACHMENT COMMANDS?

The regions are responsible for the command and control of its sectors and to perform civil affairs operations as directed.

Sectors are to organize and train its subordinate armory detachments to assume control and security of assigned armories and related property when NG units assigned to those armories are Federalized. Further, to plan for organizing the Sector Command as a tactical battalion or battalions when so directed.

Armory detachments will serve as property custodians and will serve as a cadre for a company or platoon of the parent battalion.

WHAT ABOUT THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD?

Basically, the SMR has the same mission for CAL ANG sites and properties as mentioned above, should the CAL ANG be activated and depart the state. The SMR headquarters will have a small Air Staff for coordinating this mission.

WHO IS THE COMMANDER OF THE SMR?

Major General Frank J. Schober, Jr., the State Adjutant General, has been designated as the current SMR Commander. He is also the CG of the CNG.

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SMR TO THE CNG?

Under Sections 120 and 121 of the California Military and Veterans Code, the SMR, CNG and Naval Militia constitute the Active Militia of the State. The Adjutant General is the commanding general of all State Military Forces. These three elements are separate but inter-related. The Military Forces of the State are comprised of The Active Militia and The Unorganized Militia.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL RESERVE

19



CMR

WHAT IS IT?

The California Medical Reserve (CMR) is an organization of dedicated members of the medical community - physicians - nurses - technologists - administrators. The CMR is an integral part of the State Military Reserve which also includes the Army and Air National Guard and the Naval Militia.

MISSION OF THE CMR

CMR organizes to provide triage and emergency service during a massive state-wide disaster such as an earthquake. At such time, local medical facilities may be overburdened or inoperative, CMR would bring in medical teams from outside the disaster area to provide life saving assistance, utilizing state resources.

HOW DO I JOIN?

Fill out the attached application and mail to:

California Medical Reserve
% 175th Medical Brigade
3250 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832

HOW MUCH OF MY TIME WILL THE CMR TAKE?

Very little. The time commitment will be a few hours per year. This may include an annual exercise and some organizational meetings. If called to State Active Duty for an actual disaster, you would probably serve for two to five days.

WILL I GET PAID?

If a disaster strikes, you will be called to State Active Duty and paid according to your rank in the CMR. You will not be paid for organizational meetings, however, in the event of a disaster transportation will probably be provided.

WHAT ABOUT MALPRACTICE?

During an actual disaster you will be covered by State malpractice insurance at no cost to you.

INCL #5

WHAT ABOUT MALPRACTICE?

During an actual disaster you will be covered by State malpractice insurance at no cost to you.

WHAT IF I AM INJURED OR KILLED DURING STATE ACTIVE DUTY?

You will be covered by workman's compensation.

DOES MY AGE MATTER?

No! As long as you are able to perform medical duties you may be a member. There are no age limitations.

WHAT UNIFORMS WILL I WEAR?

Uniforms are not required, but uniforms similar to Army uniforms with minor variations are available. You will receive complete uniform information once you are a member.

I AM CURRENTLY A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE, WILL THERE BE A CONFLICT OF INTEREST?

Yes! It is possible that your unit could be called to active duty prior to or at the same time as the CMR. In that event, you would be required to report to your reserve/guard unit. Guard and Reserve members are currently not eligible for CMR membership, however your cooperation in obtaining new members and in providing technical expertise is requested.

I AM RETIRED FROM THE MILITARY, MAY I JOIN THE CMR?

Yes! Your previous experience will be of great value to the CMR.

DOES JOINING THE CMR OBLIGATE ME FOR MILITARY DUTY IN ANY WAY?

Yes! While you do not incur a Federal Military Service Obligation, in the event of an actual emergency the Governor of the State of California can require you to respond to a call to active duty. It is not anticipated that this will pose any problem with CMR members. You may resign any time prior to activation and, even during an actual emergency, members from the disaster area would not be subject to call.

HOW DOES THE CMR WORK WITH OTHER MILITARY UNITS?

In the event of an actual disaster, the CMR would integrate its activities with other active duty and reserve units that are providing medical relief. The CMR receives support from the state military units.

ARE MY EXPENSES TAX DEDUCTABLE?

As with any charitable contribution, most expenses are deductible.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF MY PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY?

State societies and local affiliates are supporting the CMR. There is complete accord concerning the need to provide triage and emergency services through an organization like the CMR. In fact your professional society is strongly supporting the CMR.

HOW LONG BEFORE I KNOW IF I HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED?

Very shortly. Once you submit the application forms, we will get back to you as soon as possible.

WILL THIS COUNT FOR CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION CREDIT?

We anticipate being approved in the coming year. If so you will be informed concerning the C.E. units for each activity prior to attendance.

HOW CAN I GET FURTHER INFORMATION?

Your county professional society will have information in the coming months. You can also obtain information by writing us at the address listed above or calling us at (916) 920-6588.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESERVE, STATE MILITARY RESERVE

WHAT IS IT?

The California Historical Reserve, State Military Reserve is an organization of volunteer members of the community who have a demonstrated background in the field of military history. Many are retired members from the various branches of the Armed Forces. The Historical Reserve is a major element of the State Military Reserve and an integral part of the State Active Militia which also includes the National Guard and the Naval Militia.

MISSION OF THE HISTORICAL RESERVE

The mission of the Historical Reserve is to actively support the historical programs of the California National Guard and the Military Department of California. This includes but is not necessarily limited to locate, identify, collect, and catalog all documents, artifacts, and other works relating to the history of California as may be the property of the State or its agencies or otherwise accessible for preservation. The ultimate efforts being the foundation and maintenance of suitable repositories for such material. The organization is designed to enhance the appreciation of the public and members of the Military Department of the events, traditions, and the accomplishments of California Military Forces. The Historical Reserve is also tasked to record historic military information which would be of value as lessons learned. The secondary mission and purpose of the unit would be the command and control over the California National Guard's Living History Program recreated units. Individuals who possess military staff skills may in the event of a Federal or State emergency augment the staff at the State Headquarters.

HOW DO I JOIN?

Fill out the attached application and mail to:

California Historical Reserve, State Military Reserve
2829 Watt Avenue - P.O. Box 214405
Sacramento, CA 95821

HOW MUCH OF MY TIME WILL SMR TAKE?

As much as you, the volunteer, wish to devote; however there is a time commitment of 100 hours per year. This may include staff meetings and participation in the accomplishment of a historical project or in support of Military Department activities. If called to State Active Duty for an emergency, you would probably serve for the duration of the emergency in a uniformed status.

WILL I GET PAID?

If called to State Active Duty you will be paid according to your rank in the SMR. You will not be paid for staff meetings; however you may deduct expenses for travel from your State and Federal income taxes. Uniforms and accouterments to include cleaning of the uniforms are considered a bonified deduction.

INCL #6

DOES MY AGE MATTER?

Applicants are accepted at 18 to 65 the maximum age for appointment in the SMR. Mandatory retirement age is 70 for general officers, colonels, and warrant officers. All other officers will be retired at the age of 65 unless a waiver is granted.

WHAT UNIFORM WILL I WEAR?

The basic uniform is the Army khaki, short sleeve uniform with State insignia. You will be expected to furnish your own uniforms and accouterments, which can be purchased from various Army PX's. Individuals in recreated units are normally exempt from this duty uniform.

I AM CURRENTLY A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE, OR AM A RETIRED OFFICER, WILL THERE BE A CONFLICT OF INTEREST?

Yes. It is possible that your Guard/Reserve unit could be called to active duty prior to or at the same time as the SMR. In that event, you would be required to report to your Guard/Reserve unit unless that commander waives your presence in favor of your reporting to your SMR assignment.

I AM RETIRED FROM THE MILITARY, MAY I JOIN THE HISTORICAL RESERVE?

Yes! Your previous experience may be of great value to the Historical Reserve.

DOES JOINING THE SMR OBLIGATE ME FOR MILITARY DUTY IN ANY WAY?

No. You will not acquire a military service obligation from participating in the SMR and you may resign at any time.

WHAT GRADE WILL I BE APPOINTED IN THE SMR?

Normally, you will be considered for appointment or enlistment in the highest grade held on active duty in the Armed Forces or in the National Guard provided that a Historical Reserve vacancy exists for you in that grade.

HOW LONG BEFORE I KNOW IF I HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED?

Very shortly. Once you have submitted the application forms, we will get back to you as soon as possible.

WHAT SPECIFIC VACANCIES ARE OPEN IN THE HISTORICAL RESERVE?

We are seeking individuals who have a military history background or military staff experience, especially those persons who have a desire to work in the field of military history.

I LIVE OUTSIDE THE SACRAMENTO AREA, IS THERE A ROLE FOR ME?

Yes, in each major area of the State a region headquarters is established to coordinate the efforts of the tasks assigned the Historical Reserve. The region in the North is co-located with the Headquarters of the Historical Reserve, the Central Region is located in Fresno and the Region in the South is located in the Los Angeles area. Historical Reserve Regions also provide command and control of personnel of the Historical Reserve within their respective areas.

HOW IS THE HISTORICAL RESERVE ORGANIZED?

The organization prescribes a Headquarters with a basic staff structure, a Historic Publications and Historic Research Unit. This unit contains writers and researchers, a library section and oral history section. A Museum Unit contains curators, displays coordinators, a Restoration Section and a Film/Art Team. The Historical Reserve Regions have a Commander, a Administrative Officer, and a Sergeant Major. The recreated units under the Living History Program of the California National Guard consist of the Golden State Ceremonial Cavalry Troop reflective of the 1870's. The Historic Music (Fifes and Drums of Old Calaveras) reflect the field musicians of the 3d Brigade, California Militia during the 1860's. The Ceremonial Firing Battery reflects the "Sacramento Light Artillery" of the Civil War period, with a change of uniform and field gun the Ceremonial Firing Battery then reflects a firing peice of the 143d Artillery, California National Guard during World War II. A Antique Military Vehicle Detachment is organized to coordinate support of older military vehicles in support of California National Guard activities. The recreated units are very active in civic and patrotic events as a visual reminder of the military past. All recreated units are organized according to a table of authorization as nearly as possible to the period organization which they reflect.

WHO IS THE COMMANDER OF THE CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESERVE?

Colonel Donald E. Mattson, is the Commander of the Historical Reserve. The Historical Reserve is an element of the State Military Reserve and therefore our next superior officer in the chain of command is Brigadier General Anthony L. Palumbo, Deputy Commanding General Ground Forces, California National Guard; Major General Frank J. Schober, Jr., the State Adjutant General, is the SMR Commander. He is also the Commanding General of the California National Guard.

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SMR TO THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD?

Under Sections 120 and 121 of the California Military and Veterans Code, the SMR, CNG and Naval Militia constitute the Active Militia of the State. The Adjutant General is the Commanding General of all State Military Forces. These three elements are separate but inter-related. The Military Forces of the State are comprised of the Active Militia and the Unorganized Militia.

COLORADO

COLORADO

1. Colorado law does authorize a State Guard - 28-4-103:
Supplemental military force
2. Composition:
28-4-104
3. Hot Pursuit:
Authorized into other states who have similar agreements
with Colorado.
4. Present status:
No current organization in being - no funding.

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

1. The Connecticut Militia consists of the Governor's Guards and the organized Militia. The former are two companies of horse guards and two companies of foot guards.

2. Fresh Pursuit

Service by the organized militia outside of the state is authorized for military duty of every description. Connecticut provides for Emergency Mutual Military Aid.

3. Current Status of Militia

The Governor's guards, ceremonial, are the only organized militia. A study was undertaken about a year ago to consider revival but no action has been taken yet. There remain five or six members of the militia. (Contact - Col. Richard V. Lugli 203-566-7955).

DELAWARE

DELAWARE

1. A State Militia is provided for by Title 20 of the Delaware Code.

2. Current Status

No active organization.

No funds are allocated.

MARYLAND

MARYLAND

1. Authority for "other organized militia" is contained in Article 65 of Maryland's Annotated Code.
2. No current activity.

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY

1. The Militia Laws of the State of New Jersey do provide for the organization and conduct of a State Guard (Chapter 9, Title 38A, Subtitle 1).

"The state guard may be organized, maintained and disbanded at the discretion of the governor at any time when additional defense forces are required and such action is not prohibited by federal and state laws and regulations. Such forces shall be composed of officers commissioned or warranted therein or assigned thereto, and such able-bodied citizens of the state as shall volunteer for service therein, supplemented, if necessary, by men of the unorganized militia enrolled by draft or otherwise as provided by law or regulation."

2. Fresh Pursuit

Authorized.

3. Current Status

Not currently organized. Gen. Menard writes "However, my staff is studying requirements and procedures for the reconstitution of such an organization."

(Contact - Col. Guy T. Mitchell, Director Operations, Training & Security Division).

State Headquarters has designated who within the Headquarters will remain within the Headquarters after "M"

day to direct and reconstitute the state militia. This includes the State Adjutant General who will command the militia. The state is divided into several districts which will be a staffed Headquarters cadre.