

NGARCP/75904
Mr. Harper/



ANNUAL REPORT/CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR 1964



*Departments of the Army and the Air Force
National Guard Bureau
Washington, D. C., 30 June 1964*

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE:

The Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1964, is respectfully submitted.

Gratefully acknowledged is the continued support of The President and of The Congress of the United States; the Departments of Defense, the Army, and the Air Force; the Governors and the military departments of the several States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The period covered by this report is significant in the history of the National Guard for the marked advances of both the Army National Guard and Air National Guard toward their mobilization readiness goals, and the emphasis on teamwork between them and with the active Services. Army National Guard and Air National Guard units participated in large scale joint Service exercises during the year—DESERT STRIKE, SWIFT STRIKE III, GUARDLIFT I. Also, they joined the respective active establishments in single Service exercises. They continued to perform missions in support of the active establishments. These missions included surface-to-air and air-to-air defense of the mainland United States and Hawaii, global cargo transport, photo reconnaissance, and communications—most valuable types of training.

Another significant training advance was the increase in the number of weekend training assemblies for the Army National Guard which enabled the conduct of more complex training problems, not possible in single evening training assemblies.

In the more than three centuries which have passed since the "train bands" were formed by the early settlers in this country, Army National Guard and Air National Guard units and personnel have spanned the continent, and have crossed the waters to embrace the new States of Hawaii and Alaska, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. They have developed as teams skilled in the use of the methods and sophisticated weapons systems of modern warfare. Together, they stand READY "... wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace and war ..."



WINSTON P. WILSON
*Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau*



Major General Winston P. Wilson
Chief, National Guard Bureau



Major General Francis S. Greenlief
Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau



Brigadier General Charles L. Southward
Assistant Chief, National Guard
Bureau, Army



Brigadier General I. G. Brown
Assistant Chief, National Guard
Bureau, Air



*Annual Report
of the Chief*

National Guard Bureau

FISCAL YEAR 1964

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MINUTEMEN of the MISSILE AGE



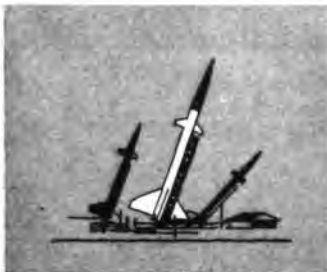
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The Big Picture



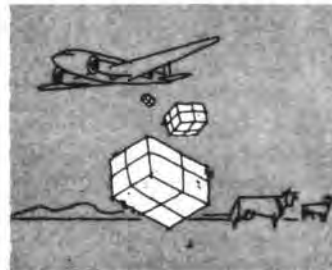
OPERATIONAL MISSIONS



MOBILIZATION TRAINING



STATE SERVICE



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

\$180,800,000

249,000,000

5,700,000

\$435,500,000

Operations & Maintenance

Personnel

Facilities

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

\$223,900,000

58,444,000

16,000,000

\$298,344,000

Congress appropriated \$733,844,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 1964.

While a substantial sum, this represents less than 2 percent of the entire FY 1964 Department of Defense appropriation.

Yet through the unique Federal-State partnership which characterizes the National Guard, these annual appropriations have made possible the development and maintenance of a significant portion of the United States military strength, not only to augment the active Army and Air Force in time of national peril, but to perform essential service in peacetime as well.

The following pages give the overall view, the "big picture" of the Army and Air National Guard.

PERSONNEL



381,546 Officers and Enlisted men — nearly half the size of the active Army.

107,511 New Enlistees — with prior active service or scheduled for initial active duty for training.

22,222 Full-time Technicians — hard core of professionals — for maintenance, training, and administration.

ARMY

ORGANIZATION 4,003 Units — a local force, ready for any emergency — dispersed to withstand nuclear attack.

ROAD Reorganized — light, mobile, hard hitting — ready to fight on nuclear or conventional battlefields.



17 Infantry & 6 Armored Divisions — 7 more divisions than the active Army — 6 divisions assigned to Immediate Reserve — 2 special mission divisions.

54 Nike Hercules Batteries — 42 of these operational on-site — Defending against attack 24 hours every day.

5 Command Headquarters, Divisional — a ready cadre for 5 divisions.

AIR

73,217 Officers and Airmen — trained, ready-now to fight side-by-side with the active Air Force.

12,606 New Enlistments — including skilled active Air Force veterans.

15,350 Full-time Technicians — keeping equipment and aircraft ready for instant action.



706 Units — in "Ready Now" status with mobilization missions to support ADC, TAC, MATS, AFCS, AFLC, AAC.

24 Wings, 90 Groups, 92 Flying Squadrons — organized as Fighter Interceptor, Air Defense, Tactical Fighter, Tactical Reconnaissance, Air Refueling, and Air Transport wings, and 4 Air Commando Groups.



106 Communications-Electronics and Weather Units — 6 AC&W Squadrons daily supporting Air Defense mission of the active Air Force, 15 GEEIA Squadrons train by repairing & installing Air Force facilities & equipment.

TRAINING



89% Basically Trained — All recruits either with prior service or completed initial ACDUTRA — over 80% of officers have had active service.

Unit Training Only — individual training a thing of the past.

6,200 Attended Army Schools — Maintaining proficiency, qualifying for promotion.

90.4% Basically Trained — a "Ready-Now" force requiring all non-prior service men to take basic training with the Air Force.

Schooling — Over 10,000 officers and airmen completed service schools — Air Guardsmen abreast of the times.



FACILITIES

2,807 Armories
974 Maintenance shops
62 Warehouse Complexes
63 Shop Hangars



96 Hangars
21 Maintenance Docks (single)
2 Maintenance Docks (double)
92 Flying Bases

46 Non-flying Installations — including Aircraft Control & Warning Sites and Communications Squadrons Sites.



Mission, Organization and Administration



MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The framers of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a Federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted:

In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed.

While its Federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each State remains constitutionally a State-administrated military force. The dual State-Federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 45, and Air National Guard Regulation No. 20-1. The State mission is to provide units organized, trained, and equipped that under competent orders of Federal or State authorities will provide protection of life and property and preserve peace, order and public safety. The Federal mission is to provide units with trained personnel and sufficient and suitable equipment, capable and ready for mobilization in time of war or national emergency to support the Army and Air Force.

The Army National Guard in Our "One Army"

The Army National Guard, an integral part of the first line defenses, complements the active Army and supports the Army missions as illustrated in the chart below.

First are shown the Army's world-wide overseas commitments, in Europe, Southeast Asia, Middle East and Korea.

Next are the Army Forces in the Continental United States and those prepared for early deployment overseas. These include Air Defense Missile Units, the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC), and the support base for the entire Army. Organizations of the Army National Guard integrated with these first line defenses include:

- Army National Guard Nike batteries with units of the active Army in the "Round-the-Clock" defenses of key industrial areas.
- Guard units rounding out the Strategic Army Corps. The remaining Army National Guard units shown in the bottom are:
- Six ARNG Division Forces of the Army's 22-Division Force which will move up to replace STRAC divisions as they are deployed overseas.
- Two ARNG Special Mission Divisions programmed for employment in specific critical areas in support of war plans.
- Eleven Infantry and four Armored Divisions together with the nondivisional combat, combat support and technical services units needed for full mobilization.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
'AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES'



Air National Guard: A Global Force

Similarly, the Air National Guard fits into and supports U.S. Air Force missions as shown on the chart below:

At the top are the Air Force's world-wide commitments, such as NATO, SEATO, Middle East, and the Far East.

Next are shown the gaining commands to which Air Guard units are assigned upon mobilization. These include the Tactical Air Command (TAC), Air Defense Command (ADC), Military Air Transport Service (MATS), Alaskan Air Command (AAC), Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) and the Air Force Communications Service (AFCS). In addition, the Hawaii Air National Guard is committed to the Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) and one Air Guard communications unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

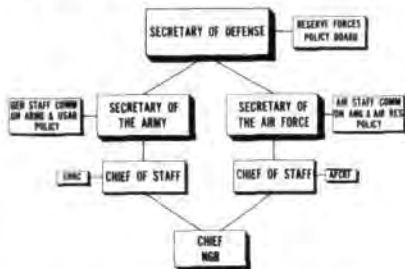
The bottom line reflects the types of units comprising the ANG force structure. As the arrows indicate, some Air Guard units are serving in peacetime as integral elements of active Air Force commands. For instance, all ANG Fighter-Interceptor squadrons assigned to the Air Defense Command maintain a 24-hour runway alert at all times under ADC control. Air Guard tactical squadrons perform peacetime missions for TAC. ANG heavy transports carry cargo for MATS. Air Guard Ground Electronics Engineering (GEEIA) Squadrons handle communications construction projects on USAF missile sites and other bases.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

GLOBAL CAPABILITY



NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency. As the chart shows, it is a joint Bureau of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, reports to the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff and is the principal staff adviser on National Guard affairs.

As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the States and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. (AR 130-5/AFR 45-2 which implements section 3015(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by Section 12, Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (Act, 6 Aug. 1958, 72 Stat. 514,521)).



The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on this chart. At the end of FY 1964, the office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army National Guard, was organized into five divisions, and the office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, Air National Guard, was organized into six divisions. Also, in the Bureau "overhead" organization were the Administrative Office and the Office of the Legal Adviser; Office of Public Affairs; and Office of Plans, Policy, and Programs. Two new offices were added during FY 1964: Special As-

sistant for Congressional Liaison, History, and Reports; and Special Assistant for Data Systems. These offices advise and assist the Chief, National Guard Bureau on both Army and Air matters.

The National Guard Bureau personnel strength on 30 June 1964 was:

Personnel	Authorized	Assigned
Military		
Army	35	35
Air Force	63	63
Total	98	98
Civilian		
Army	184	180
Air Force	95	95
Total	279	275

The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, in accordance with Departments of the Army and Air Force policy and the dual State and Federal missions prescribed in law and regulations.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years, and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major general.

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Militia Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1964 is attached as Appendix D. Appendixes B and C, respectively, show the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1964.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Army National Guard

All states have been producing punched cards to meet Federal requirements for over a year. Demands upon the Army National Guard for statistical information necessitate more rapid assimilation of

data to satisfy basic needs of management at State and Department of the Army level and increasingly detailed requirements of Department of Defense.

The plan developed and forwarded for approval in July 1963 provided the USPFO of each State with a basic punch card machine system (PCMS). This included the following items, where available: Printing Punch, Verifier, Sorter, Collator, Reproducing Punch, Accounting Machine, Control Panels, Card Cabinets.

The PCMS for USPFO's enabled transfer to punched cards of all records now maintained by the several USPFOs. As types of records are mechanized, so will be the reports required from these records. This change-over will be coordinated by the National Guard Bureau through dissemination of uniform procedures, making applicable existing Army Regulations already adapted to PCMS. Such coordination will insure compatibility with the present system since the PCMS will not be simultaneously installed in all 52 USPFO offices. The complexity of the Army National Guard program in most States is equivalent to that of an army, and analysis is subject to further improvement.

The new systems provide needed input for National Guard Bureau reports required for management of the entire program and input into Army and Defense data banks. A number of automatic data processing (ADP) support equipment items have been purchased in various quantities for each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The Combined Support Maintenance Shops and the Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites in each State were requested to report man-hours worked and items completed each month for maintenance operations in designated production accounts, which were further divided into major categories according to the technical services (or commodity managers) having responsibility for the end item concerned. In addition, special accounts were established for reporting man-hours utilized in general overhead, administrative functions and other operations peculiar to the National Guard.

Performance standards in terms of man-hours per work unit have been established in each major category. These standards have been applied to projected workloads of each State based on equipment densities, with allowances for age of equipment and/or miles operated.

The Office of the USPFO in each State was divided into 12 functional areas plus a General Administration area. Work units were selected representing the major workload in each area, and a system for reporting work units completed and man-hours utilized was designed.

Implementation of the manning criteria was completed in the fourth quarter FY 1964.

States requiring an excessive number of man-hours per work unit as compared to others reviewed their operations to simplify procedures, eliminate duplication of effort and curtail nonessential activities. Personnel from the National Guard Bureau assisted the States in adapting their USPFO organizations to the manning criteria by conducting manpower and management surveys in critical areas.

Air National Guard

Major progress toward organizational standardization and greater mission effectiveness was the basic characteristic of this period. Of greatest import was the change in mission of the Air National Guard Aeromedical Transport units to the Air Transport mission. The National Guard Bureau maintained that it made little sense to confine an aircraft with a global "live mission" capability to a mission involving primarily "simulated loads." This action eliminated the "augmented squadron" from the Air National Guard and placed all units in the self supporting wing, group, squadron setup, thereby greatly improving mobilization capability. Other organizational improvements achieved in the period were:

- a. Completion of implementation of the Double Deputy organizational structure in all Air National Guard units with assignment to Tactical Air Command and Military Air Transport Service, and initiation of conversion action in units assigned to Air Defense Command.

- b. Reorganization of all units of the Hawaii Air National Guard to "tailor" the Double Deputy concept to the unique operational environment existent in that state.

- c. Reorganization of all Air National Guard Weather Flights from "Fixed" to "Mobile" units in order to maintain organizational and mission compatibility with revised equipage schedule.

- d. Change in designation of four units from "Troop Carrier" to "Air Commando" units.

LEGISLATION

Legislation Enacted

Public Law 88-149, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for FY 64.

Public Law 88-220, the Military Construction Appropriation Act for FY 64.

Public Law 88-110. Amends the Universal Military Training and Service Act, to provide a uniform 6 year Ready Reserve obligation for all persons enlisted or appointed in the National Guard or in any component of the Armed Forces after 3 September 1963 and before attaining age 26, and requiring them to perform not less than four consecutive months of active duty for training.

Public Law 88-132. The Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1963, increases the pay of members of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard when performing duty authorized by title 32, United States Code.

Pending Legislation

H.R. 2500. The bill would authorize the payment of per diem to members of the National Guard and reserve components while performing full time training duty away from home on the same basis as temporary duty allowances are authorized for members on active duty.

H.R. 2501. The bill would extend the authority for promotions in commissioned grades as Reserves of the Army and of the Air Force, to fill unit vacancies, without regard to over-all grade limitations. (Subsequently enacted as Public Law 88-620, to expire 1 July 1965).

H.R. 2502. The bill would authorize remission or cancellation of administratively determined indebtedness to the Federal government of enlisted members of the National Guard or reserve components.

H.R. 2504. The bill would provide for the retention in an active status of reserve commissioned officers, employed by the National Guard or reserve components as civilian technicians, who would otherwise be removed from an active status by reason of length of service or other attritive provisions, for a period of not to exceed two years if they could thereby qualify for an immediate annuity under a Fed-

eral or State retirement system covering their civilian employment. It would make permanent the recurring annual appropriation act provisions suspending the limitations on the grade of officers and numbers in a "pool;" authorize the use of technicians for the maintenance and repair of military property of the regular and reserve components; correlate the compensation of technicians with that of Federal Civil Service employees in the same geographical locality; provide retirement benefits for all National Guard technicians; provide life insurance and health benefits to National Guard technicians. It would credit full-time training duty performed by members of the National Guard under Federal authority for the purposes of the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act to the same extent as active duty for training performed by members of reserve components is now creditable.

H.R. 2505. The bill would grant the same hospital and medical care, pay and allowances, and other benefits for members of the National Guard or reserve components who contract or aggravate a disease in line of duty while proceeding directly to or from, or performing, inactive duty training or active duty for 30 days or less as are now provided for such individuals while on duty for ordered periods of over 30 days. It would also grant the same entitlement to benefits to those National Guardsmen and reservists who are injured in line of duty while proceeding directly to or from inactive duty training or active duty as they would receive were the injury incurred during the scheduled period of training or duty.

H.R. 2506. This bill would authorize the States to provide for a system of courts-martial for the National Guard not in State service without regard to the provisions of sections 326-333 of title 32, United States Code.

H.R. 2509. This bill would authorize combining service in two or more reserve components for the purpose of receiving the uniform maintenance allowance. (Subsequently enacted into law as Public Law 88-624).

H.R. 2512. The bill would clarify the authority of the respective service Secretaries to authorize training or duty, with or without pay, for units

and members of the National Guard in addition to the 48 unit assemblies and 15 days full time field training now specifically authorized. It would also clarify the status of members of the National Guard while attending or instructing at schools conducted by the National Guard, such as State Officer Candidate Schools. (Subsequently enacted into law as Public Law 88-621).

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Public Affairs program of the National Guard Bureau has two goals—first, to recruit and retain Army and Air National Guard personnel and second, to plan and coordinate public relations activities on the national level.

A total of \$400,000 from Federal appropriations was expended during fiscal year 1964. Almost all of the amount was contracted to a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of printed, radio, and television materials to be distributed to the States and directly to media.

During FY 64, a new theme was introduced in the advertising campaign to win recruits for the National Guard. Called the "Challenge" theme, it asked potential Guardsmen "Are You Good Enough?" to be a member of the National Guard. It was aimed both at interesting the kind of recruit who would be an asset to the Guard and at emphasizing the higher, more demanding readiness requirements that have been placed on the Guard.

Seniors and the Service, the most popular item last year, was reprinted again in FY 64 and a folder was produced to explain the new Flexible Training Program that became law during the year.

Great emphasis was placed in FY 64 on localizing material in answer to requests for such material from the States. A billboard poster and two transit car cards were printed with local State designations on each item.

The following chart lists the printed materials produced and sent to the States in FY 64 with the numbers produced indicated:

FY 1964 PRINTED MATERIALS

Seniors and the Service	250,000
Guide for Personnel Managers	25,000
TRY ONE in ARNG	185,000
Air Guardsman's Guide to Initial Active Duty Training	10,000
ARMY Guardsman's Guide to Initial Active Duty Training	200,000
FTP Folder	1,000,000
Retirement Folder	250,000
Community Relations Handbook	5,500
Decals	500,000
Direct Mail Folder (Peace Needs Protection)	1,000,000
Billboards	
a. General Theme - Peace Needs Protection	3,650
b. ARNG - National Defense is Everybody's Business	2,500
c. ANG - Fly with the Home Team Join the [State]	1,500
NG TRANSIT CAR CARDS (#1)	
The [State] NG Fits Your Civilian Plans	
a. Card stock 11 X 28	25,000
b. Paper stock	25,000
c. Display cards with easels	25,000
TRANSIT CAR CARDS #2	
National Defense is Everybody's Business	
The [State] National Guard is on the Job	
a. Card Stock	40,000
b. Paper	10,000
POSTER - Why Aren't You an Officer?	6,000
Newspaper Ad Mats & proofs	
a. 12,500 each of mats of 12 different ads (Challenge Theme)	
b. 25,000 proofs	

In the area of public relations and information, representatives of the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) were sent or National Guardsmen were put on active duty to represent OPA at important events in which the National Guard participated over the year. National Guard officers worked in the press center during Exercise DESERT STRIKE and at William Tell, the Air Force World-Wide Fighter Interceptor Weapons Meet, which an Air National Guard squadron won. A Public Affairs representative helped with publicity during the ceremony which accompanied the arrival of the first F-105 into the Guard at McGuire AFB, New Jersey, and one was sent to cover the National Guard's part in the aftermath of the Alaskan earthquake. A representative was also sent to interview the first astronaut chosen from the Air National Guard. OPA helped publicize the first ANG non-stop deployments to Alaska and Puerto Rico, as well as



several People-to-People missions accomplished by the Air Guard's transport aircraft. Again this year, the Office of Public Affairs ran a press center at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.



An important objective of the FY 64 public relations program was to improve the flow of information on the National Guard to the active services. To further this objective, articles were placed in military journals and, on a monthly basis, contributions were made to the Air Reservist magazine and One Army Newsletter. Other news items were made available to Air Force News Service and Army News Features. In addition, OPA took over the responsibility of contributing to the Secretary of the Air Force's Staff Digest and made weekly contributions.

Throughout the year, in the regular course of its activities, the Public Affairs Office handled numerous news releases, speeches, periodical and encyclopedia articles, and other materials cleared or released through Department of the Army, Department of the Air Force, and Department of Defense.

"Guard Session," the weekly 15-minute show distributed to radio stations for free public service programming was sent on a monthly basis to some 2200 stations.

The following performers cut records for the show, which was hosted by Martin Block: Ella Fitzgerald, Johnny Mathis, Doris Day, Peggy Lee, Bobby Darin, Music Made Famous by Glenn Miller

with Tex Beneke, Ray Eberle and the Modernaires, Connie Francis, Mitch Miller, The New Christy Minstrels and Eydie Gorme.

The Air National Guard show, "Lombardoland, U.S.A.," was continued for the thirteenth consecutive year on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The artists who recorded "Guard Session" contributed to a radio spot announcement record, singing National Guard "Jingles." These records and two sets of printed spot announcements were sent to all stations in the United States.

The fourth and fifth installments, one for the Army and one for the Air National Guard, of the "two little fellas" animated television spot announcement series were distributed to all television stations in the United States.

The mobile bus display depicting the role of the militia in the Civil War continued to tour the United States for display at fairs and other special events. In FY 64, the Militia-Mobile appeared in Colorado, Nebraska, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and Illinois.

In addition, five-panel display units, a colorful exhibit with the theme "Your National Guard—Ready Then . . . Ready Now," was distributed on the basis of one per State.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The purpose of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations of the Army and Air National Guard and to stimulate their interest in such activities as marksmanship, technical proficiency in training, and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are given annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and other sponsoring agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and Air National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau is the coordinating agency for activities conducted under this program. Pamphlets and letters announcing trophy and award winners are published after each competition. Supplementary information is made available for release to the press.



The Eisenhower Trophy

Army National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle and pistol marksmanship at State, Army Area, and National levels under the sponsorship of affiliated organizations, including the Military Police Association, the National Rifle Association, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Guard Association of the United States, and the Association of the United States Army. In 1964, 27 State pistol teams and 40 State rifle teams composed of both Army and Air National Guard members participated in the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The following trophies and awards are described in Appendix E:

Army National Guard

National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy and National Guard (State) Trophy
National Rifle Association Trophy
Chief of the National Guard Bureau Trophy
Military Police Team Pistol Trophy
Eisenhower Trophy
United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy
Association of the United States Army Award

Air National Guard

Spaatz Trophy
Winston P. Wilson Trophy
Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy
National Guard Association Trophy (Air)
Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award
Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy
McCallister Trophy

REGULATIONS

In the administration of National Guard affairs, National Guard Regulations and Air National Guard Regulations govern the National Guard when not in Federal service. These regulations announce the approved policies of the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force pertaining to the Army and Air National Guard. Also, certain Army and Air Force Regulations govern the Army and Air National Guard when specifically applied by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During Fiscal Year 1964, a number of existing regulations were revised or amended. In addition, new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published. A detailed resume is contained in Appendix F.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

The FY 1964 budget (Program 7413) for Department of the Army publications and blank forms was initially established at \$1,000,000, and subsequently reduced to \$825,000. Total obligations for the year, were \$759,300. This reduction in obligations, as compared with FY 1963 (\$863,600), is attributable to:

1. Reduced procurement due to lack of publications funds by the active Army.
2. Constant surveillance of actual, as opposed to desirable, requirements for Department of the Army publications and blank forms.
3. Maximum utilization of available resources at all levels of command.

During the past year, "pinpoint" distribution to Army Aviation Maintenance Shops was implemented. This insured continuous and direct flow of required mission publications to these activities. Preliminary steps were also taken for trial testing of pinpoint distribution to battalion level in October-November 1964, to be conducted in the States of Kansas and Maryland.

Requirements for Department of the Army publications and blank forms continued to increase as new and revised programs were proposed and implemented. These new programs included Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing, scheduled for

November 1964, implementation and Equipment Serviceability Criteria established by AR 750-10. Revision of the Army Equipment Record Procedures also increased substantially requirements for publications and blank forms.

Non-obligation of available funds during the year, and full implementation of MOS testing will result in required additional funding support; however, actual requirements as opposed to "nice-to-have" will be carefully analyzed in an effort to minimize expenditures.

STATE SERVICE

Every State depends on the National Guard for assistance in natural disasters and extreme civil emergencies when control and recovery are beyond the capabilities of other State and municipal agencies. This State service rendered by the National Guard evidences the importance of the Guard to the States.

In hundreds of instances, each year Governors of States have called out the National Guard to assist for periods ranging from a few hours to several weeks. The cost of these activities is borne entirely by the States. Duties in these instances include such things as sandbagging swollen rivers and streams, assisting in hurricanes, snow emergencies, forest fires, search and rescue, emergency traffic control, and quelling prison riots. The following brief accounts are only typical of State services rendered by the National Guard during FY 1964.

Earthquake

On Friday evening, 27 March 1964, an earthquake shook Alaska. Minutes after, the Adjutant General of Alaska left Juneau for Anchorage and State Headquarters officers were placed at Army Alaskan Command Headquarters to coordinate disaster assistance with the active Army, and collection of needed equipment was begun.

About 1,350 Alaska Army National Guardsmen at Fort Richardson, packing to return home after two weeks of field training, were immediately alerted and within one hour after the quake were en route to Anchorage to assist local authorities in securing the downtown area and establishing radio communications between various State and City agencies.

The National Guard Command Post was established in the Public Safety Building where coordination with the city police and Civil Defense authorities could be accomplished. Road blocks were set up in cooperation with active Army troops to close off the downtown area. Guardsmen set up radio communications in the Anchorage armory and after determining that the armory was safe for use reported it to Civil Defense as a shelter area.

At the height of the emergency, the Army National Guard had 700 men on duty in Anchorage, not counting support personnel and additional troops at Fort Richardson still waiting their tour of duty. The National Guard Bureau extended the field training status of these Alaska Guardsmen three days to keep them on active duty. The units reverted to State status on 2 April 1964.

At Kulis Air National Guard Base, adjacent to Anchorage International Airport, all available Air Guardsmen immediately began a survey of the Base, turning off broken water lines, gas and electricity. The International Airport terminal was badly damaged and the control tower had collapsed. Realizing the need for communications to any aircraft that might be preparing to land, Guardsmen started up a C-123 plane to use as an emergency tower. After inspection of the runways, they authorized an airline pilot, with whom they had made contact, to land. The runways were then closed to all other traffic, and all bases that could be contacted were instructed to relay this information. The C-123 continued to serve as a control tower for several hours.

Within twenty minutes after the quake Air Guardsmen started arriving at the Base, without an official call. Emergency power plants and heaters were set up, the dispensary was prepared to take care of the injured, and beds were set up in the warehouse facility for refugees. Air Guardsmen responded to requests from Civil Defense authorities for patrols for the city to report damage and to inspect buildings for trapped people.

Within a few hours after the quake, crews were available for most of the Guard's aircraft and the 144th Air Transport Squadron was standing by for emergency flights.

A local radio station announced that the Air Guard Base was prepared to receive refugees and some 200 evacuees were housed at Kulis Air National Guard Base.

An hour after the earthquake hit the Fort Richardson area, Seward's 2d Platoon, 216th Transportation Company, was put on State duty and ordered to go home where they were badly needed. Thirty miles outside of Anchorage the convoy came to an impassable landslide on the Seward Highway. The Guardsmen returned to Fort Richardson bringing the first news of the condition of the highway. At Seward and also Kodiak the Air Guard planes made the first reconnaissance of the destruction before landing, and returned with vital information on the condition of these two areas.

Upon arrival at Seward, the unit immediately opened the armory as a refugee center, assisted in search and rescue missions, set up emergency messes, and worked with active army troops in establishing guard posts, evacuation routes and search areas. Guard electricians set to work on vital generators at the Seward hospital.

At Kodiak the business district was obliterated by four huge tidal waves, and the Guard armory, the only major building remaining that could be used for the purpose, was opened as a food and shelter area. Guardsmen relieved a company of Marines from the nearby naval base of security responsibilities for the city, and established telephone communications to essential points.

Air Guardsmen were the first to get into Valdez when a C-123 carrying a load of fuel oil landed on the usable half of the runway. Members of the two Eskimo Scout Battalions were flown to Valdez to assist the residents. By 1 April, the Eskimo Scouts, who were at Fort Richardson completing their annual field training, were all on their way home, using chartered non-scheduled airlines and bush pilots, in addition to dog sleds and skin boats.



Alaska Army National Guard units on disaster duty were the 1st and 2d Scout Battalions of the 297th Infantry, the 3d Battalion, 297th Infantry; 216th Transportation Company; 910th Engineer Company; and Signal, Ordnance and Special Forces detachments.

The Alaska Air National Guard's unit, the 144th Air Transport Squadron, made flights in support of emergency assistance to the stricken area, carrying cargo of fuel oil, emergency generators, etc. The squadron assisted in the airlift of Guardsmen to their homes. By 3 April 1964, the unit had accomplished 25 missions, or 77 sorties, using 68 flying hours.

The National Guard of other States came to the assistance of Alaska. On 29 March, a squadron of the 146th Air Transport Wing, at Van Nuys, California, flew a C-97 carrying 18,000 pounds of medical and emergency supplies. The next day, three more C-97s were dispatched with cargo—one from Van Nuys and one each from the Wing's other two squadrons at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Phoenix, Arizona. On 4 and 5 April, two aircraft from the Van Nuys squadron carried about 30,000 pounds of food and clothing collected by a local radio station in conjunction with the Salvation Army. Later a pre-fabricated building donated by a local concern for use as the Alaska Civil Defense Headquarters, was flown to Alaska.

On 10 April, a crew of 16 men from the 144th Transportation Battalion, the Washington Army National Guard's sea-going force, left Tacoma with a 100-foot harbor tug which they delivered to officials in Alaska. The tug was used by the Alaska Railroad, a government agency, to help clear away and restore the docks and piers in the Anchorage area.

Search and Rescue

On Monday, 13 January 1964, a B-52 bomber carrying five Air Force crewmen and two nuclear weapons crashed at the foot of Big Savage Mountain, 20 miles from Cumberland, Maryland. The Army National Guard armory became the command post and communications center for the rescue effort which involved approximately 2,500 men from the Army, Air Force, Marines, National Guard, Civil Air Patrol, Civil Defense, and Red Cross, along with trucks, planes, helicopters, ambulances, jeeps and other vehicles. By Monday evening, 31

Alaska Guardsman on duty during earthquake disaster

Guardsmen of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 115th Armor, still remained on duty.

First, the road to the hilltop armory had to be cleared of over two feet of snow. The City of Cumberland pulled its snowplows off city streets and put them to work on the armory road. The armory was set up as a combined billet and Red Cross feeding center.

Air Force teams coordinated the search and the Guardsmen assumed four major roles: They set up and manned a coordinated Command Post, 24 hours a day, keeping Commanders in touch with both air and ground search elements; they organized sleeping arrangements and helped the Red Cross set up its feeding station; they supplied maintenance of the wide assortment of vehicles committed to the operation; and they operated a fleet of 24 Guard vehicles, mostly trucks and jeeps, to aid the searchers.

On Thursday, the fourth day after the crash, the Guardsmen were relieved by a battalion of Army Engineers from Fort Belvoir, and 125 Marines from Quantico with all their vehicles. Guardsmen also opened the armory at Frostburg and prepared it as an auxiliary housing and feeding station for the additional hundreds of soldiers due in from Fort Meade, and for storage of plane fragments recovered from the crash scene.

The pilot and co-pilot were rescued, alive, early in the search, and the bodies of three others were found. The two nuclear weapons carried by the plane were located, recovered, and flown out.

Letters acknowledging the Guardsmen's service were received from General Curtis E. LeMay, USAF Chief of Staff; General Thomas S. Power, Commander, Strategic Air Command (SAC); Brig Gen. Richard C. Neeley, Commander of SAC's 6th Air Division; Brig Gen. Raymond J. Harvey, Commander, Army Engineer Center; as well as from officials of the Maryland State Police and Civil Air Patrol.

Flood

Floods hit Montana, early in June 1964, moving from the northwest section of the State to the Great Falls area, which swept away earthen dams, isolated ranch homes, entire Indian villages, and livestock. More than 30 people died and property damage mounted into the millions. About 600

Army Guardsmen in Kalispell, Havre, Whitefish, and Great Falls, along with several hundred Air Guardsmen were called to duty to assist in the emergency. Troop E, 2d Reconnaissance Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry, made a 163-mile, night-long trip in jeeps and trucks to Browning, in the middle of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. For three days, the Troop hauled emergency supplies, made hasty repairs to roads and bridges, distributed food and medical supplies, helped inoculate the residents, and guarded against looting.

Troop E was en route home when orders were received by radio to go to the rescue of the town of Shelby, because a small dam had burst upstream and a larger dam might also go out. The weary Guardsmen turned around and went back to set up roadblocks, patrol flooded portions of the town, and establish a watch on the overflowing dam until they were released the next morning.

Army National Guard aviators picked up flood victims from rooftops, transported search and rescue parties to isolated areas, and brought in food and medicine to remote sections. In the first four days, 12 hours flying time per day was logged by each of the 18 aircraft used (three were borrowed from Idaho).



Montana Guardsmen take part in sand bagging operations during recent floods

In Great Falls, 375 Air Guardsmen from Montana's 120th Fighter Group assisted in sandbagging, evacuating threatened areas, and patrolling, and provided mobile and fixed communications, fire protection and ground transportation. The Group's C-47 transport plane made 33 flights delivering emergency supplies and personnel.

For three and a half days, the Group's base crash fire section assumed responsibility for fire protection in seven districts which the city's regular fire department was unable to reach. A boat rescue command post was established at the unit's fire station using eight boats and working in coordination with the Air Force spotters. Communications with the planes were maintained through the Air Guard radio-equipped fire trucks.

Drought

In Vermont during the winter of 1963-1964, the Army National Guard came to the aid of the drought stricken area in Operation Water Wagon. Springs and ponds were dry, livestock was in critical danger. When the Governor asked the State Adjutant General what the Guard could do to help, he replied: "The Guardsmen can do the job if anyone can." When the job was completed, the Guardsmen had hauled or piped 25,000,000 gallons of water to 18,000 cows on some 200 farms.

For two months, seven days a week, 64 men working 16-hour days labored to bring water to dry ponds. Five pumping stations on rivers and nearby Lake Champlain were set up. A fleet of 25 trucks carrying water fanned-out across two drought-stricken counties.

When the operation was over, the vehicles had been driven a distance equal to six trips around the world; the cows hadn't missed a drink.

Traffic Safety

At a traffic safety conference in Salt Lake City, Utah's Governor Clyde asked for a new campaign to halt the highway slaughter on Utah roads in 1963 that had brought death to 261 persons. The State Adjutant General said: "I don't know how the National Guard can stop accidents, but we can stop some of the deaths and serious injuries that result when accidents occur."

Thus in Operation Seat Belt, National Guard automotive mechanics, in a two-day effort, placed 3,661 sets of safety belts in Utah automobiles. February 22, 1964, Muster Day, was set as the day when Guard mechanics would install the belts. Through Utah news media, the public was told "to bring your own belts and the Guard will install them free of charge."

While 6,000 other Utah Guardsmen went through a Civil Defense exercise to mark Muster Day, the

mechanics stayed behind at 25 armories to take care of the seat belt installations. By the end of the day hundreds of belts had been installed, and hundreds of other cars were still in line waiting; the National Guard finished the job on 7 March.

Mercy Missions

When some residents in Tennessee were stricken by the rare and usually fatal bacteria which causes botulism, many were saved by Type E serum flown in by the Tennessee Air National Guard. At the urgent request of State health authorities, four pilots from the 134th Fighter Interceptor Squadron flew to Washington, D.C., picked up the life-saving serum, and delivered it to authorities in Nashville and Knoxville. Nine persons died before smoked whitefish was identified as the cause.

In Delaware, the 116th Surgical Hospital (Mobile Army) averted the need for calling a hospital disaster alert. Members of the unit train at the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington serving in various hospital departments according to their unit assignments. A bus loaded with migrant farm workers struck a pole and nine of the 27 victims were brought to the hospital emergency room while members of the unit were at the hospital in a training assembly. Guardsmen helped to treat the injured and handle routine operations in the hospital. The Hospital Director stated: "The presence of the Guardsmen throughout the hospital and their prompt action gave us enormous flexibility. Further, it allowed the care of all in-patients to go on without interruption."

Storm

A tornado, on 8 May 1964, hit in the area of New Baltimore, Michigan, flattening a path two miles long and a half-mile wide leaving at least nine persons dead and about 1,000 homeless.

At Pontiac, Company A of the 2d Battalion, 125th Infantry, was ordered to duty and its members set up a command post at the Pontiac Armory.

By early morning, 106 members of Company A and 49 members from Company C were on duty and the remainder of the Battalion was under orders to report by noon. By noon, 376 Guardsmen were assisting in search, rescue, patrols, and recovery tasks. A majority of the Guardsmen remained on duty for four days.

MILITARY SUPPORT OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The proposal to utilize the State Adjutants General and the State Military Headquarters in the planning and coordination of military support of civil defense was initiated by the Under Secretary of the Army, in April 1963. Also, in April 1963 the Adjutants General Association of the United States at its conference in Puerto Rico adopted a resolution supporting this new mission concept.

In October 1963, the Secretary of the Army presented a study to the Secretary of Defense entitled "Military Support of Civil Defense." This study recommended the establishment of a planning group to make final recommendations on the implementation of the military support of civil defense concept. The Secretary of Defense approved this study in November 1963.

The Secretary of the Army, in December 1963, requested the Chief of Staff of the Army to direct the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, to establish a planning group to make final recommendations on the military support of civil defense concept.

The planning group was established and members appointed in December 1963. The members of the planning group represented U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC), Office of Civil Defense (OCD), The Adjutants General Association of the United States, and the National Guard Bureau. During the period January-February 1964, plenary sessions of the Planning Group were held at HQ, USCONARC and on 4 March 1964, the

final report was approved and submitted to the Department of the Army.

On 8 June 1964, the Secretary of the Army, approved the USCONARC Planning Group recommendations, as changed, for the assignment of the new mission of Military Support of Civil Defense to the 48 CONUS State Adjutants General and their State National Guard Headquarters.

The new mission will require implementation by the State Adjutants General and State National Guard Headquarters as the State Military Headquarters for Military Support of Civil Defense. The State Headquarters will coordinate, plan and control operations for the military support of civil authorities responsible for civil defense.

In addition to planning for military support of civil defense, the State Headquarters will include in their plans provisions for military assistance anticipated in natural disasters operations.

The Secretary of the Army by letter, 13 June 1964, to the Governors of the 48 CONUS States informed them of the results of the planning group's study and briefly explained the plan. The purpose of this letter was to secure an agreement for the implementation of the plan in the States.

The Chief, National Guard Bureau, by letter of 15 June 1964, forwarded copies of the USCONARC Report to State Adjutants General for interim guidance for initiation of organizational and planning purposes.

Army National Guard



FOREWORD

The Army National Guard today faces a great challenge. Our National strategy requires a ready-now National Guard to round out and reinforce the active forces. The Guard can and will meet the challenges of our times as it has met all such tests in the past. Cyrus R. Vance, Deputy Secretary of Defense, stated:

"I consider the National Guard to be among the foremost military assets which America possesses—indispensable in the past, and indispensable in the future."

No longer simply a mobilization base, units of the Army National Guard make up a large part of the military force which the President will call on for immediate response to a threat. At the end of fiscal year 1964, ARNG units formed almost one-third of our Nation's 22-Division Force planned for early employment when events make this necessary. This "ready force" consisted of 16 active Army divisions and 6 high priority Army National Guard divisions. Two special mission ARNG divisions were programmed for support of war plans in specified critical areas.

At the end of FY 1964, ARNG units with a strength of 381,546 stood ready to assume their Federal mission. Of this strength 232,000 Guardsmen or sixty-one percent were in Immediate Reserve units and 149,500 or 39 percent were in the Reinforcing Reserve units.

The Army National Guard troop structure has been changed annually to be responsive to the requirements of the Army war plans—and to conform to the most recent Army unit organizational concepts. During FY 1964, there was a reorganization of non-divisional units to ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Divisions). This reorganization affecting 38 States was completed in seven months. It provided separate brigades with variable numbers of maneuver battalions. Also, it provided separate combat maneuver battalions available for assignment, as needed, to reinforce active or ARNG divisions and brigades, to replace active Army school troops, or to serve as unit replacements. Infantry and armored divisions were further reorganized under the Final E Series ROAD TOE's during the period of February—June 1964.

The Army National Guard role in the complete cycle of modernization of Army Air Defenses—from guns to Nike Ajax missiles and finally Nike Hercules missiles—has been a historic one and puts to maximum use the One Army concept of units in action. It restores to Army



National Guard units their "Minuteman" role as an integral part of the United States defenses. The phase out and reorganization of the last Nike Ajax units in the Norfolk, Virginia, area on 18 May 1964, marked the end of the reorganization phase of the conversion to Nike Hercules program.

The new Reserve Enlistment Program (REP) resulted in record gains of non-prior service personnel and produced a net strength increase of 20,500. Over 78,000 of these non-prior service recruits entered a period of initial active duty training—the largest input since the beginning of this program.

Army National Guard units in many cases have attained a level of proficiency where they can benefit from training of a more sophisticated nature. Large scale participation in joint military training exercises is possible now that the Guard has acquired both the means and skill to carry on such activities. In May 1964, ARNG units participated in exercise DESERT STRIKE, the largest Armor maneuver since World War II. The largest Immediate Reserve organization participating was the 258th Infantry Brigade, Arizona Army National Guard. The largest Reinforcing Reserve organization was the 2nd Brigade, 40th Armored Division, California Army National Guard. This was the first time since World War II that Reserve Component Forces of brigade strength participated in joint exercises. ARNG units also participated in the only large scale CONUS logistical exercise, LOGEX-64.

In GUARDLIFT I, over 10,000 ARNG personnel in detachment to brigade size units were airlifted to field training sites during the summer of 1964 by using Air National Guard training flights.

By the end of FY 1964, all units of the nine States which were selected for testing the feasibility of conducting all inactive duty training in consecutive multiple assemblies on weekends were training under this system. This program greatly increased training time in which to conduct small unit tactical problems.

Today the Army National Guard is more closely attuned to the Nation's needs, more professional in outlook, and more sophisticated in its awareness of the citizen-soldier's life. Change is still the watchword for the Guard's future.

COMPTROLLER



The Congress appropriated \$435,500,000 for the support of the Army National Guard during FY 1964. These funds were included in three appropriations, covering military personnel, operating costs (including technician pay), and the construction of armory and nonarmory facilities.

Appropriations

	Appropriated	Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$249,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$250,100,000
ARNG Operation and Maint.	180,800,000		180,800,000
ARNG Military Construction	5,700,000		

(See summary statement, ARNG Military Construction)

The ARNG Personnel budget submitted to the Congress requested \$240,300,000 to support an estimated beginning strength of 375,500 and an end strength of 384,400 with an input of 74,900 into the Reserve Enlisted Program (REP) training. To the initial request, the Congress added \$2,500,000 for the school program; and in a supplemental appropriation added \$6,200,000 to finance the net cost of the military pay increase authorized by PL 88-132.

The \$180,800,000 appropriated for ARNG Operation and Maintenance includes \$4,200,000 added by the Congress for the repair parts program (\$1,000,000) and the technician program (\$3,200,000).

Summary Statement, ARNG Military Construction (No-Year Appropriation)

Funds available from FY 1963	\$11,137,545
FY 1964 Appropriation	5,700,000
Total available in FY 1964	16,837,545
FY 1964 obligations	13,443,924
Funds remaining available for FY 1965	3,393,621

Funding

For ARNG Personnel, all of the funds appropriated by the Congress, \$249,000,000, plus \$1,100,000 in funded reimbursements were allocated by the Comptroller of the Army to the National Guard

Bureau and other agencies. These funds were adequate to finance all requirements including the cost of the military pay raise legislation enacted in October 1963. The pay raise created a requirement of \$17,900,000 of which \$11,700,000 was financed within initially appropriated funds, including the \$2.5 million for the school program, and \$6,200,000 financed by a supplemental appropriation. The funding program supported a strength beginning at 360,714 and ending with 392,000, at an average strength of 374,300, and an REP input of 75,000. At year-end the program accomplishment was a strength of 381,546 and an average strength of 372,823 with an REP input of 78,482. A maximum strength of 386,904 was attained as of 31 March 1964.

Funding for the ARNG Operation and Maintenance appropriation during the year totaled \$180,800,000 including \$10,000 transferred to the General Services Administration to finance certain Army National leases. Of the \$180,800,000 appropriated, \$1,700,000 was initially held in reserve by the office, Secretary of Defense. This reserve was later released for use primarily in the repair parts program, and technician and transportation support.

Obligations

ARNG Personnel	\$246,852,414 ¹
ARNG O & M	179,541,904 ²
ARNG Military Construction	13,443,924

NOTE:

¹ Excludes reimbursement of \$676,654.

² Excludes reimbursement of \$1,463,871.

State funding programs were 98.6 percent obligated as compared to 98.8 percent in FY 62 and 92 percent in FY 63. A table showing appropriated funds obligated by State or Department of the Army agencies during FY 1964 is attached as Appendix G.

Finance Services

Revisions of NGR 58 and NGB Pamphlet 58-1 which prescribes the policy and procedure pertaining to Federal pay and allowances of Army National Guard members under the military pay voucher system were completed and published on 15 February 1964. In addition to clarifying and improving the contents of prior directives, these revisions include all changes regarding pay and allowances that have

occurred since date of previous publication. The revised pamphlet also contains a new section which sets forth the electrical accounting machine procedures for the processing and payment of Army National Guard armory training pay.

The procedures prescribed in NGR 58 require that incapacitation payrolls, covering continuation of pay and allowances to Army National Guard members for injury or disease incurred in line of duty, be submitted to the National Guard Bureau for examination and administrative approval, when the required medical certificate is not signed by a uniformed services medical officer. A total of 136 such payrolls were reviewed and processed during fiscal year 1964.

Audit and Reports of Survey

The U.S. Army Audit Agency completed and submitted 18 audit reports pertaining to Army National Guard activities in the various States during fiscal year 1964. These audit reports included the status and conditions of Federal fund and property accounts maintained by 35 percent of the United States Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFO's) in the States. The findings and recommendations were reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau, and the Department of the Army.

These audit reports and the replies of corrective action taken by the States were reviewed and analyzed in the National Guard Bureau. They were also used as a basis, for establishing or improving various management and internal control procedures. The value of these audits was indicated by the fact that five of the States audited during fiscal year 1964 had no major findings. Of particular significance during the past year was the expansion of the audit scope to include a detailed review of mobilization readiness and other activities at unit level. This increased emphasis on unit level activities will assist the State Adjutant General and major unit commanders in determining where the special attention should be directed for command inspections, development of writing procedural guidance and administrative reviews by full time technicians.

Reports Control

During FY 1964, the number of controlled, recurring reports required by the National Guard Bureau and submitted by the several States increased by one to a total of 24. In addition to these

reports submitted by the States, the National Guard Bureau requires three reports from active Army commands.

During the past year by direction of the Chief of Staff, the National Guard Bureau made a special effort to reduce reporting workload and to report quarterly to the Vice Chief of Staff on progress made. Due to the small number of reports requested by the NGB, it was possible to maintain a continuous review of the necessity of each. All of the current reports provided data not elsewhere available, but essential to National Guard Bureau management.

At the close of FY 1964, a new reports control register was being prepared for the Army National Guard. It is hoped that during the preparation of this new register a reduction or consolidation can be made in the reporting workload of the Army National Guard.

Review and Analysis

Continuing review and analysis of the Army National Guard program in FY 1964 indicated that in most areas actual performance adhered closely to programmed objectives.

Quarterly reports to the Vice Chief of Staff on the execution of the Army National Guard Program served to highlight significant deficiencies, excesses and problem areas requiring action by higher authority.

An additional requirement to inform the Chief, Office of Reserve Components on all phases of the Army National Guard program on a monthly basis was established late in FY 1963 and was fully implemented and refined in FY 1964.

In February 1964, in an effort to reduce unnecessary workload, all recipients of the quarterly Army National Guard Progress report were queried as to their requirements for this report. Based on answers received, it was decided to continue the report semi-annually rather than quarterly.

Technicians

Army National Guard technicians are, with a limited number excepted, federally recognized members of units and are employed by the States. They assist the unit commanders in the day-to-day administrative and training responsibilities and assist the United States Property and Fiscal Officer with his duties. They provide the first and second echelon



maintenance in organization maintenance shops and higher echelon maintenance in the State. Also, they provide personnel necessary to keep the NIKE missile sites operational 24-hours a day in the air defense of the United States.

At the beginning of FY 64, 17,703 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in Organization, USPFO and Support Maintenance activities (Budget Program 7500) and 4,976 spaces in the Air Defense Program. In March 1964, as a result of the decrease in the Reserve Component Technician Program, the ARNG lost 423 technician spaces from those authorized at the beginning of the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year, 17,271 technicians were employed in Budget Program 7500, 156 were supported on a reimbursement basis as a condition of cross-service agreements, and 4,795 employed in air defense, bringing the total technicians employed to 22,222.

During the fiscal year, four States (Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma) and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, joined the State Retirement Program bringing the total to 18 States participating. There were 8,147 ARNG technicians covered by State Retirement Systems.

In January 1964, the salaries of 10,387 ARNG technicians paid under Classification Act Schedules were adjusted under Classification Act Schedule II, enacted into law by PL 87-793 dated 11 October 1962. The annual cost of the salary adjustments was approximately \$2,389,000.

Pay increases from new Wage Board schedules developed during the year amounted to \$1,027,363 per year.

Average costs per technician produced during the year, including salaries and benefits, amounted to \$6,595 in Budget Program 7500 and \$6,626 in Air Defense.

Total obligations for technicians in BP 7500 were \$112,963,728. Direct obligations amounted to \$112,116,291, and the reimbursable cost of technicians employed under cross-service agreements was \$847,427. The direct obligations for the Air Defense technicians, BP 7621, were \$28,820,988.

ARNG Technician in aircraft maintenance shop



PERSONNEL

Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the active Army National Guard on 30 June 1964 was 381,546. Compared with the FY 63 year-end strength of 361,080 (including 366 Alabama Army National Guardsmen on active Federal duty) there was an increase in strength of 20,466. The year-end strength of 381,546 was 18,454 short of the 400,000 authorized for the Army National Guard.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

	30 June 62	30 June 63	30 June 64
Total:	*405,341	**361,080	381,546
Officers and Warrant Officers	35,347	33,924	33,909
Enlisted Personnel	369,994	327,156	347,637

*Includes 3,889 officers and 40,482 enlisted men who were members of units mobilized in September and October 1961.

**Includes 28 officers and 338 enlisted men who were members of units mobilized in June 1963.

A table showing year-end and average strengths from 1948-1964 is attached as Appendix I.

The ARNG strength dropped to 358,542, including Alabama National Guardsmen on Federal active duty, during July 1963, then increased steadily

and reached its peak of 386,904 at the end of March 1964. This increase in strength was due principally to heavy procurement by ARNG units of non-prior service enlistees requiring initial active duty for training (ACDUTRA); these accounted for 107,511 of the total 132,228 enlisted gains.

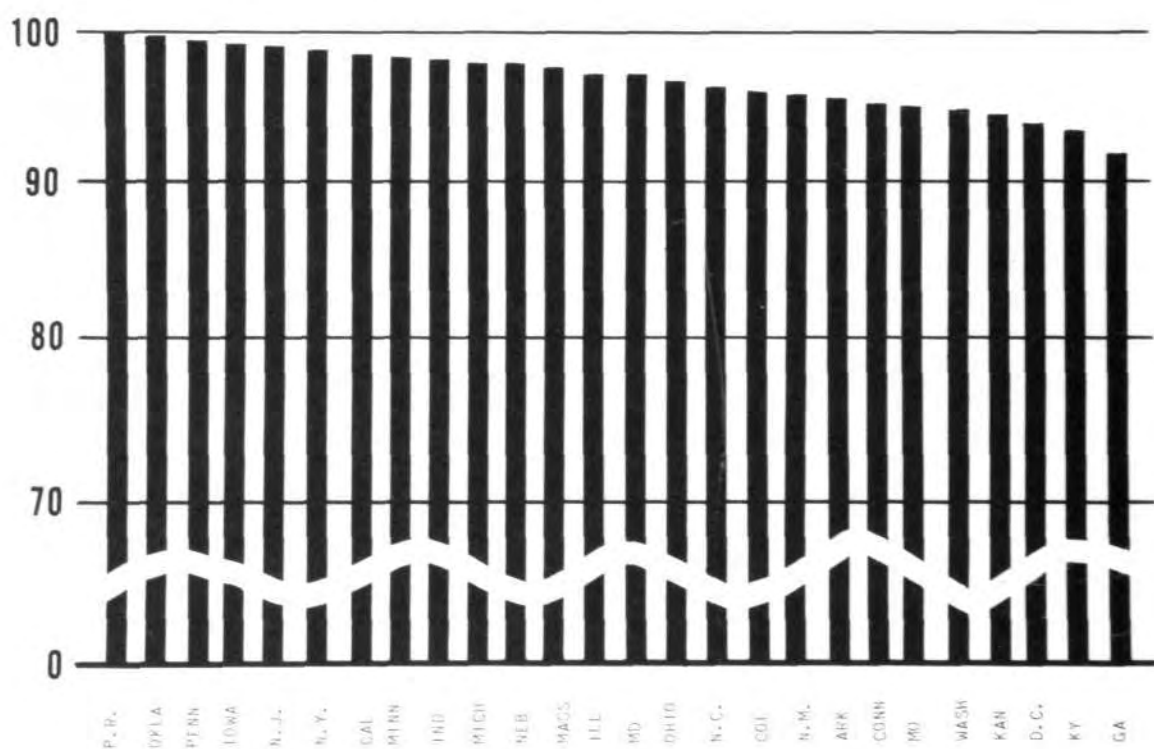
Some factors contributing to the drop in strength during the months of May and June 1964 included: (a) The recruiting emphasis gained during the year could not be maintained due to the need for units to devote full time to necessary preparations for annual field training. (b) The accelerated procurement of non-prior service personnel resulted in large backlogs of recruits awaiting exceptionally long periods of time in units for active duty training spaces, which tended to curtail recruiting activities. (c) Losses were heavier than normal due, in part, to the reduction of overstrength in units resulting from reorganization.

In the inactive Army National Guard were 7,521 Guardsmen who were attached to units for administration and accounting purposes and who would be available for duty as reinforcements upon mobilization.

STATE STRENGTH STATUS

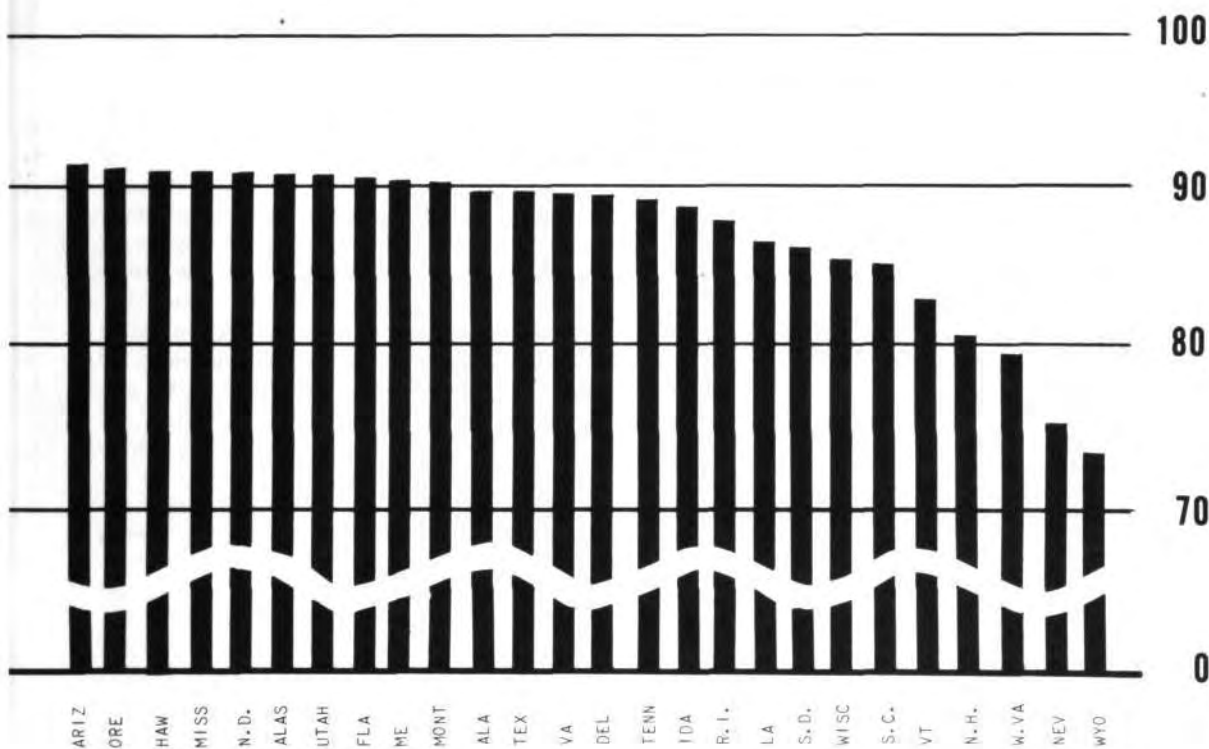
(% OF MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED)

30 JUNE 1964



THIS CHART SHOWS PERCENTAGES OF STATE STRENGTHS AS COMPARED TO MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED. THE MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED STRENGTH BY STATE IS

UNDER MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED									
ALA	1626	HAW	325	MICH	200	N.C.	348	TEX	1758
ALAS	189	IDA	388	MINN	174	N.D.	222	UTAH	415
ARIZ	234	ILL	275	MISS	903	OHIO	404	VT	529
ARK	348	IND	186	MO	417	OKLA	11	VA	822
CALIF	319	IOWA	50	MONT	242	ORE	497	WASH	293
COLO	106	KANS	394	NEBR	79	PENN	78	W.VA.	720
CONN	287	KY	349	NEV	213	P.R.	0	WISC	1323
DEL	283	LA	1074	N.H.	480	R.I.	361	WYO	454
D.C.	107	ME	243	N.J.	89	S.C.	1516	23,482	
FLA	705	MD	165	N.M.	130	S.D.	541		
GA	718	MASS	320	N.Y.	326	TENN	1246		



INDICATED BY THE 100% LINE AND THE ACTUAL 30 JUNE 1964 STRENGTH IS SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE ON OR BELOW THE MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED LINE.

Procurement (Officers and Warrant Officers)

The following is a comparison of the overall officer-warrant officer strength of the Army National Guard as of 30 June 1963 and 30 June 1964:

	Assigned Strength 30 June 1963	Assigned Strength 30 June 1964
Commissioned		
Officers	29,547	29,457
Warrant Officers	4,377	4,452
Total	*33,924	33,909

*Includes 26 officers and 2 warrant officers on active duty in Alabama.

The warrant officer strength increase was attributed to two factors: the increase in authorization for warrant officer pilots; and the appointment as warrant officers of some former officer ARNG technicians who would otherwise have had to be removed from an active status under the attritive provisions of ROPA.



OCS Student and Instructor

The principal source of second lieutenants again was the State Officer Candidate Schools. The table below gives a comparison of second lieutenant procurement by major source, during FY 1963 and FY 1964.

	FY 1963	FY 1964
Officer Candidate Schools	1,926	1,718
Regular	(22)	(7)
Special	(531)	(363)
State	(1,373)	(1,348)
ROTC (USAR) Graduates	90	35
Former Officers and others	184	97
All other sources	23	19
TOTAL	2,223	1,869

Personnel Actions (Officers)

Listed below is a comparison of the officer personnel actions taken during FY 1963 and FY 1964. The great increase in reassignments was brought about by the 1963 reorganization. Transfers to the inactive Army National Guard are included in reassignments.

Personnel Actions (Officers)

	FY 1963	FY 1964
Federal recognitions	10,589	12,117
Reassignments	16,357	43,782
Separations	4,822	5,320

On 1 January 1964, the method of announcing Army National Guard Federal recognition actions by NGB Special Orders was instituted and the use of NGB Form 03a, 03c, and 03e for that purpose was discontinued. Administrative procedures at all echelons have been facilitated by this change.

Reserve Officer Personnel Act

The mandatory promotion provisions of Public Law 86-559, an amendment to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) of 1954, were implemented by Army Regulations 135-155, 13 November 1963, and NGR 20-3. During FY 1964, initial considerations for promotion under ROPA resulted in the following selection rate: first lieutenants, 60 percent; captains, 57 percent; and majors, 72 percent. The average for all grades was 60 percent.

Officers considered mandatorily for the second time under ROPA provisions were selected at the following rate: first lieutenants, 60 percent; captains, 52 percent; majors, 61 percent. The overall average for all grades was 58 percent.

This fiscal year was the first in which single centralized ROPA boards were conducted in the Department of the Army for the selection of captains and majors for promotion. The selection of first lieutenants for promotion is still a function of the ROPA boards in the several States. The selection rates were slightly higher this year for captains considered for the first time and for majors in both groups. The rates were considered to be normal for captains considered for the second time and for first lieutenants in both groups. This suggests that the

centralization of the selection boards has not brought about any significant change in selection rates.

During FY 1964, the Federal recognition of 33 Army National Guard officers was terminated due to the attritive provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act.

Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)

During FY 1964, there was a total procurement of 132,228 enlisted personnel which was offset by heavy losses of 111,747 personnel.

Enlisted Personnel Procurement

Enlisted in 64 to take ACDUTRA in 64	80,105
Enlisted in 64 to take ACDUTRA in 65	27,406
Veterans	5,872
Reserve Forces Act Obligor	5,011
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	4,389
Enlisted from Other Reserve Components	6,129
Other	3,316
TOTAL GAINS	132,228
LOSSES	111,747

The "Flexible Enlistment Program," allowing a Guardsman to extend his enlistment for as little as one year but sufficient to cover his remaining military obligation, was continued. Also continued was the "Try One" program in which men with previous military service could enlist for a one-year trial period.

The year-end strength increase of 20,466 over that of FY 1963 was due principally to the procurement of 107,511 non-prior service enlistees requiring initial active duty for training. This was the largest number of personnel of this category procured in the past seven years, with the 69,130 procured in 1960 being the next highest. Contributing to this procurement of recruits was the 1963 Reserve Enlistment Program for non-prior service personnel.

Reserve Enlistment Program

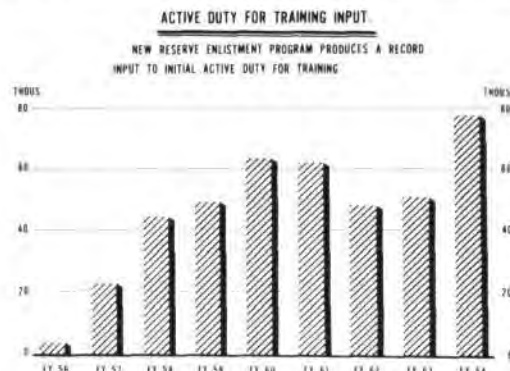
The 1963 Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) for non-prior service personnel, passed on 3 September 1963, replaced the program provided in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (RFA-55). This new program changed the active duty for training time from six months to that which would qualify

an individual in his designated MOS with a minimum training period of four months. In anticipation of the passing of the bill, the program was announced to the States on 1 August 1963, and implementation began on 11 August 1963.



Guardsmen of the 1st Battle Group, 225th Infantry, board a Flying Boxcar for airlift to Camp Grayling

During FY 64, 78,482 Army National Guardsmen entered the active duty training program (ACDUTRA). Since the beginning of this training program in FY 1956, 486,348 Army National Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered to take ACDUTRA, 423,909 have actually entered training, and 355,075 have completed training and returned to their units. On 30 June 1964, there were 45,868 Army National Guard enlisted men participating in the ACDUTRA training program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools and unit training facilities in the various States.



Personnel Actions (Enlisted)

Review of enlistment records in the National Guard Bureau was discontinued effective 1 April 1964. Due to the careful selection and screening of enlistment applications by recruiters, unit commanders, and State authorities, very few rejections of enlistments were made at the National Guard Bureau. This indicated that Bureau review was no longer warranted.

During May and June 1964, conferences were conducted in each Army Area for the purpose of briefing State personnel officers on implementation of the Enlisted Evaluation System (EES). The EES scheduled for implementation by the Army National Guard is identical with minor exceptions to that prescribed for the active Army. The purpose of this system is to measure accurately the individual qualification of enlisted personnel (grades E-4 and above) in their specified duty MOS. Results of this system will serve to aid the individual by reflecting weak areas, assist unit commanders in determining corrective training needs, and add to the general over-all effectiveness of the entire Army National Guard.

Army National Guard Register

During FY 1964, 4,849 statements of service (NGB Forms 03D) were issued on newly federally recognized officers and warrant officers, for inclusion in the Army National Guard Register. Also, 6,815 promotions were entered in the Register. Other actions pertaining to the Register included requests for changes, completed courses of instruction at Army Service Schools, change in branch of service, change of status in the active and inactive Army National Guard, and termination of Federal recognition. Verification of service performed in the Army National Guard, and statement of service for retired pay purposes were supplied individuals upon request.

In June 1964, the 1964 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the States and other interested activities. This edition contains the names and statements of service of approximately 33,000 officers and warrant officers of the active and inactive Army National Guard.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES



Responsibilities

The Army Surgeon, National Guard Bureau, among his other duties is responsible for the formulation and promulgation of over-all medical policy and regulations embracing the scope and standards of medical examinations of applicants for and members of the Army National Guard, line of duty investigation findings, and the medical care of members of the Army National Guard. In line with this responsibility and the endeavor to maintain medically qualified combat readiness of ARNG officer personnel, the chart below shows the number, by type of cases processed for FY 1964.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS	NUMBER
Initial Fed. Recog., prom., etc.	9,807
Army Aviation	811
Periodic exams	5,387
Statements in lieu of med. exams.	15,751
For attendance at service schools.	1,292
TOTAL	33,048

Of the total number of examinations, 88 persons were medically unacceptable for the purpose examined. In addition to the officers' examinations reviewed, 1,475 enlisted medical examinations were reviewed; and of that number, 192 persons were medically unacceptable.



ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Organization



30 JUNE 1964

LINE OF DUTY INVESTIGATIONS	NUMBER
Formal (DD 261 with exhibits)	2,248
Informal (Administrative Determinations)	1,943
TOTAL	4,191

Personnel

The table below shows the trend in the strength of medical personnel in the Army National Guard for the past three years:

	ACTUAL STRENGTH			Auth.
	30 Jun 62	30 Jun 63	30 Jun 64	Str. in FY 64
Medical Corps	951	918	1,155	1,795
Dental Corps	188	161	175	232
Nurses Corps	49	47	57	594
Medical Services Corps	837	769	793	1,114
TOTAL	2,025*	1,895	2,180	3,735

*Included 379 on active duty with mobilized units.

Medical Budget

The National Guard Bureau was allocated \$549,200 by the Department of the Army, to provide for physical examinations and medical care for Army National Guard personnel during FY 1964. Of this total, \$538,617 was obligated by the States.

On 30 June 1964, there were 4,003 company or detachment size units federally recognized in the Army National Guard troop basis. Due to the reorganization of non-divisional units in 38 States during the year, there was a decrease of 2 units from the FY 63 total of 4,005 federally recognized units and 20 units from the total of 4,023 units authorized in the Army National Guard troop basis.

The ARNG troop basis consists of the following units:

- 17 Infantry Divisions
- 6 Armored Divisions
- 5 Command Headquarters, Divisional
- 4 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
- 1 Infantry Brigade (M) (Sep)
- 2 Armored Brigades (Sep)
- 2 Separate Scout Battalions
- 21 Infantry Battalions & Infantry Battalions (M)
- 7 Armored Cavalry Regiments
- 1 Armored Cavalry Squadron
- 16 Tank Battalions
- 47 Air Defense Missile and AWSP Battalions
- 73 Field Artillery Battalions
- 66 Support Battalions

3 Special Forces Groups, Headquarters,
13 Special Forces Companies, and 3
Special Forces Detachments
174 Headquarters Units
406 Separate Companies and Detachments

Of the above units, 2,251 were assigned to the Immediate Reserve with 18 units earmarked for Support to Other Services and 69 were in the Mobilization Base. The Reinforcing Reserve consists of 1,752 units. Of the ARNG actual strength, 61 percent was assigned to the Immediate Reserve and 39 percent was assigned to the Reinforcing Reserve.

Reorganization

Reorganization of the Army National Guard continued through FY 64 to provide a ready reserve force available for mobilization to support the active Army. The reorganizations carried out throughout the year were accomplished in a professional, skilled manner and intensified the mobilization readiness of the Army National Guard. ARNG infantry and armored divisions were further reorganized under ROAD from draft tables of organization and equipment to the final E Series TOE's. By 1 June 1964, the conversion of all non-divisional combat units under ROAD had been completed. This reorganization provided all separate brigades with a variable number of combat battalions. It also provided separate combat battalions available for assignment as needed to reinforce active Army or ARNG divisions and brigades, to replace active Army school troops, or to serve as unit replacements.

The conversion of the last NIKE AJAX battery marked the end of the reorganization phase of the conversion from NIKE AJAX to the NIKE HERCULES program begun in May 1962.

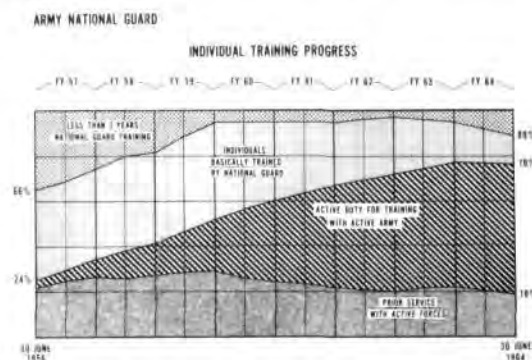
Training Criteria

The Army National Guard conducts training in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC) and United States Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM). The USCONARC training criteria are set forth in Annex AA to its Training Directive, dated 23 March 1964, which established the following objectives for ARNG individual and unit training.



Individual training objectives are:

- To attain and maintain proficiency of all personnel in the fundamentals of combat operations;
- To prepare, by progressive selection and training, officers qualified to assume command and staff responsibilities at all echelons and similarly to prepare warrant officers and non-commissioned officers for positions of leadership and responsibility;
- To develop and qualify all personnel in their MOS and grade assignment;
- To develop efficient instructors;
- To maintain standards of mental and physical fitness necessary for active duty, including indoctrination of all individuals in the Code of Conduct.



The chart above shows Army National Guard individual training progress from FY 1956 through FY 1964. Nineteen percent of ARNG Guardsmen have had prior service in active forces. Eighty-nine percent of the Guardsmen were considered basically trained. The effects of the Reserve Enlistment Program was shown by the steady growth in Guardsmen who have trained with the active Army of from 24 percent on 30 June 1956 to 76 percent on 30 June 1964. "Less than 2 years Na-

tional Guard Training" represents the percentage of non-prior service personnel awaiting entry into REP training. This increased from 5 percent at the end of FY 63 to 11 percent at the end of FY 64. The increase was caused by the heavy procurement during the year of non-prior service personnel under REP and resulted in the larger than normal number of personnel waiting to enter training the following year.

Unit Training Objectives

The objective of the unit training program was to improve the readiness of all units to mobilize and initiate post mobilization training programs promptly to meet deployment schedules. Maximum progression to higher levels of training beyond those stated below as objectives was encouraged consistent with strength, training equipment, facilities, and attained proficiency. The training goals were as follows:

Immediate Reserve. Units should strive to achieve an Army training program (ATP) level of training which will permit completion of the full ATP in the shortest time possible after mobilization, and a maximum capability for self-sufficiency. The objectives to be achieved by units assigned to the Immediate Reserve were:

- **Infantry and Armor:** To complete company level training to include successful completion of the company Army Training Test.
- **Artillery:** To train at battalion level after successful completion of the battery Army Training Test.
- **Other units:** To achieve and train at a unit level of training consistent with that of the combat elements.

Reinforcing Reserve. Minimum goals for these units were a well trained base capable of (a) receiving filler personnel and equipment, (b) initiating post mobilization ATP unit training on an accelerated basis, and (c) a maximum capability for self-sufficiency.

- **Infantry and Armor:** To complete platoon level training to include successful completion of the platoon Army training test.

- **Artillery:** To complete battery level training.
- **Other Units:** To train at a unit level of training compatible with that of the combat units.

Units for whom there is no ATP were guided by special training directives in attaining the overall objectives.

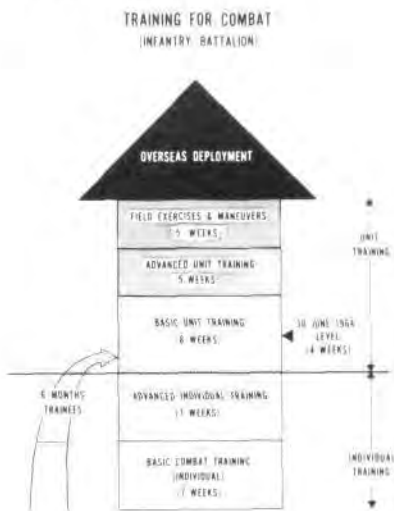
Combat Training



With the implementation of mandatory six month active duty for training for all non-prior service enlistees in October 1958, the ARNG was released from conducting individual training and has since conducted only unit training. Under the new Reserve Enlistment Program (REP) for non-prior service personnel, passed on 3 September 1963, the active duty for training time was changed from six months to that which would qualify an individual in his designated MOS, with a minimum training period of four months. Individuals returning from basic training are integrated into the unit training program.

The ARNG was well into Basic Unit Training with the exception of certain units which, due to reorganization and branch changes, were required to revert to Advanced Individual Training in the fourth quarter of FY 64. Many of the Artillery units were in the Advanced Unit Training phase.

Most Armored units were in Basic Unit Training. At the end of FY 64, Army National Guard Infantry units had satisfactorily completed an average of four weeks of basic unit training or 18 weeks of the total 32-week training program required to attain readiness for overseas deployment. The status of ARNG Infantry units training is depicted on the "Arrow" graph below.



Armory Training



During FY 1964, armory training was conducted with ARNG units participating in at least 48 paid inactive duty training assemblies (armory drills). A few exceptions were made for units which were affected by reorganization, but these units performed their proportionate share of the 48 assemblies in accordance with NGR 45.

The number of officers, warrant officers and enlisted men participating in armory training amounted to an average of 92.1 percent of assigned strength (excluding constructive attendance), an overall percentage increase of 0.1 percent from the previous fiscal year. This increase can be attributed to the leveling off of the turbulence caused by the major reorganization and realignment of the Army National Guard last year.

Percentages of attendance at armory training during the past two years, excluding constructive attendance, are shown below:

	Percent FY 63	Percent FY 64
Officers and warrant officers	97.0	97.4
Enlisted men	91.5	91.5

On 1 October 1963, the Army National Guard initiated a test program for multiple training assemblies on weekends.



By the end of FY 64, all units of the 9 States testing the feasibility of conducting all inactive duty training in multiple assemblies were training under this system. This program provides for increased training time to conduct small unit tactical problems. The states selected to test the consecutive multiple drills were: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Test objectives were to determine the impact of multiple training assemblies on weekends on training, attendance, strength, recruiting, morale, costs and logistical implications. An analysis of the reports from the test States indicates that:

- Training advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.
- There was a distinct improvement in morale in direct ratio to the number of consecutive multiple assemblies conducted.

- Actual impact on strength proved negligible.
- In the majority of test States, attendance at multiple assemblies at the end of the test period was higher than attendance for any type assembly at the beginning of the test period.
- Additional funds will be required to conduct multiple drills on successive days. However, due to the significant increase in training accomplished, the cost per training hour will be appreciably less than the current cost.
- Except for special items of winter equipment, few if any additional items will be required solely because of multiple assemblies on successive days. Until existing shortages of items needed for training are filled, units will be unable to take maximum advantage of additional training hours. Due to greater use of equipment wear out will be accelerated and earlier replacement should be forecast.
- The demand for repair parts will become even more critical. A determination should be made of the minimum funds required to place all equipment in operational condition, to maintain it in operating condition, and to reestablish authorized spare part stock levels depleted in recent years.



- The new program will increase the mobilization readiness of all units. Not only will more hours be devoted to training, but the hours will be more effectively utilized. Advancement to higher levels of training will be accelerated. Units will be able to conduct more realistic training in the field, utilizing weapons and equipment that can not be operated in armories.
- Every effort should be made to obtain at an early date the funds necessary to support 100 per cent participation in the program by all States.

Annual Field Training

During 1964, annual field training of 15 days was conducted for all units with approximately 289,000 ARNG Guardsmen attending, representing about 98 percent of ARNG paid drill strength.

The live-fire Squad/Platoon Rifle Attack Courses established last year were continued at this year's annual field training. These courses which gave the troops a basic concept of live fire battle drill and the teamwork required under combat conditions were run with outstanding enthusiasm.

A continuing program of new construction and improvement of present attack courses was carried out during FY 1964.

During annual field training, active Army evaluation boards conducted a detailed inspection of each federally recognized Army National Guard unit.

Shown below is the CONARC field training evaluation system rating scale. It is emphasized that this evaluation system is concerned only with the performance of training of a unit and does not indicate the unit mobilization capability.

RATING	PERCENTAGE
Superior	95.00 to 100.00
Excellent	85.00 to 94.99
Satisfactory	65.00 to 84.99
Unsatisfactory	0.00 to 64.99

The field training evaluation ratings reflecting the satisfactory and unsatisfactory percentages from 1960 through 1964 are shown below:

Rating	CY 60	CY 61	CY 62	CY 63	CY 64
Satisfactory and above	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unsatisfactory	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Three important firsts in ARNG field training improved the readiness of units. For the first time, the Army National Guard participated in a large scale Army logistical exercise when 7 units were in Exercise LOGEX at Fort Lee, Virginia. This exercise stressed the importance of maintaining continuous theatre of operations logistical and administrative support under conventional, nuclear, or CBR conditions.

For the first time, in implementation of GUARD-LIFT I, over 10,000 ARNG personnel in detachment to brigade size units were airlifted to field training sites during the summer of 1964 by using Air National Guard training flights. This program



Guardsmen being airlifted to field training sites

provided personnel with air mobility experience, new situations and specialized training sites. There was an interchange of units between Hawaii and California and Indiana and Puerto Rico, and one brigade from Minnesota was airlifted to Alaska. There were unit exchanges between Army Areas.



40th Armored Division, California ARNG, in DESERT STRIKE

For the first time, the Army National Guard participated significantly in an active Army field exercise. In DESERT STRIKE during May in the California and Arizona desert area, 8,000 Guardsmen, in combat and combat support units up to brigade size, trained along with active Army units in the largest Armor field exercise since World War II. Outstanding results were reported and participation in future exercises is being planned.

Annual General Inspections

These armory inspections, conducted by representatives of Army Area Commanders, generally ascertain the degree of excellence in attaining regulatory:

- Equipment Maintenance and Levels
- Unit Organization and Training
- Personnel Qualification
- Records Management

The following table shows that for the past five years almost all Army National Guard units received inspection ratings of satisfactory and above. Although not shown by the table, in FY 1964 approximately 78 percent of the units inspected received excellent or superior ratings.

ANNUAL GENERAL ARMORY INSPECTIONS					
Rating	FY 60	FY 61	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64
Satisfactory and above	99.1	98.7	99.2	99.4	99.4
Unsatisfactory	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6

School Program

The Army National Guard School Program is designed to provide military education and appropriate MOS training for officers and enlisted men. Graduates of these schools are used to train other members of each Army National Guard unit. The school program used Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools, and Officer Candidate Schools.

For FY 1964, the overall school program was restricted to \$10.0 million. The military pay raise, effective 1 October 1963, and the authority for payment of family separation allowance increased the cost per student which further limited the number of students attending schools. Due to this funding limitation, attendance was limited to Basic Officer Courses, Career Courses, Command and

General Staff Officer Courses, Aviator Training, and hard skill officer and enlisted MOS training. All short type courses were eliminated from the school program.

Attendance at Army Service Schools was limited to 5,576 Guardsmen, a drop of 1,726 students from FY 63 total of 7,302. Enrollment in Army Area Schools was limited to 620 Guardsmen at the Non-commissioned Officer Academies conducted by each Army Commander.

There were three types of Officer Candidate Schools (OCS) available to Army National Guard enlisted personnel. Two of these schools, the 23-week Regular Officer Candidate Course and the 2 ½ month Special Officer Candidate Course conducted by CONARC, were each held at the US Army Infantry School and the US Army Artillery and Missile School. The third type of school—the State Officer Candidate Schools—was the source of the greatest number of second lieutenants for the Army National Guard.

About 15 Guardsmen attended the Regular Officer Candidate Courses. Each year, about 500 Guardsmen are enrolled in the Special Officer Candidate Courses.

Accredited State Officer Candidate Schools were operated by the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and all States except Alaska. It has been deter-

mined that it is not feasible to implement such a program in Alaska. The ARNG State OCS Program commences with two weeks of annual field training, followed by a minimum of eight weekend assemblies and concludes with a second period of annual field training. During FY 1964, there were approximately 3,500 ARNG officer candidates enrolled in this program.

In order to expand the State OCS Program to sustain requirements for officer personnel predicted for 1967 and 1968, new policies have been adopted and studies are being made of the program. Among the new policies authorized were: (a) Weekend assemblies may be conducted in an equivalent training status. (b) Guardsmen in the State OCS Program may be promoted to the grade of E-5 in the same manner as those selected for the Regular or Special OCS. (c) The subsistence rate per candidate was increased from 52 cents to 70 cents.

Studies are being made toward the expansion of the State OCS Program. A revised Table of Allowance is being staffed within the Department of the Army to incorporate the latest recommendations of the OCS Commandants. In addition, it was considered necessary that construction criteria be developed with a long range view to providing some Federal funds for expansion of facilities.

New Jersey OCS





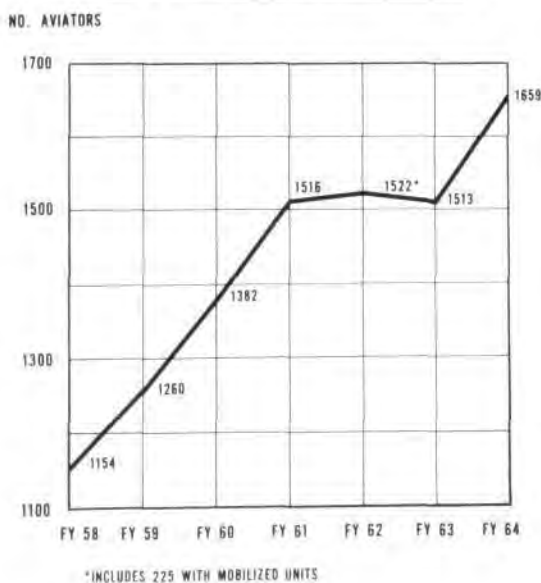
Aircraft of the 40th Division, California ARNG, in DESERT STRIKE

Army Aviation

The number of ARNG aviators on flying status increased during FY 64 from 1,513 to 1,659 showing a gain of 146 aviators. The average gain per year since FY 58 has been 125 aviators except for the Berlin crisis period when there was a decrease in aviators. Current authorized ARNG aviator strength is 3,651.

The following chart shows the growth in ARNG aviator strength for the past 6 years.

ARNG AVIATOR STRENGTH FY 58 - FY 64



For FY 1964, ARNG aircraft flying hours totaled 203,413 which was an increase of 26,348 hours over FY 1963.

ARNG aviation personnel took full advantage of all the aviation courses offered by the active Army. Approximately 549 officers and enlisted men with an aviation MOS attended the courses offered. A partial breakdown of these courses and the number of Guardsmen attending is as follows:

COURSE	FY 1964 ATTENDANCE	
	Officers	Enlisted Men
Fixed Wing Aviator—Primary	113	
Fixed Wing Qualification	5	
Fixed Wing Instrument Course—		
4th US Army	20	
Fixed Wing Instrument Flight Examiner	3	
Rotary Wing Aviator—Primary	77	
Rotary Wing Qualification	63	
WO Indoctrination Training (Preflight)		80
Army Aviation Safety Course—University		
Southern California	2	
Aviation Maintenance Course	28	158
TOTAL	311	238

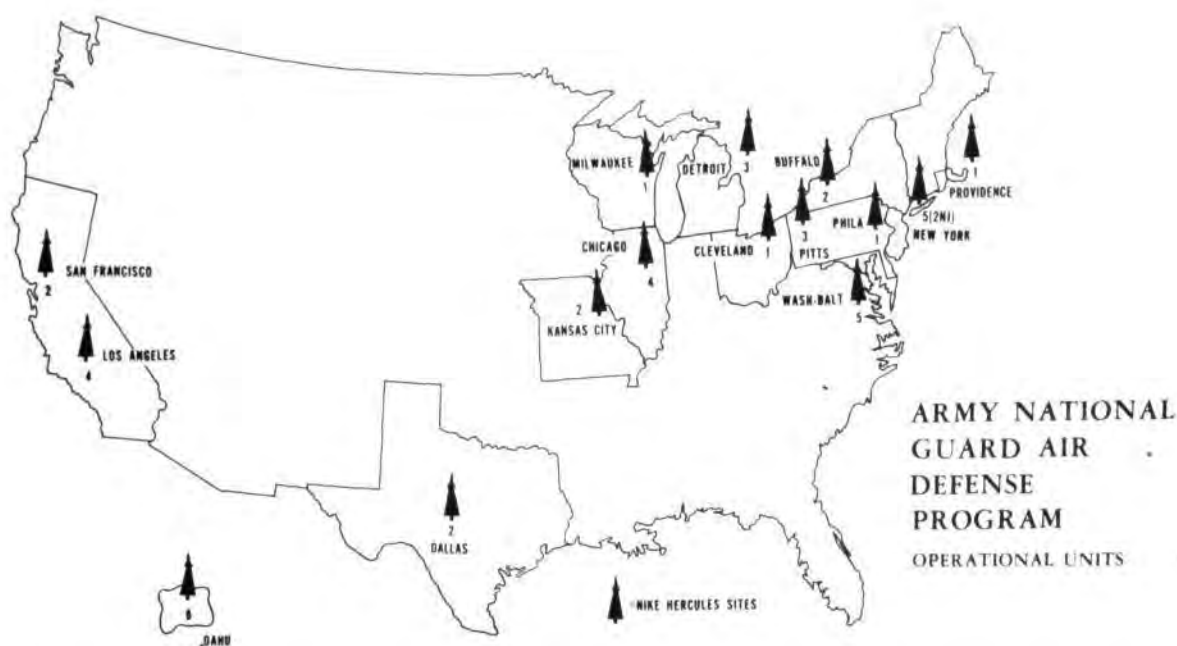
Air Defense Program

The Army National Guard has been an active participant in the air defense of the United States since 1954. The ARNG units participating are an integral part of the Army's missile air defense system. Initially the Guard manned sites equipped with conventional anti-aircraft guns and World War II radars. In 1957 to determine if the active Army Nike Ajax units could be relieved for other military requirements, four missile sites in California were taken over by the ARNG. During the ensuing years the ARNG has assumed an increasing role in the Army Air Defense Program.

At the beginning of FY 1962, 15 States were participating in the Army Air Defense Program in 16 key industrial and population centers. There were 76 Nike Ajax batteries in CONUS and 6 Nike Hercules batteries in Hawaii.

In May 1962, the Army National Guard began the program to reorganize the existing 76 Nike Ajax batteries in CONUS to 48 Nike Hercules batteries. This program, which was phased to be completed in FY 65, has progressed smoothly.

During FY 64, the phase out of Nike Ajax units and the reorganization and training of Nike Hercules units progressed as programmed. The



4 Hercules batteries activated in FY 63 completed the 18 months of intensive training and assumed their on-site air defense mission. The 34 Ajax batteries were released from their tactical mission and reorganized into 18 Hercules batteries; and 16 Hercules batteries completed conversion training and became operational and assumed their air defense mission. The phase-out and reorganization of the last Nike Ajax units in the Norfolk, Virginia, area on 18 May 1964, marked the end of the reorganization phase of the conversion to Nike Hercules program.

At the end of FY 64, of the 48 Nike Hercules batteries programmed for CONUS, 36 batteries were operational on-site and 12 batteries were in conversion training status and programmed to become operational in FY 65. The status of the 6 Nike Hercules batteries operational on-site in Hawaii remained unchanged. In CONUS, ARNG missile batteries provided the air defense for 16 key industrial and metropolitan areas. In Hawaii, the Nike Hercules batteries provided air defense for the islands. Seventeen States were participating in the Army Air Defense Program.

The year-round training plan for ARNG on-site air defense units, initiated in January 1963, has proven to be the most effective method of providing on-site missile units with the manpower to meet mission requirements. This concept afforded the unit commander a flexibility in the scheduling of

small manageable groups within the authorized annual field training days to meet actual requirement on an "as needed basis." This plan materially increased the effectiveness of training and operational capability of the unit. Approximately 80 percent of the authorized annual field training days were utilized under this plan.

Evaluation of operational proficiency for the ARNG Nike Hercules units for FY 64 revealed an improvement of 17 percent in Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE) scores and an overall improvement in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP) from 88.15 percent for FY 63 to 90.51 percent for FY 64.



During FY 64, ARNG units, in competition with active Army units, repeated their excellence of the two previous fiscal years, by winning both the coveted Army Air Defense Commander's Outstanding Firing Battery Trophy and the Outstanding Firing Battalion Trophy. Two batteries tied for first place with a 99.2 percent score, and the battalion won first place with a score of 97.3. These accomplishments exemplify the continued improvement of ARNG units in their mission of defending our country.

Special Forces

Army National Guard Special Forces units were organized in 1959 as operational detachments in five states. The program has evolved to its present organization of three Group Headquarters, 13 Companies and 3 Separate Detachments located in 12 States. Units of the 16th Special Forces Group were located in West Virginia, New York, Rhode Island, Maryland, and North Carolina. The 19th Special Forces Group had units in Utah and Montana. The 20th Special Forces Group had units in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Louisiana.

USCONARC prescribed training guidance for ARNG Special Forces. The National Guard Bureau was primarily concerned with the funding aspects and administrative support of training. Each Group Headquarters was responsible for developing an an-

nual training program (ATP) in accordance with directives from USCONARC and the Army Headquarters concerned, following the principles outlined below:

- All home station assemblies will be of four hours duration. The maximum number of these will be scheduled as multiple assemblies on successive days (weekend assemblies).
- Home station training will be accomplished at the highest level which is practical. Training should not be fragmented below company level.
- Training during the year should be logically progressive pointing toward and tied in with the annual field training period.
- The annual field training period of one company from each Group should be planned at the training site and under supervision of a sister group.
- One composite 200-man company consisting of operating detachments from each company will be programmed each year to attend the United States Army Northern Warfare Training Center (USANWTC), Alaska, and the United States Army Jungle Warfare Training Center, Panama.

Each Group Headquarters, in addition to development and supervision of the ATP for the Group, was responsible for the repair and repack of parachutes and issuance and receipt of equipment.





New York ARNG Special Forces

Every member of the Special Forces must become an expert in one of five basic fields—communications, demolitions, operations and intelligence, medical, and weapons. In addition, each must be cross-trained in one or more of the other basic fields. Next, each member is trained in the language, culture, geography, and customs of a specific country or region. Competence in small unit tactics, patrolling, tactical security and psychological warfare is required of all members. Finally, personnel must acquire passable proficiency in such skills as mountain-climbing, scuba diving, parachuting, and how to live off the land in the Arctic, desert, forest, jungle or swamp.

ARNG Special Forces, to meet training requirements, held more than the 48 paid drill training assemblies per year permitted ARNG units. These units averaged 90 to 96 training assemblies per year or their equivalent in training hours with all above the 48 drills in an unpaid status.

From 5 September to 8 October 1963, one unit from the 16th Special Forces Group participated in the active Army Special Forces exercise, April Showers, in Europe.

Ever since the ARNG Special Forces have been organized considerable difficulty has been experienced in coordinating the training effort, obtaining skilled instructors, and in securing equipment in sufficient amounts to support weekend training and annual field training. In an effort to solve these problems, three Special Forces Centers are being established, one for each Group.

Each Group Headquarters will be responsible for the administration of its center to include scheduling of equipment for use by the companies and those of other Groups during home station training, and for the transportation of equipment to and from the center.

Scarce equipment will be concentrated at the centers for use by all units. Special Forces units will be scoured for competent instructors in skills and these too will be pooled for annual field training. The centers will repack and repair parachutes and repair equipment used by its companies.

In addition to allowances of equipment for the Group Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the centers will be authorized items and amounts of specialized equipment pertinent to the type of training conducted at the site.

Army Advisors

On 30 June 1964, there were 791 officers on duty with the Army National Guard as Army Advisors. This is 78.9 percent of the 1,003 advisors determined to be the minimum number required for effective support of the ARNG program under present conditions. There was a loss of 44 advisors during the fiscal year.

Shortages of advisors exist in all branches except Transportation Corps. The most significant shortages are in Medical Corps, 23 advisors; Quartermaster Corps, 18 advisors; Signal Corps, 30 advisors; Engineer Corps, 27 advisors.

STATUS OF ADVISORS AS OF 30 JUNE 1964

	ARNG Requirement	ARNG Program Sp1 Level*	Present for Duty on June 30, 1964	% of NGB Program Sp1 Level Present for Duty	Increase/Decrease 1 July, 1963 30 June, 1964
Infantry	358	254	228	89.8	+ 9
Artillery	367	265	228	86.0	- 42
Armor	208	170	121	71.2	- 10
Engineer	93	76	49	64.5	+ 11
Ordnance	89	64	46	71.9	- 10
Signal	92	67	37	55.2	+ 2
Medical	50	43	20	46.5	- 4
Transportation	23	22	25	113.6	- 8
Military Police	15	12	9	75.0	- 1
Quartermaster	30	30	12	40.0	+ 3
Adjutant General	0	0	16	(No Requirement)	+ 6
TOTALS	1,325	1,003	791	78.9	- 44

*NGB Minimum Requirement

Mobilization

At the beginning of FY 1964, three units with a strength of 366 men were on duty in Tuscaloosa as a result of the 11 June 1963 call of Alabama National Guard units to enforce the Federal Court Order which integrated the University of Alabama.

On 10 September 1963, the entire Alabama National Guard was called to active duty to enforce a Federal Court Order integrating public schools in Alabama. These units were phased out of active Federal service over a four month period with the last elements being returned to State control on 14 December 1963.

LOGISTICS

The status of equipment in the Army National Guard has improved, and every effort is being directed toward improving the Guard's mobilization readiness. To insure the best possible equipment of high priority units, redistribution of assets within the Guard, such as armored personnel carriers, howitzers and tanks, is being accomplished. A limited quantity of new self-propelled and towed artillery weapons, armored personnel carriers, tank recovery vehicles, rocket launchers, scoop loaders, water purification sets and generators has been received. Other items of equipment are programmed for issue to Guard units and distribution plans have been furnished Department of the Army agencies.

Mobility

Mobility in the Army National Guard has improved during the past year with the continued acceptance of "as is" wheeled vehicles. Of the 1,278 wheeled vehicles offered to the States, a number were not acceptable, and others not in a repairable condition were accepted to obtain the useable parts which could be recovered from them.



M-113 Armored Personnel Carrier

Other vehicles received by the ARNG included new M113 Armored Personnel Carriers and M59 Armored Personnel Carriers acquired from the Active Army. Additional quantities of the M113 and M59 Armored Personnel Carriers are expected in FY 1965. Also received from new production were Tank Recovery Vehicles, M88.

Firepower



Self-Propelled 105mm Special Howitzer

During the past fiscal year, there was a modest increase in ARNG firepower equipment. Although some of this equipment was accepted on an "as is" basis, it provided increased training capability and contributed toward an improved equipment posture.

A number of 105mm howitzers, self-propelled and towed, were added to the firepower equipment inventory. These howitzers were M108's, M52's, and M101's, towed. Distribution was made according to predetermined priorities.

A limited number of new 115 mm, M91 rocket launchers were accepted for distribution to authorized organizations. Five M31 Training Kits for use with the 762M Honest John Launcher were accepted from the U.S. Marine Corps excess and distributed to assist in training prior to active firing at annual field training. States receiving this training aid were Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Arrangements have been completed to provide the State of New York with an M31 Training Kit.

Communications

Very little signal equipment was received by the Army National Guard. The lack of new Area Communication equipment continues to present a training problem with the States utilizing World War II equipment to the extent possible. A recent dis-

tribution was made of AN/VRC-7, Standard B radios, a quantity of SB-86 switchboards, and AN/GER-5 radios to Immediate Reserve units but shipments have not been completed to date. Distribution plans for a few new AN/VRC-12 radios for six divisions and 4 Armored Cavalry Regiments were completed with shipment expected during the first quarter of FY 1965.

Tactical Support

The equipment posture of support units improved during the past fiscal year. Additional equipment including some new items was received into the ARNG inventory. Modern water purification sets and generators were received by units and more are programmed for shipment. The new type scoop loader came into the Guard system. Bridging equipment enhanced the training capability of units. This equipment provided the Army National Guard units with the capability to spend more time in the field to participate to a greater extent in field exercises with active Army units.



Bridge built during DESERT STRIKE

Organizational Equipment and Clothing

For FY 64, the States required funds totaling \$32,880,000 to provide federally recognized ARNG units TOE/TA equipment necessary for armory training; initial post-mobilization training; to provide office, shop and warehouse equipment essential to the functions of supply, maintenance and advisor activities; and to replace items that were not economically repairable. The approved budget furnished 15 percent (\$4,799,000) of the required sum.

Winter clothing and equipment was redistributed where possible to States in the northern portion of CONUS to permit outdoor training during the winter months.

Maintenance

Army National Guard maintenance capabilities were tested in the joint exercise DESERT STRIKE which placed heavy emphasis on the ability of the units to keep their tanks, wheeled vehicles and other tactical equipment in an operational condition. The high degree of technical skill and capabilities of the Guardsmen and the units was proven. However, the effects of shortages of repair parts was also demonstrated. The California ARNG units participating in the exercise with 427 vehicles were forced to retrieve 150 of these vehicles from the maneuver area. The "after exercise" maintenance requirements at home station on maneuver equipment placed a heavy burden on the States involved.

During the latter part of 1963, conferences of State Maintenance Officers (SMO's) were held in the six CONUS Army areas. Smaller, "round the table" type maintenance discussions were held between the State Maintenance Officers and NGB maintenance personnel. Also attending these conferences were representatives of CONARC, commodity commands, and depots.

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

Emphasis continued to be placed on preventive maintenance. A new Command Maintenance Management Inspection System of scoring and rating a unit on maintenance operation and condition of equipment was put into effect. This system is expected to pinpoint problem areas at all levels, especially at the organizational level.

ARNG reorganization required the redistribution of organizational maintenance missions with the result that 896 Organizational Maintenance Shops were authorized. Of the total authorized, 563 were adequate and 165 required modification, leaving construction of 168 new buildings and facilities to be planned.

SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

The Combined Support Maintenance Shops (formerly Combined Field Maintenance Shops) supply direct and general support for ARNG equipment. Since many major items of equipment (especially tactical wheeled and track vehicles) are being received in an "as is" condition, it became necessary in many States for these shops to assume the additional workload of placing large numbers of vehicles in servicable condition prior to issue to units. Many of these vehicles require extensive repairs.

ARMY AIRCRAFT REPAIR SHOPS



ARNG Aircraft Repair Shop

The Army National Guard operation of three 4th Echelon Aircraft Maintenance Shops continued during the past year. Aircraft maintenance by these shops as part of the "One Army" team was further expanded and the shop of the 217th Transportation Battalion, Fresno, California, supported approximately 450 Army aircraft participating in exercise DESERT STRIKE. This unit was the primary 4th Echelon Maintenance Point in the exercise area. As a result of the record made by the battalion during DESERT STRIKE, additional exercise missions can be expected for the 142d Transportation Battalion, Missouri, and the 162d Transportation Battalion, Connecticut. The mobilization readiness of these units was constantly increased through exercise participation and day-to-day operation of each shop by its 50-man ARNG technician crew.

ARMY AVIATION MAINTENANCE

During FY 64, ARNG aircraft flew 203,413 hours. This was accomplished using an inventory of aircraft that sustained a reduction as shown below:

	Fixed Wing	Rotary Wing
30 June 1963	582	303
30 June 1964	579	300
	-3	-3

Also included in the 1964 inventory were 70 flight simulators.

The support of ARNG aircraft with 1st through 3d Echelon maintenance was done primarily by the ARNG technicians manning Army Aviation Maintenance Shops in the several States. Knowledge of equipment and maintenance by these technicians was instrumental in the high aircraft availability that permitted the attainment of more than 200,000 flying hours.

CROSS SERVICE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS

The authority for the States to enter into cross service maintenance agreements with the USAR and active Army for the support maintenance of their equipment was continued in FY 1964.

The legality of these cross service agreements was questioned by the Comptroller General of the United States, and they were ruled illegal in October 1963. The NGB requested a review, and the Comptroller General of the United States then ruled that even though no statutory authority exists for the transactions involved, there appeared no question that the agreements are in the interests of the government and, pending corrective legislative action, would raise no further objection at this time.

In view of the above and present congressional legislative action, cross service agreements were continued. During FY 1964, there were 18 agreements with the USAR, 6 with the active Army, and 2 with the Marine Corps for a total of 26 cross service maintenance agreements.

INSTALLATIONS

ARNG Military Construction Program



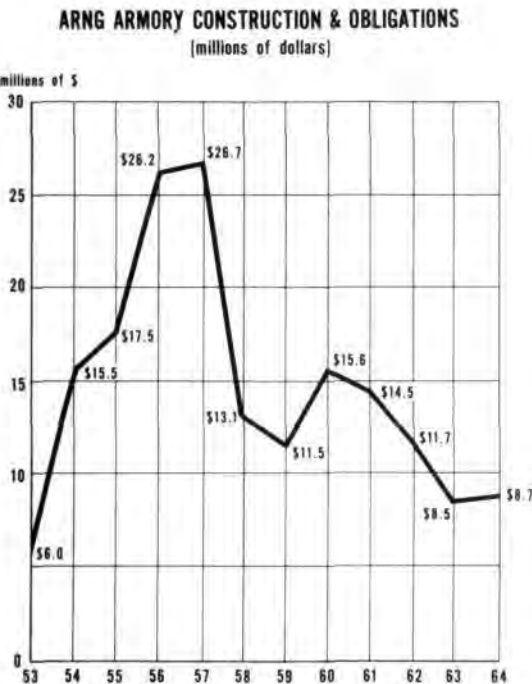
2-Unit Armory

Under the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended, Federal funds have been available for construction of facilities since 1952. Under this Act, Federal contributions to the States may not exceed 75 percent of the cost of the authorized armory

construction. These funds may be used by a State for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation or conversion of facilities required for training, operation, and maintenance of its Army National Guard units. Non-armory construction, and also expansion, rehabilitation or conversion of existing State-owned facilities made necessary by the reorganization of units, are supported 100 percent by Federal funds.

From FY 1953 through FY 1964, the Congress has appropriated a total of \$183.3 million for armory construction and \$36.6 million for non-armory construction.

The chart below illustrates armory construction obligations for FY 1953 through FY 1964.



Obligations for non-armory construction for FY 1953 through FY 1964 total \$36,337,353 (including \$2,630,587 eviction funds). These funds provided

for the construction of Combined Support Maintenance Shops (formerly Combined Field Maintenance Shops), Organizational Maintenance Shops, Army Aviation Maintenance Shops, U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers Offices & Warehouses, and troop facilities at summer training camps.

The FY 1964, Army National Guard Military Construction Program supported the construction of new armory and non-armory facilities and the continued alteration, expansion, and rehabilitation of existing facilities to keep pace with the reorganization and increased training requirements of ARNG units. Carry-over funds amounted to \$11.1 million which, added to the new appropriation by the Congress of \$5.7 million, made a total fund availability of \$16.8 million for the FY 1964 ARNG Military Construction Program.

The obligation target for the year was established at \$10.5 million. This obligational target was exceeded by \$2.9 million. There remains a carry-over into FY 65 of \$3.4 million. This accomplishment of obligating \$13.4 million, most of the available funds, was due to early advance planning and design and expediting contract awards after receipt of firm project approval and funding.

Funding placed under contract in FY 1964 are shown as follows:

Armory Projects

Total	58
Armories	55
Expansions	3
Total Armory Obligations	\$8,661,884

Non-Armory Projects

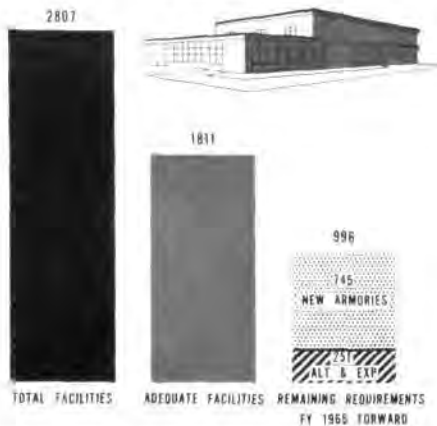
Total	17
Training Facilities	8
Army Aviation Maintenance Shop	1
Combined Field Maintenance Shops	3
Additions to Combined Field Maintenance Shop	2
Organizational Maintenance Shops	3
(Includes 7 Minor Construction Projects)	
Total Non-Armory Obligations	\$4,052,984
Total A/E (Advance Planning) Obligations	501,127
Total Minor Construction Obligations	227,929
Adjusted Total—All Obligations	\$13,443,924*

*Of the \$13,443,924 obligated \$13,245,652 was obligated by the National Guard Bureau in the various States and \$198,272 was obligated by other Army agencies.

The Army National Guard utilized 2,807 armory facilities to house, administer, and train units in all fifty States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TOTAL ARMORY FACILITIES*

30 JUNE 1964



*ANALYSIS OF FACILITIES & CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AFTER FY 1963 REORGANIZATION-REALIGNMENT

Future Construction Requirements

During FY 1964, a new analysis was made of the total foreseeable future construction requirements for facilities to support the Army National Guard. As shown in the above chart there were 1,811 adequate armory facilities either completed or under construction as of 30 June 1964; and there were 996 inadequate armory facilities which will require new construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion in FY 1965 and forward. For 745 of the inadequate facilities, new armories are proposed; for 251, alteration, addition, expansion or conversion to existing buildings are required. The remaining dollar requirement to replace or alter the 996 inadequate armory facilities is estimated to be approximately \$148.7 million.

The remaining dollar requirement to complete the 802 non-armory projects for FY 1965 and forward is estimated to be approximately \$96.8 million.

COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Combined Support Maintenance Shops (formerly Combined Field Maintenance Shops) are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State. However, in a State which (1) has two or more divisions, (2) is authorized Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites, or (3) has unusual geographical considerations, additional shops or sub-shops are authorized. Hawaii is an example of a geographical

consideration. Field maintenance of all Federal equipment issued to the State, except aircraft, is performed at these facilities. As of 30 June 1964, Federal funds have been utilized in the constitution of 48 Combined Support Maintenance Shops.

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops are authorized for each battalion, comparable organization, or grouping units. Organizational maintenance is performed at these facilities on all Federal equipment issued to the units, except aircraft. A total of 120 organizational maintenance shops have been constructed with Federal funds since the inception of this construction program.

ARMY AVIATION MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State for each state having five or more assigned Army Aircraft, except that States having two divisions are authorized two such shops. All organizational and field maintenance on Army fixed and rotary wing aircraft and allied equipment issued to the State is performed at these facilities. Thirty-four (34) shop hangars have been built with Federal funds from the beginning of the construction program.

U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER OFFICES & WAREHOUSES

An office and warehouse is authorized each State for use by the United States Property and Fiscal Officer in administration, receipt, storage, and issue of all Federal property required for use by the Army National Guard. As of 30 June 1964, Federal funds have been used in the construction of 19 USP&FO offices and 29 USP&FO warehouses.

REAL PROPERTY

The National Guard Bureau renders all possible assistance to the States in licensing appropriate federally owned facilities and in leasing certain types of privately owned facilities for Army National Guard use.

During FY 1964, under this program, the ARNG utilized the following types of facilities:

- 223 Federally owned facilities
- 119 Privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including
 - 31 Army Advisor offices
 - 3 USPFO offices
 - 50 Target range sites
 - 27 Aircraft facilities
 - 5 Organizational maintenance shops

Repairs and Utilities

To maintain, repair and operate Army National Guard facilities, \$3,419,864 was obligated in fiscal year 1964 under 58 Service Contract agreements with the States.

To support Repairs and Utilities (R&U) projects for minor new construction, alteration, extension, or relocation, \$686,749 was obligated. These projects included the alteration of various inadequate Organizational and Combined Support Maintenance Shops and the construction of the following facilities to provide for the efficient storage, and first and second echelon repair and maintenance of vehicles at all levels of command: 14 flammable material storage buildings; 11 vehicle wash racks; 2 battery rooms; 31 fuel dispensing systems; 12 security fencing projects; 21 vehicle exhaust control systems; 13

vehicle hardstand areas; 4 arms vaults; 19 miscellaneous roof, floor and door modifications.

Troop Facilities at Field Training Sites

These facilities are designed to provide the essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during their period of annual field training. Facilities may include kitchens, mess halls, bath latrines, supply and administration buildings, headquarters buildings, and barracks.

A total of \$3,914,081 was obligated to support the opening, operating and closing out costs of annual field training sites. Of this amount \$2,399,482 was obligated at 76 federally controlled training sites and \$1,514,599 at 40 State controlled training sites. A listing of these installations both Federal and State follows:

FEDERALLY CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Fort McClellan, Alabama
Fort Greely, Alaska
Fort Richardson, Alaska
Whittier, Alaska
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Camp Roberts, California
Fort Irwin, California
Fort Ord, California
San Luis Obispo, California
California Defense Missile Sites
Fitzsimmons Gen. Hospital, Colorado
Fort Carson, Colorado
Connecticut Defense Missile Sites
Greater Wilmington AP, Delaware
Atlanta General Depot, Georgia
Fort Benning, Georgia
Fort Gordon, Georgia
Fort Stewart, Georgia
Hawaii Defense Missile Sites
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
Illinois Defense Missile Sites
Granite City Depot, Ill.
Savanna Ord. Depot, Ill.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Fort Riley, Kansas
Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Fort Knox, Kentucky
Fort Polk, Louisiana
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Fort Halabird, Md.
Fort Meade, Md.
Maryland Defense Missile Sites
Camp Edwards - Otis AFB, Mass.
Fort Devens, Mass.
Massachusetts Defense Missile Sites
Michigan Defense Missile Sites
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Missouri Defense Missile Sites
Springfield Airport, Mo.
Nebraska Defense Missile Sites
New Jersey Defense Missile Sites
Camp Drum, New York
Fort Wadsworth, New York
New York Defense Missile Sites
Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Ohio Defense Missile Sites
Fort Sill, Oklahoma
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.
Pennsylvania Defense Missile Sites
Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pa.
Valley Forge, Pa.
Fort Allen, P.R.
Rodriguez Army Hosp., P.R.
Vieques Training Area, P.R.
Salinas Training Area, P.R.
Rhode Island Defense Missile Sites
Fort Jackson, S.C.
Brook Army Medical Center, Texas
Fort Bliss, Texas
Fort Hood, Texas
Tooele Army Depot, Utah
Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia
Camp Pickett, Virginia
Fort Belvoir, Virginia
Fort Eustis, Virginia
Fort Lee, Virginia
Fort Monroe, Virginia
Virginia Defense Missile Sites
Fort Lewis, Washington
Washington Defense Missile Sites
Yakima Firing Center, Washington
USA Research Div Lab, Prince, West Va.
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
Wisconsin Defense Missile Sites

STATE CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Camp Robinson, Arkansas
Camp Dempsey, Connecticut
Bethany Beach, Delaware
Camp Blanding, Florida
Fort Stewart, Georgia
Fort Ruger, Hawaii
Wahiawa, Oahu, Ha.
Gowen Field (Camp Farragut), Idaho
Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.
Camp Dodge, Iowa
Hutchinson Air NG Base, Kansas
Frankfort, Kentucky
Camp Beauregard, La.
Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.
Camp Keyes, Maine
Camp Curtis Guild, Mass.
Camp Grayling, Michigan
Camp Ripley, Minnesota
Camp Shelby, Miss.
Camp Clark, Springfield, Mo.
Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont.
Camp Ashland, Neb.
NG Training Center, Sea Girt, N.J.
Camp Smith, New York
Camp Grafton, N.D.
Camp Perry, Ohio
Camp Rilea, Oregon
Camp Withycombe, Oregon
Camp Tortuguero, P.R.
Camp Varnum, R.I.
Camp Rapid, S.D.
McGhee - Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn.
Camp Maybry, Texas
Camp Williams, Utah
SMR, Virginia Beach, Va.
Camp Johnson, Vt.
Underhill Training Area, Underhill, Vt.
Camp Murray, Washington
Camp Dawson, West Virginia
Camp Guernsey, Wyoming

Air National Guard

FOREWORD

During fiscal year 1964, the Air Guard reached a "Ready Now" posture never before achieved. Units were reorganized with emphasis on self support and sustained operation. Tactical forces were provided with fly-away kits and full clothing bags to enable the units to be more mobile and training was reoriented toward reacting to an emergency anywhere in the world with a 24-hour notice. Mobility was stressed by overseas peacetime deployments supported by Air Guard units and maximum participation in joint exercises with the active Army and the active Air Force. A global transport capability was attained with overseas operational exercise missions completed nearly every day. Tactical units became a force that could be deployed to Europe—not in five days by "island-hopping" as in the Berlin crisis—but in nine hours nonstop.

ANG TAC units keep pushing their capability with Europe and beyond as the goal. An inflight refueling capability was achieved that enabled the Air Guard to make long, nonstop deployments. These flights were supported by ANG tankers and cargo planes. In August 1963 in Operation Minuteman Alpha, twelve RF-84's made a nonstop 3,500 mile flight from Birmingham, Alabama, to Anchorage, Alaska. This history making trip proved that the Air Guard could get to Europe fast if the need arose. Now ready for the first nonstop overwater deployment, eighteen F-100's flew nonstop from Andrews AFB, Maryland, to Puerto Rico. Lt Gen Walter J. Sweeney of the Tactical Air Command had this to say about it: "The outstanding success of Operation Canecutter clearly demonstrated the increasing capability of Air National Guard units to move rapidly and efficiently over long distances. The execution of this mission in such an exemplary manner conclusively demonstrated the professional competence of all participants"

The strength of the ANG reached an all time high of 75,137 on 31 January 1964, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense increased the strength ceiling from 72,000 to 75,000 for FY 1964 and subsequent years.



The Air National Guard flew a total of 433,458 hours with the lowest accident rate in its history of 6.92 per 100,000 hours flying time.

The first F-105 was received by the New Jersey ANG. A jet augmentation modification to increase air speed and altitude capability was begun on a KC-97 airplane. A successful prototype will open the way for similar modifications of all KC-97's and permit aerial refueling of century series aircraft.

In Guardlift I, ANG transport units airlifted 76 units to and from annual field training sites.

With the reorganization of the aeromedical units to air transport, the mission of these units was changed to a dual mission of air transport/aeromedical transport.

To maintain a high level of readiness and to provide assistance to the active forces, the Air National Guard participated in several joint exercises. In Swift Strike III, 128 tactical aircraft supported by 18 heavy transports from 10 States participated. In Desert Strike, tactical fighters logged over 1,700 hours, flying over 900 sorties, and 120 transports flew 114 missions airlifting over 4,600 passengers and 205 tons of cargo to and from the exercise site. In addition, two Air Guard tactical control groups provided command communications for the entire force, and two Guard refuelling squadrons were used to enable ANG tactical fighter aircraft from the East Coast to fly nonstop to the exercise. This concept of operation and training is in keeping with the President's cost reduction program to get a dollars worth of value for every dollar spent.

Today the Air National Guard is much more than a wartime mobilization force. It is a vital part of the aerospace force in being—ready to respond to any emergency.



COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS



Budget

The President's budget for FY 1964 contained estimates for the Air National Guard in the Military Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and National Guard Personnel, Air Force, appropriations. The US Air Force (USAF) and Department of Defense (DOD) approved program guidance was followed in the development and preparation of these estimates. Congressional approval resulted in new obligating authority as follows: Military Construction—\$ 16,000,000; Operations and Maintenance, ANG—\$ 222,700,000; and National Guard Personnel, Air Force—\$ 58,300,000. These amounts combined with \$6.7 million in prior year construction funds and approximately \$1.3 million in anticipated reimbursements provided a total availability of \$305,012,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year to meet Air National Guard requirements.

Additional requirements of \$3.2 million were generated in military personnel funding as a result of the military pay raise which became effective on 1 October 1963. This requirement was met through the means of a supplemental appropriation passed by the Congress. Other program changes occurred throughout the fiscal year which resulted in a final availability in each of the appropriations as reflected in the table below:

Appropriation	Appropriated ¹	Adjusted Availability ²	Obligated	Percent ³
Military Construction	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 22,668,000	\$ 14,717,000	64.90
Operations & Maintenance	223,900,000	220,768,000	220,278,000	99.78
National Guard Personnel	58,444,000	61,228,000	60,456,000	98.74
TOTAL	\$298,344,000	\$304,654,000	\$295,451,000	

¹Includes anticipated reimbursements.

²Includes prior year funds in Military Construction and reflects third and fourth quarter adjustments for O&M and National Guard Personnel appropriations. Also includes supplemental appropriation in National Guard Personnel to cover military pay raise as of 1 October 1963.

³Percent obligated as of 30 June 1964.

The level of operation and maintenance funding allowed a degree of progress toward the satisfaction of equipment shortages which have existed for several years. Continued progress is anticipated in this area. Military personnel funding levels provided for a

balance program and were in consonance with all approved program items.

Continued progress was made in the ANG military construction program of providing facilities in accordance with approved programs, force structure, and equipment objectives. Since appropriations in support of this program are continuing or "no year" appropriations, progress from a financial point of view is therefore being expressed in like terms. Against a total FY 1964 availability of \$22,668,000—which included \$16,000,000 of new appropriation—construction agencies awarded contracts and obligated funds in the amount of \$14,717,337 or 64.9% of the program. Additionally, projects totalling \$2,730,000 were advertised for bids during the month of June. The balance of unobligated funds represents Government costs of construction projects in progress.

Greater emphasis was placed on budget estimates and financial plans received from the States during this fiscal year. Initial funding to the States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia was, to the maximum extent possible, based on these budget submissions received in the NGB. The final major funding adjustments were made in mid-February which responded to revised financial plans submitted by the States in the latter part of January. Progress continues in the quality and apparent validity of estimates received from operating locations. This progress coupled with a careful monitoring and analysis of financial programs and progression has again resulted in a most successful utilization of available funds.

Accounting and Finance

A special issue of the National Guard Bulletin was published containing a checklist of specific inactive duty pay entitlements and payroll procedures cross-referenced to the applicable Air Force and ANG directives. Using this checklist, each ANG commander and other personnel responsible for the administration, preparation, and examination of inactive duty pay entitlements and payroll procedures were requested to perform an in-house audit of past payments over a three-year period.

Other accomplishments in the area of pay and allowances were:

Joint Travel Regulations were revised to authorize members of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve per diem for Permanent Change of Station

(PCS) and Temporary Duty (TDY) travel performed in same calendar day.

Per diem entitlements for air technicians who perform additional flying training periods (AFTP's) while in a travel status were liberalized.

Direct mailing of paychecks to members for unit training assembly (UTA) attendance was authorized.

Payroll deduction system was initiated for allotment authorizations to the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) Insurance Trust.

Use of a payroll voucher system (in lieu of opening pay records) was authorized for ANG members on short periods of Federal mobilized duty.

Elimination of requirement that ANG officers must report for Federal mobilized duty before being entitled to pay.

Exemption of ANG officers from Visiting Officer Quarters (VOQ) service charges at USAF bases when not in a per diem status.

Instead of a lump sum deduction at the beginning of the fiscal year, monthly deductions throughout the fiscal year were made from the retired pay of flight engineers who are retired from active military services.

Entitlement to family separation allowances for ANG members on ACDUTRA tours of over 30 days.

Application of War Orphans Educational Assistance Act to the children of ANG members who die from injuries received during training duty.

Authority was obtained to convert to the extent necessary the 36 additional inactive duty flying training periods to active duty training days.

Data Systems

Fiscal year 1964 began with the Base Mechanization Program (formerly Punch-Card Mechanization Program) started in FY 62, still in its infancy stage, where a capability to provide training locally in punch card systems was paramount. This program developed through the year to one now contributing much towards the accomplishment of the Air Guard's day-to-day record keeping. There was a substantial increase in the number of ANG bases using punch card accounting machine (PCAM) equipment; in the number of bases successfully implementing mechanized systems; in the amount and quality of training (formal and informal) performed; and in the interest

and enthusiasm in data systems generated throughout the Air Guard. This growth in the Base Mechanization Program has contributed to the increased operational readiness posture of ANG units.

All eighty-eight ANG flying bases now have on hand series 50 PCAM gear. During FY 64, PCAM equipment deliveries were made to the last 22 bases, with all except one base receiving shipment prior to October 1963. By the end of FY 64, these bases were well into implementation of punch card systems.



ANG Base Data Processing Activity

Bases that were in the program from inception began to experience growing pains. National Guard Bureau and local requirements for data processing support and products were beginning to tax the speed and capability of our equipment. The authorization, on 1 July 1963, of a full-time data processing machine operator alleviated the critical manning shortage for those bases able to fill the position. Some bases were unable to fill this position due to man-year limitations. To increase present data processing capability, specific equipment change proposals were prepared to provide a speedup of some machines and to add a few specialty items where needed. These proposed changes would enable more and varied workloads to be accomplished.

In addition to the many requirements for creation of punch card input for reports and/or processing to an off-base activity, the following represents standard systems which are implemented in the functional areas of most ANG bases.

- Supply and Services—stock record accounts and equipment management account.
- Aircraft Maintenance—manhour/maintenance data collection system and bench stock inventory.
- Comptroller—accounting (appropriation, financial inventory, and general ledger), civilian pay, and machine utilization.

- Civilian Personnel—time/attendance and leave accounting.

- Military Personnel—uniform officer record system.

- Motor Vehicle—vehicle operations data system.

These systems involve daily or periodic processing utilizing most machines in the standard PCAM equipment package including key punch, sorter, accounting machine, reproducing punch and interpreter.

Besides the basic technical training courses in Data Systems attended by many ANG officers and airmen, approval and implementation of two programs during fiscal year 1964 contributed greatly to raising the proficiency level of personnel. The first program was the special two-week refresher courses established for ANG officers at Sheppard AFB, Texas, during the period March through September 1964. Based on prior indications of interest from ANG officers the courses included: Data Systems (44 spaces) during March; Accounting and Finance (52 spaces) during April; Budget (44 spaces) during May and June; and Comptroller (74 spaces) subsequent to 1 July 1964. The other program allows four ANG airmen at a time to perform practical on-the-job training (OJT) at the ANG Data Processing Center, St. Louis, in a field training status. This OJT provides required familiarization with PCAM gear not available to their home station. As of 30 June 1964, nine airmen completed the OJT and an additional forty-four are scheduled for FY 65.

During FY 1964, the ANG Data Processing Center continued to perform its mission of a command central data processing function for the Air National Guard. Establishment of the National Guard Bureau Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO) account, during August, and fund reporting, during February, were the two largest single data processing applications assumed this year. Effective in June, the Center is no longer preparing base AFM 66-1 reports. Only the depot cards are now being processed through the Center. Plans were made for a significant expansion of the fund reporting system to provide greater budgetary management data. Plans, scheduled for implementation in July 1964, were made for a significant expansion of the fund reporting system to provide greater budgetary management data. The Center was called upon to perform many one time report consolidations from files maintained or from special card submissions by the

States. There were no significant equipment changes made during the year.

Other functions being performed by the ANG Data Processing Center include airman OJT training previously mentioned and maintenance of ANGM 171-(Tent.) which contains the standard data processing instructions for base level operations. This manual of almost 500 pages was substantially revised during the year due to a major change in the supply system (most items procured under Program 410 were changed to Program 420) and the adoption of new procedures for Base Equipment Management Office (BEMO), civilian pay, and civilian time/attendance and leave. Special ANG key punch card formats for the man-hour/maintenance data collection system were rescinded and the USAF formats adopted completely. ANG Data Processing Center personnel also have assisted many individual bases in getting the mechanization program started by short assistance visits.

PERSONNEL



Military Strength

On 30 June 1964, the federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 73,217. The average strength for the year was 74,405. As an outgrowth of the "Try One" recruiting program, the strength of the Air National Guard reached an all time high of 75,137 on 31 January 1964, with 9,971 officers and 65,166 airmen. This was 3,137 in excess of the 72,000 limitation imposed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). Additional spaces were requested and OSD increased the strength ceiling of the Air National Guard to 75,000 for FY 1964 and subsequent years.

The year-end strength was 1,108 under that of FY 63 and approximately 2.4 percent under the programmed fiscal year-end strength of 75,000. To obtain a more balanced rated-nonrated officer force,



New Jersey ANG annual field training review

emphasis was placed on procurement of junior officers to fill critical skill vacancies and rated positions. This resulted in a decrease in officers in the last five months of FY 1964. During this same period, there was a decrease in airmen strength due to the termination of one-year enlistments authorized by the "Try One" recruiting program and a reduction in the normal input of non-prior service enlistees.

For comparison purposes, Air National Guard personnel strengths for FY 1958 through FY 1964 are shown below:

Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)

	FY 1958	FY 1959	FY 1960	FY 1961	FY 1962	FY 1963	FY 1964
Total	69,995	70,994	70,820	70,895	50,319	74,324	73,217
Officers	8,354	8,473	8,570	8,718	6,278	9,650	9,843
Airmen	61,641	62,521	62,250	62,177	44,041	64,675	63,374

Officer Procurement

There were 1,472 officers procured during FY 64 to fill existing vacancies from the following sources: Air Force Reserve, direct commission of ANG airmen, individuals from certain civilian professions, individuals for pilot and navigator training, and other.

Recognizing that high attrition of the World War II officers was inevitable in the FY 1967-72 period, the National Guard Bureau programmed officer spaces 200 higher than the previous level, raising the paid officer spaces from 9,800 to 10,000. This will allow additional junior officers to be training for the spaces which will be vacated by mandatory retirements.

Officer Promotions

During FY 1964, the following unit vacancy promotions were effected:

Brigadier general to major general	1
Colonel to brigadier general (2 tenure of office)	4
Lieutenant colonel to colonel (1 tenure of office)	31
Major to lieutenant colonel	223
Captain to major	512
First lieutenant to captain	446
TOTAL	1,217

Mandatory promotions during FY 1964 resulted in the following:

	Considered	Selected	Passed Over	
			1st time	2nd time
2d Lt to 1st Lt	—	275	—	—
1st Lt to Capt	303	278	21	4
Capt to Major	234	195	36	3
Major to Lt Col	90	77	12	1
Warrant Officers	64	54	6	4
	691	879	75	12

Officer Recalls to EAD

During FY 1964, there were 60 officers who volunteered for and were recalled to extended active duty (EAD). Of this number 56 were pilots, and 4 were non-rated.

Officers Average Age by Grade

30 June 64

Total Officers

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
47.4	47.7	45.0	40.4	33.1	29.1	26.0	43.7	35.0

Total Pilots

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
47.3	45.3	43.4	39.4	31.9	28.7	25.7		35.2

Officer Longevity

30 June 64

Average Years of Service by Grade

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
24.7	24.4	22.8	19.3	11.7	7.7	4.6	20.1	13.5

Average Years of Service of Pilots by Grade

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
24.0	24.0	24.0	20.7	11.4	6.5	4.6		15.4

Grade Distribution of Pilots by Type

30 June 64

	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
Aircrew Jet	15	32	134	493	885	206	81	1,846
Aircrew Non-Jet	12	24	105	347	588	75	28	1,179
Opnl Support	21	18	28	12	41	2	—	122
Admin Support	—	5	70	62	22	4	—	163

Rated Officers

The Air National Guard continued to have a shortage of rated officers, the largest shortages existing in the pilot area. The 30 June 1964 pilot strength was 3,310, approximately 8.1 percent under the programmed fiscal year-end strength of 3,600.

Year-end programmed and assigned strengths for officers on flying status are as follows:

	Programmed	Assigned
Pilots	3,600	3,310
Navigators	491	461
Radar-Intercept Officers	234	188
Flight Surgeons, Air Evac Medical Officers	223	128
Flight Nurses	342	175

A shortage of younger pilots in the Air National Guard, as well as those available for procurement from the Air Force Reserve, emphasized the need for additional ANG pilot training spaces.

During FY 1964, Aeronautical Rating Boards examined the pilot qualifications of officers of other US services who applied for a commission in the Air National Guard as a Reserve of the Air Force. These boards approved the applications of 16 individuals, and they were placed on flying status with a rating of pilot.

Eighteen Flying Evaluation Boards were held in the States and reviewed in the National Guard Bureau. The flying status of 244 ANG officers was re-validated.

Officer Effectiveness Reports

In April 1964 to report duty performance of officers, the Air National Guard changed from AF Form 1085 to AF Form 77 (Company Grade Officer Effectiveness Report) and AF Form 707 (Field Grade Officer Effectiveness Report). These forms are also used by the Air Force to report duty performance of officers on active duty. The AF Forms 77 and 707 are designed to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of an officer by including more rating factors than the AF Form 1085. This should be of prime importance to ANG officers when their effectiveness reports are reviewed by the various boards, e.g., promotion board. This change was considered an important step in the current trend to avoid unwarranted distinction between officers on extended active duty (EAD) and those not on EAD.

Concurrent with the adoption of the new forms, AFM 36-10 (Officer Effectiveness, Performance, and Training Reports) became applicable to the Air National Guard. Significant changes under this manual were (1) an officer will not be shown his report at the time of accomplishment, but rather, will be "counseled" by his supervisor approximately

midpoint of the reporting period, and (2) a report will not cover a period of less than 180 days.

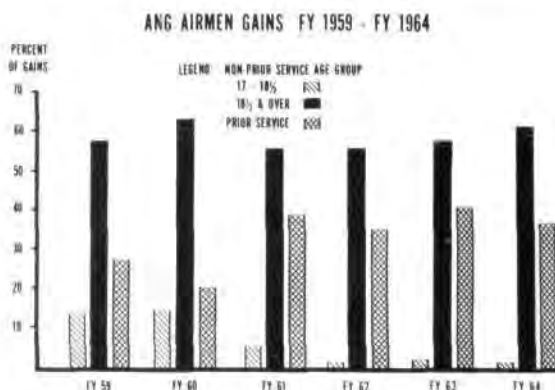
Officer Retirement Information Project

The Officer Retirement Information Project was nearing completion. The project will provide ANG organizations with a copy of NGB Form 024 (NGB Consolidated Retirement Record) for each assigned officer. This will enable the National Guard Bureau to process an application for transfer to the Retired Reserve in a matter of minutes, compared to the several weeks required before the use of NGB Form 024.

In addition, the availability of this form at ANG units will provide the capability for input of retirement data to magnetic tape for electronic data processing. This system will make available to all interested agencies retirement data which previously was obtained only through extensive and time-consuming research.

Airmen Procurement

During FY 1964, 4,651 prior servicemen enlisted in the Air National Guard. The non-prior service enlistments in the 17 to 18½ year age group were 210 and in the 18½ and over group were 7,745. Again this year, there was an increase in the proportion of older, non-prior service airmen enlisted. Airmen gains (non-prior, by age group, and prior service) are shown below for FY 1959 through FY 1964.



The attrition rate in FY 1964 was 21.5 percent as compared to 25.6 percent in FY 1963. This higher than normal attrition rate resulted from the termination of one year enlistments authorized by the "Try One" recruiting program in effect in FY 1963.

During the year, 32.4 percent of the airmen whose enlistments expired reenlisted without a break in service.

Airmen Age by Grade

30 June 64

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
42.1	39.8	37.5	33.5	29.8	26.6	24.7	23.3	21.8	27.6

Airmen Longevity

30 June 64

Average Years of Service by Grade

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
19.5	20.7	15.5	12.5	9.0	5.3	3.1	1.6	1.1	6.2

Airmen on Flying Status (Average Years)

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
16.0	15.5	14.0	12.1	9.6	5.3	2.8	1.5	1.0	9.4

Specialty Knowledge Testing

Specialty Knowledge Tests measure job knowledge and were used in conjunction with other criteria for upgrading to the next higher skill level of individual specialties.

Five and seven level tests were administered to 9,241 airmen during the year, a majority of whom attained scores in the unquestionably qualified category. Tests for upgrading to the 3-skill level were administered and scored locally; therefore, statistics were not available. Breakdown of test in the 5- and 7- skill level is as follows:

Level	No. Tested	% Unquestionably Qualified
5	7,036	60.7
7	2,205	64.4

Other Personnel Research Tests

No significant change in aptitude tests utilized by the Air National Guard occurred in FY 1964.

During the year, 633 USAF Supervisory Examinations (USAFSE) were administered to airmen for the purpose of determining prerequisite supervisory

aptitude and leadership ability for promotion to grades E-8 and E-9. Of the number examined, 65.9 percent obtained passing scores.

Air Technician Program

The Air National Guard technicians are the hard core of highly skilled, full-time personnel in ANG units. As members of the units in which they are full-time State employees, they are highly trained personnel who can immediately and effectively respond upon mobilization.

The air technician strength on 30 June 1964 was 15,350. This was an increase of 532 over the 30 June 1963 strength of 14,818. The majority of the increase was provided to support assumption of a nuclear capability in certain Air Defense Command units and increased weapons systems maintenance and security requirements.

During FY 1964, three more States included ANG technicians in State retirement programs bringing the total participating to 17 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and District of Columbia with 5,134 ANG technicians covered by State retirement systems. Maximum contribution by the Federal government is 6.5 percent of the employee's compensation.

During the year, the standard air technician manning document system, which was developed for flying units during FY 1963, was expanded to include, communications and electronics units. This system provided manning equality for like-units with like-equipment consistent with mission requirements. The program continued to reflect a manning deficiency of approximately 10 percent. Available resources restricted actual manning to a maximum of 90 percent of the total requirement.

To eliminate the inconsistencies between the Army and the Air Technician Programs, a committee composed of Army and Air Guard officers developed a joint National Guard regulation. This regulation, NGR 51/ANGR 40-01, implemented in January 1964, provided a standardized policy for administration of both programs, and simplified considerably the administration of the technician program at State and local levels.

The Air Technician Advisory Committee organized in FY 1963, conducted five meetings during the year. The committee reviewed and evaluated all recommendations pertaining to the over-all program concerning policy, grade changes, and new

positions. The thorough investigations and sound recommendations of this committee have been invaluable to the technician program.



ANG Technician

Compensation Schedule II of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 (PL 87-793, 11 October 1962) was implemented for classified employees. Normal within-grade raises and revised Wage Board increases were granted during the year.

School Training



Training in Instrument Shop

The Air National Guard continued to place personnel in its pilot and navigator training programs, which in general consisted of undergraduate flying training and advanced flying training conducted by

the Air Force for ANG officers and aviation cadets. Spaces were provided in the Air Force flying schools for the advanced training of all ANG fighter-interceptor pilots and tactical fighter pilots following their graduation from basic flying training. Further qualification training in mission aircraft was conducted by the parent ANG unit.

All non-prior service airmen are required, as a condition of enlistment, to complete USAF basic military training (BMT). After completion of the 6-week BMT at Lackland Air Force Base, ANG airmen continued training at either a technical school or on-the-job training for a minimum of 4 months active duty for training to qualify the individual in his assigned AFSC.

Various familiarization courses and special training courses were also made available to Air Guardsmen. Listed below are the ANG training programs with the number of individuals entering training during FY 1964 and the number who were in training on 30 June 1964.

Type of Training	Entered	In Training 30 June 1964
Title 10, USC		
Combined Basic Military Training and On-The-Job Training	1,925	1,000
Combined Basic Military Training and Technical School Training	6,376	3,254
Title 32, USC		
Pilot Training	167	146
Navigator Training	70	64
Officer Technical Training	1,213	129
Airmen Technical Training	962	136
TOTAL	10,713	4,729

On-The-Job Training

The National Guard Bureau assumed the prime responsibility for on-the-job training (OJT) which had been subjected to the uncoordinated staff actions of each of the gaining commands. As a result of this change, there was a definite increase in interest by ANG commanders in on-the-job training. Responsibility for the OJT program in the National Guard Bureau was transferred from the Operations and Training Division to the Personnel Division in September 1963. The Air National Guard was also converting to a new "Dual Channel OJT Concept,"

a systematic, reportable application of self-study and the craftsmen-apprenticeship relationship.

Personnel Data System

Implementation of the Air National Guard Personnel Data System continued throughout the year. This system, designed to provide through electronic data processing for personnel accounting and reporting and maintenance of current personnel information, was compatible with the active Air Force data system (PDS-O and PDS-A), and would make possible immediate electronic transfer of data into that system upon mobilization of the Air National Guard. Input for the system was made by the 98 ANG Consolidated Base Personnel Officers (CBPO's) in punch cards format to Air Reserve Records Center (ARRC), where it was converted to magnetic tape files and updated twice monthly. The ANG Personnel Data System also continued data required for peacetime management purposes by the National Guard Bureau and the major gaining air command and would practically eliminate the preparation of manual reports at base level.

Although the officer portion of the ANG Personnel Data System was begun during FY 63, the actual creation of data and interim implementation was accomplished during FY 1964. Beginning 1 March through 30 June 1964, the Officer data cards were transmitted to the National Guard Bureau for editing and weekly up-date processing. This task was accomplished by the Base Comptroller, D.C. ANG, on 50-series punch card accounting equipment which enabled the National Guard Bureau to obtain usable products from the system at an earlier date. Preliminary edits were accomplished to increase the accuracy of the initial input data which will be converted to computer operation 1 July 1964.

Pending Air National Guard final development and adoption of the Air Force System (PDS-A), plans were being formulated for the early implementation of an interim airman data system in order to provide needed information.

Air Advisors

On 30 June 1964, there were 244 officer advisors authorized and 242 assigned or selected to be assigned. A total of 54 advisors were replaced during this fiscal year. The quality of replacements nominated by the gaining commands was generally above average.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES



The Air National Guard Medical Service continued to equip, train and organize medical units to meet support requirements of Air National Guard operations. The reorganization of the Aeromedical Transport Groups into Air Transport Groups affected the ANG medical structure. At the end of FY 1964, the ANG Medical Service consisted of:

- 11 Tactical Hospitals
- 79 Dispensaries
- 7 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons
- 24 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights

Excellent progress was realized in manning the ANG medical units, but there were personnel shortages in some units. Every effort was made to fill these shortages; and although professional personnel are traditionally short in supply, consistent improvement in personnel procurement has been shown. During the year, efforts to have nurses included in the tactical hospitals and tactical dispensaries were successful when three nurses were authorized for each by Headquarters, USAF. This materially improved the training and operational capability of these units. On 30 June 1964, ANG medical units were manned as follows:

	Authorized	Assigned	Percent
Medical Corps	328	323	71
Dental Corps	160	82	51
Medical Service Corps	210	140	66
Nurse Corps	649	313	48
Veterinary Corps	24	11	46

Training of medical personnel continued throughout the year. The course in Aerospace Medicine was attended by 24 physicians who were designated as flight medical officers. A total of 87 nurses were trained as flight nurses.

To replace obsolete equipment and equipment lost during the Berlin crisis mobilization, funds were made available to the States to equip 7 Tactical Hospitals with Air Transportable Hospital Sets. Each set consists of a 36-bed hospital costing \$69,000.

Numerous dispensary sets for tactical dispensaries were procured. When delivery is completed in FY 1965, the equipping program for ANG medical units will be completed.

An over-all evaluation of the ANG medical program shows that:

- All medical units are well equipped and are combat ready.
- There were no unusual problems in the area of aerospace medicine.
- No outbreaks of communicable or infectious diseases occurred during the annual field training tours or unit training assemblies.
- All aircrews and their accompanying personnel are medically qualified for immediate deployment through periodic medical examinations and a continuing immunization program.
- The caliber of medical care rendered is superior.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING



Organization

On 30 June 1964, the Air National Guard had 706 federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 90 groups, and 92 mission squadrons. There was an increase of 7 groups due to conversion of seven aeromedical transport squadrons (augmented) to the air transport group structure. The number of non-flying units remained at 106. To support the Air National Guard force structure, there were 95,182 military manpower spaces allocated to the major commands.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE

Federally Recognized Units

30 June 1964

Type	COMBAT FLYING ORGANIZATIONS		
	Wings	Groups	Squadrons
Fighter Interceptor (AD)	6	24	24
Tactical Fighter	7	23	23
Tactical Reconnaissance	3	11	11
Air Refueling	1	4	4
Air Commando	—	4	4
TOTAL	17	66	66

NON-TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS			
Air Transport (Heavy)	7	24	25
Air Transport (Medium)	—	—	1
TOTAL	7	24	26

NON-FLYING UNITS			
4 Communication Group, Hq.	2 Tactical Control Groups		
12 Communication Squadrons	2 Tactical Control Squadrons		
8 Radio Relay Squadrons	6 AC&W Squadrons		
2 Communication Maintenance Squadrons	6 AC&W Flights		
1 Communication Squadron (Special)	2 Mobile Communications Squadrons		
15 GEEIA Squadrons	9 Mobile Communications Flights		
6 AC&W Squadrons (Fixed)	31 Weather Flights (MOB)		
TOTAL: 106			

Reorganization

During fiscal year 1964, reorganization of the Air National Guard continued in support of mission changes and to attain a high level of operational readiness. Three groups had a gaining command change from ADC to TAC. One group assumed a dual mission of air defense/tactical fighter.

In October 1963, seven aeromedical transport squadrons and two aeromedical transport groups were reorganized from a continental aeromedical evacuation mission to the global air transport mission of cargo transport, troop transport and aeromedical evacuation. The Aeromedical Group at Brooklyn, N.Y., was converted to an Air Transport Wing. The TAC Fighter Wing at Niagara, N.Y., was inactivated to allow for the establishment of this new wing. The 112th Air Defense Wing at Pittsburgh, Pa., was inactivated and the new 171st Air Transport Wing was activated.

In July 1963, four troop carrier groups were redesignated to Air Commando Groups. In October

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATION - 30 JUNE 1964



1963, all ANG Air Transport units were converted to the dual deputy concept of command which afforded greater flexibility and selectivity in the manner in which ANG units may be called to active duty.

This reorganization included 7 Air Transport Wings and 15 Air Transport Groups.

The following aircraft conversions were made during FY 1964:

AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS

Unit	Location	Former Aircraft	Gaining Command	New Unit Designation	New Aircraft	Gaining Command
124 FG ¹	Boise, Idaho	F-86L	ADC	124 FG	F-102A	ADC
134 FG	Knoxville, Tenn.	F-102A	ADC	134 ARG ⁵	KC-97G	TAC
150 FG	Albuquerque, N. M.	F-100A	ADC	150 TFG	F-100A/C	TAC
156 FG	San Juan, P. R.	F-86H	ADC	156 TFG	F-86H	TAC
108 TFG ²	Trenton, N. J.	F-86H	TAC	108 TFG	F-105B	TAC
122 TFG	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	RF-84F	TAC	122 TFG	F-84F	TAC
181 TFG	Terre Haute, Ind.	RF-84F	TAC	181 TFG	F-84F	TAC
129 ACG ³	Hayward, Calif.	HU-16A/B	TAC	129 ACG	C-119C/U-10B	TAC
130 ACG	Charleston, W. Va.	HU-16A/B	TAC	130 ACG	C-119C/U-10B	TAC
135 ACG	Baltimore, Md.	HU-16A/B	TAC	135 ACG	HU-16B/U-10B	TAC
143 ACG	Providence, R. I.	HU-16A/B	TAC	143 ACG	HU-16B/U-10B	TAC
105 AMS ⁴	White Plains, N. Y.	C/KC-97G	MATS	105 ATG ⁵	C-97G	MATS
102 AMS	Brooklyn, N. Y.	C/KC-97G	MATS	106 ATG	C-97G	MATS
140 AMS	Olmsted AFB, Pa.	C-121C	MATS	168 ATG	C-121C	MATS
147 AMS	Coraopolis, Pa.	C-119J	MATS	171 ATG	C-121G	MATS
150 AMS	Newark, N. J.	C-121C	MATS	170 ATG	C-121C	MATS
156 AMS	Charlotte, N. C.	C-121C	MATS	145 ATG	C-121C	MATS
167 AMS	Martinsburg, W. Va.	C-119C	MATS	167 ATG	C-121G	MATS
183 AMS	Jackson, Miss.	C-121C	MATS	172 ATG	C-121C	MATS
187 AMS	Cheyenne, Wyo.	C-119C	MATS	153 ATG	C-121G	MATS

¹Fighter Group

²Tactical Fighter Group

³Air Commando Group

⁴Aeromedical Squadron

⁵Air Refueling Group

⁶Air Transport Group

Flying Hours

During FY 64, the Air National Guard flew a total of 433,458 flying hours, of which 272,655 were flown in jet aircraft, 160,803 in reciprocating aircraft. Although the pilot strength was lower than programmed, these hours represented 98.74 percent of the ANG programmed flying hours. Maximum effort was made in accelerating the aircrew combat readiness training while accomplishing dual utilization of the training hours by performing special airlift, deployment, and joint maneuver exercises.



Flying Safety

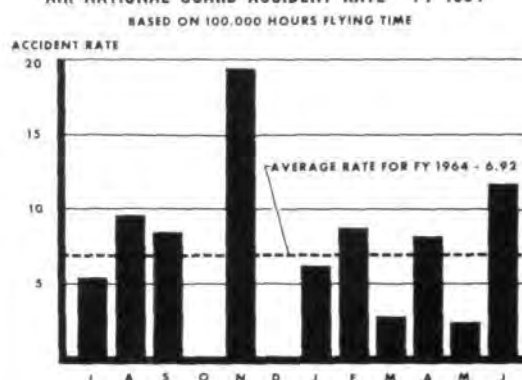
The Air National Guard again lowered its aircraft accident rates as compared to previous years. The rate for fiscal year 1964 is 6.92 major aircraft accidents per 100,000 hours of flying. The rate for FY 63 was 8.52; FY 62 was 10.86, and for FY 61, 12.66.

The continued reduction in the ANG aircraft accident rate may be attributed to many things. A few of these are: the continued emphasis on professionalism by Hq USAF, the National Guard Bureau, the various State Adjutants General and the unit commanders; improvements to airfield operating conditions such as runway extensions and repair; installation of jet aircraft arresting gear; expansion of aircraft parking ramps; and providing more adequate lighting.

The introduction of additional century series jet fighter aircraft into the Air National Guard inventory presented a continuing challenge to maintain the downward accident trend. This challenge has been met in the past and will continue to be met in

the future. The net result of these accomplishments was an increased combat capability at the expenditure of fewer dollars.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD ACCIDENT RATE - FY 1964



Training

Training for ANG units and personnel was planned to increase combat capability, and to align more closely the ANG training objectives to the established requirements of the regular forces. As new and more complex equipment became available, the ANG force structure and weapon systems underwent changes. There were corresponding increases in the training requirements. During the past year the requirements for formal, individual training increased 153 percent but support of these requirements increased only 13 percent.

To increase the combat capability of all ANG units, the ADC alert and unit weapons training was continued; TAC exercises in unit deployment successfully showed the feasibility of such movements; and MATS continued airlifts for the Army and Air National Guard as well as for the USAF, US Army, and Department of Defense.

Under the ANG year-round field training program, members of a unit could extend their 15-day active duty tour, with the permission of the commander, over several periods of the year rather than 15 consecutive days. For example, a MATS crew could perform an eight-day tour for an overseas flight, and at a later date, return for duty to complete the 15 days.

Programming of supplemental training funds over the past several years provided the wherewithal for

ANG units to meet modern tactical training techniques. Initially developed to meet the needs of units who must deploy to complete quarterly weapons training, supplemental training is now being applied to all aspects of mobility and combat operations, and is now showing a progressively greater impact on unit readiness.



Crash crew in training.

ANG Operational Readiness

30 June 1964

Percent of Authorized

	ADC	TAC	MATS	OVER-ALL
Aircraft O/R*	78%	77%	76%	77%
Aircrews O/R	69%	43%	48%	51%
Personnel O/R (Other than aircrews)	69%	56%	66%	61%
Mobility Equipment O/R	96%	83%	84%	87%

*Operational Readiness

Air Defense Command Units

On 30 June 1964, there were 150 ANG units with the gaining command of Air Defense Command (ADC). Flying units assigned to ADC consisted of 6 wings, 24 groups, and 24 fighter interceptor squadrons. There were 3,035 officers and 22,796 airmen authorized and 2,452 officers and 17,328 airmen assigned to these units.

During FY 64, two groups—in Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Knoxville, Tennessee—converted aircraft and changed gaining command from ADC to TAC. Additionally, one Group, in Puerto Rico, changed gaining command from ADC to TAC, with no aircraft change involved, and the unit still maintains an active air defense reaction capability for

the Antilles Defense Command. The 140th AC&W Squadron, Puerto Rico, was reorganized to provide a satellite AC&W installation at Ramey AFB.

The ANG Alert Program comprised a substantial part of the Air Defense Command's total capability. ANG units in this alert force, located across the United States and Puerto Rico and Hawaii, were not primarily training, but serving in direct active duty support of the Air Force. Several units performed their alert missions with aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

The ADC Alert Program continued with 24 squadrons participating. All of these units performed alert coverage on a 24-hour schedule with 2 aircraft on 5-minute and 2 on 1-hour status. The one exception was Puerto Rico which performed 14-hour alert, 7 days a week with 2 aircraft on 5-minute and 2 aircraft on 1-hour status. The 140th AC&W Squadron, Puerto Rico, was also operating on 14-hour a day duty, 7 days a week. The Hawaiian ANG provided the sole Air Defense coverage for the islands and operated around the clock.

In FY 64, 18,388 scrambles were made and 37,626 intercepts were accomplished in support of the Air Defense Command. The alert aircraft included the F-89J, F-102A, and F-86L type aircraft.

All fighter interceptor units were on the year-round field training plan.

Since September 1962, the ADC has not deployed interceptor aircraft to the Weapons Center at Tyndall AF Base, Florida, for regular weapons firing practice. However, 5 ANG fighter interceptor units participated in various types of weapons firing and other test programs through using ANG MATS airlift of unit personnel to and from Tyndall and Holloman AF Bases.

During FY 1964, one of the most outstanding accomplishments of Air National Guard ADC units was winning at the annual world wide fighter weapons meet conducted by the USAF and known as William Tell. Held during October 1963 at Tyndall Air Force Base, this meet brought together the finest air defense jet fighter teams that could be assembled by the participating units. The 146th Fighter Interceptor Group, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, supported by members from the aircraft control and warning units of Colorado, Utah, and Puerto Rico, represented the Air National Guard in the meet. This team won top honors in the F-102 category with a score of 8,427 out of a possible 9,000.



ADC

For the first time an Air National Guard unit not on active duty was selected to receive the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. This high honor was earned by the 112th Air Defense Wing at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The 146th Fighter Interceptor Group, winner at the William Tell meet, is a part of the 112th Wing.

Military Air Transport Units

On 30 June 1964, the transport force of the Air National Guard was composed of seven wings, 24 groups, and 25 flying squadrons. This represented an increase of nine squadrons and groups and two wing headquarters over the total on 30 June 1963. This increase was the result of the conversion, in February 1964, of nine squadrons and groups and two wing headquarters over the total on 30 June 1963. This increase was the result of the conversion, in February 1964, of nine aeromedical units to the air transport mission. The gaining command for these units is MATS.

Within the past three years, ANG transport units have progressed from primarily a training status to a ready and global force which almost daily fulfills operational exercise missions. The transport force has assumed its position on the active team as a part of the force in being.

Training programs were in effect to maintain this position attained by the transport units. During FY 64, maximum use was made of the training devices and instructor teams. All units were under the year-round field training program. Overwater training flights to the European and Pacific areas under the operational control of MATS continued.

During FY 1964, ANG transport aircraft and crews conducted 1,018 training flights over established MATS routes outside of the Continental United States (CONUS). In conjunction with these training flights, approximately 3,658.3 tons of cargo were airlifted to overseas points and approximately 2,191.6 tons of cargo brought to the United States on return flights.

These same units airlifted more than 17,000 Army and Air National Guard personnel to annual field training sites within the CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, plus 2,080 tons of cargo and equipment to support these training operations.

On numerous occasions at the request of agencies of the Government, ANG transport units airlifted various items of a charitable nature, medical supplies and equipment, clothing, etc., to underprivileged nations. These airlifts produced a dual benefit from the training dollar spent. It is in this area that a potential exists to provide even greater support to the active Air Force and a considerable saving in the defense dollar, but it is not the only area in which these efforts are being made. The transport units are ready and eager to assist in achieving the maximum return on the defense dollar.

During FY 1964, ANG transport units supported many training exercises. Major exercises included: DESERT STRIKE, supported by all seven transport wings; GUARDLIFT I, airlift of units to annual field training sites; SWIFT STRIKE III, transported troops and cargo; TAC deployment; Minuteman Alpha, airlift support of the operation; Abbey Tower, logistical support. The support that the seven transport wings gave the TAC deployment (see TAC section) stressed the importance of the versatile and flexible nature of the transport units.

The Talking Bird from the 137th Air Transport Group, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, an airborne and/or ground command post or communications center, was used for the first time in support of a National Guard movement. Its quick response and communication ability greatly assisted in the movement of 2,100 Guardsmen of the 1st Brigade, 47th Infantry, Minnesota Army National Guard to Fort Richardson, Alaska, and return.

Tactical Air Command Units

On 30 June 1964, units of the Air National Guard with TAC as gaining command were organized as follows:

Type	Wings	Groups	Squadrons
Tactical Fighter	7	23*	23*
Tactical Reconnaissance	3	11	11
Air Refueling	1	4	4
Air Commando		4	4
TOTAL	11	42	42

*Two(?) Tactical Fighter units were equipped with RF84F aircraft but continued TAC fighter training and mission pending availability of FB4F aircraft.

During FY 64, the gaining command of 3 ANG groups changed from ADC to TAC. Of the 92 ANG flying squadrons, 42 had TAC as the gaining command at the end of the fiscal year.

In July 1963, four ANG Troop Carrier Groups (129th, 130th, 135th and 143d) were redesignated to Air Commando Groups. The units made magnificent strides toward assuming their new mission. Unit training standards, training programs, and operational readiness criteria were developed in close coordination with TAC and Special Air Warfare Center (SAWC) and were under Air Staff consideration at the end of the fiscal year. The units attained acceptable levels of readiness and conducted joint training operations with selected Army Special Forces units. They participated in SAWC demonstrations at Eglin AFB, which were extremely important in indoctrinating all levels of command on the capability and use of Air Commando units.

Implementation of the same training standards, criteria, and methods as used by the active Air Force, standardization program, and deployment programs fostered the growth of ANG tactical combat readiness beyond that expected of any reserve force. ANG tactical units began to pass operational readiness inspections based upon the same criteria and standards of the active Air Force units. The transition period between reporting for active duty and actual combat traditionally expected of reserve forces was reduced.

To attain and maintain proficiency in weapons delivery, tactical fighter units conducted training at field training sites and Air Force Bases. Usually conducted on weekends, these exercises were for air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons employment and were performed in accordance with the techniques and tactics developed by the Tactical Air Command.

Heavy emphasis was placed upon the standardization program for operations and training, and aircrews. This program resulted in the flexible use of ANG resources. A very significant achievement was made possible by application of standard flight operation procedures among all ANG units of like aircraft. In DESERT STRIKE, a Joint Chiefs of Staff exercise, the ANG was requested to substitute for units called off to cover Viet-Nam. Three provisional ANG units were formed from the resources of 16 separate ANG units. Drawn from every corner of the United States and Puerto Rico, these men and fighter planes formed an efficient work-



TAC

ing team and were commended highly for their outstanding performance.

ANG tactical units were rapidly obtaining the unit deployment capability of the active Air Force units. These deployments represented a joint effort of many ANG units. Quarterly weapons training was scheduled in conjunction with unit deployment training exercises. This required new concepts and operational procedures to be adopted in ANG tactical weapons deployment training programs. Unit commanders generated creative thinking in the realignment of unit training assemblies, approved deployment training, active duty mandays, and field training mandays in such a manner that long range deployment exercises were feasible within the time Air Guardsmen could devote to such training and within funds available. Air tankers, transports, and the deploying tactical units, all from different States, combined into a smooth working team.

While at their destination during each of these deployments, the staging ANG units teamed up with the local Air Force, Navy, Army or National Guard units to complete a tactical training exercise.

Exercises and Joint Maneuvers

Examples of TAC deployment exercises were:

Minuteman Alpha. For the first time, Air National Guard jets performed in a long-range nonstop deployment using full aerial refueling and airlift resources. On 30 August 1963, the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing deployed twelve RF-84's on a 3,500 mile nonstop flight from Birmingham, Alabama, to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. Pilots partici-

pating were from squadrons of the Wing in Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. While in Alaska, the RF-84's performed high priority photo missions for the Alaskan Air Command. During the operation, the Air Guardsmen flew 54 sorties, in more than 300 hours, maintaining a near perfect aircraft in-commission rate and producing 3,200 photos of 251 subjects. On the trip to and from Alaska, Air Guard tankers refueled the RF-84's in-flight. These tankers came from the 126th Air Refueling Group, Chicago, Illinois; 160th Air Refueling Group, Clinton County Airport, Ohio; and the 128th Refueling Group, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Airlift support of the operation came from the 157th Air Transport Group, Grenier Field, New Hampshire, flying C-97's.

Abbey Tower. On 29 November 1963, the 140th Tactical Fighter Wing, Colorado, deployed a provisional task force of 12 F-100C's from the 140th Tactical Fighter Group, and 8 RF-84's from the 186th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Meridian, Mississippi, to Puerto Rico. All 20 aircraft flew non-stop from home station to Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico, and were refueled in the air by ANG tankers. Logistical support was received from ANG C-97's. During their four-day stay in Puerto Rico, they participated in exercises with the Puerto Rican National Guard. The photo reconnaissance aircraft performed aerial reconnaissance mission for the Strategic Air Command, Puerto Rican Air National Guard, and the Navy. The return trip to home station was also nonstop.

Cane Cutter. This was a nonstop deployment from Andrews AFB, Maryland, to Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico, on 22 November 1963. Twelve F-100's from the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, District of Columbia, teamed up with six F-100's from the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing, Missouri. There were two air refuelings on the deployment by ANG tankers, and two refuelings on the return trip. The exercise was accomplished without incident.

Shockwave. Shockwave changed from a routine Air Guard nonstop overwater deployment to a record-setting feat on 3 May 1964, when 12 Ohio ANG R-84F's were refueled by KC-97's of the 126th Air Refueling Wing, Illinois, in just 15 minutes, 20 seconds while covering only 51 nautical miles. The refueling generally takes an average of 90 miles. The R-84's along with 11 other Ohio ANG R-84's were returning from Puerto Rico where they had flown 58 gunnery missions at Ramey Air Base.

The TAC Command Post monitoring the deployment radioed the unit commander that they had never seen 12 aircraft refueled so quickly.

Examples of Air National Guard participation in Joint maneuvers were:

SWIFT STRIKE III. Air National Guard participation in this joint maneuver in August 1963 included 128 jet fighters, tactical reconnaissance and amphibious aircraft. ANG transport aircraft (16 C-97's and 2 C-121's) were called upon to support the operation with 48 sorties a day between 5 August and 10 August. The Air Guard transport units, from 10 States, operated from Smyrna AFB, Tennessee, transporting troops, cargo, and vehicular cargo.

DESERT STRIKE. In May 1964, National Guard units from 12 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participated in this joint maneuver. The following is a summary of ANG participation:

Tactical Aircraft	No. Aircraft	Hours Flown	Sorties
F-100C	14	474	262
F-86H	14	711	361
F-84F	14	545	296
Transport Aircraft			
C-119	2	28	4
C-121	9	288	36
C-97	26	760	104

Transported: 3,426 Passengers, 410,000 lbs. cargo.

COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS & WEATHER



Controllers at work on radar scopes during field operation

FY 1964 has been a year of steady progress for the Communications-Electronics units of the Air National Guard. No major mission changes have occurred so that each unit has been able to devote the maximum amount of time to training. Operational indexes have risen steadily and the state of equipping is at the highest levels ever.

Training



241st GEEIA Sq, Tenn ANG, train with regular AF technician

Every effort was made to combine realistic training with useful work in pressing toward full operational effectiveness and maximum benefit from the training dollar spent. Fixed aircraft control and warning (AC&W) squadrons daily provide radar coverage as part of the nation's Air Defense System. Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) and Communications Maintenance Squadrons have earned acceptance of their potential by working on hundreds of Air Force schemes while in a training status. Two Tactical Control Groups provided tactical air control support for Exercise DESERT STRIKE. Mobile communications squadrons operated tower and communications equipment for the annual field training of flying units. Throughout the year, the 162d Communications Group operated the deployed FM communications network tying together all ANG bases in California. This communications system reached peak circuit availability during June when the system performed at better than 95 percent effectiveness.

The two ANG mobile communications squadrons and their nine attached flights have a mission to operate and maintain navigational aids (NAVAIDS), air traffic control facilities, and point-to-point radio communications wherever required by Air Force Communication Service (AFCS) in times of war or national emergencies. This emergency mission support (EMS) is designed to provide mobile communications to guarantee support to Air Force flexibility and mobility.

Annual field training for ANG mobile communications units was with ANG flying units at the permanent field training sites at Volk Field, Wisconsin, and Phelps-Collins ANG Base, Michigan. These EMS units provided the communications and air traffic control support for the entire field training period at the above bases. Communications support at these two locations that would normally have to be provided by the AFCS active forces was furnished by pooling equipment assigned to the 11 EMS units with selected navigational aids and communications sets to be used in turn by units. This approach to training provided a deployment exercise to stress unit mobility training in all functional areas and offered live microphone air traffic control experience for the ANG tower and GCA controllers. In the past, this experience has been lacking and training programs were unsatisfactory for proficiency levels to be attained. This breakthrough in the area of traffic controlling by Air Reserve Forces is highly significant. Refinement of the emergency mission support forces is high on the agenda of action items for FY 1965, and expectations are for expanded capability in this area in a relatively short time.

The 280th Communications Squadron (Special), training at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, is now a well-trained communications center with an operating capability available to AFCS for emergency employment. Year round field training concepts permit intensive training of small groups of communicators in facilities of the active forces. This squadron also participates in frequent "no notice" exercises to train the unit for operation in extreme emergency conditions.

The four ANG communications groups are trained to provide a highly mobile radio communications capability for tactical use or to expand or augment AFCS assigned segments of the Defense Communications System (DCS). During the annual field training of these units, two such mobile radio networks were installed and operated. During

13-27 June 1963, the 251st and the 253d Communications Groups exercised together; and during the period 17-31 August 1963, the 162d and the 252d Communications Groups joined in an exercise. Each exercise was a tactical deployment to several States to install area communications networks. The communications systems provided were connected to the Defense Communications System (DCS) through the East and West Coast Gateway Stations as would be required during emergencies. Thousands of voice and teletype training messages were handled by the mobile systems during those exercises. Two benefits resulted from these exercises: the experience gained from operation in the expanded mobile communications networks; and the demonstration of the unique and valuable capability inherent in these units. The challenge of the future is to assure that this "in-being" capability keeps pace with the rapidly changing technology of ground communications systems and the Air Force need to expand them rapidly during emergencies.



216th GEEIA Sq. Calif ANG training

The 15 Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons and the 2 Communications Maintenance Squadrons train for a mobilization mission in the Air Force Logistics Command. The GEEIA units train on live communications and electronic (C&E) projects at Air Force bases during unit training assemblies and annual field training. The Communications Maintenance Squadrons perform work on Air Force equipment at depot level during their training periods.

During FY 64, the ANG GEEIA Squadrons and Communications Maintenance Squadrons continued to train by working on live projects, installing and repairing Air Force facilities and equipment. This training was done at approximately 75 USAF and ANG bases and sites. Savings accruing to the Air Force during FY 64 as a result of this type of training should approximate the \$750,000 savings of FY 63.

During fiscal year 1964, the two tactical control groups (152d, New York ANG and 157th, Missouri ANG) have increased their manning strength, equipping levels, and operational readiness considerably. The two groups comprising 16 separate units supported two joint US Strike Command (STRICOM) exercises. Each group provided complete tactical control systems including the radars, interconnecting communications, and ground to air radio for SWIFT STRIKE III during July-August 1963 with over 2,000 personnel, and for Exercise DESERT STRIKE during May 1964 with about 1,700 personnel. Both exercises provided a wide spectrum of problems, operational concepts, and climatic extremes which insured realistic training and satisfied the urgent needs of the Commander-in-Chief, Air Force, Strike (CINCAFSTRIKE) and Commander-in-Chief, (CINCSTRIKE). Implementation of both exercises was due largely to the availability of these highly trained groups.

Air Defense Support

Fixed Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&W) Squadrons continued to support the air defense system. In Hawaii, two squadrons located at Koko Crater, Oahu and Kokee, Kauai have continued to provide full-time air defense facilities to the Commander, Pacific Air Force (PACAF); and a third squadron is in an air defense week-end training status, and also provides full-time operation of a radio relay site connecting the Kauai-Oahu air defense systems. Construction of the joint-use facilities (Hawaii Air National Guard and Federal Aviation Authority) is under way at Mt. Kaala and at Wheeler Air Force Base. A new and much improved search radar set (AN/FPS-7) will be installed which will provide radar data by microwave to both FAA and the Air Defense Direction Center. When completed in early 1964, the squadron at the Koko Crater site will move to the new complex.

The two fixed AC&W Squadrons located at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Greeley, Colorado, also provide a full-time air defense capability to Air Defense Command in the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). These units are fulfilling both Ground Control Intercept (GCI) and Master Surveillance Station (MSS) missions. The latter mission is performed in conjunction with nearby FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers.

The AC&W Squadron in Puerto Rico operates an air defense facility on a 14-hour per day basis in support of the air defense mission of the Commander, Antilles Defense Command under the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT). In keeping with the increased emphasis on tactical mobility, this squadron, with its companion fighter squadron, has been transferred to TAC gaining command. In addition to satisfying urgent Air Force requirements at these locations and at much reduced costs, the type of operation above provides the best possible training for ANG personnel.

The Wellesley Doppler facility at Wellesley ANG Base, Massachusetts, operated by the 267th Communications Squadron, has continued on an on-call basis providing important data to the NORAD SPACETRACK System.

Weather Units

During FY 1964, the 31 Weather Flights were redesignated as mobile weather units and were being equipped with mobile equipment. The MA-1 forecasting kit and the AN/TMQ-1 observing kit will enable the flights to operate as mobile weather units in addition to their present fixed environment. Twenty-five weather flights provided complete weather support to either their collocated flying unit or other ANG flying organizations during annual field training exercises. Five weather flights during annual field training augmented weather station personnel at active Air Force bases receiving training on the latest meteorological equipment.

Cryptographic Services

On-line cryptographic services for secure message traffic at ANG flying bases was approved and funded for FY 1965 by USAF. The NGB, working with AFCS, established a plan to implement this service. Action was taken to initiate on-line service

in June 1964 with completion on or before 1 September 1964.

Control Towers

Three ANG operated control towers at Martinsburg, West Virginia; Key Field, Mississippi; and Springfield, Ohio, were taken over by AFCS in November 1963. Firm plans are being made for FAA to assume operation of these locations during FY 1965.

Equipment

By the end of fiscal year 1964, the Air National Guard had been promised receipt of highly prized mobile emergency mission support equipment which was being released from the active Air Force inventory. Shortages of mobile tactical air navigation (TACAN) sets and mobile ground control approach (GCA) sets will soon be eliminated. With the AN/TRN-6 TACAN and AN/TPN-12 and AN/CPN-4 GCA radar sets to be provided early in FY 1965, the 11 ANG mobile communications units will be in a strong position equipment-wise for the first time in their history.

The long procurement cycle for the transportable communications centers (TRANSCOM) for the four communications squadrons (relay center) is finally coming to a close. The four TRANSCOM sets procured for the ANG are being accepted for the Guard by the Air Force during June and July 1964. These sets provide a long-haul single side band capability for teletype and voice communications in each communications groups. They will be the focus of system training in the communications groups in the future.

Modification kits for 100 sets of ANG high frequency communications equipment were delivered during the year. The modification equipment, AN/GRC-129, will permit single side band operation. The resulting effective increase in power of more than 16 times will permit an increase in the range of communication from a few hundred miles to well over 2,000 miles. Point-to-point operation of this equipment over these greater distances will eliminate the requirement for many of the intermediate relay stations that were necessary in the past.

Equipment was authorized for the C-121 transport units converting from aeromedical missions to air

transport missions for the establishment of an Airlift Command Post (ACP), formerly called Transport Control Centers. The aeromedical units were not previously authorized an ACP function.

Communications equipment and intrusion alarm systems were authorized to those ADC units programmed for nuclear weapons capability. Equipment was provided to those units scheduled to phase into the mission in fiscal years 1964 and 1965.

ANG flying bases were authorized portable VHF/FM radio sets (Walkie-Talkies) for base security and nuclear security functions. Units were authorized to purchase this equipment locally.

High frequency single side band (HFSSB) radio equipment consisting of the versatile KWM-2A/30L1 portable-mobile-fixed components was authorized for all ANG flying squadrons having a TAC or MATS mission. Equipment requirements for 107 sets for the ANG were included in an Air Force FY 64 buy program.

SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS



Supply and Services

During FY 1964, the Air National Guard attained a high equipment level in support of the missions assigned. The fine support given by Air Force Logistical Command (AFLC) and the efforts exerted by the major gaining commands contributed to this achievement.

The Air National Guard (ANG) equipment program was being accomplished more objectively through the establishment and use of command equipment panels. The panel review concept enlisted the support of the gaining command con-

cerned, the National Guard Bureau Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO), and base personnel in determining that ANG units were authorized the minimum essential equipment necessary and required for ANG assigned missions.

All ANG base supply activities were completely mechanized through the application of punch card accounting machine (PCAM) procedures. All Air National Guard supplies and equipment were being accounted for by machine records.

The ANG "Ready Now" posture was considerably enhanced through the development and use of mobility equipment allowances for ANG units assigned to Tactical Air Command (TAC). The application of these tailored allowance documents enabled each ANG tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance unit to attain the projected equipment needs of its assigned mobilization mission.

The war readiness material programs (WRM) of TAC, MATS, and ADC implemented at ANG tactical flying bases improved considerably in the past twelve months. WRM spares storage was accomplished at 90 percent of the ANG bases that participated in these programs. During the coming year upon completion of programmed aircraft conversions, the WRM spares storage program will be implemented at those bases not presently participating.

During 1 January through 30 June 1964, the Supply and Services Branch, National Guard Bureau, effected redistribution action on a total of 2,043 equipment units, valued at \$2,438,955.

Maintenance — Engineering

The Maintenance Support Division was established in all ANG Base Supply to provide rapid supply support to maintenance activities. Supplies were delivered to maintenance points and adjustments were made to the air technician manning structure to provide this service. The Maintenance Support Division will be fully operational by end of calendar year 1964.

The F-89J corrosion control program, initiated in FY 1963, continued at Burlington, Vermont. During FY 1964, 71 aircraft were processed bringing the total under this program to 163. Originally programmed manhours were 1,500 per aircraft, but manhours expended were 650 per aircraft.

The J-35 engine modernization program consisted of nine safety-of-flight modifications which will greatly reduce the flight safety deficiencies of the J-35 engine.

Modifications will be accomplished at a contractor facility, and delivery of the first modified engines is due in September. The program will cost approximately three million dollars.

Cost accounting criteria on the F-102 inspect and repair as necessary (IRAN) program at Mobile, Alabama, caused concern and a closer evaluation of the program. The excessive costs of between \$32,000 and \$34,000 per aircraft would have reduced the number to be accomplished within available funds. Through a re-evaluation of costing criteria with Mobile Air Material Area (MOAM), the cost was reduced to approximately \$23,000 per aircraft.

The F-102A IRAN in Hawaii was accomplished by a contract field team. At the beginning of FY 64, this program was seriously behind schedule, at one point six weeks, and the cost per aircraft was prohibitive. The National Guard Bureau, Hawaii Air National Guard, the contractor, and the contracting offices all took steps toward reducing the inefficiencies in the program. By March, the program was back on schedule; in May, it was a week ahead of schedule; in June, the program was far enough ahead of schedule to input an additional aircraft in FY 1964. IRAN on 15 aircraft was accomplished during FY 64, and five more aircraft are scheduled for FY 65. This will complete IRAN on all Hawaii F-102 aircraft.

Fourteen C-121C/G aircraft were processed through a contractor. Due to discrepancies discovered during inspection, the work package varied slightly on each aircraft. Since the contractor utilized in FY 1964 is going out of business, the program will continue in FY 1965 under a new contract and contractor.

Project Highwire was not completed in FY 64 as planned, because the contractor did not fulfill his contract. There are 14 F-100C's and 2 F-100F's requiring continuation of this project in FY 1965.

To enable in-flight refueling of external tanks, 20 F-100C's assigned to the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, Andrews AFB, were equipped with modification (MOD) 1213 kits. This work was accomplished by a contract field team during May and June. If the MOD 1213 kits are available, the remainder of the fleet will be equipped in FY 65.

The requirement for T-33 aircraft was established at 132, and this number was processed through

Project Dairywhip at Buckley ANG Base, Colorado. Work included installation of rocket propelled ejection seats, improved navigation equipment (TACAN), the large inverter, and inspection of cockpit pressurization and all control rod end bearings. The average manhours per aircraft were approximately 950.

During FY 1964, 120 KC-97G aircraft were programmed for modification by a contractor to the cargo configuration. Major modifications included complete installation of a galley, clam shell doors, and latrines. The IRAN of 48 C-97G aircraft was accomplished by another contractor.



Illinois ANG—KC-97G

On 19 March 1964, one KC-97G aircraft, assigned to the 126th Air Refueling Group, O'Hare International Airport, Illinois, was delivered to a contractor for jet augmentation modification. The outer wing tip panel, pylon assembly, and plumbing were removed from a KB-50 and installed on the KC-97G. The first item inspection was over and above engineering expectations. The engineering evaluation made by the 126th Air Refueling Group together with the air refueling of an F-4C, F-101, and F-105 aircraft was extremely beneficial in compiling data for the revision of the operators handbook.



New Jersey ANG—F105B

The first F-105B aircraft was delivered to the 108th Tactical Fighter Group, McGuire AFB, New Jersey. These aircraft are being processed through Project Look Alike, Phase II, at Mobile, AMA, Alabama, before delivery to the Air National Guard.

IRAN was accomplished by a contract field team

at ANG bases on 56 F-84F and 63 RF-84F aircraft. The program will be continued in FY 1965 with 75 F-84F and 62 RF-84F aircraft programmed.

A modification and maintenance program for depot level maintenance and corrosion control on the RB-57 aircraft was established. Re-skinning of the horizontal stabilizer alone required approximately 800 manhours. A RB-57B aircraft from Louisville, Kentucky, and a RB-57A aircraft from Hutchinson, Kansas, were sent to a contractor for prototyping on MOD 1191. This modification will give the aircraft night photo capability.

The special maintenance program on the HU-16B aircraft started in FY 63 was completed this year.

Aircraft Inventory

On 30 June 1964, there were 1,810 aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard. Compared to the 1,658 aircraft assigned to the ANG at the beginning of the fiscal year, there was an increase of 152 aircraft. This increase is attributed mostly to the return to the Air Guard of the F-84F aircraft which were diverted to Tactical Air Command units after the Berlin crisis call-up. Noted increases were also reflected in the F-100C and F-102A inventories; however, these increases were almost entirely offset by decreases in the F-86L and T-33A inventories. During FY 64, each Air Commando unit received from new production six U-10B aircraft. An aircraft was added to the Air National Guard inventory that will further enhance the "Ready Now" concept—the F-105.

Alaska ANG—C123J.



Hi-lift truck.

Vehicles

During FY 1964, the Air National Guard received 32 commercial model spray de-icer trucks. These vehicles increase the capability of ANG units in the northern areas to be operationally ready at short notice. A sufficient quantity of hi-reach maintenance trucks were received to equip all C/KC-97 and C-121 organizations, with the remainder of requirement expected during FY 65. Receipt of O-11A crash trucks continued, bringing the total to 58 on-hand with an additional 50 expected during FY 65.

CIVIL ENGINEERING



During the fiscal year 1964, there were no major changes in installations utilized by the Air National Guard. Tactical and training missions were continued at small austere installations strategically located according to tactical requirements, population densities, joint utilization capacities and potentials, and other factors. During the year, extensive studies and surveys were made to determine if further economy could be realized by relocating approximately 25 missions on other Department of Defense properties. These studies were not completed by the end of the fiscal year. On 30 June 1964, the Air National Guard operated 92 flying bases (including 5 permanent training sites) and 46 non-flying installations located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.



Typical ANG Base

Major Construction Program

The FY 1964 Military Construction Program totalled \$15.9 million of which approximately 75 percent was under contract by 30 June 1964. Late passage of enabling legislation by the Congress was the main reason why the remainder was not obligated by the end of the fiscal year. New construction under this program consisted of airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, warehousing, fuel and ammunition storage facilities, headquarters, operations and training facilities, and miscellaneous facilities.

There was some variance with the program as initially presented to the Congress. The changes, occasioned by changing mission requirements, were accomplished expeditiously as the needs became known. The medium used was streamlined Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD), Bureau of Budget (BOB), and Congressional Committee approvals which had been provided in the enabling legislation.

Long range construction programming continued with more active participation by the States and the field organization. The FY 1965 Military Construction Program was adjusted several times. The most significant change was the result of an administrative budget restriction which reduced the program by approximately \$5 million to \$14 million. Enabling legislation for this construction program was nearing completion by the end of the year.

Urgent and unforeseen construction projects were identified during the first part of the year. Projects in this category included engine buildup shop facilities, aerospace ground equipment shop and storage facilities, and warehousing facilities. To meet these requirements, it was proposed that special funds available for that purpose be used. There were delays in securing necessary OSD approvals, but by the end of the year, approvals had been obtained for projects estimated to cost almost \$500,000. Accomplishment of these projects is anticipated during the first quarter of FY 1965.

Minor Construction Program

Minor construction (modification, repair and maintenance) requirements amounting to approximately \$1.7 million were met with funds appropriated for this purpose (budget project 449). Because of limited funds, Working Panel and Facility Utilization Board reviews were made of all requirements submitted by the field organization.

This resulted in program reduction to about 25 percent of the total requirements submitted. Because of urgent operational requirements, several large airfield pavement repair and maintenance projects had to be accomplished within the limited project 449 funds available. Repairs necessitated by natural disasters (e.g. Alaskan earthquake) and facility maintenance which could not be accomplished under service contracts for lack of sufficient service contract funds (budget project 448) were also accomplished within the total \$1.7 million expenditure.

Maintenance and Operations

Normal maintenance of facilities and the operation of utility systems at ANG installations were accomplished, as in prior years, by means of service contracts and agreements between the Federal government and the several States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The cost sharing formula continued at 75 percent Federal/25 percent State participation. Total Federal cost was approximately \$8.4 million.

General

Specific actions were taken during the year to effect increased management control over the civil engineering function. These included:

- a. Award of a contract for base master plans.
- b. Increased emphasis on project submittals, ANG Facilities Utilization Board reviews, and the integration of facility requirements into proper programs for accomplishment.
- c. More frequent field visits of NGB civil engineering staff personnel.
- d. Development of more adequate facility requirements data to meet various mission needs. OSD approvals were required to permit programming against increased requirements so recognized.
- e. Greater emphasis on civil engineering personnel training program.
- f. A more complete coordination of civil engineering programs with operational, personnel, and financial programs.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A

CHIEF OF:

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.	1908-1916
MILITIA BUREAU.	1916-1933
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.	1933-

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver.....1908-1911
Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.....1911-1912
Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills.....1912-1916
Maj. Gen. William A. Mann.....1916-1917
Maj. Gen. Jessie McI. Carter.....1917-1918
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting).....1918-1919
Maj. Gen. Jessie McI. Carter.....1919-1921
Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards.....1921-1925
Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond.....1925-1929
Col. Ernest R. Redmond (Acting).....1929-1929
Maj. Gen. William G. Everson.....1929-1931
Maj. Gen. George E. Leach.....1931-1935
Col. Herold J. Weiler (Acting).....1935-1936

Col. John F. Williams (Acting).....1936-1936
Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding.....1936-1940
Maj. Gen. John F. Williams.....1940-1944
Maj. Gen. John F. Williams (Acting).....1944-1946
Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger.....1946-1947
Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer.....1947-1950
Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming (Acting) 1950-1951
Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming.....1951-1953
Maj. Gen. Earl T. Ricks (Acting).....1953-1953
Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.....1953-1959
Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson (Acting)1959-1959
Maj. Gen. Donald W. McGowan.....1959-1963
Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson.....1963-

APPENDIX B

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1964

Alabama.....Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison
 Alaska.....Col. Fred O. Reger (Acting)
 Arizona.....Maj. Gen. John C. Wilson
 Arkansas.....Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger
 California.....Lt. Gen. Roderic L. Hill
 Colorado.....Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt
 Connecticut.....Maj. Gen. Donald E. Walsh
 Delaware.....Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Scannell
 District of Columbia
 Maj. Gen. William H. Abendroth (CG)
 Florida.....Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan
 Georgia.....Maj. Gen. George J. Hearn
 Hawaii.....Maj. Gen. Robert L. Stevenson
 Idaho.....Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh
 Illinois.....Maj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle
 Indiana.....Maj. Gen. John S. Anderson
 Iowa.....Maj. Gen. Junior F. Miller
 Kansas.....Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell
 Kentucky.....Maj. Gen. Arthur Y. Lloyd
 Louisiana.....Maj. Gen. Erbon W. Wise
 Maine.....Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood
 Maryland.....Lt. Gen. Milton A. Reckord
 Massachusetts.....Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Donnelly

Michigan.....Maj. Gen. Ronald D. McDonald
 Minnesota.....Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein
 Mississippi.....Maj. Gen. Walter G. Johnson
 Missouri.....Maj. Gen. Albert D. Sheppard
 Montana.....Maj. Gen. Richard C. Kendall
 Nebraska.....Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
 Nevada.....Maj. Gen. James A. May
 New Hampshire.....Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney
 New Jersey.....Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell (CofS)
 New Mexico.....Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly
 New York.....Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara (CofS)
 North Carolina.....Maj. Gen. Claude T. Bowers
 North Dakota.....Brig. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse
 Ohio.....Maj. Gen. Erwin C. Hostetler
 Oklahoma.....Maj. Gen. Roy W. Kenny
 Oregon.....Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
 Pennsylvania.....Maj. Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr.
 Puerto Rico.....Maj. Gen. Juan Cesar Cordero
 Rhode Island.....Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland
 South Carolina.....Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
 South Dakota.....Brig. Gen. Duane L. Corning
 Tennessee.....Maj. Gen. Van D. Nunally, Jr.
 Texas.....Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Bishop
 Utah.....Maj. Gen. Maxwell E. Rich
 Vermont.....Maj. Gen. F. W. Billado
 Virginia.....Maj. Gen. Paul M. Booth
 Washington.....Maj. Gen. George M. Haskett
 West Virginia.....Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams
 Wisconsin.....Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson
 Wyoming.....Maj. Gen. George O. Pearson

APPENDIX C

U. S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1964

Alabama.....Col. Herman A. Price, Jr.
 Alaska.....Col. Charles W. Casper
 Arizona.....Lt. Col. John G. Smith, Jr.
 Arkansas.....Col. Alton F. Balkman
 California.....Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs
 Colorado.....Lt. Col. Harold A. Stahl
 Connecticut.....Col. Milton E. Kaplan

Delaware.....Lt. Col. Geo. I. Sylvester, Jr.
 District of Columbia.....Lt. Col. Leonard F. Bergstrom
 Florida.....Col. Julian F. Pfaff
 Georgia.....Lt. Col. George W. Roberts
 Hawaii.....Lt. Col. John Naumu
 Idaho.....Lt. Col. L. Everett Morrison
 Illinois.....Col. Gerald B. Lahey
 Indiana.....Col. Norwood R. Hughes
 Iowa.....Lt. Col. Russell E. Law
 Kansas.....Col. Dale H. Page
 Kentucky.....Major Willis R. Hodges
 Louisiana.....Lt. Col. Anthony E. Filiberto
 Maine.....Col. Theodore E. Lewin
 Maryland.....Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh

Massachusetts.....Col. John F. Kane
 Michigan.....Col. William M. Peterson
 Minnesota.....Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney
 Mississippi.....Col. Sherman B. Anderson
 Missouri.....Lt. Col. James J. Mayes
 Montana.....Major Harry W. Thode
 Nebraska.....Major Harry A. Dahlgren
 Nevada.....Major Earl A. Edmunds
 New Hampshire.....Lt. Col. Chester E. Marchut
 New Jersey.....Col. Frank E. Hanlon
 New Mexico.....Lt. Col. Robert H. Moser
 New York.....Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher
 North Carolina.....Col. Thomas B. Longest
 North Dakota.....Lt. Col. Victor J. McWilliams
 Ohio.....Col. Raymond Strasburger
 Oklahoma.....Col. Ross H. Routh

Oregon.....Lt. Col. William H. Adams
 Pennsylvania.....Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer
 Puerto Rico.....Lt. Col. Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez
 Rhode Island.....Lt. Col. Lynwood F. Hoxsie
 South Carolina.....Col. James C. Dozier
 South Dakota.....Major Edward P. Rowen
 Tennessee.....Lt. Col. Earl W. Hicks
 Texas.....Col. Carl F. Schupp
 Utah.....Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides
 Vermont.....Lt. Col. Frank S. Isham
 Virginia.....Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
 Washington.....Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen
 West Virginia.....Col. Othal V. Knipp
 Wisconsin.....Col. Malvin P. Wang
 Wyoming.....Major Henry W. Lloyd

APPENDIX D

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1964

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief,
NGB
 Greenlief, Francis S., Brig. Gen., ARNGUS, Deputy
Chief, NGB
 Boatwright, Charles C., Col., ARNGUS, Executive,
NGB
 Oldham, Charles B., Lt. Col., USAF, Executive to
the Deputy Chief, NGB
 Boden, Robert C., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Office of
Plans, Policy and Programs
 DeQuoy, Alfred W., Col., ARNGUS, Special As-
sistant for Data Systems
 Elliott, James C., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Office of
Public Affairs
 Triplett, Ellsworth C., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant
Legal Adviser

Office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, for Army National Guard

Southward, Charles L., Brig. Gen., ARNGUS, As-
sistant Chief, NGB, Army
 Eitt, Herbert E., Col., Inf., USA, Deputy to the
Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
 Wolff, Edward L., Lt. Col., Arty., USAR, As-
sistant Executive, NGB, Army
 Andrews, George H., Col., AGC, USA, Chief,
Personnel Division
 Atchison, Frank E., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Chief,
Training Branch, Organization and Training
Division
 Bowles, Paul A., Maj., AGC, USAR, Officers Branch,
Personnel Division
 Brooks, Lawrence P., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief,
Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training
Division
 Budai, Alex J., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief,
Officers Branch, Personnel Division
 Bushee, Jesse R., Maj., Armor, ARNGUS, Training
Branch, Organization and Training Division
 Eblen, Thomas H., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Supply
Branch, Logistics Division
 Foist, Morris E., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Chief,
Control Branch, Installations Division

Graves, Theodore J., Maj., Arty., USAR, Chief, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Hallinger, Earl S., Jr., Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.

Harris, Charles E., Lt. Col., CE, USA, Deputy Chief, Installations Division.

Henschen, Robert H., Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Logistics Division.

Hice, Gilbert D., Lt. Col., AGC, USAR, Chief, Enlisted Branch, Personnel Division.

Hunt, Alexander H., Maj., Inf., USA, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Ito, Thomas S., Maj., Arty., ARNGUS, Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Kaser, William T., Maj., TC, USA, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.

King, Henry J., Maj., FC, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division.

Liberato, Angelo C., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCEN, Ft. Bliss, Texas.

McGuire, William A., Lt. Col., SigC, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Division.

Messinger, Carl, Maj., OrdC, USAR, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.

Panisnick, George G., Lt. Col., QMC, USA, Deputy Chief, Logistics Division.

Payne, Thomas A., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Perkins, Donald R., Maj., Arty., ARNGUS, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Reid, Landon J., Maj., Arty., USAR, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Rochford, Allan B., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Division.

Thomas, Constantine, Maj., Inf., USA, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Underwood, Clarence R., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller Division.

Ward, Richard H., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Organization and Training Division.

Whalen, Richard J., Maj., TC, ARNGUS, Chief, Regulations and Reports Branch, Logistics Division.

Wingate, Clifton B., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Army Technician Branch, Comptroller Division.

Office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, for Air National Guard

Brown, I. G., Brig Gen., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Air.

Lichty, Benjamin W., Col., ANGUS, Deputy, Assistant Chief, NGB, Air.

Armstrong, George W., Maj., AFRes, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Autrey, Marius M., Lt. Col., AFRes, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Avery, Bobby R., Maj., USAF, Communications Forces, Communication-Electronics and Weather Division.

Bell, Buron G., Maj., ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Bennett, Samuel L., Lt. Col., USAF, Maintenance-Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Braddock, Joel Q., Col., USAF, Chief, Systems and Logistics Division.

Butler, Henry M., Col., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.

Carigan, William E., Jr., Lt. Col., AFRes, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Cooper, Dewitt T., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Cox, Harold D., Lt. Col., USAF, Management Analysis and Statistical Services Branch, Comptroller Division.

Crider, Edward O., Lt. Col., AFRes, Assistant Executive.

Crockett, Woodrow W., Lt. Col., USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Davis, Frank O., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Base Communications, Services, and Flying Forces Communications Operations, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.

Davis, Silas E., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.

Davis, Thomas P., Maj., AFRes, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Day, Joseph D., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance-Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Durgin, Allen C., Lt. Col., USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Eberle, Ralph P., Major, ANGUS, Ground Environments and Weather, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.

Everett, Patrick C., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Gagnon, Raymond C., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations, Civil Engineering Division.

Gardner, Gayle B., Maj., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Glenn, Elmer, Jr., Captain, ANGUS, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Graham, Wistar L., Col., USAF, Air Surgeon.

Greene, Harold C., Maj., AFRes, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.

Griffin, Charles W., Lt. Col., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Hart, William H., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Hook, Fred G., Jr., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Division.

Jones, Dale L., Lt. Col., USAF, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division.

Keen, Clay O., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Langford, Andrew C., Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

MacPherson, Stephen J., Maj., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Malnassy, Ernest, Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Martini, Joseph A., Captain, USAF, Administrative Services and Airman Branch, Personnel Division.

Meis, Joe F., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division.

Miller, Glenn A., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Mullarkey, Daniel A., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Officer Personnel Branch, Personnel Division.

Rowland, Clifton A., Major, ANGUS, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.

Shimer, William H., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations, Civil Engineering Division.

Shustack, Leonard P., Maj., AFRes, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Simpson, Richard J., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division.

Sims, Ardath M., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

Spuhler, George L., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Air Technician Branch, Personnel Division.

Sussky, Ira M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Tappin, Francis D., Maj., USAF, Air Defense Tactical and Aerospace Forces, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.

Tebbs, Hillman C., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Tipsword, William H., Maj., ANGUS, Office of the Executive.

Tucker, Albert S. J., Jr., Col., USAF, Chief, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Waller, Robert D., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Ward, Robert C., Maj., ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division.

White, Alpheus W., Col., USAF, Chief, Civil Engineering Division.

Yarbrough, Walter R., Lt. Col., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

APPENDIX E

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

Army National Guard

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY, PERSHING TROPHY AND NATIONAL GUARD (STATE) TROPHY. These awards are given as a result of competition among Army National Guard units in prescribed qualification firing of specific individual weapons. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. The National Guard State trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each State. Announcement of winners is made annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-2.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TROPHY. This bronze plaque is awarded annually to the Army Guard unit team which attains the highest score among all States in .22 caliber rifle "postal" matches. The purpose of this competition is to encourage the formation of competitive matches among leagues formed in each State, with the winning team in each league being eligible to compete for the National Rifle Association Trophy. Announcement of winners is made annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-3.

CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU TROPHY. Competition for this award is carried out in three indoor .22 caliber rifle matches conducted by the National Rifle Association for the National Guard Bureau. The matches consist of the unit team match, a battalion or equivalent team match, and an individual match. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque, which is passed on annually to subsequent winners. The names of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaque. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Pamphlet 44-4.

EISENHOWER TROPHY. This trophy, named in honor of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a bronze cup permanently on display in the National Guard Association Memorial in Washington, D.C. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company size unit in each State, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The trophies are

rotated annually within each State, with the winners receiving replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. The complete list of winners is published annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-6.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER'S TROPHY. This trophy is awarded at the end of each fiscal year to the outstanding Army National Guard on-site missile battalion. The winner is determined on the basis of ratings achieved in operational readiness evaluation, command maintenance management inspections, short notice annual practice scores, and annual general inspections. In FY 1964, the sixth annual trophy was won by the 1st Missile Battalion, 241st Artillery, Massachusetts Army National Guard, in competition among elements of 17 eligible combat-ready Army National Guard battalions in 14 States. The award consists of a trophy which is passed on to each annual winning battery and a plaque for permanent possession.

ERICKSON TROPHY. This trophy is named for Major General Edgar E. Erickson (Ret.), who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the Distinguished Graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted at the U. S. Army Infantry School and the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School, as well as the Distinguished Graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in the Milton A. Reckord Lounge of the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, D.C. Each Distinguished Graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AWARD. This award consists of a plaque awarded to the graduate of each State Officer Candidate School who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership while participating in the program. Leadership criteria for this award is established by each school. The plaques are provided by the Association of the United States Army.

Air National Guard

SPAATZ TROPHY. This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the

United States Air Force, is awarded each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying unit. It remains in the permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative and logistical efficiency. The trophy is a large silver globe on a silver base. The second highest scoring unit receives an engraved silver and mahogany plaque. The third place winner is awarded an engraved bronze plaque. For calendar year 1963, the first place winner was the 155th Fighter Group (AD), Nebraska ANG; the second place winner was the 163d Fighter Group (AD), California ANG; and the third place winner was the 142d Fighter Group (AD), Oregon ANG.

WINSTON P. WILSON TROPHY. This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, Chief, National Guard Bureau. The trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American eagle and engraved with the inscription: "The Winston P. Wilson trophy awarded for year-round excellence in the performance of the ANG All-Weather Defense Mission." This year, the trophy was awarded to the 155th Fighter Group (AD), Lincoln, Nebraska.

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING UNIT TROPHY. This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the outstanding Air Guard tactical flying unit. The trophy is a large silver bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. This year's winner was the 155th Fighter Group (AD), Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY (AIR). This trophy is awarded each year to units judged most operationally ready in each gaining command. The criteria used are aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft, accident rate, and flying safety programs. The winning units selected for this award for 1964 were:

Gaining Command	Unit	Location
ADC	149th Fighter Group (AD)	San Antonio, Texas
	182nd Fighter Interceptor Sq.	
TAC	128th Air Refueling Group 126th Air Refueling Sq.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
MATS	164th Air Transport Group (H)	Memphis, Tennessee
	155th Air Transport Sq. (H)	

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING AIRMAN AWARD. This award, an engraved bronze plaque, is presented at the United States Air Force Association Conference each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard airman and remains his permanent possession. The winner for FY 1964 was Senior Master Sergeant Gene W. Thompson, 148th Fighter Group (AD), Duluth, Minnesota.

EARL T. RICKS MEMORIAL TROPHY. Named for Major General Earl T. Ricks, former Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, this trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to an Air National Guard pilot or crew in competition which emphasizes flight planning, cruise control, tactical proficiency and capability to successfully complete an operational mission. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane and mounted on a silver base.

In this year's Ricks Event, the five ANG RB-57 groups competed in a three day combat-simulated competition conducted at Shaw AFB, South Carolina. Each of the competing aircrews flew six reconnaissance sorties, photographing pinpoint targets in a six-state area of the Southeastern United States. The Ricks competition was conducted under the direction of the Tactical Air Command, to which the competing units would be assigned if called to active duty. Tactical Air Command referees scored the competing units' teams (support and aircrew) on preflight, planning, target coverage, photo processing, photo interpretation, speed and accuracy of results. This year, the 152d Tactical Reconnaissance Group of Reno, Nevada, won the Ricks Trophy. Major Wayne B. Adams, pilot of the winning RB-57, led his 152d Tactical Reconnaissance Group Ricks Team into the winning position, attaining a total of 18,710 points out of a possible 21,850.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FLYING SAFETY PLAQUE. This award is a mahogany plaque with detail in bronze and is mounted on blue velvet surrounded by a chrome frame. The plaque-medallion bears the legend: "For Meritorious Achievement in Flight Safety." The name of the selected organization and the year of the award are engraved on the plaque. These awards are permanently retained by the recipient unit.

Air National Guard flying groups receiving this most coveted USAF peacetime safety award were:

131st Fighter Group, St. Louis, Missouri, equipped with North American supersonic F-100C jet fighter aircraft,

138th Air Transport Group, Tulsa, Oklahoma, flying the Boeing C-97 Stratocruiser,

163d Fighter Group (AD), Ontario, California, operating the North American F-86L Sabrejet.

These three groups had the most outstanding flying safety record of any units within the Air National Guard for the award period. In addition, the 163d Fighter Group possesses the finest record for fighter interceptor flying existing throughout the United States Air Force.

MCCALLISTER TROPHY. The name of a much-admired Air National Guard Commander is perpetuated in this new trophy which will be presented each year to the ANG outstanding transport unit. Named for the late Colonel David F. McCallister, killed in the crash of a T-33 jet trainer in 1961, the trophy is a seven-foot long model of the C-97 Boeing "Stratocruiser" flown by 18 of the Guard's 25 transport squadrons. The award will be made annually on the basis of tactical, technical, administrative and logistical effectiveness. This year's winner was the 146th Air Transport Group (H), Van Nuys ANG Base, California.

APPENDIX F

REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1964

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

NGB PAM 2-1-1 (*Index of National Guard Bureau Publications*) was updated as of 15 May 1964. This pamphlet also contains a list of NGB forms prescribed for use by the National Guard and the prescribing directive for each form.

NGR 2-4 (MILITARY PUBLICATIONS - Orders) a new regulation, was developed to establish a standard format for orders pertaining to Army National Guard (ARNG) personnel. The provisions are limited to the type of orders that are issued by military authorities while in a State status. Orders issued for duty in a Federal status are governed by AR 310-10 which also has been made applicable to the ARNG by this NGR.

NGR 6 (MOBILIZATION - Procedures) was amended to prescribe the channel of communica-

tion for the submission of mobilization plans and information.

Organization

NGR 15 (ORGANIZATION - Organization and Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Units). This was revised to: (1) Align this NGR with AR 135-10. Minimum strength requirements are now based on priority aggregate strength rather than full TOE. (2) Clarify requirements for inspection upon conversion, consolidation and reorganization of ARNG units. Specific approval must be obtained from the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the conversion, consolidation, reorganization and redesignation of ARNG units. An inspection by the ZI Army or oversea commander is required in each case. However, no inspection is required upon redesignation of units. (3) Provide a table to be used as a guide in the development of Tables of Organization for State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. Reorganization of this headquarters was not required by this table. The table provided for: Bulk allotment of enlisted grades, i.e. E9, E8, etc. using AR 611-201 as a guide and a more equitable allotment of spaces.

Personnel

NGR 20 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—General) Major changes include: (1) Elimination of T/O space when a Selective Service officer on active duty becomes a member of the USAR. (2) A requirement for ARNG officers upon change of residence to submit a change of address card to Chief, National Guard Bureau, and The Adjutant General.

NGR 20-1 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Appointment, Assignment and Transfer) was changed to amend current provisions governing the assignment of officers and warrant officers to TOE positions to permit the assignment of rated warrant officer aviators to company grade officer positions and the assignment of rated company grade officer aviators to rated warrant officer positions.

NGR 20-2 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Federal Recognition). This was a reprint of the present NGR 20-2, with changes included therein. One additional change was added which pertained to the Federal recognition of State Adjutants General as follows: (a) As a major general—officers or former officers with 1 year in grade of brigadier general. (b) As brigadier general—officers or former officers with 2 years in grade of colonel. (c) Officers and former officers who attained the grade of lieutenant colonel or below may be federally recognized in the Adjutant General's Corps as State adjutant general in the highest grade previously held. In addition, this change prescribes that federally recognized State adjutants general must meet time in grade and military education requirements prescribed in NGR 20-3, except that officers or former officers who have served in the grade of brigadier general for one year may be federally recognized as major general, AGC.

NGR 20-3 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Promotion) was changed to provide for the promotion of an ARNG first lieutenant with continued assignment to the lieutenant position as follows: (1) Promotion may be effected only after the first lieutenant has completed the three year declination period authorized by section 3364 of title 10, United States Code; (2) No qualified lieutenants are available for assignment to the lieutenant position; (3) All TOE positions in the unit in the grade of captain and above are occupied; and (4) A captain promoted under this criteria must be removed from the lieutenant position when a

qualified lieutenant becomes available for assignment.

NGR 20-6 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Efficiency and Physical Fitness Board) was revised to provide that efficiency and physical fitness boards be established and conducted in accordance with procedures in AR 15-6 in lieu of those established for the Federal Recognition Board. Also, includes JAG opinion that active duty members must be from the Regular Army.

NGR 21 (EFFICIENCY REPORTS—Officers and Warrant Officers) was changed to provide for the preparation of efficiency reports for ARNG officers who perform active duty for training as individuals with Army agencies or activities for periods of 60 or more calendar days.

NGR 21-1 (QUALIFICATION RECORD—Officers and Warrant Officers) required the complete implementation of AR 611-103 in the ARNG. Adoption of this AR for ARNG usage should make it possible to use the DA Form 66 prepared by the States upon recall to active duty.

NGR 25-1 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Enlistment and Reenlistment) was changed by including provisions of Public Law 88-236 which provide that aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence under Chapter 12 of Title 8 are eligible for enlistment in a Reserve Component.

NGR 25-5 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Active Duty for Training in Federal Status) was changed to rescind the procedures whereby ROTC students were enlisted in the Army National Guard and deferred from entering an initial period of active duty for training until they cease to be a student or decline or fail to accept tendered commissions.

NGR 25-7 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Service Numbers) was revised to require that the prefix "NG" be added to the service numbers assigned to enlisted members of the ARNG.

NGR 26 (MILITARY PERSONNEL—Service Obligations and Enforcement Procedures) was revised to update the regulation in accordance with AR 135-90 and to provide instructions for administering the 45 day active duty for training program for members of the Army National Guard who fail to participate satisfactorily.

NGR 29 (MILITARY PERSONNEL—Record of Emergency Data) was revised to conform to the revision of AR 640-40 and to prescribe modifications for DA Form 41 for use by the Army National Guard.

Inactive National Guard

NGR 30 (INACTIVE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—Administration) was completely revised to reflect an entirely new concept for the inactive Army National Guard. The inactive Army National Guard has been expanded and will be utilized for the purpose of providing sufficient reinforcements to bring Army National Guard units to effective operational strength upon mobilization and of providing these units with effective strength during field training. New provisions include: (a) Direct enlistment of prior service personnel into the inactive Army National Guard. (b) Maximum authorized strength, not to exceed 100% TOE authorization, except in State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. (c) A service agreement to be entered into by the individual upon assignment to the inactive Army National Guard. (d) Requirements for an annual Muster Day. (e) Assignment of officer personnel by State order and enlisted personnel by administrative action of the State adjutant general, and (f) Reporting assigned personnel.

Communications

NGR 47 (COMMUNICATIONS—Military Affiliate Radio System) was revised to make the provisions of AR 105-70 and AR 105-75 applicable to the Army National Guard and to prescribe the participation of military unit stations of the Army National Guard in the Military Affiliated Radio System (MARS)

Inspections

NGR 48 (INSPECTIONS—Army National Guard) was republished to include the changes and to up-date the terminology of units in accordance with the recent reorganization of the Army National Guard. The terms "combat commands, infantry battle groups, division trains and medium tank battalions" as unit designations in the Army National Guard troop list have been eliminated.

Technicians

NGR 51/ANGR 40-01 (TECHNICIANS—Army and Air National Guard) standardized to the maximum extent policies and procedures relating to the Army and Air National Guard technician program.

Comptroller

NGB PAM 50-1 (FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION—Accounting and Control of Funds) was revised to include requirements for reporting of maintenance of facilities obligations, instructions for deobligation of funds, deletes reference to "Transactions for Others" and quarterly report requirements.

NGB PAM 50-2 (QUARTERLY REVIEW OF STATE FINANCIAL PLAN—Reporting Procedures) prescribed in a new pamphlet procedures pertaining to the submission of the Quarterly Review of State Financial Plan.

NGB PAM 58-1 (FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION—Military Pay Voucher System) was revised to conform to revision of NGR 58 and to include EAM procedures for payment of armory assembly payrolls.

NGR 58 (FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION—Pay of Members of the Army National Guard) was rewritten in order to improve the regulation and to incorporate changes necessitated by codification of Title 37 of the United States Code and legislation affecting change in the quarters allowance. Other major changes include provisions for: (1) Equivalent training while participating in the Officer Candidate School Program. (2) Travel during periods of armory training. (3) Payment of transportation and travel allowances for outpatient care. (4) A standard order format for all supplemental training.

NGR 75-11 (AUDIT—Federal Auditing in the Army National Guard) was revised to prescribe policies and responsibilities with respect to Federal audits of Army National Guard activities and to incorporate new procedures for command replies to U. S. Army Audit Agency audit reports.

NGR 95-2 (OPERATIONS—Ferrying Army National Guard Aircraft) was revised to bring the regulation up to date in accordance with new instructions and procedures. Major changes are: (1) Delineation of the purpose of the regulation by adding the phrase "dealing with inflight movement of Army National Guard aircraft." (2) Addition of provisions for temporary duty travel after order to ACDUTRA.

Logistics

NGR 70 (TRANSPORTATION—Troops, Materials, and Supplies) was revised to up-date applicable Army Regulations and to prescribe procedures for

establishing MILSTAMP in the Army National Guard.

NGR 75-2-2 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of the USPFO) was revised to make the provisions of AR 711-16 and AR 735-32 applicable to the Army National Guard; and also, to consolidate and replace three NGB Pamphlets pertaining to supply and accounting procedures for the Army National Guard.

NGR 75-2-3 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Supply procedures for TOE Units, Organizations and Non-TOE Activities) was changed to provide instructions for accounting for and reporting TOE property located at Field Training Concentration Sites (FTECS) to include: (1) Assignment of such property as mobilization assets for high priority units by the Chief National Guard Bureau. (2) Notification by Chief, National Guard Bureau to State Adjutants General of assignment of equipment for equipment status, mobilization and readiness reporting. (3) Accurate punched card equipment status reports prepared by United States Property and Fiscal Officers for property assigned.

NGR 75-3 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Care and Safekeeping) was amended to include provisions for the State Adjutants General to enter into use agreements with local airport authorities whereby these authorities may man and utilize crash fire equipment issued to the National Guard. The State Adjutants General are required to make periodic inspections and to establish responsibility for proper maintenance to insure that the equipment is maintained in a ready to go condition.

NGR 75-10 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Supply Management Report (NGB Forms 46 and 53) (Reports Control Symbol ARNG-22) established a new type of Supply Management Report prepared by States using the stock record cards maintained by United States Property and Fiscal Officers as source records.

NGB PAM 75-10-1 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Supply Management Report-Instructions) prescribed in a new pamphlet procedures and records required for the accumulation of financial data for the preparation of the Supply Management Report and superseded NGB PAM 75-5-1.

NGR 76 (MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Responsibilities and Policies) was revised to update the regulation in accordance with DA publications on the maintenance of supplies and

equipment and to provide a current listing of applicable Army Regulations.

NGB PAM 76-2 (MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Controlled Cannibalization of Equipment) was revised to prohibit the cannibalization of commercial vehicles and to update the supply and accounting section to bring into line with new supply concept after reorganization of the Army.

Installations

NGB PAM 74-1 (STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR INSTALLATIONS AND Facilities program, ARNG) was reprinted to consolidate all changes into one basic pamphlet.

Army Aviation

NGB PAM 95-1-1 (FLIGHT MANAGEMENT—Standardization-Training Program for ARNG Aviators) was developed as a new pamphlet to provide guidance to ARNG commanders who have responsibility for Army Aviation training. It provides the procedures and policies for conducting an Army National Guard Standardization Program based on the program of instruction received from the Army Aviation School.

Training

NGB PAM 44-2 announced the winners of the National Guard Association Trophy, the Pershing Trophy and the National Guard (State) Trophy for the calendar year 1964.

NGB PAM 45-4 prescribed administrative instructions for annual field training.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Personnel

ANGR 35-361 (Personnel On-The-Job Training Evaluation Program) made certain portions of AFR 35-361 applicable to ANG, and clarified procedures and forms to be utilized in evaluating the ANG OJT Program.

ANGR 39-4 (Airman On-The-Job Upgrade Training) revised certain criteria contained in AFR 29-4 to make it more in consonance with the ANG training program.

ANGR 40-01 (Army and Air National Guard Technicians) All applicable Army and Air National

Guard directives pertaining to the technician program were replaced by a joint Army-Air publication, NGR 51/ANGR 40-01, Army and Air National Guard Technicians, 2 January 1964.

ANGR 40-01A incorporated revised pay procedures.

ANGR 50-26 (*Functional Responsibilities for On-The-Job Training*) revised certain policies contained in AFR 50-26 to define more clearly the ANG command and National Guard Bureau responsibilities for OJT.

ANGR 53-02 (*Schools*) changed control number of schools regulation from ANGR 50-05 to ANGR 53-02, and updated processing procedures.

ANGR 53-02A eliminated navigator cadet program and incorporated a new basic military training policy of a minimum of four months active duty as basic requirement.

ANGM 30-2 (*ANG Mechanized Personnel Procedures*) was developed to support implementation of the mechanized personnel data system within the Air National Guard. It provides organizational structure and functional arrangement of the Consolidated Base Personnel Office and contains policies, procedures, and instructions for mechanized input of officer data to the computer center, electronic processing of data, and flow and utilization of data output. This manual is to be used in conjunction with AFM 30-3, which contains comparable information for the active force data system.

Medical Activities

ANGR 160-19 (*Medical Examinations and Medical Standards*) established and prescribed standards for periodic medical examinations of Air National Guard personnel.

Communications-Electronics & Weather

ANGR 100-01A amended ANGR 100-01 to bring it up to date with reference material contained in basic regulation. It also revised authorization for telephone service to Base Equipment Management Office (BEMO) and an annual report (RCS: ANG-H1) of commercial communications service.

ANGR 67-01 (*Ammunition Procedures*) established storage, requisitioning, disposition, and safety survey procedures for ammunition in possession of the Air National Guard.

ANGR 67-03 (*Cash Purchasing Procedures for Supplies and Services*) established policies and procedures for making small purchases of supplies and nonpersonal services through the use of imprest funds (petty cash).

ANGM 67-1 (*Air National Guard Supply Procedures (PCAM)*) prescribed standard supply and punch card accounting machine procedures for ANG Bases.

APPENDIX G

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1964

(All Appropriations)

Army National Guard, 1964	Grand Total All Appropriations	Operations and Main- tenance Army National Guard (2142065)
Grand Total	442,863,343	181,005,775
State Obligations—Total	382,460,770	172,588,486
1. Alabama	12,702,521	4,627,014
2. Alaska	2,235,806	1,048,913
3. Arizona	2,896,963	1,148,327
4. Arkansas	6,936,382	2,707,081
5. California	23,120,591	10,661,321
6. Colorado	2,611,756	1,148,098
7. Connecticut	6,383,486	3,331,083
8. Delaware	2,599,859	1,335,279
9. District of Columbia	1,587,428	784,671
10. Florida	6,689,161	2,799,801
11. Georgia	11,343,405	4,248,584
12. Hawaii	7,571,742	4,982,262
13. Idaho	3,495,751	1,745,300
14. Illinois	11,637,422	5,927,338
15. Indiana	8,629,793	3,336,622
16. Iowa	6,529,898	2,573,730
17. Kansas	5,590,056	2,308,733
18. Kentucky	4,757,640	2,099,202
19. Louisiana	6,340,160	2,848,292
20. Maine	2,759,412	1,368,560
21. Maryland	7,207,085	4,299,405
22. Massachusetts	11,224,390	5,341,171
23. Michigan	11,623,787	5,903,864
24. Minnesota	9,361,644	3,673,907
25. Mississippi	10,517,696	4,028,873
26. Missouri	8,462,174	4,069,211
27. Montana	2,962,400	1,398,768
28. Nebraska	3,249,888	1,481,535
29. Nevada	922,243	586,511
30. New Hampshire	2,387,302	1,023,339
31. New Jersey	14,138,524	7,059,974
32. New Mexico	3,756,515	1,702,139
33. New York	25,064,742	11,439,736
34. North Carolina	9,138,849	3,121,320
35. North Dakota	2,597,711	1,213,987
36. Ohio	13,293,306	5,440,191
37. Oklahoma	7,003,202	2,570,799
38. Oregon	5,659,044	2,316,421
39. Pennsylvania	16,010,979	8,016,499
40. Puerto Rico	5,842,361	1,850,986
41. Rhode Island	2,976,849	1,672,506
42. South Carolina	7,104,752	2,797,792
43. South Dakota	3,473,309	1,435,308
44. Tennessee	8,701,517	3,457,504
45. Texas	16,836,214	7,779,583
46. Utah	4,334,774	1,866,191
47. Vermont	2,588,270	1,243,654
48. Virginia	9,189,028	4,938,954
49. Washington	7,764,082	3,939,202
50. West Virginia	3,183,641	1,401,212
51. Wisconsin	7,881,022	3,522,493
52. Wyoming	1,584,238	965,240
Obligations by Other than States—Total	60,402,573	8,417,289
Chief of Engineers	391,323	236,509
Chief of Finance	54,289	54,289
Chief, National Guard Bureau	52,797,009	1,455,710
Chief of Staff	1,520,619	1,520,619
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	475,364	428,945
The Adjutant General	1,302,508	1,302,508
The Surgeon General	10,000	
First Army	850,010	814,117
Second Army	596,541	455,180
Third Army	441,771	382,650
Fourth Army	718,182	641,894
Fifth Army	474,063	416,609
Sixth Army	555,860	493,228
USARAL	45,975	45,975
USARCARIB	117,573	117,573
USARHAW	51,486	51,486

National Guard Personnel, Army (2142060)	Military Construction Army National Guard (21X2085)	Operations and Main- tenance, Army (2142020)	Military Construction Army Reserve (21X2086)
247,529,068	13,443,924	538,617	345,959
195,742,056	13,245,652	538,617	345,959
7,712,785	347,760	14,963	.....
1,209,487	-23,984	1,390	.....
1,725,342	18,500	4,794	.....
4,109,103	118,925	1,272	.....
11,173,195	1,229,372	35,174	21,529
1,340,347	119,811	3,499	.....
2,866,636	176,068	9,700	.....
1,256,152	2,037	6,390	.....
802,436	.....	321	.....
3,858,936	28,244	2,181	.....
5,550,130	1,431,882	7,999	104,809
2,056,727	531,482	1,271	.....
1,737,947	4,707	7,797	.....
5,697,421	.....	12,663	.....
4,932,320	347,249	13,602	.....
3,805,486	135,764	14,918	.....
3,142,048	128,046	11,229	.....
2,281,767	284,975	14,439	77,258
3,416,805	69,075	5,988	.....
1,307,091	75,877	7,885	.....
2,868,335	35,267	4,078	.....
5,861,803	4,216	17,200	.....
4,980,804	722,947	16,173	.....
5,328,988	339,273	19,476	.....
5,311,483	1,164,357	12,982	.....
4,121,915	254,861	16,187	.....
1,338,899	216,534	8,200	.....
1,674,648	85,944	7,761	.....
334,683	.....	1,049	.....
1,199,685	161,178	3,100	.....
6,946,416	125,333	6,800	.....
1,556,987	487,768	9,620	.....
13,357,737	249,265	18,005	.....
5,285,445	619,233	25,179	87,672
1,248,944	128,180	6,600	.....
7,295,892	525,723	31,500	.....
4,423,762	.....	8,641	.....
3,331,232	.....	11,390	.....
7,530,261	428,319	35,900	.....
3,865,025	126,350	.....	.....
1,303,890	346	106	.....
3,691,275	590,951	24,735	.....
1,667,577	315,960	9,098	45,365
5,212,732	20,686	4,755	5,841
8,854,716	191,365	10,550	.....
2,459,133	5,256	4,194	.....
1,342,216	.....	2,400	.....
4,029,526	217,776	2,773	.....
3,502,644	315,336	6,900	.....
1,372,907	397,848	10,822	851
3,883,945	452,465	22,119	.....
576,390	37,125	2,849	2,634
51,787,012	198,272	.....	.....
.....	154,814	.....	.....
51,341,299	.....	.....	.....
46,805	-386
10,000
32,807	3,087
112,354	29,009
49,671	9,450
76,288
57,454
60,334	2,298
.....
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NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY (2142060)

Army National Guard, 1964	Total (2142060)	Pay and Allowances, Active Duty For Training (7010-7020)	Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty For Training (7030-7040)	Other Personnel Costs* (7050-7090)
Grand Total	247,529,068	91,374,664	115,633,681	40,520,723
State Obligations—Total	195,742,056	57,030,078	115,633,681	23,078,297
1. Alabama	7,712,785	2,404,773	4,401,018	906,994
2. Alaska	1,209,487	307,813	588,575	313,098
3. Arizona	1,725,342	606,283	859,158	259,901
4. Arkansas	4,109,103	1,201,502	2,439,871	467,760
5. California	11,173,195	3,379,803	6,350,602	1,442,791
6. Colorado	1,340,347	434,758	759,713	145,876
7. Connecticut	2,866,636	876,456	1,636,217	353,963
8. Delaware	1,256,152	372,380	711,147	172,625
9. District of Columbia	802,436	230,962	472,942	98,533
10. Florida	3,858,936	1,138,369	2,222,479	498,087
11. Georgia	5,550,130	2,411,920	2,631,523	506,387
12. Hawaii	2,056,727	698,728	1,092,738	265,231
13. Idaho	1,737,947	551,747	950,509	235,691
14. Illinois	5,697,421	1,689,681	3,453,978	553,762
15. Indiana	4,932,320	1,370,132	3,030,759	531,429
16. Iowa	3,805,486	1,062,744	2,368,178	374,564
17. Kansas	3,142,048	852,983	1,942,646	346,419
18. Kentucky	2,281,767	609,914	1,423,451	248,402
19. Louisiana	3,416,805	942,824	2,117,253	356,728
20. Maine	1,307,091	456,978	704,209	145,904
21. Maryland	2,868,335	751,713	1,809,667	306,955
22. Massachusetts	5,861,803	880,946	4,239,131	741,726
23. Michigan	4,980,804	1,314,112	2,887,373	779,319
24. Minnesota	5,328,988	1,360,700	3,055,042	913,247
25. Mississippi	5,311,483	1,474,085	3,127,891	709,507
26. Missouri	4,121,915	1,300,579	2,350,833	470,503
27. Montana	1,338,899	445,882	723,867	169,150
28. Nebraska	1,674,648	495,892	1,025,671	153,086
29. Nevada	334,683	109,669	189,639	35,375
30. New Hampshire	1,199,685	501,738	585,106	112,841
31. New Jersey	6,946,416	1,924,782	4,195,190	826,444
32. New Mexico	1,556,987	482,892	918,131	155,964
33. New York	13,357,737	3,980,230	7,664,200	1,713,307
34. North Carolina	5,285,445	1,472,679	3,356,846	455,921
35. North Dakota	1,248,944	369,157	738,899	140,888
36. Ohio	7,295,892	2,242,293	4,416,050	637,548
37. Oklahoma	4,423,762	1,093,186	2,671,138	659,438
38. Oregon	3,331,232	1,279,326	1,774,977	276,930
39. Pennsylvania	7,530,261	1,488,152	5,091,651	950,756
40. Puerto Rico	3,865,025	1,044,024	2,386,679	434,322
41. Rhode Island	1,303,890	392,904	766,651	144,335
42. South Carolina	3,691,275	591,140	2,724,330	375,805
43. South Dakota	1,667,577	477,286	1,015,264	175,027
44. Tennessee	5,212,732	1,513,144	3,129,047	570,541
45. Texas	8,854,716	3,121,103	4,871,647	861,965
46. Utah	2,459,133	761,857	1,414,200	283,075
47. Vermont	1,342,216	407,072	803,654	131,489
48. Virginia	4,029,526	1,211,454	2,325,393	492,679
49. Washington	3,502,644	1,373,528	1,683,626	445,489
50. West Virginia	1,372,907	374,908	832,563	165,437
51. Wisconsin	3,883,945	1,129,442	2,320,768	433,735
52. Wyoming	576,390	63,453	381,591	131,348
Obligations by Other than States—Total	51,787,012	34,344,586		17,442,426
Chief, National Guard Bureau	51,341,299	33,962,327		17,378,972
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	46,805	34,471		12,334
The Surgeon General	10,000			10,000
First Army	32,807	32,268		539
Second Army	112,354	96,457		15,897
Third Army	49,671	48,163		1,508
Fourth Army	76,288	68,885		7,403
Fifth Army	57,454	53,145		4,309
Sixth Army	60,334	48,870		11,464
* Includes individual clothing, subsistence, travel and other costs relating to ARNG Personnel.				

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (21X2085)

Total (21X2085)	National Guard Armories (8511)	Nonarmy Facilities National Guard (8512)	Minor Construction and Advance Planning (8541-8551)	Army National Guard, 1964
13,443,924	8,661,884	4,052,984	729,056	Grand Total
13,245,652	8,507,456	4,052,984	685,212	State Obligations—Total
347,760	330,902	.....	16,858	1. Alabama
-23,984	-35,369	.....	11,385	2. Alaska
18,500	2,291	.....	16,209	3. Arizona
118,925	113,124	.....	5,802	4. Arkansas
1,229,372	1,210,278	.....	19,094	5. California
119,811	116,728	.....	3,084	6. Colorado
176,068	173,356	.....	2,712	7. Connecticut
2,037	.....	.....	2,037	8. Delaware
.....	.....	.....	.....	9. District of Columbia
28,244	.....	.....	28,244	10. Florida
1,431,882	193,124	1,205,841	32,917	11. Georgia
531,482	126,494	389,814	15,174	12. Hawaii
4,707	1,000	.....	3,707	13. Idaho
.....	.....	.....	.....	14. Illinois
347,249	342,391	.....	4,858	15. Indiana
135,764	115,317	.....	20,447	16. Iowa
128,046	.....	127,103	943	17. Kansas
284,975	278,117	.....	6,858	18. Kentucky
69,075	62,557	1,404	5,114	19. Louisiana
75,877	73,323	-200	2,754	20. Maine
35,267	-585	.....	35,852	21. Maryland
4,216	4,216	.....	.....	22. Massachusetts
722,947	654,297	.....	68,649	23. Michigan
339,273	49,425	276,226	13,622	24. Minnesota
1,164,357	145,113	961,102	58,143	25. Mississippi
254,861	238,298	.....	16,563	26. Missouri
216,534	209,184	.....	7,349	27. Montana
85,944	80,521	.....	5,423	28. Nebraska
.....	.....	.....	.....	29. Nevada
161,178	158,715	.....	2,463	30. New Hampshire
125,333	126,350	-1,017	.....	31. New Jersey
487,768	418,191	.....	69,578	32. New Mexico
249,265	249,178	.....	87	33. New York
619,233	205,359	401,542	12,332	34. North Carolina
128,180	123,204	372	4,603	35. North Dakota
525,723	488,782	.....	36,941	36. Ohio
.....	.....	.....	.....	37. Oklahoma
428,319	425,709	.....	2,610	38. Oregon
126,350	126,350	.....	.....	39. Pennsylvania
346	.....	.....	346	40. Puerto Rico
590,951	574,050	.....	16,900	41. Rhode Island
315,960	301,933	.....	14,028	42. South Carolina
20,686	7,715	.....	12,970	43. South Dakota
191,365	180,621	.....	10,744	44. Tennessee
5,256	.....	.....	5,256	45. Texas
.....	.....	.....	.....	46. Utah
217,776	184,331	.....	33,445	47. Vermont
315,336	401	299,119	15,816	48. Virginia
397,848	.....	391,678	6,170	49. Washington
452,465	452,465	.....	.....	50. West Virginia
37,125	.....	.....	37,125	51. Wisconsin
.....	.....	.....	.....	52. Wyoming
198,272	154,428	.....	43,844	Obligations by Other than States—Total
154,814	154,814	.....	.....	Chief, National Guard Bureau
-386	-386	.....	.....	Finance & Accounts Office, USA
.....	.....	.....	.....	The Surgeon General
3,087	.....	.....	3,087	First Army
29,009	.....	.....	29,009	Second Army
9,450	.....	.....	9,450	Third Army
.....	.....	.....	.....	Fourth Army
.....	.....	.....	.....	Fifth Army
2,298	.....	.....	2,298	Sixth Army

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (2142065)

	Total (2142065)	National Guard Bureau Activities (7100)	Training Activities (7200)	Organizational Equipment (7300)
Army National Guard, 1964				
Grand Total	181,005,775	1,920,486	1,730,082	4,765,858
State Obligations—Total	172,588,486		725,422	4,736,429
1. Alabama	4,627,014		27,750	183,951
2. Alaska	1,048,913		6,325	83,252
3. Arizona	1,148,327		4,500	59,962
4. Arkansas	2,707,081		19,754	82,238
5. California	10,661,321		33,631	212,738
6. Colorado	1,148,098		4,424	36,077
7. Connecticut	3,331,083		6,518	76,155
8. Delaware	1,335,279		3,013	46,791
9. District of Columbia	784,671		1,287	29,736
10. Florida	2,799,801		10,759	91,336
11. Georgia	4,248,584		22,693	84,933
12. Hawaii	4,982,262		32,494	68,250
13. Idaho	1,745,300		6,852	63,263
14. Illinois	5,927,338		37,451	115,776
15. Indiana	3,336,622		13,974	128,515
16. Iowa	2,573,730		12,397	75,734
17. Kansas	2,308,733		9,011	76,114
18. Kentucky	2,099,202		5,902	76,781
19. Louisiana	2,848,292		8,821	79,535
20. Maine	1,368,560		5,443	70,650
21. Maryland	4,299,405		7,108	79,192
22. Massachusetts	5,341,171		11,351	196,021
23. Michigan	5,903,864		26,743	99,722
24. Minnesota	3,673,907		26,453	117,896
25. Mississippi	4,028,873		23,239	133,698
26. Missouri	4,069,211		19,066	85,818
27. Montana	1,398,768		4,193	63,130
28. Nebraska	1,481,535		6,238	44,184
29. Nevada	586,511		2,260	12,497
30. New Hampshire	1,023,339		3,975	29,812
31. New Jersey	7,059,974		14,923	210,730
32. New Mexico	1,702,139		4,174	39,944
33. New York	11,439,736		35,600	249,797
34. North Carolina	3,121,320		13,557	154,180
35. North Dakota	1,213,987		8,160	54,979
36. Ohio	5,440,191		28,315	117,635
37. Oklahoma	2,570,799		9,379	87,959
38. Oregon	2,316,421		10,072	65,126
39. Pennsylvania	8,016,499		24,940	203,108
40. Puerto Rico	1,850,986		14,150	87,583
41. Rhode Island	1,672,506		2,910	31,465
42. South Carolina	2,797,792		11,565	97,112
43. South Dakota	1,435,308		7,622	33,664
44. Tennessee	3,457,504		20,732	128,385
45. Texas	7,779,583		25,286	147,595
46. Utah	1,866,191		11,807	52,038
47. Vermont	1,243,654		5,843	39,214
48. Virginia	4,938,954		12,374	115,142
49. Washington	3,939,202		42,462	65,266
50. West Virginia	1,401,212		3,260	65,466
51. Wisconsin	3,522,493		8,187	59,033
52. Wyoming	965,240		6,479	27,251
Obligations by Other than States—Total	8,417,289	1,920,486	1,004,660	29,429
Chief of Engineers	236,509			
Chief of Finance	54,289		24,860	29,429
Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,455,710			
Chief of Staff	1,520,619	1,520,619		
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	428,945	399,867		
The Adjutant General	1,302,508			
First Army	814,114		63,515	
Second Army	455,180		92,538	
Third Army	382,650		226,473	
Fourth Army	641,894		178,301	
Fifth Army	416,609		237,770	
Sixth Army	493,228		118,101	
USARAL	45,975		36,984	
USARCARIB	117,573		14,839	
USARHAW	51,486		11,279	

Supplies and Repair Parts (7400)	Services and Maintenance (7500)		Air Defense (7600)	
	Technician Personnel	Other Support Costs	Technician Personnel	Other Operating Costs
16,054,832	112,963,728	13,276,695	28,794,543	1,499,551
15,276,473	112,963,728	8,592,340	28,794,543	1,499,551
489,199	3,757,091	169,022		
45,321	686,961	227,054		
170,484	843,910	69,470		
341,250	2,138,753	125,086		
768,656	6,132,627	262,492	3,127,520	123,657
107,039	933,188	67,369		
197,018	1,900,566	79,772	984,888	86,166
112,352	1,075,165	97,957		
83,611	645,205	24,831		
330,549	2,217,400	149,757		
639,933	2,993,210	507,816		
105,560	1,469,459	108,313	3,027,905	170,282
250,042	1,271,701	153,442		
280,338	2,870,902	270,286	2,249,418	103,167
385,692	2,645,646	162,795		
313,180	2,058,103	114,316		
219,471	1,915,275	88,861		
224,761	1,629,711	162,047		
345,587	2,297,217	117,131		
116,326	1,068,110	108,031		
155,948	1,599,297	89,947	2,255,018	112,895
350,833	3,431,470	144,222	1,156,889	50,384
542,856	2,758,844	467,132	1,895,005	113,560
367,756	2,640,547	521,256		
484,127	3,084,664	303,146		
369,664	2,507,908	199,810	847,637	39,308
156,096	1,049,860	125,490		
156,394	1,178,062	96,657		
61,525	470,509	39,720		
68,354	865,079	56,120		
598,163	4,114,764	156,447	1,866,331	986,616
179,894	1,393,819	84,308		
923,004	6,623,989	436,044	3,021,708	149,594
235,858	2,587,143	130,583		
112,008	934,199	104,641		
436,235	3,815,460	281,527	717,319	43,701
282,815	2,111,411	79,234		
199,269	1,906,290	135,664		
417,382	4,141,088	223,399	2,842,224	164,359
125,692	1,502,948	120,614		
78,612	927,410	79,200	524,979	27,930
280,889	2,296,939	111,286		
112,329	1,198,034	83,659		
503,092	2,675,283	130,013		
985,077	5,313,701	505,738	775,758	26,427
173,615	1,511,226	117,505		
143,997	985,352	69,249		
470,610	2,422,553	128,634	1,693,965	95,677
280,854	2,116,916	139,815	1,223,939	69,950
167,501	1,079,596	85,390		
232,455	2,462,309	152,591	584,040	23,878
97,200	706,858	127,451		
778,359		4,684,355		
		236,509		
		1,455,710		
18,950		10,128		
759,309		543,200		
		750,598		
		362,642		
100		156,077		
		463,593		
		178,839		
		375,127		
		8,991		
		102,734		
		40,207		

APPENDIX H

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Air National Guard—1964	Grand Total	Military Construction, Air National Guard—Appropriation				5743840 Total
		57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Construction 320	Minor Construction 340	
Grand Total	295,451,956	14,718,000	639,000	14,061,000	18,000	220,278,403
Apportioned to States—Total	162,560,760	1,475,000	5,000	1,452,000	18,000	140,046,376
1. Alabama	3,531,474					2,881,550
2. Alaska	1,377,176					1,276,254
3. Arizona	3,449,255					2,995,426
4. Arkansas	2,824,686	235,000		235,000		2,214,408
5. California	8,196,924	(34,000)		(34,000)		7,141,462
6. Colorado	3,408,683					3,131,149
7. Connecticut	2,096,712					1,835,824
8. Delaware	1,664,570					1,422,299
9. District of Columbia	2,648,995					2,417,477
10. Florida	1,966,437					1,732,491
11. Georgia	4,572,918					3,778,083
12. Hawaii	3,992,000					3,617,234
13. Idaho	1,747,917	123,000		123,000		1,405,953
14. Illinois	4,417,281					3,876,151
15. Indiana	2,916,811					2,772,377
16. Iowa	3,546,544					3,121,270
17. Kansas	3,128,917	278,000	5,000	273,000		2,522,018
18. Kentucky	1,738,079					1,542,225
19. Louisiana	2,090,084					1,871,968
20. Maine	2,420,114	455,000		437,000	18,000	1,653,593
21. Maryland	2,264,893					1,945,535
22. Massachusetts	4,093,165					3,546,044
23. Michigan	3,979,088					3,453,064
24. Minnesota	3,606,914					3,057,852
25. Mississippi	2,893,908					2,493,171
26. Missouri	4,571,947					4,047,092
27. Montana	1,837,929					1,590,075
28. Nebraska	1,581,146					1,366,992
29. Nevada	1,220,115					1,097,072
30. New Hampshire	1,379,038					1,154,205
31. New Jersey	4,365,678					3,883,097
32. New Mexico	1,731,766					1,566,844
33. New York	8,293,522	(160,000)		(160,000)		7,334,046
34. North Carolina	1,756,520	173,000		173,000		1,313,103
35. North Dakota	2,233,747	309,000		309,000		1,582,845
36. Ohio	7,725,428					7,019,555
37. Oklahoma	3,467,417					2,892,542
38. Oregon	2,317,358					1,967,762
39. Pennsylvania	6,405,610					5,474,392
40. Puerto Rico	1,925,570					1,613,261
41. Rhode Island	1,552,440					1,341,200
42. South Carolina	1,850,492					1,676,871
43. South Dakota	1,860,461					1,631,304
44. Tennessee	5,918,166	96,000		96,000		4,920,840
45. Texas	5,701,552					5,011,688
46. Utah	2,101,941					1,799,814
47. Vermont	1,982,723					1,728,958
48. Virginia	1,298,974					1,088,306
49. Washington	2,819,909					2,313,177
50. West Virginia	2,671,378					2,220,381
51. Wisconsin	4,174,924					3,616,537
52. Wyoming	1,241,464					1,069,533
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	132,891,196	13,243,000	634,000	12,609,000		80,232,033
National Guard Bureau	114,476,489					76,561,619
Directorate of Administrative Services	27,414					27,414
Lackland AFB, Texas	1,501,293					
Air Force Logistics Command	4,114,000	722,000	28,000	694,000		3,392,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks	6,101,000	6,101,000	292,000	5,809,000		
Office, Corps of Engineers	6,420,000	6,420,000	314,000	6,106,000		
Military Air Transport Service	6,000					6,000
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	245,000					245,000

ARD OBLIGATIONS

Operations and Maintenance Appropriation					National Guard Personnel, Air Force— Appropriation		Grand Total	Air National Guard—1964
Operation of Aircraft 410	Logistical Support 430	Training Support 440	Medical Support 470	Service Wide Support 480	5743850 Total	ANG Personnel 520		
45,354,000	31,070,120	142,683,205	1,037,128	133,950	60,455,553	60,455,553	295,451,956	Grand Total
		139,014,791	1,031,579		21,039,390	21,039,390	162,560,760	Apportioned to States—Total
		2,809,957	71,593		649,924	649,924	3,531,474	1. Alabama
		1,262,254	14,000		100,922	100,922	1,377,176	2. Alaska
		2,986,217	9,209		453,829	453,829	3,449,255	3. Arizona
		2,208,441	5,967		375,278	375,278	2,824,686	4. Arkansas
		7,115,732	25,730		1,089,462	1,089,462	8,196,924	5. California
		3,063,149	68,000		277,534	277,534	3,408,683	6. Colorado
		1,829,571	6,253		260,888	260,888	2,096,712	7. Connecticut
		1,410,511	11,788		242,271	242,271	1,664,570	8. Delaware
		2,406,461	11,016		231,518	231,518	2,648,995	9. District of Columbia
		1,749,751	2,740		213,946	213,946	1,966,437	10. Florida
		3,759,682	18,401		794,835	794,835	4,572,918	11. Georgia
		3,612,354	4,880		374,766	374,766	3,992,000	12. Hawaii
		1,403,623	2,330		218,964	218,964	1,747,917	13. Idaho
		3,794,286	81,865		541,130	541,130	4,417,281	14. Illinois
		2,693,084	79,293		144,434	144,434	2,916,811	15. Indiana
		3,111,242	10,028		425,274	425,274	3,546,544	16. Iowa
		2,516,433	5,585		328,899	328,899	3,128,917	17. Kansas
		1,470,132	72,093		195,854	195,854	1,738,079	18. Kentucky
		1,866,561	5,407		218,116	218,116	2,090,084	19. Louisiana
		1,651,496	2,097		311,521	311,521	2,420,114	20. Maine
		1,937,608	7,927		319,358	319,358	2,264,893	21. Maryland
		3,467,524	78,520		547,121	547,121	4,093,165	22. Massachusetts
		3,434,996	18,068		526,024	526,024	3,979,088	23. Michigan
		3,050,500	7,352		549,062	549,062	3,606,914	24. Minnesota
		2,481,019	12,152		400,737	400,737	2,893,908	25. Mississippi
		4,022,536	24,556		524,855	524,855	4,571,947	26. Missouri
		1,588,948	1,127		247,854	247,854	1,837,929	27. Montana
		1,364,115	2,877		214,154	214,154	1,581,146	28. Nebraska
		1,096,047	1,025		123,043	123,043	1,220,115	29. Nevada
		1,151,503	2,702		224,833	224,833	1,379,038	30. New Hampshire
		3,799,150	83,947		482,581	482,581	4,365,678	31. New Jersey
		1,541,364	25,480		164,922	164,922	1,731,766	32. New Mexico
		7,312,913	21,133		1,119,476	1,119,476	8,293,522	33. New York
		1,303,742	9,361		270,417	270,417	1,756,520	34. North Carolina
		1,574,645	8,200		341,902	341,902	2,233,747	35. North Dakota
		6,933,683	85,872		705,873	705,873	7,725,428	36. Ohio
		2,882,413	10,129		574,875	574,875	3,467,417	37. Oklahoma
		1,964,969	2,793		349,596	349,596	2,317,358	38. Oregon
		5,454,784	19,608		931,218	931,218	6,405,610	39. Pennsylvania
		1,610,334	2,927		312,309	312,309	1,925,570	40. Puerto Rico
		1,327,846	13,354		211,240	211,240	1,552,440	41. Rhode Island
		1,674,080	2,791		173,621	173,621	1,850,492	42. South Carolina
		1,628,665	2,639		229,157	229,157	1,860,461	43. South Dakota
		4,897,935	22,905		901,326	901,326	5,918,166	44. Tennessee
		5,005,212	6,476		689,864	689,864	5,701,552	45. Texas
		1,796,586	3,228		302,127	302,127	2,101,941	46. Utah
		1,719,018	9,940		253,765	253,765	1,982,723	47. Vermont
		1,080,724	7,582		210,668	210,668	1,298,974	48. Virginia
		2,304,539	8,638		506,732	506,732	2,819,909	49. Washington
		2,214,191	6,190		450,997	450,997	2,671,378	50. West Virginia
		3,607,831	8,706		558,387	558,387	4,174,924	51. Wisconsin
		1,064,434	5,099		171,931	171,931	1,241,464	52. Wyoming
45,354,000	31,070,120	3,668,414	5,549	133,950	39,416,163	39,416,163	132,891,196	Apportioned to Other than States—Total
45,354,000	31,070,120	27,414	5,549	131,950	37,914,870	37,914,870	114,476,489	National Guard Bureau
		3,390,000		2,000	1,501,293	1,501,293	1,501,293	Directorate of Administrative Services
							4,114,000	Lackland AFB, Texas
							6,101,000	Air Force Logistics Command
							6,420,000	Bureau of Yards and Docks
							6,000	Office, Corps of Engineers
							245,000	Military Air Transport Service
								Aeronautical Chart & Information Center

APPENDIX I

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FY 1948 - FY 1964

	YEAR-END			AVERAGE			NET/GAIN LOSS		
	Aggregate	Officers	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officers	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officers	Enlisted
FY 48	289,531	20,138	269,393	160,949	13,168	147,781	211,290	11,351	199,939
FY 49	313,805	25,639	288,166	288,060	22,487	265,573	24,274	5,501	18,773
FY 50	326,395	30,716	295,679	332,762	27,855	304,907	12,590	5,077	7,513
FY 51	226,785	24,142	202,643	257,532	26,155	231,377	-99,610	-6,574	-93,036
FY 52	214,646	22,888	191,758	219,754	23,280	196,474	-12,139	-1,254	-10,885
FY 53	255,887	28,406	227,481	232,291	25,638	206,653	41,241	5,518	35,723
FY 54	318,776	33,033	285,743	282,962	30,566	252,396	62,889	4,627	58,262
FY 55	358,241	34,665	323,576	339,043	33,783	305,260	39,465	1,632	37,833
FY 56	404,403	34,899	369,504	380,242	34,550	345,692	46,162	234	45,928
FY 57	422,178	36,795	385,383	413,471	35,933	377,538	17,775	1,896	15,879
FY 58	394,329	37,942	356,387	409,521 ¹	37,298	372,223	-27,849	1,147	-28,996
				408,383 ²	37,186	371,197			
FY 59	399,427	37,884	361,543	390,781	37,881	352,900	+5,098	-58	+5,156
FY 60	401,765	37,142	364,623	397,634	37,388	360,246	+2,338	-742	+3,080
FY 61	393,807	36,245	357,562	402,925	36,584	366,341	-7,958	-897	-7,061
FY 62	360,970 ³	31,458	329,512	368,449	33,225	335,224	-32,837	-4,787	-28,050
FY 63	361,080 ⁴	33,924	327,156	372,740 ⁴	33,941	338,799	+110	+2,466	-2,356
	360,714 ⁵	33,896	326,818	372,725 ⁵	33,940	338,785	-256	2,438	-2,694
FY 64	381,546	33,909	347,637	373,002 ⁴	34,071	338,931	+20,466 ⁴	-15	+20,481
				372,823 ⁵	34,054	338,769	+20,832 ⁵	+13	+20,819

¹ Includes Arkansas in service of U.S.

² Excludes Arkansas in service of U.S.

³ Excludes 44,371 mobilized in September and October 1961 during Berlin Buildup.

⁴ Includes Alabama in service of U.S.

⁵ Excludes Alabama in service of U.S.

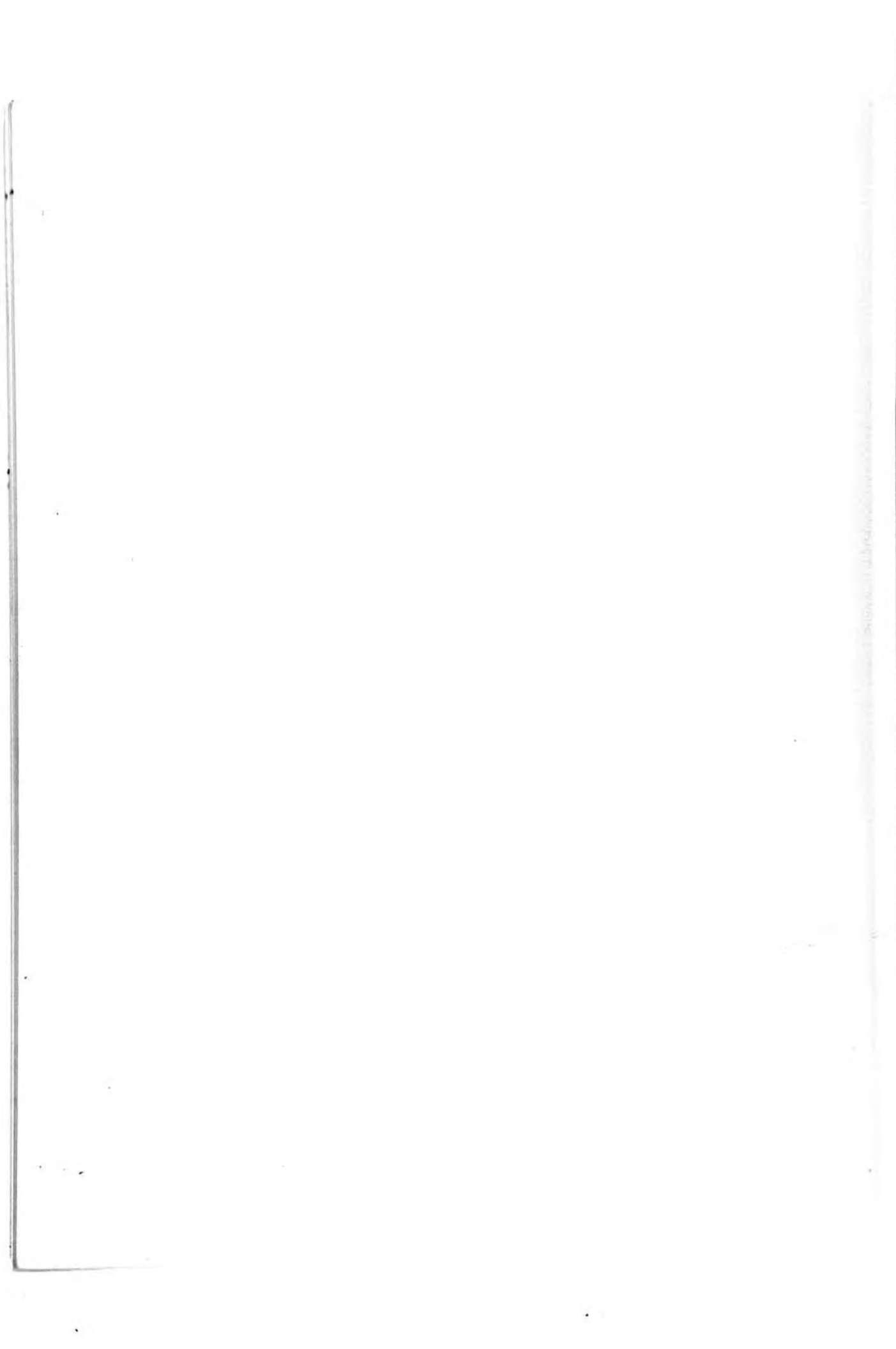
APPENDIX

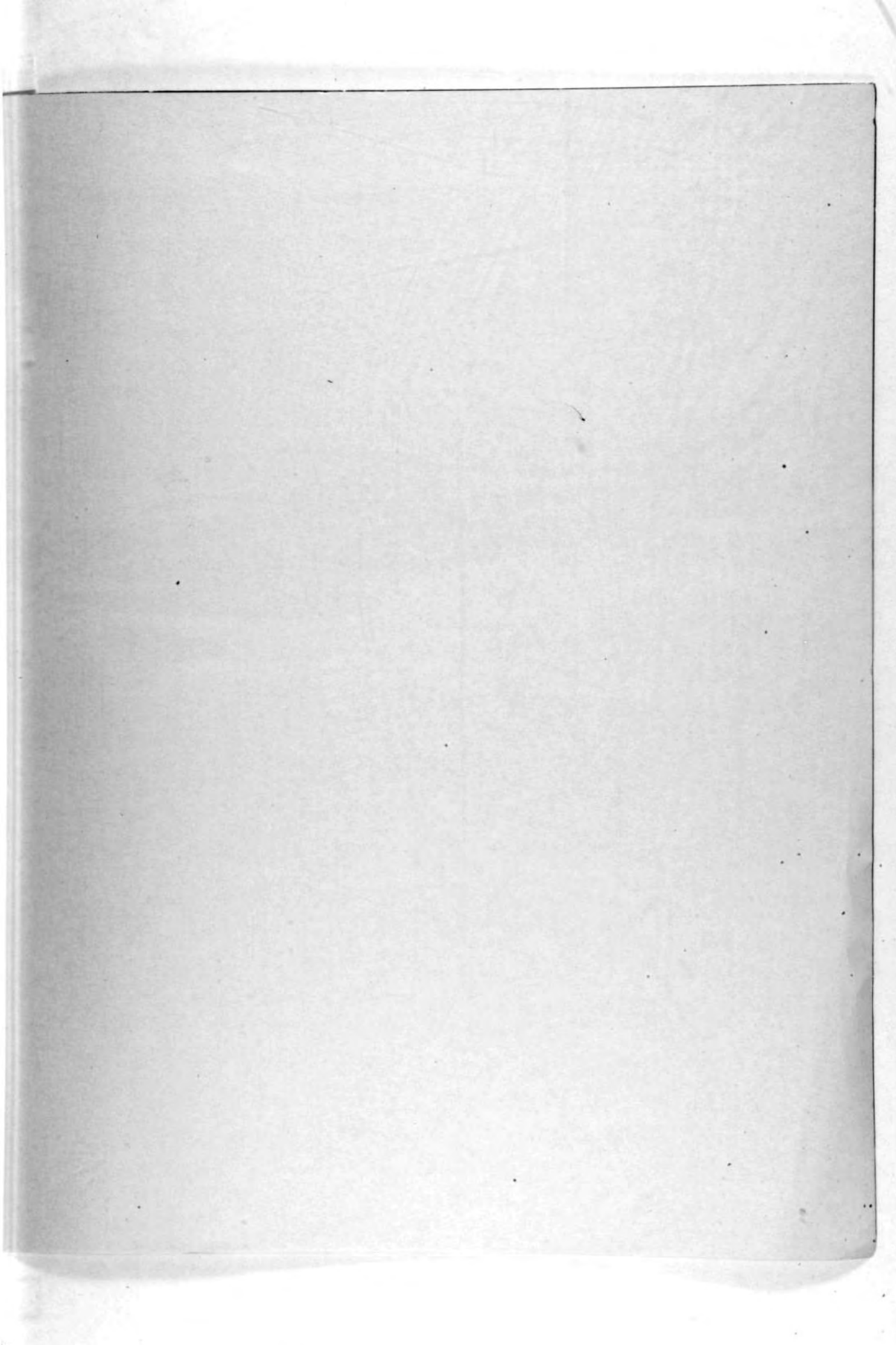
TABLE I

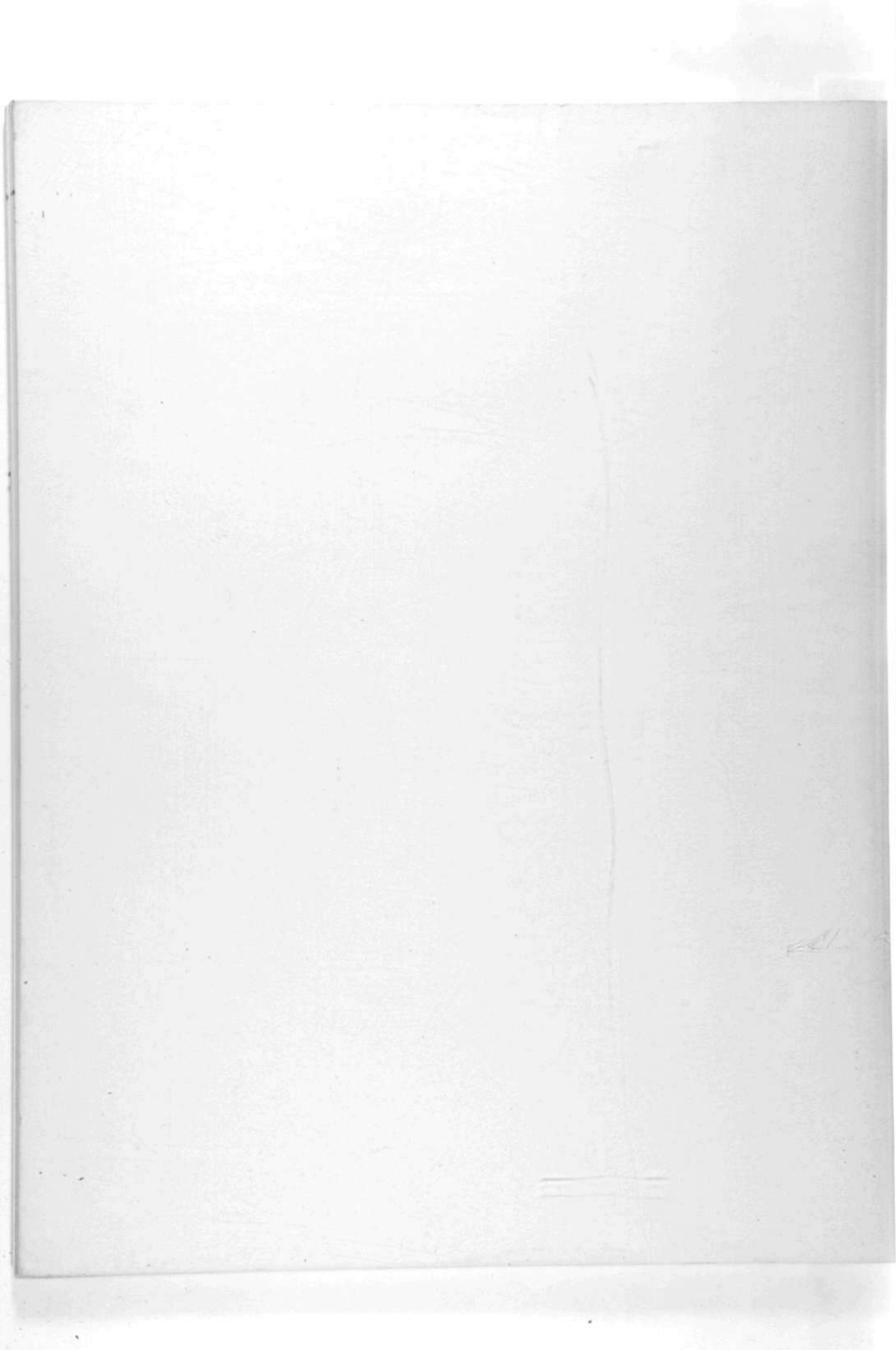
Summary of the results of the experiments

Experiment No.	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (mm Hg)	Volume (ml)	Weight (g)
1	10	25	760	100	1.0
2	20	25	760	200	2.0
3	30	25	760	300	3.0
4	40	25	760	400	4.0
5	50	25	760	500	5.0
6	60	25	760	600	6.0
7	70	25	760	700	7.0
8	80	25	760	800	8.0
9	90	25	760	900	9.0
10	100	25	760	1000	10.0

Notes: The experiments were conducted at a constant pressure of 760 mm Hg. The temperature was maintained at 25°C. The volume and weight of the gas were measured at the end of each experiment.









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.

