



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHIEF**  
**NATIONAL GUARD**  
**BUREAU**

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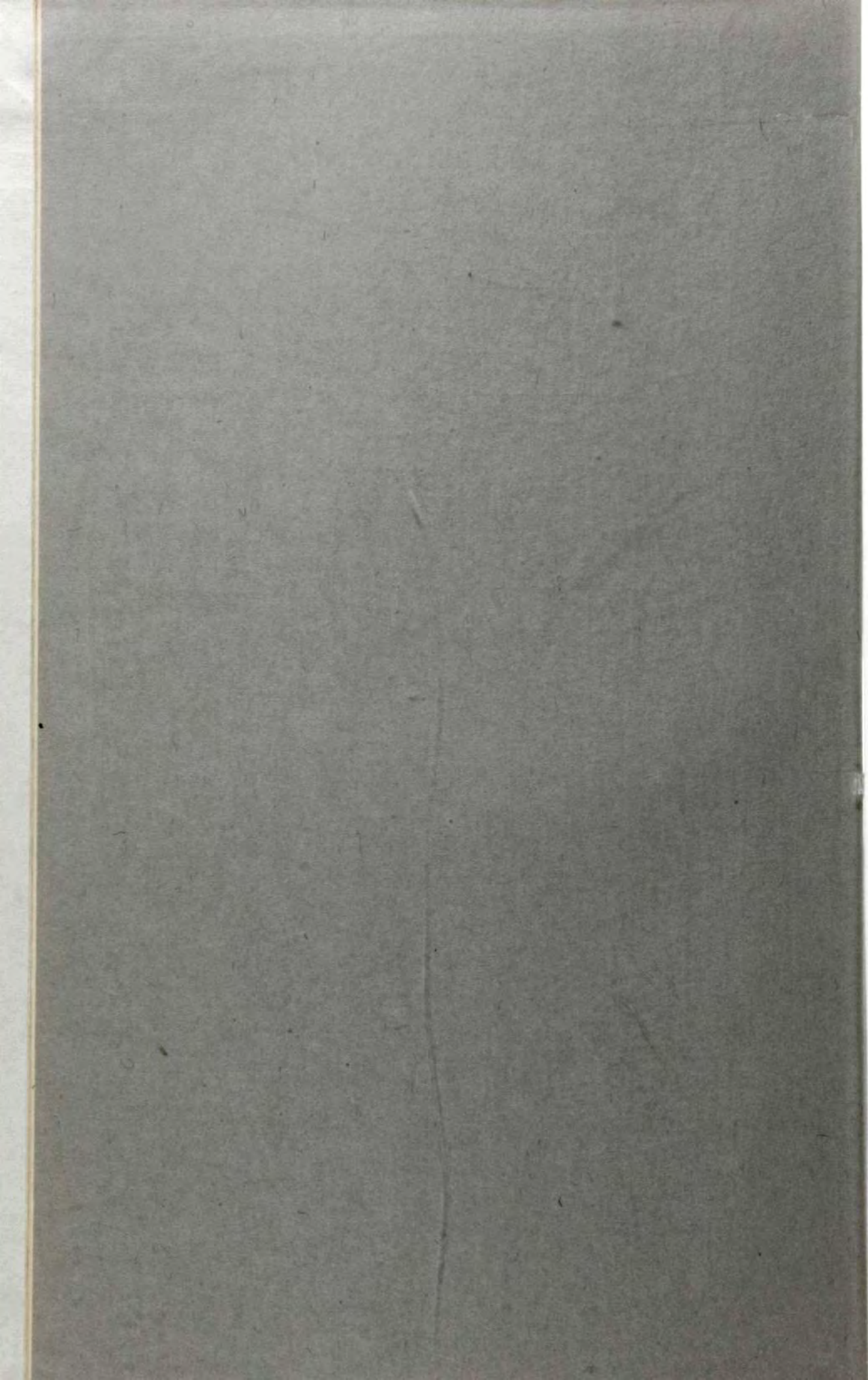
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**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1957**

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## CHIEF

## NATIONAL GUARD

## BUREAU

**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1957**

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1958

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1957

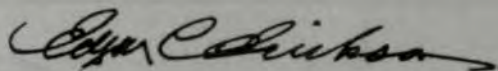
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1957, is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the major developments and activities of the National Guard Bureau and the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Throughout this report, the word "States" is used in general references to these political subdivisions. Similarly, the term "National Guard" is used whenever reference is made to the organized militia as a whole.

In fiscal year 1957 the training of the National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States was aimed at bringing all units to the highest possible level of readiness. Many thousands of enlisted Guardsmen were enrolled in active duty training programs. The substantial success achieved in training as well as in other aspects of the National Guard program has resulted from the unstinted support of individuals and organizations too numerous to record.

The assistance which other defense agencies have provided my staff throughout the year is acknowledged with appreciation. I am also appreciative of the cooperation afforded by the governors of the several States and the State Adjutants General.



EDGAR C. ERICKSON,  
Major General,  
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

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## INTRODUCTION

The National Guard—the oldest military organization in the United States—is composed of individuals who serve the States and the Nation by voluntarily devoting part of their time to train as members of actual military units. This traditional role of the citizen-soldier can be traced back more than 300 years to the early days of colonial America when most adult males belonged to volunteer militia companies which were equipped and trained according to the needs of the time. The equipment of the militia was meager and its training limited to regular drills.

The National Guard organizations of today are the descendants of the colonial militia. They have dual status and dual missions:

1. As the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, to provide units of the reserve components of the Army and Air Force, adequately organized, trained and equipped, available for mobilization in the event of national emergency or war, in accordance with deployment schedules, and capable of participating in combat operations, in support of the Army and Air Force's war plans. This mission may include the defense of critical areas of the United States against attack.

2. As the National Guard of the several States, respectively, to provide sufficient organizations in each State, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety, under competent orders of the State authorities.

Today's National Guard is organized under tables of organization and equipment that parallel those of the active Army and active Air Force. It consists of 27 divisions in the Army National Guard and 27 wings in the Air National Guard, together with hundreds of non-divisional and nonwing combat, combat-support and service units, including regimental combat teams, armored cavalry regiments, anti-aircraft artillery battalions, and air resupply and aeromedical squadrons. On 30 June 1957, the federally recognized National Guard consisted of 6,081 units with a strength of 490,128. These units and personnel were located in approximately 2,600 communities throughout the United States, the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The National Guard Bureau is charged with administering and promulgating approved Department of the Army and Department of

the Air Force policies, plans, directives, and regulations pertaining to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

This Annual Report is a summary of the National Guard's major accomplishments and activities, including problems encountered, during fiscal year 1957.



## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Major General Edgar C. Erickson continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1957. Although his original appointment expired 21 June 1957, his reappointment for a second four-year term was confirmed by the United States Senate on 5 August 1957, effective 22 June 1957. Major General Winston P. Wilson continued to serve as Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, and Major General Donald W. McGowan continued as Chief of the Army Division.

The National Guard Bureau is a bureau of the Department of the Army and an agency of the Department of the Air Force. It is located at the seat of Federal Government and is staffed by civil service employees and military personnel of the active Army and Air Force.

The mission of the National Guard Bureau is to participate in the formulation and administration of a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several States and Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The objective of the program is to provide well-trained and equipped units manned by qualified individuals and capable of immediate expansion to war strength, and available for active service in time of war or national emergency and at such other time as the national security may require.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, from lists of National Guard officers recommended by their respective Governors, for a term of four years, and is eligible to succeed himself. Upon accepting office, he is appointed major general, a rank he holds during his tenure.

A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1957 is attached as Appendix D.

## LEGISLATION

Several bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law during fiscal year 1957. Of major, general importance were the following:

Public Law 639, 84th Congress, was the Department of Defense Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957.

Public Law 665, 84th Congress, amended the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 to authorize jurisdiction in the Federal courts in certain reemployment cases, including those involving reservists ordered to training duty.

Public Law 737, 84th Congress, the Armed Forces Regular Officer Augmentation Act of 1956, increased the authorization for the Regular officer strength of the Army and the Air Force in an effort to bring about greater career opportunities for officers currently serving in a Reserve status.

Public Law 845, 84th Congress, authorized female reserve officers of the Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States.

Public Law 881, 84th Congress, the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act of 1956, amended existing laws relating to the military, veterans' benefits, and the social security system.

Public Law 1028, 84th Congress, revised, codified, and enacted into law Title 10 of the United States Code, entitled "Armed Forces," and Title 32 of the United States Code, entitled "National Guard."

A number of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in Congress on 30 June 1957. Among these were the following:

H. R. 3041, 85th Congress, a bill to amend section 302 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 and section 7 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to authorize the payment of a basic allowance for quarters to an enlisted member of a reserve component on active duty for training as if he were a member of a regular component of a uniformed service.

H. R. 5807, 85th Congress, a bill to amend and make permanent the Missing Persons Act. Among other things, this bill would extend coverage to members of the reserve components while they are performing full-time training duty, other full-time duty, and inactive duty training with or without pay. Members of the reserve components entering a missing status while performing duty of the types enumerated would have credited to their pay accounts the same pay and allowances that they would receive if they were performing full-time active duty. This bill is intended to treat reservists who participate in training without pay, such as weekend proficiency flights in aircraft, as if they were on active duty when they enter a missing status (signed into law 29 August 1957 as Public Law 85-217, 85th Congress).

H. R. 6296, 85th Congress, a bill to permit nonprior servicemen to enlist in the National Guard for two to six years and prior servicemen from one to six years, with reenlistments authorized for between one and six years. Those who served in one of the highest three enlisted grades could enlist for an indefinite period on a career basis. The bill would also provide for involuntary extension of enlistments by Presidential proclamation in an emergency declared by Congress.



H. R. 6297, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the statutory organization of the National Guard Bureau.

H. R. 6299, 85th Congress, a bill relating to withholding sums for State employee retirement, disability, and death benefit system purposes from the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard.

H. R. 6431, 85th Congress, a bill to amend Title 10 and Title 32 of the United States Code to provide benefits for nonregular members of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who become disabled as a result of disease incurred while performing training duty.

H. R. 6600, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the training of State defense forces and the issuance of arms, ammunition, clothing, and other items of military equipment to them at Federal expense, with administration of the bill's provisions charged to the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

H. R. 6601, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the appointment, designation, or detail of United States Property and Fiscal Officers.

H. R. 7697, 85th Congress, a bill to continue the plan initiated under Public Law 783, 81st Congress, for a coordinated, long range armory and other facility construction program for all civilian components of the Armed Forces. This plan contemplates the combined efforts of the Federal Government and the States and continues the concept of maximum joint utilization of armories and other facilities by the various civilian component organizations (signed into law 29 August 1957 as Public Law 85-215, 85th Congress).

H. R. 7814, 85th Congress, a bill to provide benefits for members of reserve components of the Armed Forces who become disabled as a result of disease incurred or aggravated while on active duty for training after 1 October 1949.

H. R. 8522, 85th Congress, a bill to amend the existing reemployment provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and the Universal Military Training and Service Act by adding certain rights and by clarifying certain other existing rights to give National Guardsmen who perform an initial period of from three to six months active duty for training the same reemployment rights as those of ready reservists who perform similar training.

H. R. 8775, 85th Congress, a bill to remove the limitation imposed by section 709 of Title 32, United States Code, in the number and military grade of civilian employees (caretakers) that may be employed for National Guard maintenance and storage pools.

H. R. 8776, 85th Congress, a bill to amend Title 32, United States Code, with respect to the system of courts-martial for National Guardsmen not in Federal service.

H. R. 8778, 85th Congress, a bill to extend the Federal Tort Claims Act to civilian employees of the National Guard who are paid from Federal funds.

H. R. 8779, 85th Congress, a bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to equalize the treatment of reserve and regular Army and Air Force personnel in the payment of per diem.

H. R. 8780, 85th Congress, a bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize reserve component officers to combine service in more than one reserve component in computing the four years of satisfactory Federal service necessary to qualify for the uniform maintenance allowance.

## NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

During fiscal year 1957 the National Guard Bureau revised and brought up to date a number of existing regulations and issued several new ones. A summary of these actions is set forth below:

### Organization

National Guard Regulation (NGR) 15 was revised to provide that individuals attending higher educational institutions may be attached to another unit during the academic school year by approval of the State Adjutants General. The revised regulation also provides that, with respect to units placed on probation because of failure to maintain minimum maintenance strength, the ZI army or overseas commander may accept and base his recommendations as to whether or not deficiencies have been corrected on a statement from the State Adjutant General concerned regarding the current unit strength in lieu of an inspection.

### Officers

NGR 20 was completely revised to include current citations of applicable statutory authority as codified by Public Law 1028, 84th Congress. This revision provides that, in time of peace, an Army National Guard officer who is ordered to active duty for a period in excess of six months shall be transferred to and carried as an additional active officer of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment from the date of entry on active duty through various specified periods following release from active duty.

NGR 20-2 was revised to require that, with the exception of the State Adjutant General, officers assigned to State Headquarters must have the same professional qualifications as those assigned to line units. Effective 1 September 1957, the criteria for initial appointment as a second lieutenant will be raised to require as a condition of appointment the completion of a prescribed period of active duty

for training or of precommission extension courses. Other minor changes in this regulation covered higher mental requirements for applicants; prescribed usage of revised DD Form 98; outlined procedures with regard to Federal recognition of ROTC graduates during the interim period between their appointment in the USAR and the date of reporting for active duty or active duty for training; and included policy for retirement of technical waivers under the new Army extension course concept.

NGR 21 was revised to describe procedures for efficiency reporting on Army National Guard officers, and to provide detailed instructions for preparation and forwarding of the new officer efficiency report (DA Form 67-4).

### **Enlisted Personnel**

Changes to NGR 25-1 pertaining to qualifications for enlistment and reenlistment in the Army National Guard were issued:

To authorize original enlistments of individuals between the ages of 36 and 45 in nondivisional AAA units of the Army National Guard located in Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico.

To require that a conditional release must be secured from appropriate authorities for enlistment of members of the Army Reserve in the Army National Guard.

To raise the minimum percentile test score from 10 to 21 or higher on qualifications for membership in the Army National Guard, to conform to policy that mental standards of the Reserve components be on a comparable basis with those of the Regular services.

Changes to NGR 25-3 regarding separation and discharge from the Army National Guard were issued:

To authorize the separation from the Army National Guard for reversion to the Army Reserve of individuals appointed as cadets at the United States Military Academy, Air Force Academy, Coast Guard Academy, or as midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy or the Naval Reserve in implementation of the provisions of Public Law 614, 84th Congress.

To require that individuals in the Army National Guard with a remaining service obligation under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, who cannot participate with the unit for certain specified reasons, will not be discharged from the Army National Guard but will be transferred to the Inactive National Guard for the remainder of their enlistment.

To provide discharge procedures in implementation of Department of Defense policy relative to enlistment of members of a Reserve component in one of the Regular components.



### **Reserve and Service Obligations**

NGR 26 was completely revised to provide instructions and procedures in the administration of personnel of the the Army National Guard who have reserve or service obligations and for screening members of the Army National Guard when not on active duty.

### **Physical Examinations**

NGR 27 was completely revised to provide acceptable standards and procedures for accomplishing the various types of physical examinations required for members of the National Guard and National Guard of the United States. Physical examinations in connection with original enlistment, appointment, promotion, or special purposes may be made at nonreimbursable facilities; periodic physical examinations may be made at reimbursable facilities. The revised regulation also provides for the waiver of strict physical requirements for members of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments and certain Army National Guard units participating in the antiaircraft defense of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

### **Line of Duty Investigations**

NGR 28 was completely revised to clarify and simplify line of duty investigations and to prescribe uniform procedures in making line of duty determinations either administratively or by investigation in connection with injury or disease contracted by a member of the Army National Guard performing authorized training.

Formal investigations are required for the following: cases of death; anticipated disability retirement cases; cases of self-inflicted wounds or injuries; neuropsychiatric cases; cases in which individuals on pass are hospitalized in civilian hospitals; cases which appear to be not in line of duty; and upon request of the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

In all other cases, the appointing authority may administratively determine without formal investigation that an injury or disease was incurred in line of duty, although the appointing authority may require a formal investigation in any case to safeguard the interests of the individual, the Government, or both.

### **Record of Emergency Data**

NGR 29 was completely revised to implement the provisions of AR 640-40 pertaining to the use of revised DD Form 93 (Record of Emergency Data). Instructions for use of the revised form are substantially the same as those previously in effect, except that item 7 will be completed only when an individual is ordered to extended



active duty or when he enters six months active duty for training in a Federal status.

### **Inactive National Guard**

Changes to NGR 30 were issued specifically to preclude the assignment to the Inactive National Guard of federally recognized Army National Guard officers ordered to active duty for periods in excess of six months, and to provide a means by which obligated personnel who are not participating satisfactorily may be retained in the Army National Guard through expiration of their current enlistment.

### **Security**

NGR 35 was changed to prescribe the use of the New DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire) for the Army National Guard and to eliminate the requirement of a favorable National Agency Check as a prerequisite for temporary Federal recognition.

### **Army Personnel on Duty With the National Guard**

NGR 40 was changed to provide for one company grade or warrant officer to be detailed to each National Guard Advisor Group as administrative officer or administrative assistant.

### **Trophies and Awards**

NGR 44 was changed to clarify the rules governing certain rifle matches and the awarding of the Eisenhower Trophy.

### **Training**

NGR 45 was completely revised to provide general rather than detailed guidance on training policies and procedures in order to afford commanders the maximum latitude within regulations in providing the most practical and remunerative individual and unit training. The revised regulation includes a statement of the dual mission—Federal and State—of units of the Army National Guard, and broadens the authorization for equivalent training for all individuals in a unit.

### **National Guard State Officer Candidate Schools**

A new regulation, NGR 46, was issued to prescribe uniform procedures for the establishment of accredited National Guard State Officer Candidate Schools.

### **Communications**

NGR 47 was revised to implement Army National Guard participation in the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) in accordance with approved Department of the Army policy.

### **Army National Guard Technicians**

NGR 52 was revised to prescribe accounting and paying procedures for Army National Guard technicians services, and to permit transition to machine accounting procedures and forms in the several States.

### **Federal Pay and Allowances**

NGR 58 was completely revised to bring procedures up to date. It clarifies provisions pertaining to the entitlement of pay and allowances to members of the Army National Guard who incur disease or injury in line of duty while performing training with or without pay. In addition, it authorizes administrative function pay for commanders of miscellaneous units without the specific approval of the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

### **Payrolls and Vouchers**

NGR 59 was changed to include the order of precedence in which accounts of deceased members of the National Guard will be paid, as established by Act of 12 July 1955 (69 Stat. 295).

### **Medical Service**

NGR 62 was changed to clarify the type of medical care authorized for members of the National Guard who contract a disease or incur an injury in line of duty. It specifies the medical care, including duration of benefits, which may be furnished individuals who incur a disease or an injury during the period of training or duty and a positive line of duty determination is doubtful, or where no recommended line of duty determination has been made. The individual may be furnished medical care without charge up to the time that a "not in line of duty" determination is made. Thereafter, the individual will be responsible for expenses incurred in connection with medical care. NGR 62 was further changed to provide for the adoption of Standard Form 601 (Immunization Record) and DD Form 737 (Immunization Certificate).

### **Marking and Painting of Vehicles**

A new regulation, NGR 77, was issued which prescribes procedures for painting and marking vehicles and equipment issued to the Army National Guard by the Department of the Army. The mandatory marking provisions of this regulation will not be followed by the several States until such time as vehicles require repainting.

### **Marking of Personal Clothing and Equipment**

A new regulation, NGR 77-1, was issued to prescribe a uniform system for the marking of personal clothing and items of Quartermaster equipment issued to units of the Army National Guard, and



their members, not in active Federal service. The provisions of AR 746-10 are applicable to the Army National Guard, with the exception that duffel bags will be marked as prescribed for items of organizational clothing and equipment assigned for use by individuals.

## RECRUITING AND INFORMATION PROGRAM

The National Guard Bureau, in fiscal year 1957, intensified and expanded its recruiting and information program to stimulate the recruitment of National Guardsmen and to promote better public understanding of the National Guard itself.

Due to the National Guard's unique status as a purely volunteer organization with established strength levels to be maintained, recruiting is an inherent, continuing, and major part of the overall information program. To this end, the primary function of the Bureau's Information Office is to support the recruiting efforts of the States and Territories. During fiscal year 1957 special emphasis was placed on promoting the six-months basic training program conducted by the active Army. New and revised materials and promotional campaigns at State and local levels were developed, regional conferences were held with recruiting personnel of the various States and Territories, and a strong business and industry campaign was initiated. Nationwide publicity for the National Guard resulted from a general public information program.

Approximately \$445,000 from Federal funds were expended on the combined recruiting and information program during fiscal year 1957. Most of that amount was applied to a contract with a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of recruiting material to support individual and unit recruiting efforts of both the Army and Air National Guard. This amount was larger than the sums budgeted for this purpose in the preceding four years and covered the cost of postage and commercial shipments, increased production—particularly printing—costs, and permitted the production of additional material for use in promoting the six-months active duty program. A decision was reached during the year to produce separate recruiting materials for the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

Printed material furnished the States during the year included such items as a comprehensive booklet intended for senior high school students and for use by vocational guidance instructors, a "questions and answers" pamphlet for veterans, a "retirement" folder, a "Take Six" pamphlet for men already in the Guard, a pamphlet for parents of young men faced with a military service obligation, and other material aimed to interest young men in the National Guard. A



"National Guard is your Business" pamphlet was reprinted for use in the business and industry campaign.

Graphic material distributed during the year included a "Be a Citizen Soldier in the National Guard" poster, which was carried by more than 20,000 Government mail trucks in September 1956 and used by Guard units at local level; posters combining a recruiting message with a highway safety slogan which highway safety councils and committees and local police and safety groups helped to distribute; industrial safety recruiting posters for use in industrial plants; and a "Take Six" poster for use in armories to promote the six-months training program. In addition, nine large Army and Air National Guard displays (6 Army, 3 Air) were viewed by millions of persons at public exhibitions throughout the country.

During fiscal year 1957 the National Guard Bureau developed a television program, "The Jill Corey Show," a series of eight filmed musical shows designed to support the recruiting efforts of both the Army and Air National Guard. This was the first television feature provided TV stations for public service showing. Also developed, for broadcast during the summer months, were two radio shows: "Jill Corey Sings," a series of 13 fifteen-minute broadcasts in support of the Army National Guard; and "Flying High," a series of 13 quarter-hour programs in support of the Air National Guard. The National Guard's radio show, "Let's Go To Town," a popular recorded musical show of 32 programs of 15 minutes each which has been produced each year since 1952, was carried on more than 2,500 radio stations across the nation. "Lombardoland, U. S. A.," a 52-week half-hour live radio show in support of the Air National Guard, was broadcast on the Mutual Broadcasting System for the seventh successive year. A 30-minute live radio show by Henry Jerome and his orchestra in support of the Army National Guard was carried each week on the network of the American Broadcasting Company. The network shows were carried on a full public service basis with radio time donated by the networks. Talent for the shows was arranged for by a professional artists' organization. The only cost to the National Guard was a small fee for script writing and a small portion of the cost of production. Results of surveys conducted by the National Guard Bureau indicate extensive use of National Guard material over a wide range of radio and television media, frequently on class A time.

A large number of local and national business and industrial organizations again supported the National Guard through sponsored advertising, articles in house organs, business journals and other publications, the use of counter cards, posters and postage meter

plates, as well as a generally liberal policy on Guardsmen in their employ, including such important benefits as extra leave with pay for annual field training and the use of company time and facilities in recruiting. Certain firms supported National Guard recruiting with public service announcements on sponsored network radio and television programs. A number of nationally known sponsors of professional baseball and football games included National Guard recruiting messages in their broadcasts and telecasts.

The September 1956 Army area recruiting conferences were attended by 40 State Adjutants General and more than 1,000 officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, and were devoted almost entirely to promoting the six-months training program.

National Guard organizations in the States and Territories conducted recruiting drives during February 1957, most of which were climaxed with the observance of the Second Annual National Guard Muster Day on Washington's Birthday weekend. The February activities, which were coordinated by the National Guard Bureau, marked a concentrated effort to enlist young men for the basic training programs. During the first 24 days of the February campaign, the Army National Guard recruited nearly 4,500 men who agreed to take the six months training, or more than half the total number of Guardsmen put into the program during the previous 16 months. Also during that period 3,370 men with prior military service were enlisted in the Army National Guard. In the same 24-day period, the Air National Guard enlisted more than 1,700 new Guardsmen, more than half of whom (all those without prior military service) agreed to take the 11-week basic military training offered by the United States Air Force.

The public information program was directed primarily at keeping the American public informed of the role of the National Guard, both in the national military establishment and in the service of the respective States. In this area news releases, speeches, magazine articles, and other informative material relating to the National Guard program were released through the Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Defense. Articles, feature stories, and editorials about the National Guard were published in such military service magazines as the *Army-Navy-Air Force Journal*, *Army*, *Army Times*, *Air Reservist* and *The National Guardsman*, and in such nationally known newspapers as *The Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.), the *Detroit Free Press*, the *New York Herald Tribune* and *The New York Times*. In addition, articles pertaining to the National Guard were prepared for several standard yearbooks and encyclopedias.

## TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The underlying purpose of the trophies and awards program is to organize the activities of the National Guard of each State and Territory on a competitive basis to inspire a wholesome spirit of rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations. To this end, the program provides for unit and individual competition for marksmanship "outstanding unit" and other trophies awarded each year by sponsoring agencies and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. Ideally, the program is a valuable and inexpensive training incentive.

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

Army and Air National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle, carbine and pistol matches conducted at State, Army area, and national levels under the sponsorship of affiliated agencies, including the National Rifle Association, the Military Police Association, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the National Guard Association of the United States. The outstanding scores attained by some Guardsmen and the increasingly high scores achieved by "repeat" winners are a continuing source of pride to the National Guard.

The Eisenhower Trophy, named in honor of the President when he was General of the Army and awarded after the end of each calendar year to the most outstanding company-size unit of the Army National Guard in each State and Territory, was presented to 50 units in 1956.

The Third Annual Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy Event, held on 28 July 1956, was won by Major David F. McCallister, Commander of the 142d Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Delaware Air National Guard. Major McCallister, flying an F-86E Saber Jet aircraft, completed the 1,922 miles between Hamilton Air Force Base, San Francisco, California and Moisant International Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana in 3 hours, 32 minutes, 19 seconds at an average speed of 542.48 miles per hour to finish first in a field of seven Air National Guard jet fighter pilots. This event, sponsored by the Air Force Association, demonstrates the preplanning, support, and actual flying capability of representative participating personnel of the Air National Guard.

The Spaatz Trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, was awarded to the 188th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, New Mexico Air National Guard, for



having been judged the most outstanding tactical flying squadron in the Air National Guard during calendar year 1956. The squadron, which scored a total of 895 points out of a possible 1,000 to win the honor, also received the Air Force Association Award as the year's most outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying squadron.

The Winston P. Wilson Trophy, named for the Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, will be awarded each year, beginning with calendar year 1956, to the most outstanding Air National Guard fighter-interceptor all-weather squadron for year-around excellence in the performance of the Air National Guard all-weather defense mission. The winner of the first trophy from among 24 competing units was the 179th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Minnesota Air National Guard.

Pilots of the 132d Fighter-Interceptor Wing of Iowa and Nebraska represented the Air National Guard in the United States Air Force's annual world-wide fighter-gunnery meet in October 1956. Competing against five of the Air Force's best gunnery teams, the Air Guard team placed second in air-to-ground gunnery phase and fourth in overall scoring.

The team of pilots representing the 144th Fighter-Interceptor Wing, California, Nevada and Utah Air National Guard, won the Annual Air National Guard Fighter Gunnery Exercise which was held 10-17 September 1956 at Natrona County Airport, Casper, Wyoming. The 144th defeated seven other winners of regional meets, with a margin of 516 points over the second place team. The purpose of the exercise is to increase the aerial gunnery proficiency of fighter squadrons through direct competition among fighter units of the Air National Guard. The winning team in the exercise represents the Air National Guard in the Air Force's next annual world-wide fighter gunnery competition.

For the second straight year, the 122d Tactical Bombardment Squadron, Louisiana Air National Guard, won the equivalent Air National Guard Light Bombardment Gunnery Exercise held at Gulfport, Mississippi, during the period 10-15 September 1956. Due to the conversion of the Air National Guard's two light bomb wings to fighter-interceptor, this exercise has been discontinued.

## STATE SERVICE

A summary of reports relating to the State service of National Guard units during fiscal year 1957 reveals that, as in past years, the National Guard of the several States participated in numerous rescue and relief operations, fought fires and floods, flew missions of mercy, and otherwise responded in all types of State and local emergencies.

As the fiscal year began, a number of Louisiana National Guard units

were returning to their home stations after having served on emergency disaster duty as a result of Hurricane Audrey. National Guard headquarters in New Orleans had alerted Guard units all across Southern Louisiana at the first hurricane warnings, and Army and Air Guard personnel, units, and equipment were well-positioned to aid coastal communities, first in combatting, then in recovering from the devastating effects of the year's first hurricane. For approximately a week, National Guard short-wave radio transmitters in each armory along the coast had been linked into an emergency network. Guardsmen in 2½-ton snorkel trucks had evacuated flood survivors, scores of other Guard trucks had brought in desperately needed supplies and Red Cross and other disaster relief workers to devastated areas. Air Guard planes had flown in antityphoid and other vaccines from New Orleans.

Early in the year, the Adjutant General of Tennessee, on orders from the Governor of the State, ordered more than 600 National Guardsmen to emergency duty to maintain and preserve law and order when violence erupted over the problem of integration at Clinton and Oliver Springs. In a similar situation, the Adjutant General of Kentucky, also on orders from the State's Governor, ordered a number of National Guard units to emergency duty at Sturgis.

In Massachusetts, National Guardsmen were ordered to active duty during a state of emergency declared by the Governor to meet the threat of forest fires raging throughout the State. Mobilized under command of the State Adjutant General, the Guardsmen responded to call after call for emergency aid from communities lying in the path of spreading fires. As days passed and new fires broke out, additional Guard units were ordered to duty. Before rains finally quenched the fires, more than 2,000 National Guard troops had helped to fight the flames. Turning out for emergency duty after an all-day drill, some 20 men of a National Guard unit at Breckenridge, Texas worked throughout the night to help local firemen combat a fire which was not extinguished until the next morning. And in Michigan, more than 50 National Guard officers and enlisted men worked for 13 hours to control a blazing forest fire in Delta County.

In Hawaii, National Guardsmen of the 299th Regimental Combat Team were ordered to duty to assist victims of a destructive tidal wave which swept through the chain of islands. Guardsmen worked around the clock guarding damaged homes, evacuating victims and transporting supplies to the needy. Army and Air Guard aircraft flew the Governor and other authorities from Honolulu to the damaged areas for tours of inspection.

In Texas, National Guard units were ordered to the aid of areas hit, successively, by tornadoes, floods, heavy rains, and more floods—



all within little more than a month's time. More than 500 Guardsmen from at least nine units evacuated civilians and livestock from flooded areas, flew medicine, food, and mail to stranded civilians, and otherwise assisted communities to recover from the devastating effects of the elements.

When melting mountain ice combined with extremely heavy rains caused critical river conditions in a 300-mile area in Idaho, the Governor of the State ordered local unit commanders of the 116th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Idaho National Guard, to make immediate on-site surveys in affected areas. Within a few hours, hundreds of Guardsmen from various units were ordered to duty. Working against time and nature, the Guardsmen labored to sandbag rivers and to keep them free of ice jams, evacuated flood areas, helped patrol bridges and culverts, and performed other emergency tasks.

In the wake of floods that brought death and destruction to parts of nine Southern States, National Guardsmen joined other volunteers in aiding stricken communities. In Eastern Kentucky, after swollen rivers and streams had forced hundreds of persons from their homes, 750 Guardsmen from 14 units answered the Governor's call to aid in evacuation work. These Guardsmen supplied 11 flood-stricken communities with generators, purification units, typhoid vaccine, truckloads of milk and bread, and other supplies. At Chattanooga, the hardest hit area in Tennessee, 100 Guardsmen volunteered for disaster duty.

Pennsylvania's 112th Infantry Regiment was ordered to duty to assist the City of Erie recover from the paralyzing effects of a heavy snowstorm. Five hundred Guardsmen of the 112th performed more than 333 missions in four days, such as clearing Port Erie Airport runways and main highways, escorting nurses to their posts at hospitals, delivering supplies of food and coal to snowbound families, and insulin to a stranded diabetic.

For the third time in less than two years, Georgia National Guardsmen were called upon to help a drought-stricken community. When the water pump broke down and an 80,000 gallon storage tank went dry in rural Dacula, Guardsmen from the 560th Armored Engineer Battalion at Columbus rushed to the scene where they worked all night to install filtering equipment and four emergency pumps and lay more than a mile of pipe. For the next five days, the engineers continued to pump water into Dacula's main water tank while the town's pump was being repaired.

When 600 inmates of a prison at Deerlake, Montana seized eight prison guards as hostages, the Governor of the State ordered National Guardsmen mobilized. In less than three hours, 400 experienced Guardsmen armed with submachine guns and tear gas stood at the

prison gates, with other Guard units alerted to move on call. After the prisoners finally surrendered their hostages, one Guard unit remained on duty to help prison guards search the area for weapons.

The Air National Guard participated in a number of life-saving mercy missions. New Mexico's Air National Guard, in a plane piloted by the State's Assistant Adjutant General, airlifted a seriously ill 15-month old baby girl in an iron lung 600 miles from Albuquerque to Burbank, California for special treatment in a children's hospital in Los Angeles. California Air National Guardsmen played a prominent part in at least two life-saving missions: An Air Guard pilot volunteered to fly vitally needed blood coagulant from his base at Van Nuys to Yuma, Arizona, to save the life of a woman in a Yuma hospital. Another alert Air Guard pilot was instrumental in saving the lives of 16 men aboard a Navy flying boat that crashed into San Mateo Bay. Passing over the Bay at the time of the crash, the Guard pilot landed his amphibian plane and pulled alongside the sinking Navy plane to rescue its entire crew. After a Navy crash boat took 11 of the survivors from the Air Guard plane, the remaining five men were flown back to their base at Alameda Naval Air Station. And in Portland, Oregon, the Air National Guard responded at once to an urgent appeal for help by the American Red Cross following an explosion of butane gas tanks in Cottage City, 140 miles distant. Within minutes an Air Guard pilot flying a C-45 was in the air with a cargo of whole blood and plasma furnished by the local blood bank.

In Kentucky, four Air National Guardsmen of the 123d Fighter-Interceptor Wing risked their lives while rescuing 32 persons from a burning commercial airliner which had crash-landed at Standiford Field. For this feat each of the four Air Guardsmen were awarded the Soldier's Medal by the Air Force for heroism above and beyond the call of duty. Nine Flagstaff, Arizona National Guardsmen, all members of Company I, 158th Infantry Regiment, were commended by the president of a national air line for their emergency services after two giant airliners collided over the Grand Canyon, hurling 128 persons to their death. The Guardsmen reached the scene of the wreckage and guarded the remains and property of those killed in the crash.

Guardsmen in many States were voluntarily active in State and local goodwill projects. In "Operation Breadbasket," a Connecticut National Guard unit used its Christmas party funds to purchase nearly 45 baskets of food for the Salvation Army to give to needy families in the local community. In Texas, two National Guard units collected more than \$2,400 for the March of Dimes. Another Texas unit, also engaged in collecting funds for the fight against



polio, has averaged \$2,000 a year for the last three years. A Maryland Guard unit raised \$236 for a local Cerebral Palsy Training Center. Two Illinois Guardsmen voluntarily canvassed a three-county area to collect nearly \$1,800 for the March of Dimes. And when a sudden shortage occurred in a blood bank at Bottineau, North Dakota, 57 Guardsmen (100 percent of unit strength) of an engineer unit donated blood at the local hospital.

Throughout the year, in selfless service to State and local communities, Guardsmen continued to uphold the historic tradition of the National Guard.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

The Army National Guard, as of 30 June 1957, consisted of 5,493 federally recognized units of company or detachment size organized into 21 infantry and 6 armored divisions, 11 regimental combat teams, 9 armored cavalry regiments, 70 field artillery and 115 anti-aircraft artillery battalions, and hundreds of additional combat, combat support, and service organizations. The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard was 422,178.

During the year two regimental combat teams were converted to engineer, field artillery, and antiaircraft artillery and redesignated as groups. Selected nondivisional antiaircraft artillery units continued to participate in the antiaircraft defense of the United States. On 1 June 1957, one National Guard antiaircraft gun battalion was reorganized into a NIKE battalion and began NIKE training in preparation for on-site occupancy early in fiscal year 1959.

As of 30 June 1957, total obligations of Federal funds for fiscal year 1957 totaled \$307,157,465. Quarterly reviews of the Army National Guard Program indicated close adherence to programmed objectives. During fiscal years 1952-57, a total of \$91,430,677 has been allotted for 932 Army National Guard armory construction projects.

On 1 April 1957, a new personnel procurement program was initiated. All nonprior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard were required, as a condition of enlistment, to agree to take some basic training with the Active Army. During the year, approximately 388,700 Army Guardsmen attended summer field training. A total of 11,709 National Guard officers and enlisted men attended Army service and area schools. Thirteen States established their own National Guard officer candidate schools, bringing to 21 the number of such schools in operation on 30 June 1957.

## COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Funds appropriated for support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1957 totaled \$320,162,000. Appropriation reimbursements were authorized for \$800,000. The initial funding program of \$294,200,000, which included \$800,000 for appropriation reimbursements, supported a year-end strength of 400,000, as compared to the appropriation support for 425,000. The balance of the appropriation, a sum of \$26,762,000, was held in legal reserve by the Bureau of the Budget. During the year, however, additional funds totaling \$16,568,000 were released from the legal reserve to help support a year-end strength of 425,000, but not to exceed a paid drill strength of 400,000 and to help provide for the following: an input of 23,000 nonprior service enlistees into the six-months active duty training program; an input of 6,500 trainees in the 11-weeks active duty training program; additional travel time for trainees living more than 300 miles from their field training sites; half-year funds for employer's contribution under the Servicemen's and Veteran's Survivor Benefit Act of 1 August 1956 (P. L. 881, 84th Cong.); and the continued reclassification of National Guard classified (NGC) technicians. This resulted in a funding availability of \$310,768,000 and a legal reserve of \$10,194,000 as of 30 June 1957.

As of 30 June 1957, obligations for fiscal year 1957 totaled \$307,157,465.

A sum of \$20,000,000 also was appropriated under "Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces" for the construction of National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities. Appropriations for fiscal year 1952 through fiscal year 1957, under the authority of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, totaled \$119,355,000\* for National Guard construction. Obligations in fiscal year 1957 totaled \$29,012,598, and for fiscal years 1952-57 totaled \$106,974,432. The unobligated balance of \$12,380,568 is available in the subsequent fiscal year.

A total of \$77,281,929, or 99.89 percent of apportioned funds, was obligated for the National Guard's Army Technician Program. This amount included funds for social security payments for Army technicians in the 42 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico currently participating in the social security system. Prior to fiscal year 1957, funds for the technician program were allotted to the States, and obligated within approved manning criteria. This year, the program was supported within available funds on the basis of the allotment of man-years and

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\*Includes \$2,650,000 transferred from Army National Guard to "Military Construction, Army Civilian Components" in fiscal year 1952.

positions. Appreciable progress toward stabilization of this program was made in fiscal year 1957, with a total of 17,537 man-years utilized for 98.1 percent accomplishment of the 17,870 man-years programmed.

Fiscal year obligations for the AAA On-Site Program, including social security payments, totaled \$11,216,194. As of 30 June 1957, 1,759 National Guardsmen, 503 more than a year ago, were employed in a civilian technician capacity under this program in order to have the units operationally ready for participation in the antiaircraft defense of the continental United States in the event of alert or national emergency.

The procedure of issuing both maximum Annual Funding Programs at the Budget Program level and quarterly allotments to the States, at the appropriation level, initiated during the previous fiscal year, was continued throughout fiscal year 1957. This relatively new procedure was received most favorably by the States and, as a result of better programming and review and analysis, has resulted in more efficient financial management, including a better utilization of funds. In fiscal year 1957, the States obligated 98.8 percent of their funding programs, as compared to 96.7 percent obligated in fiscal year 1956. National Defense audit agencies continued their internal-type auditing of Federal funds and property administered by United States Property and Fiscal Officers. This program, while still comparatively new, has enabled the States to improve their operations and to provide the National Guard Bureau with recommendations for further improvement.

Regulations pertaining to procedures used in accounting for lost, damaged, and destroyed Federal property were superseded, to the fullest extent practicable, by the implementation of Department of the Army standards. In this connection, particular satisfaction may be derived from the provisions for a more generous compensation for damage and losses incurred by the National Guard during field training. The National Guard Bureau continued to review reports of survey with a view toward obtaining appropriate relief in cases of unusual hardship or where inequities were found to exist.

Quarterly reviews of the Army National Guard Program during its third year as part of the Army Program System indicated that, in most areas, actual performances adhered closely to programmed objectives.

Significant changes were made in the Army Program structure during the fiscal year. Under Army Regulation 11-1, 31 December 1956, the Army National Guard Program becomes a part of the Reserve Components Control Program effective with fiscal year 1959. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, has staff responsibility for the National Guard segment of the Control Program under coordination



of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Components, whose office was established 1 November 1956. Development and coordination of the Army National Guard segment of the first Reserve Components Control Program, covering fiscal year 1959, has already been completed, with final approval and publication scheduled for fiscal year 1958.

The Army National Guard Progress Report, 12-A was expanded during the year to include statistical tables on Army National Guard units, sources of procurement, and the six-months training program. In general, additional statistical data was included to enable comparison of Army National Guard accomplishments in the current fiscal year with that of the previous one.

The comprehensive periodic review of recurring reports initiated during fiscal year 1956 was, with the cooperation of the several States as the preparing agencies, continued during the current year. The purpose of this review is to determine problem areas which may exist in reporting requirements so that steps may be initiated to bring about possible solutions. Constructive suggestions received from the offices of the State Adjutants General have contributed to improvements in reporting procedures. Through the study of future critical analyses, periodic reviews from state level, and studies made within the National Guard Bureau, efforts will be continued during fiscal year 1958 to streamline reporting requirements in order to ease the reporting work load in the States.

The National Guard Bureau has made preliminary plans to provide the States with Department of the Army Management Improvement procedures and new developments in the field of program management. Department of the Army Management Improvement packets will be distributed to the States early in fiscal year 1958 on a trial basis.

A table of appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1957 is attached as Appendix E.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard in State status on 30 June 1957 was 422,178. This strength was distributed among 5,493 federally recognized units.

There was a strength increase of 17,775 during the fiscal year, 15,879 in enlisted and 1,896 in officer and warrant officer strength. The actual strength of federally recognized units in State status at the close of the last three fiscal years is shown below:

*Army National Guard Strength*

	30 June 1955	30 June 1956	30 June 1957
Total.....	*357, 542	404, 403	422, 178
Officers and warrant officers.....	*33, 966	34, 899	36, 795
Enlisted.....	323, 576	369, 504	385, 383

\*Does not include 699 officers reported on morning reports who were not federally recognized on 30 June 1955.

**Procurement of Officers and Warrant Officers**

The procurement of officers during the fiscal year was accelerated by the elimination in August 1956 of the requirement for a favorable National Agency Check prior to an applicant's appearance before a Federal recognition examining board and extension of temporary Federal recognition. At the time the requirement was eliminated, it was estimated that approximately 1,000 cases were being held in abeyance in the States pending completion of National Agency Checks and that, due to loss of interest caused by delays involved in completing such checks, more than 100 officers were lost to the Army National Guard. In addition, increased emphasis has been placed on the Officer Candidate School program, particularly the State Officer Candidate Schools.

The procurement of warrant officers continues to be relatively inactive since, as stated in last year's report, Unit Administrator (2123) positions are not authorized to be refilled when vacated by incumbents and also since a number of other warrant officer positions have been eliminated from Army National Guard tables of organization. Warrant officer strength, however, did not decrease as rapidly as had been anticipated due to a low attrition rate resulting from the extension of Federal recognition pending absorption into other positions of warrant officers rendered surplus by the reorganization of units.

**Procurement of Enlisted Personnel**

The procurement of nonprior service personnel during the fiscal year was affected by two major changes in policy. During the period 1 July 1956 through 30 September 1956 enlistments were accepted from individuals who met the mental, moral, physical, and age requirements prescribed in current National Guard Regulations. Effective 1 October 1956, twenty percent of all individuals enlisting in the Army National Guard were required either to have had prior Federal service or to agree to take six months training with the active Army. On and after 1 April 1957, agreement to take a minimum of 11 weeks



of active duty for training was made a condition of enlistment for men who had had no prior military service, with the exception of men between the ages of 26 and 35 who possess scarce military skills. At the same time it was announced that agreement to take a minimum of six months of active duty training would be a requirement for men enlisting in the Army National Guard after 1 October 1957 who had had no prior military service, with the exception stated above.

During the fiscal year, 628 enlisted men entered the eight-weeks basic combat training program. Enrollment in this program ended August 1956. One thousand and eighty-six entered the eleven weeks training, and 22,029 entered the six-months program. Since 1 March 1956, Army National Guard enlisted personnel participating in the 11-weeks or six-months training programs have been ordered to active duty for training in a Federal status.

### Personnel Actions

The number of personnel actions processed by the National Guard Bureau reflected both the increase in overall strength and the conversion of units to meet revised Department of the Army mobilization requirements.

The National Guard Bureau rejected 1.1 percent of enlistment applications completed, as compared with 0.8 of 1 percent rejected during the previous fiscal year. The low rejection rate continues to indicate that applications are being screened carefully by recruiting personnel, unit commanders, and State authorities.

A comparison of personnel actions for the last two fiscal years is shown below:

#### *Personnel Actions*

Type of action	Fiscal year 1956	Fiscal year 1957
Officers and warrant officers:		
Federal recognitions.....	11, 916	12, 950
Transfers and reassignments.....	11, 507	9, 747
Transfers to Inactive National Guard.....	1, 508	1, 604
Separations.....	4, 419	4, 680
Enlisted men:		
Enlistment records on hand, first day of year.....	1, 592	6, 934
Enlistment records received.....	199, 789	165, 897
Cases completed.....	194, 447	147, 597
Enlistments approved.....	192, 848	145, 994
Enlistments rejected.....	1, 599	1, 603
Enlistment records on hand, last day of year.....	6, 934	25, 234

## National Guard Register

The 1 January 1957 edition of the Official National Guard Register (Army) was distributed to the field during the first two weeks of June 1957. Consisting of 1,074 pages, the register contains biographical, educational, and service data of 38,906 officers and warrant officers, active and inactive, of the Army National Guard of the United States. It was printed at a cost of about \$5,500 for approximately 3,500 copies. This publication has a limited distribution and copies are not for sale by the Government Printing Office.

## MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Although a shortage of medical and dental officers still exists in the Army National Guard, an increase during the fiscal year in officer strength in all corps of the Army Medical Service, together with a reduction in authorized table of organization positions, resulted in a marked gain in the percentage of actual versus authorized strength. On 30 June 1957 the actual strength of Army Medical Service officers was 594 Medical Corps, 188 Dental Corps, 11 Nurses Corps, and 1,206 Army Medical Service Corps, or 33.4, 34.5, 2.3 and 94.6 percent, respectively, of the authorized strength of federally recognized units. Actual strength figures for the last three fiscal years are shown below:

	Actual strength as of 30 June			Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 1957
	1955	1956	1957	
Total.....	1, 719	1, 802	1, 999	4, 060
Medical Corps.....	485	529	594	1, 774
Dental Corps.....	163	177	188	544
Nurses Corps.....			<sup>1</sup> 11	468
Medical Service Corps.....	1, 069	1, 096	1, 206	1, 274
Veterinary Corps.....	<sup>2</sup> 2			

<sup>1</sup> Public Law 845, 84th Congress, 30 July 1956, first authorized nurses to be federally recognized in the National Guard.

<sup>2</sup> Included in overall strength authorized State Headquarters.

Elimination of 750-bed Evacuation Hospitals from the Department of the Army Troop Basis caused the Army National Guard to reorganize its four 750-bed Evacuation Hospitals to 400-bed type units.

In fiscal year 1957, the number of federally recognized medical units in the Army National Guard increased from 494 to 520. The following table shows the number of each type unit.



*Federally Recognized Medical Units*

Total.....	520
Medical detachments (organic).....	371
Medical companies (organic).....	73
Medical battalions (organic).....	27
Medical companies (separate).....	28
Medical battalions, headquarters and headquarters detachment (separate).....	7
Medical groups (separate).....	1
Evacuation hospitals.....	9
Mobile Army surgical hospitals.....	4

During the year, 3,968 reports of investigation were processed covering death, injury, and disease incurred during periods of authorized training. The revision of NGR 28, which eliminated the requirement for investigation of all minor types of injury and disease, should in the future reduce materially the number of reports of investigation requiring review at National Guard Bureau and Department of the Army.

Also reviewed during the year were 15,282 reports of physical examination of officers and warrant officers for initial Federal recognition, promotion, change of branch, and transfer to and from the Inactive National Guard; 578 physical examinations for designation of flight status and Army aviation training; 14,431 certificates submitted in lieu of physical examinations; 8,818 physical examinations for enlistment; and 3,770 reports of periodic physical examination of officers and examinations of National Guard personnel in attendance at Army service schools. The number shown in the last category represents a decrease of more than 10,000 under last year's figure of 13,956 for annual and service school examinations. This is due to the 14,431 certificates submitted in lieu of periodic physical examinations in accordance with the previously announced policy of authorizing a periodic physical every four years instead of annually. This policy has reduced the expense of these physicals, both to the States and to individual officers, by approximately 75 percent.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

### Troop Unit Statistics

By the end of fiscal year 1957, there were 5,493 federally recognized units of company or detachment size in the Army National Guard. This represented an increase of 145, or 2.7 percent, over the 30 June 1956 total of 5,348.

## Major Changes

In accordance with the Army National Guard Troop Basis, as amended during the fiscal year, the 196th Regimental Combat Team, South Dakota National Guard, was converted to engineer and artillery and redesignated the 109th Engineer Group and the 147th Field Artillery Group. The 298th Regimental Combat Team, Hawaii National Guard, was converted to antiaircraft artillery and redesignated the 298th Antiaircraft Artillery Group.

## Antiaircraft Artillery

Selected Army National Guard nondivisional antiaircraft units, while in a State status, have a Federal mission in the air defense of the United States. This mission calls for Army National Guard antiaircraft batteries to maintain operationally ready equipment at designated on-site positions in certain defended areas for immediate employment in the event of an impending or actual enemy air attack. Small detachments of full-time Guardsmen maintain and secure the sites at all times. Upon receipt of an alert from the United States Army Air Defense Command, all members of on-site units report direct to their positions from their homes or places of business and man the equipment, ready for action in the event of the approach of enemy aircraft.

Additional Army National Guard nondivisional antiaircraft and support units are assigned mobilization day (M-Day) missions to augment existing antiaircraft defenses, to replace like active Army units, or to establish new defenses. These M-Day units train at home armories and are prepared to move to designated defense sites immediately upon being ordered into Federal service.

Army National Guard units of 31 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii are participating in the air defense of the United States as either on-site or M-Day units.

As of 30 June 1957, 105 Army National Guard antiaircraft batteries from 30 battalions occupied sites in 13 defended areas, having taken over sites made available by the active Army. Occupation of on-site positions during fiscal year 1957 was curtailed by the decision that Army National Guard units programmed to occupy newly acquired and constructed sites would occupy such sites not as gun units but as missile units. Although missile sites were not made available to the Army National Guard during the fiscal year, Department of the Army plans provide for the Army National Guard eventually to man approximately 50 percent of the missile sites in the air defenses of the United States. On 1 June 1957, one Army National Guard antiaircraft gun battalion was reorganized into a NIKE battalion and started



NIKE training in preparation for on-site occupancy early in fiscal year 1959. This battalion is being used as a pilot unit to determine the problems and requirements connected with the use of Army National Guard missile units as an integral part of the air defenses of the United States.

Since the program was initiated, 8 antiaircraft artillery brigades, 29 antiaircraft artillery groups, 21 antiaircraft artillery detachments, 77 antiaircraft artillery battalions, 35 signal detachments, and 16 ordnance detachments, all with missions for the air defense of the United States, have qualified for their operational missions and been designated to the Special Security Force.

### **Training**

Army National Guard training was conducted by the States in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command. On 1 May 1957, that Headquarters published a new training memorandum (number 9) pertaining to the training of Army National Guard nonprior service enlisted personnel. The objective set by this memorandum is to bring all such personnel to the maximum training level practicable in order that basic unit training may be initiated 1 October 1958. To attain this objective, all Army National Guard units are required to limit the number of concurrent training programs to basic combat and advanced individual training.

### **Armory Training**

All units of the Army National Guard participated in 48 paid training assemblies during fiscal year 1957. Eleven percent of the total authorized drills were conducted as multiple drills (two paid 4-hour assemblies conducted on one calendar day as a substitute for two regular 2-hour armory drill assemblies). Many units used multiple drills to increase the limited number of training hours otherwise available.

Funds for subsistence were authorized to support multiple drill training assemblies. These funds were budgeted for on the basis of 52 cents per trainee for one meal or \$1.04 per trainee per day when more than one meal was required.

The percentage of officers and warrant officers participating in armory drills showed an increase for the fifth successive year. The percentage of enlisted men attending this training increased slightly over last year. Percentages of Army National Guard personnel attending armory drills during the past three fiscal years are shown below.

*Armory Training Attendance Percentages*

	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956	Fiscal year 1957
Officers and warrant officers	93. 7	94. 0	94. 4
Enlisted men	87. 9	87. 3	87. 6

Copies of 5,079 reports of annual general inspection, which contain the rating awarded each unit at its annual armory inspection, were submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review and analysis. The general purpose of these inspections, conducted for the respective Army Commanders by officers detailed as inspectors general, is to ascertain whether equipment issued to the National Guard is being maintained as prescribed, proper quantities of equipment are on hand, units are properly organized, officers and enlisted personnel are qualified, records are properly maintained, and training is conducted as prescribed. All federally recognized National Guard units are inspected annually, except that armory inspections are not required during the fiscal year in which a unit is inspected for Federal recognition. Results of armory inspections for the past three fiscal years are listed below.

*Annual Inspection*

Rating	Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1956		Fiscal year 1957	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4, 794	100	5, 245	100	5, 079	100
Satisfactory or better	4, 715	98. 4	5, 196	99. 1	5, 024	98. 9
Unsatisfactory	79	1. 6	49	. 9	55	1. 1

**Field Training**

During fiscal year 1957 approximately 388,700 Guardsmen, representing approximately 94.9 percent of Army National Guard paid drill strength, attended summer field training at 61 sites located throughout the States and Territories. Eighty-one percent attended training at 43 federally owned and operated camps, and 19 percent at 18 State owned and operated camps. This annual 15-day active duty for training period provided an opportunity for all federally recognized Army National Guard units to assemble and perform individual and unit training as prescribed in appropriate Army training programs.



During the field training periods, inspection teams composed of officers of the active Army inspected the training of all Army National Guard units. Reports of these inspections are used as a basis for corrective action and for evaluation purposes. A table of inspection results for fiscal year 1957 is given below.

*Training Inspections*

Rating	Fiscal year 1957*	
	Number	Percent
Total	5, 187	100. 0
Superior	590	11. 4
Excellent	1, 632	31. 5
Very satisfactory	1, 497	28. 8
Satisfactory	1, 122	21. 6
Unsatisfactory	346	6. 7

\* Annual reports for previous years gave training inspection results on a calendar year basis.

### Army Aviation

The number of National Guard Army aviators on flying status increased from 918 to 1,015 during fiscal year 1957, an average gain of eight aviators each month. In addition to members of the Army National Guard who were trained at the Army Aviation School former service-trained pilots were recruited.

Army National Guard aircraft flew a total of 117,776 hours during the fiscal year, an increase of 11,103 hours over fiscal year 1956, with approximately 42 percent of this flying accomplished during the summer field training periods.

Army service schools were utilized by National Guard officers and enlisted men for both additional training in aviation and training on new equipment. During the year, 143 officers attended the Army Primary Flight Training School. Sixty helicopter pilots, 13 instrument pilots, 56 aircraft mechanics, and 26 helicopter mechanics attended Army service schools.

A total of 85 Army National Guard aircraft mechanics were on flying status as of 30 June 1957.

During the fiscal year, 19 National Guard Army aviators were recalled by the active Army to extended active duty.

### Training Aids

During fiscal year 1957, emphasis was placed on the procurement of stereoscopic range finder trainers and bulk spare parts for tank

turret trainers. Sixty stereoscopic range finder trainers were ordered, which completed the Army National Guard requirements for this device.

Other major procurement during the year included maintenance service and spare parts for training devices not assigned to a technical service and bullet traps to permit caliber .22 rifle firing in armories not equipped with indoor ranges.

### Army Advisors

As of 30 June 1957, 1,192 Army National Guard Advisor spaces were filled by active Army officers. Of this number 1,136 officers, or 86.8 percent of the requirement, were actually on duty; 56 others had been assigned but had not reported for duty. The number of advisors assigned, an increase of 11 over the number assigned on 30 June 1956, represents 91.1 percent of the total requirement. A marked decrease in the assignment of Signal Corps Advisors occurred during the last half of fiscal year 1957, and it is expected that this will continue to be a major problem area for some time.

The number of advisors required by the Army National Guard, the number assigned and the percentage of requirement filled are indicated below.

*Status of Advisor Positions (by Branch), 30 June 1957*

Branch	Required	Assigned	Percent of requirement
Total.....	1, 309	1, 192	91. 1
Antiaircraft artillery.....	193	175	90. 7
Armored.....	134	128	95. 5
Army aviation.....	58	58	100. 0
Engineer.....	77	69	89. 6
Field artillery.....	233	219	94. 0
Infantry.....	348	327	94. 0
Medical.....	45	33	73. 3
Military police.....	8	7	87. 5
Ordnance.....	65	54	83. 1
Quartermaster.....	9	8	88. 9
Signal.....	61	39	63. 9
Transportation.....	16	13	81. 3
No branch requirement.....	62	62	100. 0

A major change in the active Army command structure as it pertains to Army National Guard Advisors was effected on 12 January 1957 when the authority of Army commanders to delegate responsibility for the command of Army National Guard Advisor personnel to Military



District Headquarters was withdrawn by United States Continental Army Command.

### School Activities

The objective of the Army National Guard School Program is to qualify all personnel through progressive military education to perform their assignments in a satisfactory manner. This program provides school trained leaders and skilled technicians in combat and technical specialties. These school trained graduates, in turn, teach improved techniques, tactics, and training methods to other members of the Army National Guard.

There are five major activities in the school program, namely: Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools, State and active Army officer candidate schools, unit schools and Army extension courses. The principal of these is the Army Service School program. Approximately 200 courses, varying in length from one week to 10 months, are made available to Army National Guardsmen. During fiscal year 1957, 4,165 officers and 3,924 enlisted men voluntarily attended courses under this program.

Funds were also provided to each State Adjutant General to enable personnel to attend schools conducted by Army area commanders. During the year, 1,607 officers and 2,013 enlisted men attended these schools for courses in such subjects as food service, auto mechanics, radio operation, and special weapons orientation.

Also during the year, each unit of battalion size and higher was authorized to conduct two staff training assemblies of two days each. In addition, certain units conducted a 2-day assembly on methods of instruction and in critical MOS fields. These schools accomplished 64,473 man-days of training.

There are three types of officer candidate programs available to Army National Guardsmen. These are the regular active Army 23-week officer candidate schools, special Army National Guard officer candidate schools held during the summer, and State conducted officer candidate schools. During the year, 34 Army National Guardsmen attended the regular active Army officer candidate schools, graduates of which were appointed as reserve commissioned officers of the Army. Three hundred and seventy-eight Guardsmen from all States and Territories, except one, attended the special summer officer candidate courses conducted at the Infantry School at Fort Benning and the Artillery and Missile School at Fort Sill; 240 at the former and 138 at the latter. Graduates of these schools have satisfied the military educational requirements for appointment as second lieutenants.

During fiscal year 1957, emphasis was placed on the establishment of additional State officer candidate schools. At the start of the year,

only eight States were operating such schools. In January 1957, however, a conference was conducted by the National Guard Bureau in Indianapolis to outline the program and to stress its importance. As a result of this conference, at which all States and Territories were represented, 13 schools were established during the year and 21 more States made plans to establish such schools during the coming fiscal year. The planned enrollment in State officer candidate schools for fiscal year 1958 is 3,000 cadets.

The enrollment of officers in the extension course program continued to increase. The enrollment of enlisted personnel in the precommission extension course declined due to the establishment of additional State officer candidate schools. As of 30 June 1957, there were 20,971 officers and 19,085 enlisted men enrolled in extension courses. This represented 67 percent of commissioned officer strength and 4.9 percent of enlisted strength.

## LOGISTICS

During fiscal year 1957, the National Guard Bureau continued to obtain new type equipment for use in the training of Army National Guard units. Although certain items were in short supply nationally and could not be made available, sufficient equipment was supplied through either issue or loan to meet field training requirements. Particular emphasis was placed on the support of unit conversions, the reduction of shortages of essential training equipment, and the simplification of supply procedures. Implementation of financial inventory accounting in the National Guard, started in February 1957, was accomplished by all except two States by the end of the fiscal year. Implementation of the standard system of stock control begun during the previous year was completed by 30 June 1957.

### Excess Property

As a result of the implementation of stock management procedures and financial inventory accounting, the disposal of excess property in the hands of the Army National Guard was accelerated considerably during the year.

### Army Aircraft

As of 30 June 1957, the Army National Guard had on hand 647 fixed-wing aircraft including 79 L-17's and 90 reconnaissance-type helicopters, a gain of 79 and a decrease of 5, respectively, during the year. Again, as in fiscal year 1956, the number of helicopters and L-20 aircraft received was below the programmed figure due to higher priority requirements of the active Army.



## Engineer

Engineer equipment, with few exceptions, was available in sufficient quantities for use in the training of National Guard units.

## Ordnance

Although the scheduled distribution of 1,927 M-47 tanks to Army National Guard units is nearing completion, additional tanks are still required to meet minimum training requirements and to replace the obsolete M-4 series.

The elimination of World War II ordnance wheeled-vehicles within the Army National Guard has, with necessary exceptions, been accomplished.

While the supply of fire-control systems increased substantially during the year, the minimum training requirements of certain designated antiaircraft artillery units have still not been attained.

## Quartermaster

During fiscal year 1957, a total of \$6,970,355 was obligated for individual clothing and \$4,550,379 for organizational clothing and equipment. Further reductions in established State levels were realized due to a more rigid application of stock management procedures and budgetary controls.

## Signal

Sufficient signal equipment was available to meet the training requirements of Army National Guard units with the exception of AN/MPQ-10 radar sets, AN/GRC-19 (amplitude modulated) radio sets, and laboratory darkroom AN/TFQ-7.

## Maintenance

Progress was made during the fiscal year in both the operation and maintenance of equipment. The continuous maintenance training program, previously initiated, and additional maintenance facilities resulted in continued improvement of Army National Guard Technical inspection ratings.

Maintenance conferences were a part of the annual conferences conducted by the Army Division, National Guard Bureau, in each of the six Army areas during October, November, and December 1956. These conferences were attended by maintenance personnel from each State, representatives of Army area headquarters, supporting technical services and depots, and the National Guard Bureau. Maintenance policies, programs, and problems were discussed and information was exchanged.

## **Organizational Maintenance**

Organizational maintenance continued to improve due both to the extensive training in use, operation, and maintenance of equipment and to the continued activation of organizational maintenance shops and standby storage compounds. As of 30 June 1957, there were 620 such shops and compounds in full operation.

## **Field Maintenance**

The workload in the combined field maintenance shops continued to increase during the year. This was due to the large quantity of equipment received, the exchange of obsolete items for modern equipment, and the continuation of modification programs which are required on various items of equipment.

## **Maintenance and Operating Supplies**

The cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during the fiscal year, as reported by the States, was approximately \$9,067,000, an increase of five percent over fiscal year 1956. This increase was due to aging of equipment, additional issues, change of troop requirements in various States, and numerous equipment modifications.

## **Transportation**

Transportation activities within the Army National Guard increased considerably over the preceding fiscal year. The larger portion of this increase was accounted for by return of excess and obsolete materiel and lateral distribution between the States. Savings in the cost of transporting training equipment were made possible by expanding the concentration of heavy materiel in field training concentration sites. During the period June to September 1956, 260,238 individuals were transported to and from field training sites by means of organic military and private vehicles; in addition, 119,435 were moved by commercial transportation. This is an increase of 34,533 over the same period during the previous year and reflects continued maximum utilization of available organic transportation. As in past years, all commercial moves were coordinated at meetings attended by representatives of carriers, State officials, and a representative of the National Guard Bureau. The moves, with few exceptions, were made on schedule and without incident.

## **INSTALLATIONS**

To accomplish its mission, the Army National Guard requires various facilities among which are armories, training camps, rifle



ranges, and logistical facilities such as warehouses, equipment storage buildings, combined field maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, shop hangars and USP&FO offices. The States either own these facilities or acquire them by license or lease. Federal assistance in the construction of necessary facilities is authorized by Congress.

### **Armory Construction**

The Army National Guard armory construction program was materially delayed during the first half of the fiscal year due to the imposition of certain stipulations relative to the apportionment of funds. These stipulations limited the aggregate Federal cost of armory construction not to exceed \$1,300 per man on board or \$800 per man for authorized strength and restricted the construction of facilities for training of a unit with a planned strength of less than 200 men. Subsequently, however, the problems caused by these stipulations were resolved and the construction program was continued at an increased pace.

In May 1957, qualitative armory construction standards were extended to provide Federal contributions for shelving, cabinets, bins, and work benches in unit storage space. During this period, criteria were approved to permit the inclusion of additional construction items outside the building lines within the costs covered by Federal contribution. The portion of the proposed criteria for field training facilities pertaining to barracks and latrine-shower buildings were also approved.

Due to the ceiling placed by the funding program on the amount of obligations within apportionment for armory construction, request was made to transfer \$7,000,000 from nonarmory to armory funds so that certain armory projects could be placed under construction contract. Funds in the amount of \$5,901,946 were transferred as a result of this request.

As of 30 June 1957, State "matching funds" were reported in excess of \$35,000,000—an all time high.

A total of \$92,272,000 has been appropriated by the Congress for construction of armory facilities since the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, which authorized the use of Federal funds for such purposes. The entire amount has been made available to the Army National Guard by the Bureau of the Budget. During fiscal years 1952-57, \$91,430,677 of Federal funds have been allotted to the several States for a total of 932 projects, 195 more than at the close of fiscal year 1956. The status of the projects in this program, as of 30 June 1957, is shown below:



*Armory Construction Projects*

	Completed	Number
Total.....		637
Armories.....		510
Purchases.....		5
Expansions and rehabilitations.....		112
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....		10
	Under Construction	
Total.....		295
Armories.....		248
Purchases.....		2
Expansions and rehabilitations.....		42
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....		3

**Nonarmory Construction**

The sum of \$27,083,000<sup>1</sup> of "no year" funds was appropriated through fiscal year 1957 for nonarmory construction. During fiscal years 1952-57, a total of \$15,054,079 has been allotted for 206 projects of various categories, 33 more than on 30 June 1956. Of this amount, \$2,630,587 have been utilized for 10 projects under separate apportionment for relocating Army National Guard facilities which the Army National Guard relinquished to the Federal Government prior to and during the Korean emergency. Status of projects in the nonarmory construction program, as of 30 June 1957, is shown below.

*Nonarmory Construction Projects*

Status	Number of projects	Cost
Completed*.....	133	\$10, 077, 754
Under contract.....	73	4, 976, 325
In planning stage.....	93	5, 945, 921

\* 10 eviction projects for \$2,630,587 eviction funds included.

**Repairs and Utilities**

Federal funds were made available in the customary manner for repairs and utilities in support of facilities and installations. During the year, \$2,448,436 were obligated for support of routine maintenance and operational costs of facilities and installations. The sum of \$2,389,081 was obligated to support the cost of minor new construction, major repairs, alterations and improvements of logistical, rifle range, and summer field training facilities.

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,901,946 transferred to armory funds.



	Appropriated	Financial plan	Obligated
Total.....	\$258, 700, 000	\$258, 007, 000	\$249, 308, 536
Major procurement.....	37, 186, 000	22, 165, 100	20, 193, 774
Military construction.....	29, 467, 000	44, 208, 055	42, 412, 837
Maintenance and operation.....	151, 637, 000	151, 063, 200	147, 364, 146
Military personnel.....	40, 410, 000	40, 098, 700	39, 337, 779
Undistributed.....		471, 945	

During the year, certain changes in the Air National Guard operating program necessitated reductions and increases within the major program areas, but without a significant difference from total funds appropriated. In the major procurement area, several significant changes were effected in the financial plan which reduced the total funds appropriated in this area by approximately \$15,000,000, which were transferred to the area of military construction. Reductions effected were \$7,000,000 in ground communications electronic equipment, \$1,600,000 in training equipment, and \$4,800,000 in ground handling equipment, support equipment and supplies, base maintenance equipment, and vehicles. These reductions were effected because equipment was not available for purchase. An additional savings of \$1,600,000 was effected in the procurement of ammunition.

In the military construction area, funds available in the financial plan increased approximately \$15,000,000 over the total funds appropriated. This increase was necessary to provide additional facilities to support the F-84F and F-86D aircraft which are due to be delivered to the Air National Guard sooner than previously scheduled.

Of the total funds available in the financial plan, 96.8 percent were obligated. Approximately \$4,000,000 in the areas of operation of aircraft, depot maintenance, and training support were not obligated.

The Air National Guard integrated accounting system, which was first implemented during fiscal year 1956 and which includes Inventory Accounting Monetary (IAM), Expense Accounting, and Appropriation Accounting, was successfully phased in and operated during fiscal year 1957. Under this system of integrated accounting, financial statements reflecting the consumption of resources and the changes in assets are prepared for management purposes at all command levels. The authority to decentralize appropriated funds and the accounting for the funds at base level was granted 1 January 1957. Prior to this date, the United States Property and Fiscal Officers of the States and Territories administered these funds at State level. The new system, by placing the responsibility of fund administration on base commanders who have direct local control over costs incurred, will



undoubtedly result in more prudent and economic management of federally appropriated funds. This decentralization of fund administration, among other substantial improvements, will also expedite the processing of requisitions, purchase requests, and payment of vouchers, and eliminate unnecessary duplicate records.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard on 30 June 1957 was 67,950, a net increase of 4,416 over 30 June 1956.

Excellent progress in overall personnel manning during the fiscal year was indicated by the attainment of 99 percent of programmed strength. This resulted from a net gain during the year of 733 officers and 3,683 airmen. Procurement of officers to fill existing vacancies was, for the most part, restricted to younger officers whose potential retention under the Reserve Officer Personnel Act made their selection more practical than that of older officers. The Air Force Reserve was the primary source of new officers, the majority of whom were lieutenants recently released from active duty. Recruiting emphasis was placed on the procurement of airmen with prior service, with an increasing number procured from Air Force Reserve pool. Approximately 30 percent of airmen recruited during the year were airmen with prior service. An average of 1,187 three-year airmen enlistments expired monthly; of these, an average of 942, or approximately 80 percent, reenlisted each month without a break in service.

The growth of federally recognized Air National Guard strength is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strength at the close of fiscal years 1956 and 1957 and the programmed goal for fiscal year 1957.

*Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)*

	Actual 30 June 1956	Actual 30 June 1957	Programmed 30 June 1957
Total.....	63, 534	67, 950	68, 600
Officers.....	7, 300	8, 033	8, 300
Airmen.....	56, 234	59, 917	60, 300

### Testing Program

The Air National Guard testing program consists of three types of examinations: (1) the Warrant Officer Qualifying Examination, an aptitude type test used in determining the qualifications of applicants for appointment as warrant officers in the Air National Guard; (2) the



Air Force Officer Qualifying Test, used in determining the aptitude of applicants for direct appointment as officers and for selection of aviation cadets; and (3) the Airman Proficiency Test, used in awarding Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSC) representing a higher skill level to qualified Air National Guardsmen.

The effectiveness of the Airman Proficiency Test Program increased significantly during fiscal year 1957, with test results showing a marked decline in failure rates. The major factor in this reduction was the increased proficiency of on-the-job training supervisory personnel in preparing airmen for the test. During the year, a fourth testing cycle was added to the airman program, thereby eliminating much of the delay in classification up-grading previously experienced under the three cycle schedule.

In general, results of the overall Air National Guard Testing Program continue to compare favorably with those of the active Air Force.

### **Selective Assignment of Obligated Reservists**

In order to utilize effectively the large numbers of Air Force personnel who are released from active duty each year and who possess military service obligations, Headquarters, United States Air Force, established, through Continental Air Command, a system whereby such personnel will be selectively assigned to special holding sections of the Air Force Reserve and designated for reassignment to specific Air National Guard units. Although personnel are requisitioned by individual units to fill specific vacancies, they do not train with the units unless they are appointed or enlisted in the Air National Guard of the State concerned. In the event the unit is ordered into active Federal service, these individuals will be ordered to active duty with it.

As of 30 June 1957, 38 officers and 2,125 airmen had been selectively assigned to Air National Guard units. A substantial number of these personnel are in such critical skills as radar and communications, meteorological, and medical. All of these personnel are immediately available to insure a full complement of officers and airmen in the event a unit is mobilized.

### **Reserve Officer Personnel Act**

The Air National Guard has experienced three mandatory promotion cycles under the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) since it became effective on 1 July 1955. One of the major difficulties encountered in administering ROPA is the unfavorable effect of the "pusher" clause on the overall grade structure of Air National Guard units. A large number of officers who have been mandatorily promoted under the law did not have the total years of service as well as service in grade contemplated in ROPA. The reason so many promo-

tions were effected was the provision in ROPA that, in considering officers for mandatory promotion, all officers who are senior also must be considered at the same time. Because seniority is based on time in grade, the "pusher" feature of the law then comes into play. In addition to a large number of officers having been prematurely considered for promotion, this also resulted in a majority of these officers being forced out of their units when positions were not available for them in the higher grades. Another unfavorable effect of the initial and continuing mass of promotions under ROPA has been the creation of an overage in the grades of major and lieutenant colonel in the overall grade structure of the Reserve Forces, which, in turn has been responsible for a "freeze" in promotions to these two grades since 1 July 1955. To help eliminate these undesirable effects of ROPA, proposed amendments to the law have been submitted to Congress.

The action of the 1957 ROPA Selection Board resulted in the following number of selections and deferments:

	Considered	Selected	Deferred	
			1st time	2d time
Total.....	485	415	59	11
1st lieutenant.....	255	225	26	4
Captain.....	160	146	11	3
Major.....	70	44	22	4

### Screening and Annual Survey of Personnel

Pursuant to the requirement for continuous screening of members of the Ready Reserve imposed by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and by subsequent Presidential Executive Order, the National Guard Bureau published ANGR 35-03, Screening and Annual Survey of Air National Guard Personnel, 22 October 1956. The purpose of the screening program is to insure that no significant attrition will occur during a mobilization. Under prescribed criteria, individuals who possess critical civilian skills which override the requirement for their service in a military capacity, as well as persons whose entrance into active duty would result in extreme personal or community hardship, are screened out of Air National Guard units and subsequently placed in the Standby Reserve. In keeping with the statutory requirement that the screening process be continuous, screening is accomplished whenever available information justifies such action. However, the first annual survey, begun 1 June 1957, was implemented as a means of



insuring that the ready status of each individual is validated at least annually; at the same time, it replaced other personnel record reviews which were previously required at various times throughout the year. Although the results of this survey have not yet been determined, monthly unit morning reports indicate satisfactory screening progress.

### **Enlistment and Training of ANG Nonprior Service Airmen**

During fiscal year 1957 it was announced that all nonprior service enlistees in the Air National Guard must, as a condition of enlistment, agree to attend USAF basic military training. In addition to this minimum requirement, technical schools and, in some cases, subsequent full time on-the-job training are offered as a part of the program to enlistees under age 26. Nonprior service enlistees between the ages of 26 and 35 may volunteer for additional technical training. However, priority for assignment of training spaces is given to enlistees in the younger nonprior service age groups who lack the practical experience normally possessed by the older nonprior service enlistees.

The object of the program is to insure that each enlistee will obtain sufficient active duty training to qualify him as basically trained for the duties assigned. Other inherent benefits to the individual, such as the reduction in liability for induction for enlistees between 17 and 18½, provide incentive for participation in additional training, and insure a more combat-ready Air National Guard.

### **Air Technicians**

Air Technician strength increased during the year from 10,462 to 12,357. The additional 1,895 personnel were required due to the reorganization of certain units to Air Defense Command structure, the assignment of more complex aircraft and other equipment to units, and the overall growth in the strength of the Air National Guard.

During the year, manpower management and organization surveys were made at thirty-two bases, and, based on results of these surveys, additional manning was authorized to the Air Technician Detachments. The surveys will be continued to establish manpower requirements to accomplish the required and directed workload. Concurrent with establishing the manpower requirements, management and methods improvements are being included in order to achieve maximum utilization of available resources.

## **MEDICAL ACTIVITIES**

The medical service of the Air National Guard has a dual mission. Its primary mission is to provide medical personnel and units trained and equipped to operate medical facilities in support of tactical units

upon mobilization. Its secondary role is to provide actual medical support for units in training.

The medical service is organized to support all types and sizes of Air National Guard units. Accordingly, the largest medical unit, the 50-bed tactical hospital, supports a combat wing; class A and class B dispensaries support bases of varying strength; and cells of medical personnel consisting of at least one medical officer and three airmen support small, separate units. At the end of the fiscal year, medical support was being furnished as follows:

18 tactical hospitals (50 bed).

32 class A dispensaries (bed size not specified).

10 class B dispensaries (ADC and similar squadrons).

34 flight surgeon cells (separate squadrons).

23 medical officer, general, cells (nonflying separate units).

The manning of the medical service continued to improve at a slow rate during the year, with the recruiting of medical service officers slightly less productive than anticipated. While exceptionally good recruiting progress was made in certain geographical areas, in others it proved disappointing. Personnel growth continued to be hampered by the low grades authorized for medical and dental officers and by the lack of promotion opportunities. The table below illustrates the growth of the medical service during the last six fiscal years.

	Actual strength as of 30 June					
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total	35	105	160	205	222	273
Medical Corps	24	61	98	114	123	120
Dental Corps	5	20	25	37	39	45
Medical Service Corps	5	21	33	48	50	54
Veterinary Corps	1	3	4	6	10	12
Nurses						42

Health of personnel in training continued to be satisfactory. With the exception of one or two minor respiratory outbreaks during unfavorable weather, no serious incidence of communicable disease occurred. This was due mainly to sound preventive medicine practiced at annual field training sites and to the availability of medical care by Air National Guard medical facilities.

No major deficiencies in medical supplies and equipment existed during the year. The requirement for ambulances of a nonfield type was satisfied by delivery of all but one of the forty-five needed during



the year. These ambulances will enable medical units to provide better emergency ambulance service in the future.

Substantial progress was made towards filling the requirements for nurses in medical units. It is anticipated that the majority of authorized positions for nurses will be filled during the coming fiscal year. Preliminary impressions by units already possessing nurses indicate that they are valuable in the training of medical airmen and will be essential if Air National Guard units are mobilized.

Injuries in aircraft accidents continued to be the major cause of death during Air National Guard training. Thirty-nine officers, four more than in 1956, died as the result of aircraft accidents during the fiscal year. This increase is roughly equivalent to increased flying time. In addition, two airmen died as the result of automobile accidents.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### Organization

As of 30 June 1957, the Air National Guard consisted of 588 federally recognized units as compared to 614 such units on 30 June 1956. The net reduction of 26 units resulted from the deletion of 31 replacement training squadrons, the addition of two communications units and one Air National Guard State Headquarters, and the reorganization of other units from fighter to air defense group structure.

The Air National Guard tactical organization, as of 30 June 1957, consisted of 27 combat wings with 87 combat squadrons and a total of 408 tactical wings units. The wings were organized into nine air defense wings, 16 fighter-interceptor wings and two tactical reconnaissance wings. During the year, the Air National Guard's two tactical bomb wings were converted to fighter-interceptor wings, and the United States Air Force approved a lead time of 12 months (instead of the previously approved six) for converting squadrons from day fighter type aircraft to all-weather types. The new time limit will enable appropriate key personnel to complete training in the more complex types of aircraft.

In addition to the tactical wings, the Air National Guard organization included four air resupply groups and three aeromedical transport squadrons (redesignated from air transport squadrons) with a total of 15 units, and 115 tactical wing support units consisting of 73 communication-type units, 30 weather flights and 12 bands. One Air National Guard State Headquarters was organized in Maryland during the year for a total of 50 such units.

Below is a table showing the number of federally recognized Air National Guard units, by type, at the end of fiscal years 1956 and 1957, together with the number of units programmed.

*Status of Air National Guard Units*

	Pro- grammed	Federally recognized	
		30 June 56	30 June 57
Total number of units.....	554	614	588
Total tactical wing units.....	374	437	408
Air defense wing headquarters.....	18	8	9
Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters.....	7	15	16
Tactical bombardment wing headquarters.....		2	
Tactical reconnaissance wing headquarters.....	2	2	2
Fighter group headquarters, air defense.....	40	17	20
Fighter-interceptor group headquarters.....	7	15	16
Tactical bombardment group headquarters.....		2	
Tactical reconnaissance group headquarters.....	2	2	2
Fighter squadrons (all-weather).....	59	23	29
Fighter squadrons (day-fighter).....	19	50	50
Tactical bombardment squadrons.....		6	
Tactical reconnaissance squadrons.....	8	8	8
Reconnaissance technical squadrons.....	2	2	2
Air base squadrons (air defense).....	40	17	20
Materiel squadrons (air defense).....	40	17	20
USAF dispensary (air defense).....	40	16	20
Maintenance and supply group headquarters.....	9	19	18
Maintenance, supply, and transportation squadrons.....	27	57	54
Air base group headquarters.....	9	19	18
Communications, air police, food service, and in- stallations squadrons.....	36	76	72
Tactical hospitals.....	9	19	18
Replacement training squadrons.....		45	14
Total air resupply and aeromedical units.....	13	15	15
Air resupply group headquarters.....		4	4
Air resupply squadrons.....		4	4
Airborne materiel assembly squadrons.....		4	4
Troop carrier squadron, medium.....	4		
Air base squadron (troop carrier).....	4		
Air transport squadron, light.....	1		
Aeromedical transport squadron, light.....	4	3	3
Total tactical wing support units.....	115	113	115
Tactical control units.....	27	28	27
Communication units.....	32	31	32
Airways and air communications service units.....	14	12	14
Weather flights.....	30	30	30
Bands.....	12	12	12
Air National Guard State Headquarters.....	52	49	50



## Aircraft

During fiscal year 1957, the Air National Guard aircraft conversion and modification program continued to progress. The last of the propeller driven F-51's were phased out of the program by the end of December 1957; at three locations, these aircraft were replaced by T-28 trainers pending the completion of runway construction necessary for the operation of jet fighters. Although two squadrons were still utilizing T-28's on 30 June 1957, it is anticipated that these organizations will be phased into jet fighters early in fiscal year 1958.

Fiscal year 1957 was noteworthy in that production line aircraft—RF-84's—were phased into the National Guard inventory for the first time since the Korean mobilization. These aircraft completely equipped four Air National Guard tactical reconnaissance squadrons.

During fiscal year 1957, the Air National Guard was programmed for and received relatively large numbers of F-84F's. Although these aircraft were primarily designed for a fighter-bomber role, the Air National Guard will operate them in a day-fighter capacity. The conversion and training program on 30 June 1957 was well ahead of schedule.

The F-94C (all-weather fighter) conversion program was increased by three squadrons. The F-86D aircraft was successfully introduced into two squadrons, one of which received its aircraft in July 1956 for the purpose of serving as a test unit for the extensive F-86D conversion scheduled later in the program cycle. After less than one year of operation, indications are that the Air National Guard can maintain and operate a single-place all-weather aircraft on a par with units of the active Air Force.

## Air Defense Augmentation

The Air National Guard inventory, as of 30 June 1957, was 2,027 aircraft, including approximately 1,400 jet fighters, 212 jet trainers, 71 single-place jet reconnaissance, 99 B-26's, 29 C-46's, and 17 SA-16's. Inasmuch as units possessing B-26's were reorganized as fighter-interceptor units on 15 June 1957, these aircraft will be phased out of the inventory early in fiscal year 1958.

During fiscal year 1957, the Air National Guard Air Defense Augmentation Program was extended from 17 to 20 squadrons. Nineteen of these squadrons were located in the continental United States and one was in Hawaii. The basic concept of this program is that each squadron will provide a minimum of two aircraft and five alert ready crews on a five-minute runway alert status in support of the active Air Defense Command. To provide maximum training benefit, each squadron rotates its tactical aircrews through the crew positions allotted to it. After approximately three years of operation,

an average of 25,000 hours flying per year, with an average intercept capability of one per hour, has been accomplished.

### **Flying Hours**

The Air National Guard flying hour program continued to reflect the increased capability of each Air National Guard aircrew. During fiscal year 1957 the Air Guard flew 458,999 hours, of which 380,054 were tactical and 78,945 were support, a total increase of approximately 19 percent over fiscal year 1956.

### **Flying Safety**

The Air National Guard aircraft accident rate during fiscal year 1957 was 24.9 per 100,000 flying hours, an improvement over the rates of 37.3 and 42.7 for fiscal years 1956 and 1955. The lowest monthly rate, 15.7, occurred in June 1957. The major factors contributing to the decreasing accident rate and improved flying safety of Air National Guard aircraft are the additional flying training periods authorized for the Air National Guard and the more positive control unit commanders have assumed over personnel and equipment.

During the year, the United States Air Force awarded flying safety awards to two Air National Guard squadrons. The 127th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Kansas Air National Guard, was awarded a flying safety award for achieving an outstanding safety record during the period 1 July-31 December 1956. This squadron accomplished almost 4,000 aircraft accident-free flying hours during this period, and has not experienced a major accident in over 18 months. A flying safety award was also given to the 124th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Iowa Air National Guard, for the same period. This unit accomplished more than 4,000 flying hours without an aircraft accident or incident. It is noteworthy that this record was established while the squadron was converting to new aircraft.

### **Training**

The Air National Guard training program is divided into five major categories: pilot and observer training, air base training, field training, supplemental training exercises, and service school training.

#### **Pilot and Observer Training**

In general, the Air National Guard pilot and observer training program consists of the formal flying training conducted by USAF for Air National Guard officers training in grade and for Air National Guard aviation cadets. The Air National Guard continued to make satisfactory progress in this highly important phase of training as a total of 407 Air Guardsmen completed pilot training and 82 com-



pleted observer training. On the basis of the number of Air National Guard personnel undergoing training as of 30 June 1957, an estimated 494 Guardsmen will graduate from pilot training and 70 from observer training during fiscal year 1958. A breakdown of these totals, by category, is shown below.

Graduates	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958
Total.....	489	564
Pilot training:		
Total.....	407	494
Officers.....	101	99
Aviation cadets.....	306	395
Observer training:		
Total.....	82	70
Officers.....	31	27
Aviation cadets.....	51	43

The projected decrease in observer training graduates during the next fiscal year is due to the conversion of the Air National Guard's four tactical reconnaissance night-photo squadrons and six tactical bombardment squadrons.

The advanced training of pilots, however, presents a challenge to the Air National Guard. Except for the F-86D Interceptor Course, no advanced pilot training for the Air National Guard is available at USAF flying schools. As a result, the Air National Guard has found it necessary to conduct its own advanced pilot training program at home stations. In general, all basic flying school graduates who were not assigned to F-86D units were returned to their home stations for advanced flying training.

### Air Base Training

Approximately 7,800 officers and 58,000 airmen participated in training programs at their home bases during the fiscal year, with an average attendance of 94 percent of assigned officers and 89 percent assigned airmen. Forty-eight unit training assemblies are authorized annually for the conduct of air base training. In order to achieve maximum utilization of personnel and greater efficiency of operations, the majority of the Air National Guard units conducted two all-day unit training assemblies each month during the fiscal year.

Continental Air Command (ConAC) unit training directives

governing this type of training were either revised or in the process of revision for the all-weather fighter interceptor units, the air resupply units, the aeromedical transport units, and the tactical reconnaissance photo-jet units.

All Air National Guard personnel currently on flying status were authorized 36 additional flying training periods per year for the accomplishment of the annual flying proficiency requirements prescribed in Air Force Regulation 60-2 and applicable ConAC unit training directives. Each flying training period is a minimum of four hours duration.

The Air National Guard makes every effort to provide adequate training aids and devices to supplement the training programs outlined in ConAC unit training directives. Procurement of training aids is based on training requirements and a constant review of the latest developments in this field. During the year, synthetic instrument trainers were provided for each tactical flying base as rapidly as they became available. Other trainers, such as fire control system trainers and gunsight trainers, also were procured and distributed to units to assist in the training of fighter pilots. In addition, when units converted to new types of tactical aircraft, USAF Mobile Training Detachments were assigned to them for periods of six weeks to six months, depending upon the complexity of the new type aircraft.

### Field Training

Approximately 7,500 officers and 55,000 airmen participated in field training during fiscal year 1957 for an average attendance of 94 percent. Tactical flying units trained at the eight Air National Guard permanent training sites while the air resupply, aeromedical transport, communications, and tactical control units trained either at the permanent training sites, State-owned interim training sites, or at active Air Force installations with like-type USAF units. Units trained, insofar as possible, as integral tactical organizations, utilizing normal tactical command channels to enable headquarters staff officers the opportunity to evaluate the tactical, technical, and administrative efficiency of the units involved.

Results of the field training of tactical control and communications groups during the summer of 1956 indicated that the scope of future training should be enlarged. Accordingly, plans for 1957 encampments included additional missions for all sections of all units, marking the first time that these organizations have been capable of performing realistic unit type training. Field training plans for the Air National Guard communications construction units include completion of telephone plants at the permanent training sites, while similar plans



for other communications-electronics-type units are tied in with like-type USAF units.

Advisory teams were provided by the major mobilization gaining commands to assist Air National Guard units in field training. These teams provided guidance in the latest tactics and procedures used by the active Air Force. The teams also participated in field training critiques designed to provide commanders with ready and realistic evaluations of the manner in which operations were conducted.

### **Supplemental Training Exercises**

The following types of supplemental training exercises were authorized during the fiscal year: squadron gunnery exercises, exercises preparatory to field training, orientation tours, and pilot transition periods.

Aircrew members were authorized to participate in eight days of aerial gunnery exercises in order to increase and maintain the high level of tactical proficiency of aircrews. The requirement for these exercises, which stress high altitude air-to-air gunnery, was sharply accentuated by the current and programmed transition of Air National Guard units to rocket firing aircraft. Aerial rocketry, an entirely new phase of operational training for the Air National Guard, presents many new problems. Due to the nonavailability of ranges, many units had to conduct their gunnery training away from their home stations.

Key personnel from each unit scheduled to attend summer field training were authorized to participate in two days of precamp planning exercises. During these conferences, consideration was given to the administrative, logistical, and operational factors involved in the accomplishment of the unit field training objectives. These exercises often presented the only opportunity for key personnel from all units of the wings and tactical control and communications group to meet prior to actual field training for the purpose of planning and coordinating field training operations.

To assure the smooth integration of the Air National Guard into the active military establishment in the event of a national emergency, the commanders of all tactical units were authorized to participate in one-week orientation tours with their Air Force mobilization gaining commands. These orientation tours were established by Headquarters, USAF, to provide indoctrination in current tactical concepts and operating procedures and familiarization with latest equipment.

Fourteen-day transition periods were authorized for all tactical pilots in units converting to new types of tactical aircraft and for all newly assigned pilots who were not qualified in their unit's primary

mission aircraft. These concentrated transition periods, which are a vital flying safety factor in the initial operation of new aircraft, decreased considerably the amount of time required for pilots to attain an operational readiness status.

### **Service School Training**

Selected officers and airmen continued to attend formal training courses conducted by the Air University and the Air Training Command. These courses provide key personnel with technical and professional training that cannot be accomplished at home stations. The later use of these personnel as unit instructors raises the training level of the entire unit and accelerates the overall operational readiness of the Air National Guard.

During the fiscal year, 1,071 officers and 2,109 airmen completed technical schools. In addition, 489 officers and aviation cadets completed pilot or observer training, and 6,169 airmen attended basic military training. The large number of airmen attending basic military training was the result of a recent requirement that all nonprior service enlistees must attend the USAF Basic Military Training Course as a condition of enlistment in the Air National Guard.

During the year, the National Guard Bureau established a voluntary extended training program for nonprior service airmen. Airmen participating in this program will train in a Federal active duty for training status. The program normally consists of basic military training with subsequent entry into a basic technical course, and is of not less than six months duration, dependent upon the length of the basic technical courses taken. If the combined basic training and basic technical courses total less than six months duration, the airman is returned to his home unit for on-the-job training for the remaining portion of the six months period.

## **MATERIEL**

### **Supply**

Modernization of the Air National Guard supply system to conform to that of the active Air Force was completed during fiscal year 1957. As a result, there has been a marked improvement in supply discipline and in audits and inspections of property accounts.

A policy change adopted during the year permitted Air National Guard commanders to retain on hand only that authorized equipment considered essential to mission requirements. This enabled supply officers to evacuate to applicable depots many items of equipment considered excess to requirements because of physical location and/or climatic conditions. The control of items costing \$500 or



more established by the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1956 resulted in the redistribution of critical assets and the reduction of on-hand inventories, and insured maximum availability of items from Air National Guard resources required for support of aircraft conversion programs.

In general, the availability of support equipment from depot and production sources continued to improve. Due, however, to conversion of Air National Guard tactical units to more advanced all-weather type aircraft, certain types of ground support and electronic test equipment remained in short supply. While some relief in this area is expected as the active Air Force phases into century series aircraft, it is also anticipated that the shortages will be alleviated as items presently in the program become available from production sources.

### **Requirements and Inventory Accounting**

In fiscal year 1957, the National Guard Bureau reduced the number of line items authorized from approximately 2,700 to about 2,000. This was made possible by the elimination of a considerable number of low cost items.

Fiscal year 1957 also saw the initial preparation of the Unit Requirements List (URL), which is scheduled to be distributed to all Air National Guard units early in fiscal year 1958. It is anticipated that this list, which will replace the annual Air National Guard Equipment Inventory in all units except supply offices, will furnish data from which more accurate gross and net requirements may be computed.

### **Aircraft Maintenance**

The equipment of the Air National Guard with the more complex type all-weather aircraft (F-89, F-94, and F-86D) created aircraft maintenance problems. Maintenance technicians have had to train and qualify in the maintenance of complex electronic fire control systems incorporating radar, multiple engine installations, and air-to-air rockets, and in the care and use of complicated testing and ground support equipment. As a result of this type of training, the quality and quantity of maintenance performed by Air National Guard personnel has remained at a high level. It has been difficult, however, to obtain new personnel who are skilled in certain aspects of aircraft maintenance.

The jet engine field maintenance program, which was implemented during the previous year, was extended to include additional units as they became equipped with jet-type aircraft. This program is now being augmented by the establishment of jet engine test cells at each base within the jet field maintenance program.

The IRAN (inspect and repair as necessary) program for fiscal year 1957 requirements for the F-94A, F-94B, F-86E, and F-80C aircraft had to be reduced substantially due to the inability of contractors to meet schedules. In fact, it became necessary for the National Guard Bureau to withdraw the F-80C from the IRAN program in February 1957 in order to save the T-33 aircraft contract which was beginning to suffer at that time. Input into the F-86A&E IRAN slipped and later the remaining input was reduced by approximately one-half due to output slippage. IRAN's for the C-47 and SA-16 aircraft were generally good. During fiscal year 1957, 400 aircraft were processed through IRAN maintenance facilities as follows: 30 C-47's, 74 F-86's, 38 F-80C's, 66 T-33's, 8 C-46D's, 6 SA-16's, 35 B-26's, 36 F-84FA's and F-84E's, 82 F-84A's and F-84B's and 25 F-89's and F-89C's.

During the year, the Air National Guard received its first SA-16B aircraft for assignment to air resupply squadrons. The new type aircraft, which possesses greater wing span and additional horizontal and vertical stabilizers, has a greatly improved performance in range, cruising speed, and single-engine performance.

The installation of VHF omnirange navigation equipment in Air National Guard T-33 aircraft based in the Zone of the Interior was 95 percent completed, with only seven aircraft still unmodified on 30 June 1957. All C-46 type aircraft in the Air National Guard inventory received the omnirange installation during fiscal year 1957. Installation of both UHF communications equipment and more modern navigation equipment in Air National Guard C-47 type aircraft was approximately 50 percent complete. A critical shortage of AN/ARC-27 UHF components has delayed the completion of this part of the modification program.

### **Vehicle Supply and Maintenance**

Progressive modernization of the Air National Guard's vehicle inventory during fiscal year 1957 resulted in a large turnover in passenger carrying and materials handling type vehicles. Replacement of other types of vehicles to lower the average age of vehicles in the Air National Guard to a level comparable with that of vehicles in the United States Air Force is programmed for fiscal year 1958. New vehicle authorizations were developed during the year to fit the requirements of individual Air National Guard units. An acute shortage of vehicles used in direct support of aircraft existed during the year. This shortage, as a result of delays in the USAF procurement program, involved aircraft refueling and aircraft towing vehicles.

Continued progress in improving the Air National Guard's vehicle maintenance capability was accomplished through the accurate analyses of unit workload requirements, the assignment of adequate



personnel to cope with the workloads, and the refinement of maintenance methods and procedures.

## INSTALLATIONS

To accomplish its mission, the Air National Guard requires various facilities, among which are air bases, training sites and facilities for aircraft control and warning, airways and air communications, radio relay and other technical and logistical services. Federal assistance in the construction of necessary facilities is authorized by Congress.

On 30 June 1957 the Air National Guard was training on 91 flying fields and 41 nonflying installations strategically located in the continental United States and its offshore territories.

### Construction

Construction and utilization of Air National Guard facilities are accomplished through coordination with the Reserve Force Facilities Committee of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Except for facilities at annual field training sites, all Air National Guard structures are of permanent type. New Air National Guard facilities are constructed only when existing suitable facilities cannot be obtained by other means, such as purchase, lease, or donation.

Requirements of the several States have been formulated into a long-range construction program by the Air National Guard. In order that future construction projects may be placed under contract as expeditiously as possible, depending on the availability of Federal funds, the Air National Guard has formulated State construction requirements into a long-range program. This program, which projects the facilities needed and programmed for fiscal years 1958 through 1960, is outlined below, with column A indicating the number of facilities and column B indicating the total funds required during each fiscal year. The funds for Air National Guard construction must be obligated within the same fiscal year in which they are appropriated.

#### *Construction Program*

Fiscal year	Flying installations		Nonflying installations	
	A	B	A	B
	Number	Amount funds	Number	Amount funds
Total-----	120	\$80, 611, 177	8	\$1, 534, 496
1958-----	38	19, 052, 596	5	947, 404
1959-----	28	37, 367, 821	1	33, 432
1960-----	54	24, 190, 760	2	253, 660

Major items in the Air National Guard construction program are: development of new sites, contract awards for pavement expansion for jet aircraft and minimum operational facilities to support the Air National Guard mission, replacement of temporary facilities determined to be beyond economical repair, completion of plans for the construction contained in the fiscal year 1958 program, and payment of current year engineering costs for construction during prior years.

A major purpose of the Air National Guard construction program has been to provide the standard requirements of hangars, runways, parking space and administrative training required to carry out a training program to enable the Air National Guard to support the United States Air Force in the event of an emergency. The mission involves the concept of all-weather jet fighters operating from their home station on alert with units of Air Defense Command capable of reacting immediately to any emergency. During fiscal year 1957, the full impact of the new mission objectives of the Air National Guard dominated the construction effort. The criteria and standards of all base facilities were revised to meet the demands of the specific type of jet aircraft assigned. This involved the focal points of flying activity such as hangars, rocket storage building, flight simulator buildings, increased parking aprons, lengthened runways and airport arrestor barriers. Other items included additional operations and training space and increased supply and storage facilities. In general, the hard core of the Air National Guard base structure had to be modified and expanded as rapidly as possible to keep pace with aircraft and mission conversion.

By the beginning of fiscal year 1957, a 20.4 million dollar construction program had been approved and started. Shortly thereafter, F-86D aircraft were programmed for a great many Air National Guard units, and the program was revised to 30.8 million dollars to provide for additional facilities. By February 1957, it became apparent that aircraft would become available sooner than originally scheduled, and an additional sum of 13.4 million dollars was approved, making a total fiscal year 1957 construction program of 44.2 million dollars.

The authorization of the Air National Guard construction program stems from Public Law 783, 81st Congress, as amended by Public Law 302, 84th Congress. As funds are made available from the Air National Guard appropriation on a one-year basis, 80 percent of the total obligations must be accomplished within the first 8 months of the fiscal year. The Air National Guard finalized construction contracts (including supervision of prior year construction) using \$42,412,837 of the 44.2 million dollars authorized. This task was accomplished with the full and efficient cooperation of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the individual States.



Included in the fiscal year 1957 construction program were complete facilities at Tucson, Arizona; Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky; Grenier Air Force Base, Manchester, New Hampshire; Toledo, Ohio; Kelly Air Force Base, Texas; and Martinsburg, West Virginia. Runway extensions were provided at Birmingham, Alabama; Fresno, California; Van Nuys, California; Capital Airport, Springfield, Illinois; Rosecrans, Missouri; Gore Field, Montana; Congaree, South Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; and Casper, Wyoming. Also included were apron expansions at fifteen bases. Twenty rocket storage buildings and five flight simulator buildings were also started. Communications and AACS buildings were provided at eight installations, five of which are nonflying sites.

In addition to actual construction, advanced planning was authorized for five runway extensions, three complete squadron facilities, five operations and training buildings, one feasibility survey for a new installation and expansion of various other facilities. The advanced planning in the form of design and surveys has proved to be effective and efficient in developing an orderly and fundamentally sound construction program. The consideration of lead time and workload is fully recognized in advanced planning, and better utilization of available labor and materials is realized.

### **Navigational Aids**

Low frequency homing beacons were installed and let-down procedures were established at the permanent training sites at Collins Field, Alpena, Michigan and at Volk Field, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. Air space panel approval was received for control zones and control areas at both of these bases for the summer months of each year, thereby permitting all-weather operations during summer field training. Negotiations were completed for the establishment of additional low-frequency homing beacons at Rosecrans Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri and Gulfport Permanent Training Site, Mississippi. Surveys were made for beacons at the Martin Airport, Baltimore, Maryland and at San Juan International Airport, Puerto Rico, and negotiations for real estate were under way at the end of this reporting period. The National Guard Bureau also requested Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) to improve the Westfield, Massachusetts radio range with the cost to be paid from Air National Guard funds.

In July 1956, the National Guard Bureau agreed to reimburse Civil Aeronautics Administration for part of the operating cost of the Fort Smith, Arkansas control tower during fiscal year 1957. In the same month, it was necessary to obtain the service of USAF personnel to operate the Hulman Field, Terre Haute, Indiana control tower facility until CAA could assume operation in February 1957.

The establishment cost of the CAA facility at Hulman Field was paid from Air National Guard funds and the operation and maintenance costs for fiscal year 1957 were shared by the Air National Guard and the State of Indiana. An agreement also was reached with CAA whereby the National Guard Bureau would provide 25 lightweight GCA sets to CAA at joint CAA-ANG airfields, with CAA installing, operating, and maintaining these sets on a reimbursable basis.

Early in fiscal year 1957, CAA requested authority to utilize lightweight search radars belonging to Air National Guard AC&W units to assist in CAA radar site surveys. In the interest of flight safety the National Guard Bureau requested the Adjutants General of the States concerned to cooperate with CAA to the fullest extent.

Action was initiated during this period for the construction of standard USAF control tower structures at Volk Field, Wisconsin and at Gulfport Permanent Training Site, Mississippi.

### **Maintenance**

A maintenance program was accomplished in the field of major repair and modification of existing facilities, including runways, taxiways, aprons, and buildings. This type of maintenance construction is a major consideration in developing a base to accommodate a more exacting and complex mission. Three hundred and sixty-one such projects at 102 locations were contracted for by United States Property and Fiscal Officers of various States and Territories at a total cost of \$2,103,460.

### **Operations**

One hundred and thirty-nine leases of areas occupied by the Air National Guard were in effect at the end of fiscal year 1957. The sum of \$219,000 was obligated to defray the cost of these leases. Fifty-three permits and licenses which provided for Air National Guard use of areas under the control of other government agencies were also in effect at the end of the fiscal year.

The maintenance and operation of Air National Guard installations are accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the Federal Government and the various States and Territories. Under the terms of these contracts and agreements the Federal Government defrays 75 percent of the cost of maintaining and operating all facilities except those at permanent field training sites, where 100 percent of the cost is borne by the Federal Government. One hundred and forty-six service contracts and agreements were in effect at the end of the year. A total of \$3,867,684 was obligated by the National Guard Bureau in fiscal year 1957 under these contracts and agreements.



## APPENDIX A

### CHIEFS 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 McL. Carter.....	1917-1918
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting Chief).....	1918-1919
Maj. Gen. Jessie McL. 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.....	1953-1953
Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.....	1953-

# APPENDIX B

## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1957

Alabama.....	Berry, James F.....	Brigadier General.
Alaska.....	Farmer, Elvis M. (Acting).....	Colonel.
Arizona.....	Fraser, Frank E.....	Major General.
Arkansas.....	Clinger, Sherman T.....	Major General.
California.....	Jones, Earle M.....	Major General.
Colorado.....	Schaefer, Irving O.....	Major General.
Connecticut.....	Reinke, Frederick G.....	Major General.
Delaware.....	Seannell, Joseph J.....	Major General.
District of Columbia.....	Coonley, Dean E.....	Colonel.
Florida.....	Lance, Mark W.....	Major General.
Georgia.....	Hearn, George J.....	Major General.
Hawaii.....	Makinney, Fred W.....	Major General.
Idaho.....	Walsh, John E.....	Major General.
Illinois.....	Boyle, Leo M.....	Major General.
Indiana.....	McConnell, John W.....	Brigadier General.
Iowa.....	Tandy, Fred C.....	Major General.
Kansas.....	Nickell, Joe.....	Major General.
Kentucky.....	Williams, John J. B.....	Major General.
Louisiana.....	Hufft, Raymond F.....	Major General.
Maine.....	Carter, George M.....	Major General.
Maryland.....	Reckord, Milton A.....	Major General.
Massachusetts.....	Harrison, William H., Jr.....	Major General.
Michigan.....	Moran, George C.....	Major General.
Minnesota.....	Nelson, Joseph E.....	Major General.
Mississippi.....	Wilson, William P.....	Major General.
Missouri.....	Sheppard, Albert D.....	Major General.
Montana.....	Mitchell, Spencer H.....	Major General.
Nebraska.....	Henninger, Guy N.....	Major General.
Nevada.....	May, James A.....	Major General.
New Hampshire.....	McSwiney, Francis B.....	Brigadier General.
New Jersey.....	Cantwell, James F. (CofS).....	Major General.
New Mexico.....	Sage, Charles G.....	Major General.
New York.....	Brock, Ronald C. (CofS).....	Major General.
North Carolina.....	Manning, John Hall.....	Major General.
North Dakota.....	Edwards, Heber L.....	Major General.
Ohio.....	Kreber, Leo M.....	Major General.
Oklahoma.....	Kenny, Roy W.....	Major General.
Oregon.....	Rilea, Thomas E.....	Major General.
Pennsylvania.....	Biddle, Anthony J. D., Jr.....	Major General.
Puerto Rico.....	Esteves, Luis R.....	Major General.
Rhode Island.....	McGreevy, John M.....	Major General.
South Carolina.....	Dozier, James C.....	Major General.



South Dakota.....	Arndt, Theodore A.....	Brigadier General.
Tennessee.....	Henry, Joseph W., Jr.....	Major General.
Texas.....	Berry, Kearie L.....	Major General.
Utah.....	Rich, Maxwell E.....	Major General.
Vermont.....	Billado, Francis W.....	Major General.
Virginia.....	Crump, Sheppard.....	Brigadier General.
Washington.....	Stevens, Lilburn H.....	Major General.
West Virginia.....	Blake, William E.....	Brigadier General.
Wisconsin.....	Olson, Ralph J.....	Major General.
Wyoming.....	Esmay, Rhodolph L.....	Major General.

## APPENDIX C

### U. S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1957

Alabama	Col. Clinton L. Adams.
Alaska	Lt. Col. Michael Burk.
Arizona	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas	Capt. Clyde L. Price.
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs.
Colorado	Lt. Col. George J. Williams.
Connecticut	Col. Edward D. Walsh.
Delaware	Col. John B. Grier.
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Fletcher F. Bernsdorff.
Florida	Col. Julian F. Pfaff.
Georgia	Lt. Col. Charles S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii	Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson.
Idaho	Col. Carl L. Isenberg.
Illinois	Col. Gerald B. Lahey.
Indiana	Col. John D. Friday.
Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law.
Kansas	Maj. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky	Maj. Willis R. Hodges.
Louisiana	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine	Col. Theodore E. Lewin.
Maryland	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh.
Massachusetts	Col. John L. Pickett.
Michigan	Lt. Col. Harry E. Northrup.
Minnesota	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney.
Mississippi	Col. Henry J. Dolton.
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes.
Montana	Capt. Harry W. Thode.
Nebraska	Lt. Col. William J. Atkinson.
Nevada	Maj. Earl A. Edmunds.
New Hampshire	Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson.
New Jersey	Col. Frank E. Hanlon.
New Mexico	Col. William A. Poe.
New York	Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher.
North Carolina	Col. John Foreman.
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom.
Ohio	Col. Raymond Strasburger.
Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Routh.
Oregon	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.
Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.
Puerto Rico	Maj. Pedro Ortiz-Aponte.
Rhode Island	Lt. Col. John C. Wall.



South Carolina.....	Col. Grover C. Cooper, Jr.
South Dakota.....	Lt. Col. Carl J. Schieferstein.
Tennessee.....	Lt. Col. Mitchell A. Marshall.
Texas.....	Col. Howard R. Clewis.
Utah.....	Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides.
Vermont.....	Col. Fred L. Smith.
Virginia.....	Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington.....	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen.
West Virginia.....	Col. Othal V. Knipp.
Wisconsin.....	Col. Malvin P. Wang.
Wyoming.....	Maj. Henry W. Lloyd.

Alabama.....	Col. Charles L. Adams.
Alaska.....	Lt. Col. Michael R. Curry.
Arizona.....	Capt. Clyde L. Price.
Arkansas.....	Lt. Col. George M. Hobbs.
California.....	Lt. Col. George J. Williams.
Colorado.....	Col. Edward D. Wain.
Connecticut.....	Col. John B. Grier.
Delaware.....	Lt. Col. Fletcher R. Hershford.
District of Columbia.....	Col. Julian F. Hall.
Florida.....	Lt. Col. Charles S. Thompson, Jr.
Georgia.....	Lt. Col. Clark E. Johnson.
Hawaii.....	Col. Carl L. Isenberg.
Idaho.....	Col. Gerald B. Lacey.
Illinois.....	Col. John D. Filday.
Indiana.....	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law.
Iowa.....	Maj. Edwin J. Pense.
Kansas.....	Maj. Willie R. Hodges.
Kentucky.....	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Kentucky.....	Col. Theodore E. Lewis.
Maine.....	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Edwards.
Maryland.....	Col. John L. Pickett.
Massachusetts.....	Lt. Col. Harry E. Northrup.
Michigan.....	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torrey.
Minnesota.....	Col. Henry J. Bolton.
Mississippi.....	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes.
Missouri.....	Capt. Harry W. Tabor.
Montana.....	Lt. Col. William J. Atkinson.
Nebraska.....	Maj. Earl A. Edmunds.
Nevada.....	Lt. Col. Arthur E. Hanson.
New Hampshire.....	Col. Frank E. Hanson.
New Jersey.....	Col. William A. Fox.
New Mexico.....	Lt. Col. Kenneth I. Buscher.
New York.....	Col. John Foreman.
North Carolina.....	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landrum.
North Dakota.....	Col. Raymond Stuebing.
Ohio.....	Col. Ross H. Keith.
Oklahoma.....	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.
Oregon.....	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.
Pennsylvania.....	Maj. Fred Olin-Aponte.
Puerto Rico.....	Lt. Col. John C. Wall.
Rhode Island.....	

## APPENDIX D

### OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1957

Erickson, Edgar C., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, NGB.  
Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB.  
Barber, James E., Col., Arty, NGUS, Executive, NGB.  
Terrill, Robert S., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant Executive, NGB.  
Black, William E., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.  
Blatt, William M., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.  
Deerin, James B., Lt. Col., QMC, NGUS, Chief, Information Office.  
Goodwin, Von E., Lt. Col., NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.  
Haygood, Herman R., Maj., USAF, Chief, Bureau Personnel Section, Administrative Office.  
Pakula, John, Lt., Col., NGUS, Policy and Liaison Office.  
Reid, James F., Maj., ANGUS, Information Office.  
Southward, Charles L., Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office.

#### *Army Division*

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, Army Division.  
Spiess, Frank G., Col., Arty., NGUS, Executive.  
Athan, Harold W., Lt. Col., SC, USA, Assistant Executive.  
Brown, John G. C., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Executive Office.  
Ballagh, Robert S., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Antiaircraft Artillery Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Bardes, Howard G., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Executive Officer, Organization and Training Branch.  
Boatwright, Charles C., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.  
Briggs, Richard F., Maj., Armor, USA, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Buckles, James A., Jr., Maj., MSC, NGUS, Office of the Army Surgeon.  
Casner, Lewis E., Maj., Arty, USAR, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Casper, Charles W., Lt. Col., QMC, NGUS, Chief, Quartermaster Section, Logistics Branch.  
Davis, Francis W., Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Organization and Training Branch.  
Dicks, Arthur E., Lt. Col., SC, NGUS, Chief, Chemical-Ordnance-Signal Section, Logistics Branch.  
Eisler, Walter J., Maj., Inf, USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Gary, Gordon S., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Assistant Chief, Installations Branch.



Holter, Howard H., Capt., MSC, NGUS, Special Assistant to Chief, Logistics Branch.

Jacques, William R., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Advisors Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Kenyon, Charles W., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Chief, Planning Program and Budget Section, Installations Branch.

Koons, Everett A., Capt., Arty., USAR, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Learman, Birdsey L., Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.

McCormick, Charles J., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Branch.

McGuire, Elmer L., Maj., Ord., NGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Metheny, Ellsworth A., Lt. Col., AGC, USAR, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.

Midgett, Garland H., Capt., FC, USAR, Chief, Fiscal Section, Comptroller Branch.

Morse, Herbert E., Capt., Inf., USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Naimark, Max, Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.

Persell, Robert A., Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Phillips, Wayne N., Lt. Col., Arty., USAR, Chief, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Piddington, Thomas C., Lt. Col., Armor, NGUS, Chief, Army Technician Section, Comptroller Branch.

Rasper, Arthur H., Jr., Maj., Inf., USA, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Sampson, Charles W., Lt. Col., Ord., NGUS, Logistics Branch.

Taylor, Leonard B., Col., FC, USAR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Trapman, Mike A., Lt. Col., Arty., NGUS, Assistant Chief, Logistics Branch.

Vitullo, Anthony J., Maj., Arty., USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Walton, Charles F., Maj., AGC, USAR, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.

Young, Charles G., Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Antiaircraft Artillery Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Zickefoose, Marble L., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Engineer-Medical Section, Logistics Branch.

#### *Air Force Division*

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief, Air Force Division.

Henry, William T., Col., ANGUS, Executive.

Gill, Lawrence R., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Executive.

Richardson, James C., Col., USAF, Special Assistant to Chief, Air Force Division.

Agenbroad, Clifford J., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Battison, William J., Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.

Beaty, Harold C., Capt., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Blanchard, Jack D., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.

Christiansen, Edward W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Clayton, Benjamin H., Maj., USAFR, Operations Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Coble, Walter M., Maj., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.



- Diehl, Carl W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Planning and Programming Section, Installations Branch.
- Dyer, Laurence S., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.
- Fallon, Robert B., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.
- Finn, Ryder W., Col., USAF, Chief, Materiel Branch.
- Fitzpatrick, George R., Maj., USAFR, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Foley, Frank R., Maj., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.
- Hendry, Robert B., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Budget and Requirements Section, Materiel Branch.
- Herron, Elmer E., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.
- Higgins, Raymond J., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Personnel Branch.
- Holmes, Besby F., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Hunter, James E., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Johnstone, Ralph E., Maj., USAFR, Finance Section, Comptroller Branch.
- Kelly, James W., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Langford, Andrew C., Capt., ANGUS, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.
- McQueen, Max B., Col., USAFR, Air Surgeon.
- Mathews, John W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Maxwell, Earl P., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Means, Billy C., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Millin, John A., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Mohrman, John H., Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.
- Morford, Charles B., Jr., Col., USAFR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.
- Mullarkey, Daniel A., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Newlon, Ray B., Maj., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Norman, James S., Maj., USAF, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.
- Paul, William E., Maj., USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.
- Prete, Dominic A., Capt., ANGUS, ANGUS Option Section, Personnel Branch.
- Rindy, Dean R., Capt., USAF, Chief, Reporting Section, Comptroller Branch.
- Robb, Stewart W., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.
- Salisbury, Stanley G., Lt. Col. USAF, Chief, Management and Programs Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.
- Seabolt, Robert H., Capt., USAFR, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Shimer, William H., Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Real Estate Section, Installations Branch.
- Smith, William H. H., Maj., USAFR, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.
- Straub, George, Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.
- Swanson, Harold A., Maj., USAFR, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.



Swedlund, Glenn M., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Tate, Cleve H., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Toon, Charles M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Walters, Joseph C., Lt. Col., USAF, Planning and Programming Section, Installations Branch.

Watts, David H., CWO, USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.





# APPENDIX E

## STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

### TABLE I—ARMY

Appropriation 2172060—Army National Guard, 1957																					
Army National Guard, 1957	Grand total (all appropriations)	Total 2172060	Pay and allowances, field training	Pay and allowances for duty with regular army, and school attendance	Pay during drills	Pay and allowances, Reserve Forces Act	Travel, National Guard	Travel, Reserve Forces Act	Other military personnel costs	Subsistence of the National Guard	Subsistence, Reserve Forces Act	Individual clothing, National Guard	Individual clothing, Reserve Forces Act	National Guard Bureau	Recruiting and publicity	Armory drill training	Field training expenses	Organizational equipment	Repair parts and materials (except for depot maintenance)	Petroleum, oil and lubricants	Other
			7011	7012	7013	7014	7021	7022	7031	7041	7042	7051	7052	7111	7112	7211	7221	7321	7411	7412	
Grand total.....	\$356,253,048	\$307,157,465	\$37,470,390	\$11,063,808	\$94,835,788	\$5,772,425	\$5,239,336	\$1,851,796	\$185,235	\$8,822,825	\$1,489,718	\$5,679,020	\$1,829,559	\$1,038,782	\$444,503	\$772,986	\$1,752,837	\$8,679,492	\$5,439,587	\$4,828,098	\$2
APPORTIONED TO STATES—Total.....	811,580,355	282,484,771	37,470,390	10,716,665	94,835,788		5,145,164		166,370	8,171,376		5,676,357				48,261	1,130,202	7,151,660	8,439,587	4,594,031	
1. Alabama.....	10,300,392	8,628,250	774,704	433,906	8,410,295		44,877		5,726	183,039		400,513				604	16,517	342,335	271,415	166,472	
2. Alaska.....	1,526,417	1,401,205	183,269	44,149	332,874		232,036		25	34,871		18,424				8,969	10,253	78,791	19,415	8,562	
3. Arizona.....	2,060,301	1,892,429	233,818	88,561	711,359		36,663		1,430	44,212		62,334				426	1,738	43,183	39,902	34,338	
4. Arkansas.....	5,618,046	5,310,856	723,166	234,913	2,007,674		44,069		5,865	143,649		139,593				1,098	17,434	134,185	164,291	115,031	
5. California.....	16,926,088	16,070,305	1,913,655	623,603	5,195,104		281,906		7,149	470,977		415,349				640	78,810	382,497	431,837	310,625	
6. Colorado.....	2,014,968	2,008,839	242,935	121,115	663,325		26,890		600	41,564		41,559				525	1,925	87,831	46,681	36,037	
7. Connecticut.....	3,673,372	3,672,148	448,112	196,177	1,198,724		28,518		9,339	97,645		67,611				218	3,003	92,683	128,949	48,638	
8. Delaware.....	2,311,016	2,310,801	319,352	97,807	656,254		16,338		84	67,681		61,009					4,925	85,210	94,484	35,969	
9. District of Columbia.....	2,196,435	2,196,435	182,868	79,293	440,986		7,244		1,289	32,366		24,113					1,763	34,700	39,456	11,534	
10. Florida.....	8,921,409	8,616,328	974,008	158,683	1,696,569		274,121		7,669	240,624		128,284				1,253	27,739	142,718	310,805	82,400	
11. Georgia.....	7,926,846	7,246,339	1,312,789	304,973	2,222,093		45,451		2,175	323,750		192,978				712	35,298	114,183	298,108	166,576	
12. Hawaii.....	4,326,796	4,050,759	438,656	161,007	1,062,161		50,286		490	103,972		75,840				637	34,897	204,332	144,485	41,504	
13. Idaho.....	3,333,122	2,916,396	316,148	158,965	789,982		50,885		1,415	72,871		20,648				578	19,413	60,112	95,826	81,997	
14. Illinois.....	8,514,004	7,613,372	962,621	199,760	2,364,604		221,963		3,845	194,456		246,888				2,399	18,109	168,632	276,168	101,123	
15. Indiana.....	7,974,706	6,298,092	943,704	200,439	2,472,369		82,382		6,926	199,555		157,782				527	16,773	139,839	139,637	99,887	
16. Iowa.....	4,670,912	4,626,659	728,610	205,881	1,726,063		91,076		592	157,237		114,316				109	13,146	67,999	79,039	70,982	
17. Kansas.....	5,817,510	5,157,475	894,370	160,375	1,619,795		292,189		1,440	157,742		128,056				1,298	72,273	88,961	93,564	134,415	
18. Kentucky.....	4,218,052	3,524,637	466,877	124,550	1,109,579		10,020		1,290	75,792		141,215				430	690	161,831	137,670	92,312	
19. Louisiana.....	5,605,862	5,590,055	800,823	130,643	2,098,716		139,087		1,654	164,149		80,462				347	19,263	138,984	249,068	91,303	
20. Maine.....	2,756,845	2,481,247	222,486	124,078	867,318		32,007		117	45,290		44,844				390	8,997	66,239	81,961	35,119	
21. Maryland.....	4,606,413	4,083,684	514,847	88,410	1,302,095		25,301		1,380	109,250		81,790				199	1,072	102,960	71,061	38,503	
22. Massachusetts.....	11,290,885	9,841,992	1,352,334	334,281	3,514,614		216,278		9,171	201,138		233,258					16,696	194,680	225,098	78,238	
23. Michigan.....	7,902,865	7,484,520	1,011,689	253,469	2,638,332		45,206		5,170	204,243		110,644				2,052	33,904	164,734	180,545	88,279	
24. Minnesota.....	6,787,874	6,062,887	754,124	209,748	1,999,138		104,769		4,768	192,221		148,399				2,355	12,245	123,698	190,866	86,907	
25. Mississippi.....	7,624,597	7,326,258	747,265	339,692	2,577,637		132,630		3,028	162,024		270,116				1,865	53,797	289,391	200,446	165,534	
26. Missouri.....	6,814,958	6,809,963	965,770	225,518	1,792,396		133,669		5,936	186,031		115,671				699	37,990	97,630	162,907	111,700	
27. Montana.....	2,696,984	2,320,826	269,199	117,281	604,104		65,338		54	51,759		44,085				1,010	41,325	45,330	116,528	79,516	
28. Nebraska.....	2,796,850	2,584,336	344,999	126,224	851,625		133,676		1,102	68,551		58,054				1,108	5,051	43,848	54,847	38,252	
29. Nevada.....	1,310,740	1,014,096	80,529	66,522	206,887		27,404		461	17,139		14,930				692	615	24,903	85,286	23,321	
30. New Hampshire.....	2,238,645	2,037,292	183,773	99,830	686,611		13,566		274	33,587		21,292				57	5,588	26,856	93,211	29,651	
31. New Jersey.....	10,660,483	9,661,604	802,480	344,530	8,138,116		137,581		5,773	180,107		215,362				111	18,041	261,135	537,667	96,694	
32. New Mexico.....	2,912,287	2,912,115	337,706	167,285	868,954		20,918		69,180	90,180		77,085				402	19,007	128,152	119,176	49,650	
33. New York.....	21,982,944	19,428,614	2,929,254	554,431	6,069,490		252,539		8,973	686,317		405,031				531	99,419	436,878	428,651	249,522	
34. North Carolina.....	7,496,316	6,699,338	1,108,774	367,680	2,607,036		55,707		2,387	225,464		139,700				1,167	9,568	118,510	129,622	115,397	
35. North Dakota.....	2,855,015	1,944,315	231,551	96,099	896,170		34,337		44,932	44,932		20,343				678	10,787	76,410	47,955	43,740	
36. Ohio.....	10,230,866	9,110,098	1,236,324	263,732	8,207,346		190,781		8,612	299,101		292,790				747	23,900	223,513	233,849	164,398	
37. Oklahoma.....	4,883,601	4,603,451	635,145	233,576	1,642,536		81,583		6,035	138,600		88,311				844	6,378	82,637	153,723	68,834	
38. Oregon.....	4,647,275	4,341,208	606,836	256,698	1,547,730		111,451		4,994	137,977		40,853				2,018	5,514	81,725	103,622	78,143	
39. Pennsylvania.....	12,551,876	12,487,587	1,568,184	257,745	4,229,678		315,776		4,207	311,824		263,907				2,829	22,629	269,712	244,492	117,560	
40. Puerto Rico.....	4,218,928	4,221,428	701,488	134,408	1,779,119		31,777		1,021	153,964		5									



## PLATED FUNDS. FISCAL YEAR 1957 AS OF 30 JUNE 1957

## E I—ARMY

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462340—58 (Face p. 68) A



TABLE II—AIR

Air National Guard, 1967	Grand total	Weapons, ammuni- tion and propellants	Vehicular equipment	Ground communi- cation	Ground handling equipment	Training equipment	Support equipment and supplies	Base main- tenance equipment	Planning	Military construc- tion, con- tinental United States	Military construc- tion outside continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service- wide support	Military personnel	Grand total	Air Natl
		210	220	230	240	250	260	270	310	320	330	410	430	440	470	480	520		
Grand total.....	\$249,145,656	\$2,197,225	\$3,938,310	\$5,730,116	\$2,162,275	\$1,320,833	\$3,059,696	\$1,785,319	\$794,426	\$40,482,125	\$970,406	\$47,620,741	\$27,882,482	\$71,367,911	\$309,424	\$179,303	\$39,345,064	\$249,145,656	Grand total.....
ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.....	127,929,091								794,426	40,482,125	970,406		855,694	69,114,259			15,712,281	127,929,091	ALLOCA
1. Alabama.....	4,065,160									1,690,708			20,600	1,780,000			573,855	4,065,160	1. Alabama.....
2. Alaska.....	1,577,116										970,406		3,964	670,774			31,972	1,577,116	2. Alaska.....
3. Arizona.....	4,192,321								2,914	2,789,695			11,202	1,217,295			201,315	4,192,321	3. Arizona.....
4. Arkansas.....	2,180,264								22,999	348,307			19,675	1,325,512			409,771	2,180,264	4. Arkansas.....
5. California.....	9,546,873								22,902	4,740,459			39,162	3,868,489			875,861	9,546,873	5. California.....
6. Colorado.....	1,062,478									7,859			7,859	833,389			221,230	1,062,478	6. Colorado.....
7. Connecticut.....	1,441,445								41,685	139,297			10,923	1,035,440			214,100	1,441,445	7. Connecticut.....
8. Delaware.....	1,276,809									606,785			14,825	594,675			60,024	1,276,809	8. Delaware.....
9. District of Columbia.....	1,400,308									280,178			20,184	1,014,546			85,000	1,400,308	9. District of Columbia.....
10. Florida.....	1,783,803								2,964	829,778			30,224	797,762			133,075	1,783,803	10. Florida.....
11. Georgia.....	3,328,316								24,476	307,000			38,945	2,356,251			601,644	3,328,316	11. Georgia.....
12. Hawaii.....	1,417,280													1,181,789			235,491	1,417,280	12. Hawaii.....
13. Idaho.....	1,393,290								20,491	104,898			29,965	974,967			256,069	1,393,290	13. Idaho.....
14. Illinois.....	4,244,492								63,994	1,362,637			22,323	2,355,265			440,272	4,244,492	14. Illinois.....
15. Indiana.....	3,379,742								5,830	1,308,475			30,404	1,692,803			342,230	3,379,742	15. Indiana.....
16. Iowa.....	2,270,982								31,626	379,123			20,590	1,308,551			432,092	2,270,982	16. Iowa.....
17. Kansas.....	1,103,328								2,875	109,489			4,327	781,291			205,346	1,103,328	17. Kansas.....
18. Kentucky.....	3,595,155								24,700	2,395,797			5,338	837,054			335,206	3,595,155	18. Kentucky.....
19. Louisiana.....	712,232												3,412	684,499			124,321	712,232	19. Louisiana.....
20. Maine.....	925,104								14,403				14,728	719,802			176,171	925,104	20. Maine.....
21. Maryland.....	1,609,357									749,231			17,447	810,488			122,191	1,609,357	21. Maryland.....
22. Massachusetts.....	4,924,456								34,542	2,278,189			23,811	2,080,164			807,750	4,924,456	22. Massachusetts.....
23. Michigan.....	3,085,371									33,345			9,822	2,072,268			445,730	3,085,371	23. Michigan.....
24. Minnesota.....	1,917,255									193,161			13,003	1,389,149			321,942	1,917,255	24. Minnesota.....
25. Mississippi.....	3,680,820								23,391	1,806,381			14,490	1,496,252			340,306	3,680,820	25. Mississippi.....
26. Missouri.....	2,972,115								32,878	809,096			11,921	1,651,497			466,728	2,972,115	26. Missouri.....
27. Montana.....	2,433,265									1,449,090			23,274	801,342			169,559	2,433,265	27. Montana.....
28. Nebraska.....	890,301									134,716			10,964	635,621			980,301	890,301	28. Nebraska.....
29. Nevada.....	808,168								56,379	9,133			10,174	659,942			72,540	808,168	29. Nevada.....
30. New Hampshire.....	2,444,276									1,663,398			7,655	657,200			116,023	2,444,276	30. New Hampshire.....
31. New Jersey.....	2,623,692								5,037	75,773			23,395	1,615,399			504,088	2,623,692	31. New Jersey.....
32. New Mexico.....	722,599									4,703			4,703	557,923			159,973	722,599	32. New Mexico.....
33. New York.....	6,679,985									1,180,062			47,705	4,065,899			846,319	6,679,985	33. New York.....
34. North Carolina.....	1,622,990								13,941	612,112			14,363	856,361			226,232	1,622,990	34. North Carolina.....
35. North Dakota.....	1,572,004									1,040,180			13,699	703,438			114,687	1,572,004	35. North Dakota.....
36. Ohio.....	6,857,344								40,330	3,004,941			31,007	3,145,535			635,531	6,857,344	36. Ohio.....
37. Oklahoma.....	1,773,632								105,230				15,205	1,257,691			895,506	1,773,632	37. Oklahoma.....
38. Oregon.....	1,235,849									93,858			8,194	885,568			248,229	1,235,849	38. Oregon.....
39. Pennsylvania.....	4,191,391								10,746				41,926	3,541,782			696,937	4,191,391	39. Pennsylvania.....
40. Puerto Rico.....	548,062								2,105					738,226			112,127	548,062	40. Puerto Rico.....
41. Rhode Island.....	949,223								12,000	73,438			10,235	668,683			184,807	949,223	41. Rhode Island.....
42. South Carolina.....	1,243,197								2,951	474,947			4,768	632,652			127,879	1,243,197	42. South Carolina.....
43. South Dakota.....	951,305								22,500	97,200			15,753	879,132			236,730	951,305	43. South Dakota.....
44. Tennessee.....	2,733,976								40,000	694,000			15,882	1,490,191			493,803	2,733,976	44. Tennessee.....
45. Texas.....	5,319,271									2,600,127			19,135	2,180,517			549,192	5,319,271	45. Texas.....
46. Utah.....	1,069,724								21,700				8,045	799,437			240,542	1,069,724	46. Utah.....
47. Vermont.....	818,493									41,963			9,477	629,798			818,493	818,493	47. Vermont.....
48. Virginia.....	1,786,890								5,753	1,144,257			7,056	545,656			84,168	1,786,890	48. Virginia.....
49. Washington.....	1,033,293												8,207	834,919			190,167	1,033,293	49. Washington.....
50. West Virginia.....	3,304,697									1,910,940			7,483	1,044,882			341,392	3,304,697	50. West Virginia.....
51. Wisconsin.....	2,548,019								50,473	368,338			30,000	2,021,626			377,682	2,548,019	51. Wisconsin.....
52. Wyoming.....	1,693,164								16,729	651,696			14,167	839,366			141,206	1,693,164	52. Wyoming.....
ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total.....	121,216,565	2,197,225	3,938,310	5,730,116	2,162,275	1,320,833	3,059,696	1,785,319				47,620,741	27,026,888	2,253,652	309,424	179,303	23,632,783	121,216,565	ALLOCA' Total.
National Guard Bureau.....	40,045,293											18,391,328	15,196		40,689	120,370	21,471,710	40,045,293	National G
Military Air Transport Service.....	236,636													236,636				236,636	Military A
Air Materiel Command.....	78,305,635	2,197,225	3,938,310	5,730,116	2,162,275	1,320,833	3,059,696	1,785,319				29,229,413	26,989,900	1,739,615		52,933		78,305,635	Air Materiel
Secretary of the Air Staff.....	15,480												15,480					15,480	Secretary o
Air Force Materiel Field Office.....	275,047												6,312		268,735			275,047	Air Force
Continental Air Command.....	147,806													98,448			49,358	147,806	Continental
Air Training Command.....	2,270,831													178,269			2,092,562	2,270,831	Air Trainin
Alaskan Air Command.....	686													686				686	Alaskan Ai
Air University.....	19,151																19,151	19,151	Air Univer



TABLE II—AIR

Re maintenance equipment	Planning	Military construction, continental United States	Military construction outside continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service- wide support	Military personnel	Grand total	Air National Guard, 1957
270	310	320	330	410	430	440	470	480	520		
785,319	\$794,426	\$40,482,125	\$970,406	\$47,620,741	\$27,882,482	\$71,367,911	\$399,424	\$179,303	\$39,345,064	\$249,145,659	Grand total
	794,426	40,482,125	970,406		855,594	69,114,259			15,712,281	127,929,991	ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total
		1,690,705			20,600	1,780,000			573,855	4,065,160	1. Alabama
			970,406		3,964	570,774			31,972	1,577,116	2. Alaska
	2,914	2,759,695			11,202	1,217,293			201,315	4,162,321	3. Arizona
	22,999	348,307			19,675	1,325,512			460,771	2,186,264	4. Arkansas
	22,902	4,740,459			39,162	3,868,489			875,861	9,546,873	5. California
					7,859	833,389			221,230	1,062,478	6. Colorado
	41,685	139,297			10,923	1,035,440			214,100	1,441,445	7. Connecticut
		606,785			14,825	594,675			60,024	1,276,309	8. Delaware
		280,178			20,184	1,014,846			85,000	1,400,208	9. District of Columbia
	2,964	829,778			20,224	797,702			133,075	1,783,803	10. Florida
	24,476	307,000			38,945	2,356,251			601,644	3,328,316	11. Georgia
						1,181,789			235,491	1,417,280	12. Hawaii
	26,491	104,898			29,965	974,967			256,969	1,393,200	13. Idaho
	63,994	1,362,637			22,323	2,355,266			440,272	4,244,492	14. Illinois
	5,830	1,308,475			30,404	1,692,803			342,230	3,379,742	15. Indiana
	31,626	379,123			29,590	1,308,551			432,092	2,270,982	16. Iowa
	2,875	109,489			4,327	781,291			205,346	1,103,328	17. Kansas
	24,790	2,395,797			5,338	837,054			335,206	3,598,155	18. Kentucky
					3,412	584,499			124,321	712,232	19. Louisiana
	14,403				14,728	719,892			176,171	925,104	20. Maine
		749,231			17,447	810,488			122,191	1,699,357	21. Maryland
	34,542	2,278,189			23,811	2,080,154			507,759	4,924,456	22. Massachusetts
	9,822	33,345			24,206	2,572,268			445,739	3,085,871	23. Michigan
		193,161			13,003	1,389,149			321,942	1,917,255	24. Minnesota
	23,391	1,806,381			14,400	1,496,252			340,306	3,680,820	25. Mississippi
	32,878	809,066			11,921	1,651,497			466,723	2,972,115	26. Missouri
		1,449,090			23,274	801,342			159,559	2,433,265	27. Montana
		134,716			10,964	635,621			109,000	980,301	28. Nebraska
	56,379	9,133			10,174	659,942			72,540	808,168	29. Nevada
		1,663,398			7,655	657,200			116,023	2,444,276	30. New Hampshire
	5,037	75,773			23,395	1,915,399			504,088	2,523,692	31. New Jersey
					4,703	557,923			159,973	722,599	32. New Mexico
		1,180,062			47,705	4,605,899			846,319	6,679,985	33. New York
	13,941	512,112			14,353	856,361			226,232	1,622,999	34. North Carolina
		1,040,180			13,699	703,438			114,687	1,872,004	35. North Dakota
	40,330	3,004,941			31,007	3,145,535			635,531	6,857,344	36. Ohio
	105,230				15,205	1,257,691			395,506	1,773,632	37. Oklahoma
		93,858			8,194	885,598			248,229	1,235,849	38. Oregon
	10,746				41,926	3,541,782			596,937	4,191,391	39. Pennsylvania
	2,105				604	733,226			112,127	848,062	40. Puerto Rico
	12,000	73,438			10,235	668,663			184,807	949,223	41. Rhode Island
	2,951	474,947			4,768	632,652			127,879	1,243,197	42. South Carolina
	22,500	97,200			15,753	579,132			236,720	951,305	43. South Dakota
	40,000	694,000			15,882	1,490,191			493,903	2,733,976	44. Tennessee
		2,600,127			19,135	2,130,817			549,192	5,319,271	45. Texas
	21,700				8,945	799,437			240,542	1,059,724	46. Utah
		41,993			9,477	629,798			137,225	818,493	47. Vermont
	5,753	1,144,257			7,056	545,656			84,168	1,786,890	48. Virginia
					8,207	834,919			190,167	1,033,293	49. Washington
		1,910,940			7,483	1,044,882			341,392	3,304,697	50. West Virginia
	80,473	368,338			30,000	2,021,526			377,682	2,848,019	51. Wisconsin
	16,729	651,696			14,167	839,266			141,206	1,693,164	52. Wyoming
785,319				47,620,741	27,026,888	2,253,682	309,424	179,303	23,632,783	121,216,565	ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total
				18,391,328	15,196		40,689	126,370	21,471,710	40,045,293	National Guard Bureau
						236,636				236,636	Military Air Transport Service
785,319				29,229,413	26,989,900	1,739,615		52,933		78,205,635	Air Materiel Command
					15,480					15,480	Secretary of the Air Staff
					6,312		268,735			275,047	Air Force Materiel Field Office
						98,446			49,360	147,806	Continental Air Command
						178,269			2,092,562	2,270,831	Air Training Command
						686				686	Alaskan Air Command
									19,151	19,151	Air University

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CHIEF**  
**NATIONAL GUARD**  
**BUREAU**

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**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1958**

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF

## NATIONAL GUARD

## BUREAU

**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1958**

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1959



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 30 June 1958

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1958 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the major accomplishments and activities of the National Guard Bureau and the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Throughout this report the word "States" is used to refer generally to these political subdivisions. Similarly, the term "National Guard" is used whenever reference is made to the organized militia as a whole.

During fiscal year 1958, the National Guard attained the highest level of training and combat readiness in its history. The emphasis placed on the 6 months active duty for training program and the enlistment of prior service personnel will soon enable the Army National Guard to conduct unit basic training in lieu of individual basic training, since the overwhelming majority of Army Guardsmen will have had basic training or its equivalent. In addition, all fiscal year objectives of the Army National Guard Air Defense program were met, with all phases of the conversion and training of the Guard's air defense and artillery and missile (NIKE) batteries on schedule in preparation for taking over from the active Army the full-time on-site operation of certain NIKE installations.

I wish to acknowledge with appreciation the assistance which other defense agencies have afforded my staff throughout the year. I also desire to note, with equal appreciation, the help and cooperation extended by the Governors and adjutants general of the several States.



EDGAR C. ERICKSON,  
Major General,  
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

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## INTRODUCTION

The National Guard is composed of individuals who freely devote part of their time to train as members of actual military units in the service of the States and the Nation. As the oldest military organization in the United States, the National Guard perpetuates the traditional role of the citizen-soldier which can be traced back more than 300 years to the early days of Colonial America when, for common defense, most adult males belonged to volunteer militia organizations. They trained and equipped themselves according to the needs of the time, and although their equipment may have been meager, they engaged in regular "musket day" drill. Then, as now, the emphasis was on training, on readiness for any emergency.

The National Guard organizations of today descend generally from the Colonial militia. They have dual status and missions:

1. The Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, to provide units of the Reserve components of the Army and Air Force, adequately organized, trained and equipped, available for mobilization in the event of national emergency or war, in accordance with deployment schedules, and capable of participating in combat operations, in support of the Army's and Air Force's war plans. This mission may include the defense of critical areas of the United States against attack.

2. As the National Guard of the several States, respectively, to provide sufficient organizations in each State, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in protection of life and property and preservation of peace, order, and public safety, under competent orders of the State authorities.

The National Guard is organized under tables of organization and equipment that parallel those of the active Army and the active Air Force. It consists of 27 divisions in the Army National Guard and 24 wings in the Air National Guard, together with hundreds of non-divisional and nonwing combat, combat-support and service-support units, including regimental combat teams, armored cavalry regiments, missile (NIKE) and antiaircraft artillery battalions, and air resupply and aeromedical squadrons. On 30 June 1958, the federally recognized National Guard consisted of 5,900 units with a strength of 464,324. These units and personnel were located in approxi-



mately 2,600 communities throughout the United States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The National Guard Bureau administers and promulgates approved Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force policies, plans, directives, and regulations pertaining to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1958. Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson continued to serve as Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, and Maj. Gen. Donald W. McGowan continued as Chief of the Army Division.

The National Guard Bureau is a bureau of the Department of the Army and an agency of the Department of the Air Force, and is the channel of communication between the departments concerned and the several States on matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States. It is located at the seat of Federal Government and is staffed by military personnel of the active Army and the active Air Force, including National Guard officers on active duty, and Federal civil service employees.

The mission of the National Guard Bureau is to participate in the formulation and administration of a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The objective of the program is to provide well-trained and equipped units manned by qualified individuals and capable of immediate expansion to war strength, and available for active service in time of war or national emergency and at such other time as the national security may require.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, from lists of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of 4 years, and is eligible to succeed himself. Upon accepting office, he is appointed major general, a rank he holds during his tenure.

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Militia Affairs, 1908-16, and Militia Bureau, 1916-33) are listed in Appendix A. A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1958 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 1958.



## LEGISLATION

Several bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law during fiscal year 1958. Of major, general importance were the following:

Public Law 85-117, 85th Congress, was the Department of Defense Appropriation for fiscal year 1958.

Public Law 85-215, 85th Congress, amended the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 United States Code 882), to continue the plan for coordinated, long range armory and other facility construction program for all civilian components of the Armed Forces. This plan contemplates the combined efforts of the Federal Government and the States and continues the concept of maximum joint utilization of armories and other facilities by the various civilian component organizations.

Public Law 85-217, 85th Congress, amended and made permanent the Missing Persons Act. Among other things, it extended coverage to members of the Reserve components while they are performing full-time training duty, other full-time duty, and inactive duty training. Members of the Reserve components entering a missing status while performing duty of the types enumerated would have credited to their pay accounts the same pay and allowances that they would receive if they were performing full-time active duty. This amendment is intended to treat reservists who participate in training without pay, such as weekend proficiency flights in aircraft, as if they were on active duty when they enter a missing status.

Public Law 85-270, 85th Congress, provided that the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia shall hold the rank of brigadier general or major general.

Public Law 85-422, 85th Congress, the Armed Forces Salary Increase Act of 1958, amended the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to adjust the method of computing basic pay for officers and enlisted members of the uniformed services, to provide proficiency pay for enlisted members thereof, and for other purposes.

A number of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in Congress on 30 June 1958. Among these were the following:

S. 3032, 85th Congress, a bill to extend the coverage of the Federal Tort Claims Act and section 2733 of Title 10, United States Code, to include members of the National Guard performing training or other duty authorized by Federal law, and civilian employees of the National Guard employed under authority of Section 709 of Title 32, United States Code.

The liability of the Federal Government to third persons for acts of such individuals would be identical to its present liability for acts of members of the active Army and Air Force, the Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve performing training duty, and civilian employees of the military department.

S. 3882, 85th Congress, a bill to permit the Secretary of the Army to furnish headstones or markers for unmarked graves of members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, whose death occurred under honorable conditions incident to service on behalf of the United States (approved 28 August 1958 as Public Law 85-811, 85th Cong.).

S. 3240 and H.R. 12304, 85th Congress, identical bills to permit the retention of Air National Guard and Army National Guard United States Property and Fiscal Officers until age 60.

H.R. 6296, 85th Congress, a bill to provide a flexible enlistment program in the National Guard. This bill would permit nonprior service personnel to enlist in the National Guard for 2 to 6 years and prior service personnel for a period of 1 year. Reenlistment of from 1 to 6 years would be permitted, except that individuals whose last service was in one of the highest three enlisted grades could reenlist for an indefinite period on a career basis. All persons enlisting in the National Guard would enlist for a corresponding period as reserves of the Army or Air Force. The bill also would provide for involuntary extension of enlistments by Presidential proclamation in the event of an emergency declared by Congress.

H.R. 6297, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the statutory organization of the National Guard Bureau.

H.R. 6299, 85th Congress, a bill relating to withholding for State employee retirement, disability, and death benefit system purposes, on the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard.

H.R. 6600, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the training of State defense forces and the issuance of arms, ammunition, clothing and other items of military equipment to them at Federal expense. Administration of this bill's provisions would be charged to the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

H.R. 6601, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the appointment, designation, and detail of United States Property and Fiscal Officers.

H.R. 7814, 85th Congress, a bill to provide benefits for members of Reserve components of the Armed Forces disabled from disease incurred or aggravated while on active duty for training after 1 October 1949.



H.R. 8522, 85th Congress, a bill to amend the reemployment provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and the Universal Military Training and Service Act to add certain rights and to clarify certain existing rights. At present, National Guardsmen who perform initial periods of from 3 to 6 months active duty for training have reemployment rights inferior to those of other ready reservists who perform the same training.

H.R. 8775, 85th Congress, a bill to remove the requirements that no more than 15 National Guard civilian caretakers and only 1 National Guard officer below the grade of major may be employed at a single maintenance or storage pool.

H.R. 8776, 85th Congress, a bill to modernize and clarify sections 326-333 of Title 32, United States Code, with respect to a system of courts-martial for the National Guard not in Federal service. This bill would permit the States to adopt their own codes of military justice.

H.R. 8778, 85th Congress, a bill to extend the Federal Tort Claims Act to civilian employees of the National Guard paid from Federal funds.

H.R. 8779, 85th Congress, a bill to amend section 303(c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 by providing that the term "permanent station" may also include the home of a member upon order or call to or relief from active duty, active duty for training, or full-time duty performed under the provisions of sections 316, 502, 503, 504 or 505 of Title 32, United States Code.

H.R. 8780, 85th Congress, a bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize Reserve officers to combine service in more than one Reserve component in computing the 4 years of satisfactory Federal service necessary to qualify for the uniform maintenance allowance.

H.R. 8781, 85th Congress, a bill to amend section 501(a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to make applicable to officers and warrant officers of the Reserve components the authority to provide rations in kind to personnel on inactive duty training when the duty period or periods total 8 hours or more in any one calendar day.

H.R. 8782, 85th Congress, a bill to provide travel and transportation allowances for members of the National Guard when travel is performed in an inactive duty training status in compliance with Federal directives.

H.R. 8943, 85th Congress, a bill to amend Title 10, Title 14 and Title 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law and to improve the Code (approved 2 September 1958, Public Law 85-861, 85th Cong.).



H.R. 9628, 85th Congress, a bill to exempt the cost-of-living allowances paid to certain caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard outside the continental United States from income tax in the same manner as are similar allowances paid civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government stationed outside the continental United States.

H.R. 9700, 85th Congress, a bill to consolidate into one act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration (approved 2 September 1958, Public Law 85-857, 85th Cong.).

H.R. 12305, 85th Congress, a bill to permit the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force to authorize members of the National Guard to perform training or duty with or without pay, in addition to the drills, annual training, service schools or other type of training or duty now permitted under sections 316, 502, 503, 504 and 505 of Title 32, United States Code. This bill also would authorize members of the National Guard not in active Federal service to conduct and instruct at service schools, and to attend such schools, under regulations prescribed by service secretaries.

H.R. 12541, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for reorganization of the Department of Defense. Among other purposes, this bill would amend section 3015 of Title 10, United States Code, to include a new subsection (a) to make the National Guard Bureau a Joint Bureau of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, headed by a chief who is adviser to the Army Chief of Staff and the Air Force Chief of Staff on National Guard matters. The new subsection also would designate the National Guard Bureau as the channel of communication between the departments concerned and the several States, Territories, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia on all matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States (approved 6 August 1958 as Public Law 85-599, 85th Cong.). ✓

H.R. 13374, 85th Congress, a bill to provide for the retention of deferment or exemption from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act upon change of membership in a Reserve component, Army National Guard or Air National Guard (approved 21 August 1958 as Public Law 85-722, 85th Cong.).

H.R. 13489, 85th Congress, a bill to provide appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense, including the National Guard, for fiscal year 1959 (approved 28 August 1958 as Public Law 85-852, 85th Cong.).

H.R. 13666, 85th Congress, a bill to remove the legal requirement that the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico shall be appointed by the



President. This bill would permit the Governor of Puerto Rico to appoint the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth as provided by the laws of Puerto Rico (approved 2 September 1958 as Public Law 85-894, 85th Cong.).

## NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

During fiscal year 1958 the National Guard Bureau revised and brought up to date a number of existing regulations pertaining to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, and issued several new ones. A summary of these actions is set forth below:

### Army National Guard

#### Organization

National Guard Regulation (NGR) 15 was changed to permit the State Adjutant General to attach individuals who are attending college level institutions of higher education to another unit for duty, training and administration during the academic year. The changed regulation also increased the minimum maintenance strength of Army National Guard units from 25 percent to 50 percent reduced column TOE in order to provide more effective units. A section was added to NGR 15 to establish procedures to be followed upon return of Army National Guard units to State control upon being released from active military service.

#### Officers

NGR 20-2 was changed to outline procedures whereby ROTC graduates may be extended Federal recognition and transferred to Army National Guard of the United States status during the interim period between their appointment in the Army Reserve and the date of reporting for active duty or active duty for training. This regulation was also changed to provide that the Secretary of the Army may waive the requirement that an applicant for Federal recognition in the grade of general officer have at least 2 years to serve in the higher grade for which examined prior to mandatory removal from active service when it is clearly proven that an injustice is being done an individual under the normal board scheduling. Another change in NGR 20-2 provides that the Secretary of the Army may also waive the limitation on reexamination of general officer candidates for Federal recognition when it is clearly proven that an injustice is being done an individual as a result of interchange of general officer vacancies between various States. In case of reexamination, the candi-

date for the grade of general officer will be afforded the opportunity to appear before the Federal Recognition Board.

### **Officers and Warrant Officers**

A new regulation, NGR 21-1, was issued to provide instructions for the initiation and maintenance of DA Form 66 (Officers Qualification Record) for all officers and warrant officers of the Army National Guard.

### **Training**

Changes to NGR 45 were issued to clarify equivalent training in lieu of attendance particularly with respect to duties performed by battalion or higher commanders.

### **Financial Administration**

NGR 50 was completely revised to implement Army Regulations applicable to the financial administration of federally appropriated funds for support of the Army National Guard. This revision eliminates all reference to appointment, duties, and responsibilities of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer, which have been included in a separate regulation and National Guard Bureau Pamphlet.

### **Army National Guard Technicians**

NGR 52 was revised to change the method of paying for Army National Guard technicians services. One of the provisions of this regulation prescribes that technicians will be paid biweekly, semi-monthly or monthly as determined by the respective State Adjutant General.

### **Morning Report**

NGR 57 was completely revised to provide instructions and procedures in the accounting for all military personnel in the Army National Guard and for the preparation, submission, and disposition of the new DA Form 1 (Morning Report). Certain major changes were made:

To change the title of the End of the Month Report to "Monthly Report."

To eliminate the preparation of a separate end of the month report when a drill assembly is held on the last day of the month.

To eliminate the requirement for written and signed verification on DA Form 1 by the unit advisor.

To require preparation of a Morning Report for each training assembly for historical, statistical, and other purposes.



To require preparation of a daily Morning Report by each unit during periods of active duty for training in order to maintain continuity and a relationship to armory drill assembly.

To eliminate the requirement for reporting members of the unit assigned to the Inactive National Guard.

### **Federal Pay and Allowances**

NGR 58 was changed:

To implement Executive Order 10681, 22 October 1956, which provides for incentive pay.

To clarify administrative function pay and limitation of the \$20 monthly rate to commanders of battalions and higher organizations having not less than two units of the next lower command echelon assigned to their headquarters for administrative and training supervision.

To provide for continuation of pay and allowances of members of the Army National Guard who incur disease or injury while participating in aerial flights in Government-owned aircraft when not on active duty.

To provide for increased quarters allowance authorized in section 3, Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 for members of the Army National Guard who are continued in an authorized pay status after termination of active duty for training due to injury or disease.

To prescribe entitlement to necessary transportation and travel allowances incident to hospitalization.

### **Deceased Personnel**

NGR 63 was completely revised to provide the authority and to establish responsibilities and procedures for the care and disposition of remains of Army National Guardsmen entitled to burial from Federal funds. It also prescribes limitation on burial expenses and clearly defines those eligible to receive such benefits.

### **Disposal of Excess Property**

NGR 71, a new regulation, was issued to prescribe the procedures for reporting excess personal property in the federally recognized Army National Guard.

### **Supply and Accounting of Federal Property**

NGR 75-2, a new regulation, was issued to prescribe the accounting and basic stock control procedures for supplies and equipment issued to the Army National Guard. One provision of NGR 75-2 permits the company or detachment commander to retain responsibility for property issued to his unit for periods of absence not to exceed 4 months unless otherwise requested by unit commander or ordered



by higher competent authority to transfer such responsibility to a designated successor.

### **Care and Safekeeping of Federal Property**

NGR 75-3 was changed :

To permit the State Adjutant General to designate a federally recognized field grade officer of the State headquarters and headquarters detachment to perform the physical inspection to determine compliance with the degree of physical security established for the care, safekeeping, and special protection of Federal property in any Army National Guard installation within the State.

To require small arms to be stored within strongrooms in approved locked racks.

To eliminate the requirement for storage of optical instruments in locked chests.

### **Lost, Damaged, or Destroyed Federal Property**

NGR 75-4, a new regulation, was issued to prescribe, in detail, accounting procedures to be used when Federal property, including real and installed property under license to a State, in the possession of the Army National Guard has been lost, damaged, or destroyed, or otherwise rendered unserviceable through causes other than fair wear and tear in the service, and to determine pecuniary liability and responsibility.

### **Financial Inventory Accounting**

A new regulation, NGR 75-5, was issued to establish Financial Inventory Accounting as the system of accounting and reporting on a monetary basis those stocks of Federal property issued to the federally recognized Army National Guard of the several States. This system is to be used in conjunction with the prescribed item accounting system.

### **Federal Auditing**

NGR 75-11 was revised to reflect the agreement between the auditing services of the United States Army and the United States Air Force to assume audit cognizance for their respective National Guard activities. This regulation establishes procedures and assigns responsibilities for receiving, distributing, taking appropriate action, and preparing replies to Federal audit of the Army National Guard accounts, property, and activities.

### **Official Mail**

NGR 83 was revised to implement provisions of AR 341-10 authorizing units and headquarters of the Army National Guard to free mailing privileges for the conduct of official business.



To require preparation of a daily Morning Report by each unit during periods of active duty for training in order to maintain continuity and a relationship to armory drill assembly.

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### Army Aviation

NGR 95 was revised to prescribe basic procedures and policy guidance relative to the selection of Army aviators and the utilization, operation, maintenance and development of Army aviation within the Army National Guard.

### NGB Pamphlets

During the year, the National Guard Bureau initiated a new series of publications entitled "NGB Pamphlets." These pamphlets amplify the policies outlined in related National Guard Regulations and provide detailed operating procedures for applying them to the Army National Guard. NGB Pamphlets bear the same numbers as the basic regulations to which they pertain and, in some instances, are sub-numbered for identifying additional instructions on the same basic subject.

The following NGB Pamphlets were published:

- NGB PAM 40-1. Notes for Advisors to the Army National Guard.
- NGB PAM 74-1. Standing Operating Procedures for Installations and Facilities Program. Army National Guard.
- NGB PAM 75-2. Federal Property. Accounting Procedures for Property Check Lists.
- NGB PAM 75-5. Financial Inventory Accounting Procedures.
- NGB PAM. Position Descriptions for the Army National Guard Technician Program. (This pamphlet is not numbered.)

## Air National Guard

### Publications

Air National Guard Regulation (ANGR) 5-4 was revised to prescribe formulas to be used in the distribution of Air National Guard standard publications.

### Organization

ANGR 35-05, pertaining to the personnel strength program, was revised to reflect more realistic requirements for minimum operational strengths in connection with Federal recognition of units of the Air National Guard. The revised regulation establishes standards for normal strength progression through the organizational phase (the 3-year period immediately following initial Federal recognition) and in the operational phase (the indefinite period of time following the organizational phase) of Federal recognition. The regulation provides that federally recognized units which fall below minimum strength will be placed on probation for a period of 6 months, and that failure to attain minimum maintenance strength within that period



will result in withdrawal of Federal recognition. Units which have had their Federal recognition withdrawn may be rerecognized and placed in an appropriate strength level of the organizational phase, withdrawn and placed in a different locality, or reallocated and federally recognized as a new unit with a new mission and lower strength requirement.

### **Trophies and Awards**

ANGR 35-4 was amended to keep Spaatz Trophy Criteria abreast of the latest Air National Guard training requirements.

### **Uniforms**

ANGR 35-14 was amended to permit Air Force uniforms to be worn by members of the Air National Guard who are employed as Air Technicians while they are performing duty in their air technician capacity. This amendment deleted the requirement of the basic regulation that uniforms worn by Air Technicians be procured, maintained, and repaired at no expense to the Federal Government.

### **Officers**

ANGR 36-05, Separation of Air National Guard Officers, was revised to incorporate discharge criteria required by the various elimination provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) of 1955, to prescribe processing instructions for individuals discharged from the Air National Guard as a result of ROPA but who qualify for transfer to the Retired Reserve in lieu of discharge from Reserve of the Air Force, and to provide for submission of resignation from all appointments in lieu of contemplated or pending efficiency board action. The revised regulation also incorporated the provisions formerly contained in ANGR 36-03 (Termination, Withdrawal or Revocation of Federal Recognition) and ANGR 36-06 (Discharge of Unsuitable Officer Personnel in the Air National Guard).

### **Enlisted Personnel**

ANGR 39-9, pertaining to enlistment and reenlistment in the Air National Guard and as a Reserve of the Air Force, was revised to reflect a number of changes in eligibility requirements and to clarify certain areas of existing policy. One of the major changes was the added requirement that individuals without prior military service must agree, as a condition of enlistment, to perform an initial period of active duty for basic training. Another change raised the technician specialty aptitude score which applicants without prior service in the Air National Guard must attain on the Airman Qualifying Test, which is used to determine whether individuals possess the minimum mental aptitude for effective utilization. The revised regulation also



established restrictions relative to the number of dependents on the enlistment of persons in certain pay grades.

### **Training**

ANGR 50-03 was revised to include changes in policies and procedures relative to pay and allowances, unit nonappropriated welfare funds, supply procedures, subsistence changes, communications, and reports of completed annual active duty training and permanent training site operation.

ANGR 50-08 was revised to provide for submission of Report of Attendance for Air National Guard Training Periods on a quarterly basis instead of on a monthly basis as in the past.

ANGR 50-22 was revised to include all changes in annual ammunition allowances for such training as basic arms familiarization and proficiency firing for all unit personnel except chaplains and medical personnel, tactical unit training for fighter-interceptor special delivery aircrews, training of air resupply and tactical reconnaissance pilots, and base defense and security allowances for use in the event of an emergency requiring the implementation of base defense and security measures.

ANGR 52-2, a new regulation, was issued to modify certain provisions of AFR 52-2 pertaining to "on-the-job training" which are not appropriate to the Air National Guard.

### **Operations**

ANGR 55-01 was revised to define more clearly the policy and responsibilities for the operation of transient aircraft facilities at Air National Guard bases.

ANGR 55-08 was revised to set forth the procedures for State Adjutants General to issue appropriate orders for the performance of certain special projects, such as ferrying of aircraft and airlift of specified cargo and/or personnel.

ANGR 55-6 was revised to prescribe the latest instructions for preparing and submitting reports to reflect the operational readiness of Air National Guard flying and selected nonflying units.

ANGR 55-15, a new regulation, was issued to establish a Flight Standardization Program within the Air National Guard.

ANGR 55-24 was revised to set forth the responsibilities for formulating, reviewing and approving instrument approach procedures in the Air National Guard in those cases where the Air National Guard is the sole military occupant of a military or civil airdrome where a requirement to conduct instrument approaches exists.

ANGR 55-25 was amended to clarify requirements and reporting procedures for Alert Ready Radar observers relative to qualification in various fire control systems.

### **Flying**

ANGR 60-2 was revised to reflect the applicability of AFR 60-2 (annual flying requirement) to the Air National Guard.

ANGR 60-4 was revised to reflect the applicability of AFR 60-4 (Issuance of Instrument Certificate) to the Air National Guard.

### **Flying Safety**

ANGR 62-5, which relates to the reporting and investigation of violations of flying regulations, was changed to make the latest AFR 62-5 applicable to the Air National Guard.

ANGR 62-9, Flying Safety Awards, was issued to make AFR 62-9 applicable to the Air National Guard with certain additions outlining eligibility requirements, nomination procedures, and selection criteria for the Air National Guard.

### **Supply**

ANGR 67-01 was revised to align Air National Guard ammunition requisitioning procedures with those contained in Amendment 57 to Volume I, Air Force Manual 67-1.

ANGR 67-02 was revised to prescribe the latest procedures for the preparation and submission of the Air National Guard Ammunition Report.

ANGR 67-04A amended the numbered regulation to clarify items authorized to be included in droppage allowances and to establish pecuniary liability for items lost, damaged, or destroyed through fault or neglect of individuals.

ANGR 67-06, a new regulation, was issued to establish the procedures to be used by Air National Guard activities in the withdrawal of items from Department of Defense excess property lists.

ANGR 67-44, a new regulation, was issued to establish procedures and outline responsibilities for Air National Guard activities required to prestock war readiness materiel.

### **Purchasing and Contracting**

ANGR 70-19 was amended to clarify the provisions relating to the appointment of a cash purchasing officer and the amount of imprest funds (petty cash) with which a cash purchasing officer may be entrusted.

ANGR 75-5 was revised to set forth the latest procedures and policy for management analysis of the utilization and authorization



of federally owned motor vehicles assigned to Air National Guard organizations and bases.

### **Communications**

ANGR 100-01 was revised and amended to reflect changes in communications services authorized Air National Guard units and Air Advisers. The majority of changes concerned the transfer of funding responsibility from Air Materiel Command to the respective United States Property and Fiscal Officers.

ANGR 100-50 was revised to reflect new reporting procedures for the Quarterly Frequency Utilization Report.

### **Inspection**

ANGR 123-1 was amended to provide for USAF operational readiness inspections of Air National Guard units.

ANGR 123-8 was published to prescribe policies for the processing of special USAF special subjects for inspection by the Air National Guard.

### **Memorial Service**

ANGR 143-2 was amended relative to the payment of certain necessary expenses and the processing of claims for payment in connection with memorial services for deceased Air National Guardsmen.

### **Finance**

ANFR 173-01, a new regulation, was issued to prescribe maximum travel allowances and procedures for submitting claims covering pay and allowances due deceased Air Technicians. This regulation applies to all Air National Guard civilian personnel.

### **Audit**

ANGR 175-4 was revised relative to Federal auditing of the Air accounts and activities of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer under authority of AFR 175-4, which is applicable to the Air National Guard and which this regulation supplements.

### **Nonappropriated Funds**

ANGR 176-1 was revised to prescribe policies and procedures for the establishment, distribution, and administration of Air National Guard unit nonappropriated welfare funds derived from Federal sources.

### **Air National Guard Letters**

During the year, the following Air National Guard Letters (ANGL) were revised:

ANGL 20-1. This letter lists the major commands that, upon mobilization, will order units of the Air National Guard of the United States to active duty. It also states, for information purposes, the training and inspection responsibilities of major commands and the procedure for establishment of Air National Guard unit missions.

ANGL 50-01. This letter, which disseminates annual active duty training instructions of a temporary nature, was revised to include subsistence charges, factors and procedures to be used in preparing estimates, policies and procedures for requesting commercial transportation, and policies relative to the transportation of unit equipment for training.

## INFORMATION AND RECRUITING PROGRAM

The basic purpose of the annual information and recruiting program conducted by the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1958 was to stimulate recruitment and participation of Guardsmen in training programs, and to increase public understanding of the National Guard.

Due to the National Guard's unique status as a purely volunteer organization with established strength levels to be maintained, recruiting is an inherent, continuing, and basic part of the overall information program. To this end, the primary function of the Bureau's Information Office was to support the recruiting efforts of the States and Territories in order to maintain adequate unit strengths, and to encourage Guardsmen to participate in training and school programs conducted by the respective services. In view of limitations on the number of nonprior service enlistees who could be put into the active duty training programs during fiscal year 1958, special emphasis was placed on recruiting veterans and prior service personnel returning from active duty with Ready Reserve obligation under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. In a renewed effort to increase public understanding of the National Guard, the combined information and recruiting program also emphasized good community and public relations and expanded business and industry campaigns.

Approximately \$410,000 from Federal appropriations were spent on the program during fiscal year 1958. Most of that amount was applied to contractual services of a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of a great variety of printed and graphic materials to be distributed to the States to assist unit recruiting and publicity, and to national business and industrial firms and advertising and information media to obtain free public service sup-



port for the National Guard. In addition, the National Guard held area conferences attended by information and recruiting personnel from the several States, and conducted a general public information program through normal Government channels and regular news outlets.

"The Jill Cory Television Show," a series of eight 15-minute filmed musical shows developed by the National Guard Bureau to support the recruiting efforts of the Army and Air National Guard, was used again during fiscal year 1958. Reports indicated that this popular show, the first entertainment-type public service program to be carried on television, had been used by approximately 75 percent of television stations, with many stations using the series more than once. The 1957-1958 version of "Let's Go To Town," a popular series of 24 quarter-hour recorded musical shows featuring the Nation's foremost singers and bands, that has been produced since 1952, was distributed to more than 2,000 radio stations for broadcast during the period from November 1957 to April 1958 to support the National Guard's fall, winter, and early spring recruiting program. "Lombardoland, U.S.A.," a 48-week half-hour live radio show that is carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System in support of the recruiting efforts of the Air National Guard, was broadcast by more than 250 network stations for the seventh successive year. The music vocalists from the 1957-58 "Let's Go To Town" series were utilized to produce for broadcast during the summer months two radio shows, "Let's Go With Music," a series of thirteen 15-minute broadcasts in support of the Army National Guard, and "Flight Plan For Music," a similar series in support of the Air National Guard. Also approved for use again during the summer to promote the Army and Air National Guard were "Jill Cory Sings" and "Flying High," the two 13-week radio shows developed during the previous fiscal year from the 1956-57 series of "Let's Go To Town."

In fiscal year 1958 the National Guard Bureau developed a new, half-hour, recorded radio show of traditional Christmas music selections played by Army National Guard bands of several States for broadcast by local radio stations during the Christmas season. Narration of this highly successful public service program, with its theme based on the National Guard's role in preserving peace, was by Ben Grauer, the nationally known radio and television announcer and newscaster. In addition, the Bureau evolved two new, 1-minute television spots, one featuring Gloria Swanson and the other Joan Bennett, two of the country's best known actresses, in support of Army National Guard recruiting; and two 2-minute movie trailers, one with movie actor Dan Duryea for the Army National Guard, and one



with movie-television star Frank Lovejoy in support of the Air National Guard. During the year the National Guard Bureau also developed "Inside Football with Bud Wilkinson," an entirely new type of public service television series for fall programing to coincide with the college football season beginning in September 1958. The forthcoming series of 10 weekly 15-minute filmed shows featuring the famous University of Oklahoma football coach was designed to support National Guard recruiting and community relations.

All of the National Guard television and radio shows were carried by network and local stations on a full public service basis, with time donated by stations or sponsors and talent arranged for by a professional artists' association. The cost to the National Guard—small fees for script writing and certain production costs—was nominal.

Planned community relations campaigns for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard were among the year's principal achievements. As part of this program, all National Guard units conducted coordinated and continuing campaigns in their respective communities to make the public aware of the important role the National Guard plays, not only in national defense, but also as a trained and equipped force ready to assist in any type of community or State emergency. To assist units, the National Guard Bureau prepared special kits including pattern press releases, speeches, newspaper mats, suggestions for special projects, and other aids. Separate kits were designed for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. Bulk distribution of related materials—pamphlets, posters, car cards, radio and television spots—was made to the State Adjutants General to assure well-rounded, complete community relations campaigns.

Another recruiting and publicity highlight of the year was the observance of the Third Annual National Guard Muster Day on Washington's Birthday weekend in February 1958 by National Guard units in most States and Territories. This event received national publicity from such radio and television network shows as "Monitor," "Voice of Firestone," and "The United States Steel Hour." "Monitor," the National Broadcasting Company's weekend radio show, gave three-day coverage to the Muster Day weekend with a series of dramatic spots on 21, 22, and 23 February on a nationwide show carried by 196 stations with a listening level of seven million. This coverage included such features as a "muster" by members of a Virginia Army National Guard unit that descends from a militia unit once commanded by George Washington; a report on the activities of Eskimo Scouts of the Alaska Army National Guard; a description of a scramble by Air National Guard jet planes on 5-minute runway



alert; interviews with Army National Guard personnel training at NIKE-AJAX sites in California; and other interviews with National Guardsmen and reports on National Guard units throughout the United States. The National Guard Bureau, which coordinated the February activities, also prepared a special Muster Day supplement to the community relations kit to assist National Guard units in promoting combined Muster Day-community relations campaigns. The Utah National Guard observed the event with a noteworthy program that included a "muster" of the units in each National Guard community on Washington's Birthday, "open house" for the public in National Guard armories, military balls in support of State National Guard welfare and scholarship funds, and local and State-wide publicity programs. Typically, the Oklahoma National Guard alone during the month of February received Muster Day support that included more than 1,800 radio and television programs and announcements, over 400 newspaper articles and advertisements, and 71 speeches by Guard representatives throughout the State. And in New York, "Times Square" was changed to "National Guard Square" for more than a week in February to coincide with the observance of Muster Day.

The National Guard Bureau, in addition to the television and radio shows and special community relations and Muster Day kits, distributed during the year a variety of recruiting support material, both printed and graphic, including pamphlets, folders, booklets, car cards, posters, fact sheets, and magazines.

Eight large National Guard displays (six Army and two Air) were available on loan to States requesting them for exhibit at State and county fairs, festivals, and other public events drawing large crowds.

The part of the National Guard information and recruiting program devoted to business and industry was expanded during the year to include more than 10,000 organizations which now receive National Guard information in the form of letters, booklets, drop-in-mats for advertising, the series of safety posters, and other materials which tell the story of the Guard's value to the Nation and to business as an economic and military force. This expanded campaign was necessitated in part by the increased training requirements placed on the National Guard. These increased requirements made it imperative to obtain the full cooperation of business and industry and to make certain that employers understand and support employees who elect to discharge their military obligation through participation in training activities of the Army and Air National Guard. As a result of this campaign, an increasing number of local and national business and

industrial organizations supported the National Guard through sponsored advertising, articles in house organs, industrial journals and business and other publications, the use of counter cards, posters and poster meter plates, as well as generally liberal leave policies for Guardsmen in their employ. A number of firms supported the National Guard with public service announcements on sponsored network radio and television programs.

The National Guard Bureau's annual September Army area conferences were held in Ohio, Vermont, South Dakota, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, and were attended by some 1,000 Army and Air National Guard officers, including State Adjutants General, staff officers, and other personnel responsible for recruiting and information activities in the States. At these conferences, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau explained the Guard's new dual recruiting and community relations program. Following the regional conferences, many States held recruiting conferences with representatives from their own Army and Air National Guard units. The National Guard Bureau also continued to provide guidance to the States in a monthly *National Guard News Letter*, prepared by the Information Office. (This publication was selected by the 1958 Virginia Printers' Convention for honorable award in the newsletter category.) Four-page fact sheets on the Army and Air National Guard's history, mission, strength, type of units, training equipment, mobilization readiness, and missile and runway alert programs also were furnished the States as an aid in preparing speeches, feature stories, and other articles to help increase the prestige of the National Guard.

The public information program was intended primarily to keep the peoples of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico well informed about the National Guard. News releases, speeches, periodical and encyclopedia articles and other information relating to the National Guard program were cleared or released through the Departments of the Army, Air Force and Defense. Press relations also included cooperation with the Washington, D.C., press corps and military editors and writers, in the preparation of special articles for publication. Articles, editorials and feature stories about the National Guard were published in such professional military service vehicles as *Airman*, *Air Reservist*, *Armor* (September-October 1957 issue was largely devoted to a series of articles on armor organizations in the Army National Guard), *Army Aviation*, *Army-Navy-Air Force Register*, *Army Times*, *National Guardsman* and *Retired Officer* (May-June 1958 issue featured Army and Air National Guard on cover, in editorial and in five-page picture-article), in many of the Nation's largest newspapers, and in several standard yearbooks and



encyclopedia. Information activities also included special liaison with members of Congress, military and other Federal Government agencies, and States and local officials, and a great amount of correspondence with these individuals and agencies on virtually all aspects of the National Guard organization, personnel and operations.

## TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The underlying purpose of the trophies and awards program is to organize the activities of the National Guard of each State and Territory on a competitive basis to inspire a wholesome spirit of rivalry among individuals, units and organizations, and to aid in stimulating their interest in perfecting marksmanship and technical proficiency with individual weapons and achieving a high standard of efficiency in training and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are made annually by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and sponsoring agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. In practice, this program provides valuable but inexpensive training incentives.

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

Army and Air National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle, carbine, 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, and the National Guard Association of the United States.

The Eisenhower Trophy was presented to 50 units in 1957. This trophy, which was named in honor of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, is awarded after each calendar year to the outstanding company-size unit of the Army National Guard in each State and Territory.

The new Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy was announced during the year by the Department of the Army. It will be awarded each December to the most outstanding Army National Guard battalion assigned to the Air Defense Command Task Organization. The 708th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, Pennsylvania Army National Guard, was named the winner of the first annual trophy from among 76 eligible combat ready Army National Guard battalions in 26 States and the District of Columbia. The winner of the award—



a trophy cup that will be replaced by permanent plaques for each firing battery and battalion headquarters and passed on to subsequent winners—is determined on the basis of annual ratings achieved by the various battalions at service firing ranges and on Army training tests, results of National Guard training evaluation reports, recommendations of Air Defense Regional Commanders, and the personal evaluation of the Commanding General of the Air Defense Command.

The Fourth Annual Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy Event, held 28 July 1957, was won by Maj. Peter P. Phillipy, Commander of the 112th Fighter-Interceptor Group, Pennsylvania Air National Guard. Major Phillipy, piloting an F-84F "Thunderstreak" aircraft, completed the 2,715 statute miles between Fresno Air Terminal, Fresno, Calif., and Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.—with predetermined refueling stops at Tucson, Ariz.; Dallas, Tex., and Atlanta, Ga.—in 4 hours, 13 minutes and 40 seconds at an average speed of 648 miles per hour to finish first in a field of 12 Air National Guard jet pilots. This event, sponsored by the Air Force Association, demonstrates the preplanning, support, and actual flying capability of representative participating personnel of the Air National Guard.

The Spaatz Trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, was awarded to the 175th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron South Dakota Air National Guard, as the most outstanding tactical flying squadron in the Air National Guard for the 1957 calendar year. The Squadron, which scored a record total of 950 points out of a possible 1,000 to win the trophy, also received the Air Force Association Unit Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying squadron. In the Spaatz Trophy competition, a silver plaque was awarded to the 121st Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, District of Columbia Air National Guard, as the second highest scoring unit, and bronze third place plaques were awarded to both the 157th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, South Carolina Air National Guard, and the 179th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Minnesota Air National Guard.

The second annual Winston P. Wilson Trophy, named for the Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau, was also awarded to the 175th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, South Dakota Air National Guard, for year-round excellence in the performance of the Air National Guard all-weather defense mission.

The Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award, presented annually to the outstanding airman in the Air National Guard, was won by Master Sergeant Harry Kilpatrick of the 138th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, New York Air National Guard. He was selected as the outstanding Air National Guardsman for 1957 based on his



generous contributions of time, effort and ability to his unit and community, and his impressive record of accomplishments and service.

## STATE SERVICE

A summary of reports relating to the State service performed by National Guardsmen during fiscal year 1958 reveals that, as in past years, the National Guard of the several States participated in numerous rescue and relief operations, fought fires and floods, flew missions of mercy, and otherwise responded in various types of State and local emergencies.

On 2 September 1957, the Governor of Arkansas announced that he had ordered National Guard units to emergency duty to maintain and preserve peace and order and prevent possible violence from erupting over the problem of school integration at Little Rock. Approximately 250 Guardsmen were ordered to duty and served in active State status until 20 September.

In the wake of a February blizzard along the Atlantic seaboard, National Guardsmen led rescue and relief efforts in six States. Delaware National Guardsmen, using full-tracked antiaircraft gun mounts, rescued eight Girl Scouts and their adult leader from a camp where they had been marooned for four days. Maryland's Governor ordered out his State's heavy National Guard equipment and mobilized 200 Guardsmen to help clear secondary roads and carry relief supplies to freezing and near-starving storm victims. In New Jersey, National Guard units delivered food and fuel to stranded families, opened streets and roads to emergency travel, towed vehicles out of snowdrifts, rescued stranded families, evacuated expectant mothers and brought medical help to the sick. In Pennsylvania, where the State Adjutant General led one rescue operation in which Guardsmen evacuated three snowbound families near Carlisle, Johnstown's 876th Engineer Battalion worked around the clock for 4 days, in below-zero temperatures, to open and maintain more than 20 miles of snow-locked roads. In one rescue operation, Guardsmen of Philadelphia's 166th Field Artillery Battalion were forced to detour 150 miles through Maryland and Delaware to rescue 21 Boy Scouts and six adult leaders from an isolated Scout Camp near Kimblesville. In upper New York State, one of the areas hit hardest by the blizzard, scores of families were rescued or sustained by National Guardsmen in planes, helicopters and armored vehicles. In the Buffalo area, a family of eight that had eaten its last food and was burning its last fuel was rescued by an armored personnel carrier manned by Guardsmen of the 174th Armored Infantry Battalion's Service Company. In Virginia, a

Guardsmen drove a full-tracked carrier 4 miles across country to bring a 3-year-old sick child to a hospital and three Manassas National Guardsmen led a two-truck motorcade in the midnight rescue of a snowbound group of eight Boy Scouts and two adults. While it is difficult to evaluate the total National Guard rescue and relief effort in the February blizzard, one newspaper summed it up thus: "With no other means of transportation available, the National Guard came to the rescue."

When an Army L-20 aircraft crashed in Vermont's Green Mountains in October, the National Guard of Vermont and New York aided the Army in locating the wrecked plane. Although Vermont Army National Guard aviators began searching for the missing aircraft immediately after the crash, it was not until 9 days later that the wreckage was spotted on the top of a 3,500-foot mountain by pilots of an L-20 belonging to the New York National Guard. Rain and snow postponed rescue operations until the next day, when a search party that included 10 Army Guard volunteers from Winooski's Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and Williston's Battery B, 206th Field Artillery Battalion, reached the plane and recovered the bodies of the pilot and three passengers. In a letter to the Adjutant General of Vermont, who personally spent many hours at Burlington, the center for rescue operations, the Commanding General of the First Army expressed appreciation for the help extended by the National Guard.

When a Navy WV-2 Super Constellation crashed into the sea without warning while on a training flight from Hawaii, killing 19 of its 23 crew members, the alertness of an Hawaii Air National Guard aircraft control and warning station on North Oahu enabled the Navy to rescue the four survivors. For nearly an hour prior to the crash of the Navy plane, two Air Guardsmen of the 109th Air Defense Augmentation Detachment had picked up and followed the plane's "blip" on their radar scope. When the Pearl Harbor Rescue Center was unable to establish contact with the Navy plane, the earlier plotted radar fixes were used to guide two Air National Guard F-86E's to the plane's last known position. Approximately 3 hours after the missing plane had faded from the 109th radar range, the pilot of an Air Force plane, which had relieved the two Guard jets, spotted the surviving crewmen, who were rescued within an hour. The survival of the four was credited to the Air Guard radarmen whose accurate fix on the missing plane's last known position steered search planes to the right area, enabling them to locate the survivors swiftly. As the commander of the Airborne Early Warning Wing responsible for the search said, "Without the position fix established by the Air National Guard radar station, the search would have been conducted in another area."



After a gas explosion destroyed 4 buildings and killed 12 people in the business district of Villa Rica, Georgia, National Guard units were called swiftly into action to aid in local rescue and relief operations. Twenty-five Guardsmen from nearby Rome's Company A, 163d Tank Battalion, already on State duty at the scene of a drowning in the Etowah River, near Cartersville, were rushed to Villa Rica, where they were soon joined by a second contingent of 25 Guardsmen from Douglasville and by Guardsmen from other units and cities. The first Guardsmen on the scene drove civil defense rescue trucks, operated generators, manned floodlights and removed debris. Other Guardsmen brought in needed supplies and equipment, including 10 trucks, an ambulance and a 5-ton wrecker from Atlanta, set up an emergency field kitchen in the basement of the town's City Hall, and posted guards to protect the exposed property from depredation. Guardsmen worked throughout the night and most of the next day before being relieved from duty.

Missouri Army National Guardsmen, under orders from the State Adjutant General, turned out for emergency duty after a foot-and-a-half of snow had fallen in parts of the State. For 48 hours Guardsmen of the 923d Ambulance Company used their ambulances and trucks to transport the sick to hospitals and to deliver medicine and food where needed. In one instance, they plowed through deep snow drifts for 6 miles, covering the last mile on foot, to deliver a baby formula to a storm-marooned family. And at Sedalia, three Missouri Guardsmen and a doctor battled snow drifts in a truck to transport a pneumonia-stricken man from his farm home to a hospital.

When a large fire developed in a refining firm at Meraus, La., more than 100 Guardsmen from nearby New Orleans rushed to the scene with ambulances, jeeps, trucks, and wreckers. The use of heavy Guard equipment prevented the fire from endangering other gasoline storage tanks. Guardsmen also were dispatched to New Orleans Airport to help transfer Foamite from transport planes to helicopters for direct delivery to the refinery area.

In natural disasters in other States, National Guardsmen performed every possible service to stricken communities. When the Little River inundated the city of Hopkinsville, Ky., in one of the worst floods in the community's history, 200 Guardsmen from units of the 243d Tank Battalion served on duty for nearly 24 hours evacuating families, guarding against fires and preventing looting. At Henderson, Tex., the city's National Guard unit, Company C of the 148th Armored Infantry Battalion, responding to local calls for emergency aid after a broken dam had flooded parts of the area, moved people and household effects to higher ground and guarded entrances to flood-endan-



gered bridges. In Illinois, Guardsmen from the 130th Infantry Regiment assisted in rescue operation and stood by to prevent looting when tornadoes struck the city of Murphysboro two nights in succession, causing heavy personal and property damage. And shortly after a tornado destroyed 80 homes in Cochran, Ga., the State Adjutant General ordered a total of 145 National Guardsmen from Dublin's Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company and Eastman's Company D of the 160th Tank Battalion to the scene to protect lives and property and to assist 17 nearby Guardsmen who had volunteered their assistance at the first news of the disaster.

Nearly 500 Nebraska National Guardsmen joined local law enforcement agencies in a State-wide search for an individual—caught, later, in another State—accused of slaying 10 people in 5 days. In Rhode Island, 455 National Guardsmen were called by the State Adjutant General to participate in a search for a 13-year-old child, missing from the State School for Retarded Children at Exeter, who was found on the sixth day in a heavily wooded area by Army and Air Guardsmen piloting an Army National Guard helicopter. A lone Washington National Guardsman (Sergeant Raymond E. Pederson, Company E, 161st Infantry) who, on his own initiative, continued to search for a missing 2-year-old boy after the official search had been ended, found the lost child wandering alone through a wheat field and returned him safely to his parents.

In several States, Air National Guardsmen participated in mercy missions in the air and on the ground. The commander of the 128th Air Defense Wing, Wisconsin Air National Guard, flew a quantity of a rare type blood through snow and ice from Milwaukee to Youngstown, Ohio, to help save the lives of a mother and her baby. When health laws prevented the use of commercial transportation for three Korean orphans afflicted by tuberculosis, the Governor of Colorado quickly set up a mercy mission in which the commander of the 140th Air Defense Wing, Colorado Air National Guard flew the children from Portland to Denver for treatment in a local hospital. (The children were later adopted by American parents.) Twenty Iowa Air National Guardsmen of Sioux City's 132d Fighter-Interceptor Wing transported emergency bedding and kitchen supplies by truck from Camp Dodge to Ottumwa City for the relief of 200 students and nuns who were left homeless when a fire destroyed their dormitories at Ottumwa Heights Academy.

National Guardsmen in many States volunteered their time and services in State and local goodwill projects. In Colorado, Army Guardsmen of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and Battery B, 144th Field Artillery Battalion, collected and repaired more than



4,500 old toys and turned them over to the State Home and Training School and to needy families in the Grand Junction area. When unemployment in the Saco-Biddleford region of Maine climbed to approximately 30 percent of the area's working force, Army National Guardsmen of the 1st Battalion, 103d Infantry Regiment, sponsored "Operation Grocery Barrel," a relief project to which unit members contributed \$15,000 worth of food for distribution, through local welfare agencies, to needy families in the area.

In an act that transcended State service, the Guardsmen of Oklahoma's 45th Infantry (Thunderbird) Division supplemented the \$41,000 trust fund they had previously established to support orphanage operations in Korea by contributing an additional \$18,000 at Christmas time to help compensate for the tragic Christmas one year earlier when the Orphans' Home of Korea was partially destroyed by fire.

In these and other instances, Guardsmen continued to uphold the National Guard's historic tradition of unrestrained service to State and community.

## FEDERAL SERVICE

The Secretary of the Army, under the authority of Presidential Executive Order 10730, called all units and members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Arkansas into the active military service of the United States on 24 September 1957 for an indefinite period in order to enforce the laws of the Union and to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools in the Little Rock School District, Little Rock, Ark.

A total of 8,504 Army National Guard officers and enlisted men in 114 company and detachment size units, and 1,301 Air National Guard officers and airmen in 11 squadron, flight and headquarters units, were brought into active Federal military service as a result of this call. The Army National Guard units were returned to control of the State of Arkansas as follows: 6 units on 21 October 1957, 50 units on 23 October, 46 units on 24 October, 2 units on 9 November, 4 units on 10 November, 4 units on 19 December, and the remaining 2 units on 29 May 1958. All of the Air National Guard units were returned to control of the State of Arkansas 24 October 1957.

A breakdown of the actual strength of Arkansas Army and Air National Guardsmen in active Federal military service is shown below:

	Date (month-ending)	Total	Officers			Enlisted men
			Total	Commis-sioned	Warrant	
ARMY-----	1957					
	September <sup>1</sup> ----	8, 504	838	724	114	7, 666
	October-----	2, 023	203	175	28	1, 820
	November-----	984	97	83	14	887
	December-----	500	46	41	5	454
	1958					
	January-----	419	33	29	4	386
	February-----	415	41	37	4	374
	March-----	410	40	36	4	370
	April <sup>2</sup> -----	399	36	32	4	363
AIR <sup>3</sup> -----	1957					
	September <sup>1</sup> ----	1, 301	146	<sup>4</sup> 141	5	1, 155

<sup>1</sup> Brought into active Federal service 24 September 1957.

<sup>2</sup> Last units released from active Federal service 29 May 1958.

<sup>3</sup> Released from active Federal service 23 October 1957.

<sup>4</sup> The State Adjutant General, an officer in the Arkansas Air National Guard, was retained in active Federal service through 8 January 1958.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

The Army National Guard, on 30 June 1958, consisted of 5,327 federally recognized units of company or detachment size organized into 21 infantry and 6 armored divisions, 28 missile battalions (NIKE), 70 field artillery battalions, 82 antiaircraft artillery battalions, 11 regimental combat teams, 9 armored cavalry regiments, and hundreds of additional combat, combat support, and service organizations. The strength of federally recognized units was 394,329, in line with a directed reduction in strength accomplished prior to 30 June 1958.

As of 30 June 1958, obligations of Federal funds for support of the Army National Guard totaled \$335,616,734. In addition, \$13,190,188 were obligated for armory construction and \$2,654,653 for nonarmory construction.

During the year, 101 Army National Guard air defense artillery and missile batteries—formerly on-site antiaircraft gun batteries—



began training to take over in fiscal year 1959 the full-time operation of active Army NIKE-AJAX installations in a number of defense areas throughout the United States.

Effective 1 October 1957, men with no prior military service enlisting in the Army National Guard were required, as a condition of enlistment, to agree to take a minimum of 6 months active duty for training with the active Army. During the year, 366,146 Army Guardsmen participated in annual active duty for training, and 8,146 officers and enlisted men attended U.S. Army Service Schools. Seventeen Army National Guard State Officer Candidate Schools were established during the year, bringing to 38 the number of such schools in operation as of 30 June 1958.

Other 1958 fiscal year highlights were the final implementation of financial inventory accounting in the Army National Guard, the adoption of a new system of personnel reporting, and the successful completion of the initial phase of a program to replace all M-47 tanks in the Army National Guard with more modern M-48 tanks.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Congress appropriated \$333,800,000 for support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1958, based on a year-end strength of 400,000. This appropriation, together with appropriation reimbursements of \$800,000, provided a total funding availability of \$334,600,000 for the fiscal year.

As of 30 June 1958, Army National Guard obligations for fiscal year 1958 totaled \$335,616,734. These obligations included \$2,585,000 to cover the cost of the 10 percent civilian pay increase, retroactive to 1 January 1958, as well as funds to cover the military pay increases, effective 1 June 1958, authorized by the Military Pay Act of 1958. As a result of these added obligations, for which no funds were originally appropriated, that part of the total obligation in excess of the appropriation is not to be considered as a violation of Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes.

During the year the Department of the Army approved a change in the Army National Guard Program to increase from 25,000 to 43,200 the input of Army Guard trainees into the 6 months active duty training program, vital to the maintenance of Army National Guard strength. Funding support for this increased input was accomplished through a reprogramming of funds by restricting attendance at State unit schools and command post exercises, making reductions in the materiel program, and adjusting other programmed items.



Expenditure limitations for the first half of fiscal year 1958 caused extreme difficulties in initial programing and funding. These limitations, which could be effected only by restricting obligation authority, resulted in the deferment of four training assemblies and the procurement of repair parts and other materiel from the first half of the fiscal year to the second half.

At the beginning of the fiscal year unobligated funds for construction of Army National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities totaled \$32,381,167. This sum consisted of a fiscal year appropriation of \$20,000,000 and a carryover of \$12,381,167 from previous fiscal years. Obligations in fiscal year 1958 totaled \$15,844,841, \$13,190,188 for armory construction and \$2,654,653 for nonarmory construction. The unobligated balance of \$16,536,326 is available for use in fiscal year 1959.

A total of \$84,667,722 was obligated for the Army National Guard Army Technician program exclusive of those in the Air Defense program. This amount included funds for social security payments for Army National Guard technicians in the 45 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico currently participating in the social security system, as well as funds to cover Wage Board increases authorized through 30 June 1957 for Wage Board type technicians, step-in-grade increases for all technicians, and the 10 percent pay increase for classified type technicians effective 1 January 1958. A total of 17,706 man-years was utilized during the year, with 17,870 technicians employed on 30 June 1958.

Fiscal year obligations for the Army National Guard's Air Defense Technician program, including social security payments and wage increases, totaled \$8,027,131. On 30 June 1958, 1,681 Air Defense technicians were employed, 78 fewer than at the beginning of the fiscal year. This reduction is the result of the conversion of Army National Guard units from on-site antiaircraft gun operation to missile (NIKE) training. A total of 1,633 man-years was utilized during the year.

For the third straight year, initial annual funding programs at the budget program level were issued to the States, except for spare parts, materiel and the Air Defense programs which were funded for only the first half of the fiscal year. The remainder of the funds for the latter were made available during the second half. Quarterly allotments were issued at the appropriation level without limitation, thereby enabling the States to exercise greater flexibility in the utilization of their funds. During the year, State funding programs were 99.5 percent obligated, as compared with 98.8 percent in fiscal year 1957 and 96.7 percent in fiscal year 1956, the procedure's first year of



operation. The Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers of the several States are commended for the noteworthy results achieved through their splendid management of funds.

National Defense audit agencies continued their internal-type auditing of Federal funds and property administered by United States Property and Fiscal Officers. Under this type of auditing, findings of a comprehensive examination by National defense audit agencies applying Federal standards are reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau, and interested offices of the Department of the Army. It reflects deficiencies in method or procedures. It has resulted in improved operations within the States, and also provided the National Guard Bureau with information on which to base recommendations for continued improvement in management and procedures.

National Guard Regulations pertaining to procedures used in accounting for lost, damaged, or destroyed Federal property were revised to implement Department of the Army standards which provide a more realistic allowance for damage and loss incurred by the National Guard during annual active duty for training.

The National Guard Bureau continued to review reports of survey involving charges with a view toward appropriate relief in hardship cases and to correct inequalities when requested by the States and individuals.

The Chief, National Guard Bureau, as a member of the Department of the Army Advisory Committee, with co-equal status whenever matters directly affecting the Army National Guard are under consideration, participated throughout fiscal year 1958 in the formation of Department of the Army policy concerning the Army National Guard.

The form of the quarterly review and analysis of the Army National Guard Program was refined during the year to reflect the principle of "management by exception," which limits reporting to those items which are below or above the programmed objectives. As a result, management improvements were accomplished in the program areas of officer and enlisted procurement, 6 months active duty training, and schools.

A table of appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1958 is attached as appendix E.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

To comply with the requirement that Army National Guard 1958 fiscal year-end strength not exceed 400,000, it became necessary during the year to establish State strength ceilings.

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard in State status on 30 June 1958 was 394,329. This strength was distributed among 5,327 federally recognized units.

The overall strength decrease of 27,849 during the year reflected a decrease of 28,996 in enlisted strength, and an increase of 1,147 in officer and warrant officer strength. The actual strength of federally recognized units in State status at the close of the last three fiscal years is shown below.

*Army National Guard Strength*

	30 June 1956	30 June 1957	30 June 1958
Total.....	404, 403	422, 178	394, 329
Officers and warrant officers.....	34, 899	36, 795	37, 942
Enlisted.....	369, 504	385, 383	356, 387

#### **Procurement of Officers and Warrant Officers**

The standards for officer procurement were raised during the year. Effective 1 September 1957, the source criteria for second lieutenants were revised and additional active duty for training requirements were imposed. Effective 1 April 1958, qualification for appointment of second lieutenants solely through completion of the Army Pre-Commission Extension Courses was suspended. Emphasis was continued on State-conducted officer candidate schools.

Procurement of warrant officers during fiscal year 1958 showed a slight decrease over the preceding fiscal year. However, a slower than anticipated rate of attrition or absorption of unit administrators (MOS 2123), which it was expected would reduce warrant officer strength to the programed level, together with a number of warrant officers rendered surplus by the reorganization of units during the year, resulted in a year-end over-strength in warrant officers.

#### **Procurement of Enlisted Personnel**

Effective 1 October 1957, men with no prior military service enlisting in the Army National Guard were required, as a condition of enlistment, to agree to take a minimum of six months of active duty training in a Federal status. Prior to that date, men enlisting during the fiscal year could agree to take a minimum of eleven weeks of such training. Excepted from these conditions were men enlisting in the Alaska Army National Guard Scout Battalions and men between the ages of 26 and 35 who possessed scarce military skills.



In addition to being required to establish individual enlisted strength ceilings for each State in order to reduce the strength of the Army National Guard to 400,000 by the end of the fiscal year, it became necessary on 2 June 1958 to suspend all enlistments of nonprior service personnel. This suspension was lifted on an individual State basis.

From 1 July to 1 October 1957, 364 enlisted men entered the eleven weeks active duty training program, bringing the total Army National Guardsmen who had entered it to 1,450. A total of 44,272 entered the 6-month active duty training program, bringing to 69,914 the total number of Army National Guard trainees who had entered the program since its inception in October 1955. This active duty for training is accomplished in a Federal status.

### Personnel Actions

The number of Army National Guard personnel actions processed by the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1958 reflected both the increase in overall officer and warrant officer strength and the correspondingly larger decreases in enlisted and overall strength, as well as the continued conversion of units to meet revised Department of the Army mobilization requirements.

The National Guard Bureau rejected 1.4 percent of enlistment applications submitted. This low rejection rate reflects the careful screening of applications by recruiting personnel, unit commanders and State authorities.

A comparison of personnel actions processed during the last two fiscal years is shown below.

#### *Personnel Actions*

Type of action	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958
Officers and warrant officers:		
Federal recognitions.....	12, 950	11, 526
Transfers and reassignments.....	9, 747	10, 662
Transfers to Inactive National Guard.....	1, 604	1, 622
Separations.....	4, 680	4, 848
Enlisted men:		
Enlistment records on hand, first day of year.....	6, 934	25, 234
Enlistment records received.....	165, 897	85, 195
Cases completed.....	147, 597	98, 880
Enlistments approved.....	145, 994	97, 515
Enlistments rejected.....	1, 603	1, 365
Enlistment records on hand, last day of year.....	25, 234	11, 549

### **The "Penching System"**

In February 1958, the National Guard Bureau adopted for use by the Army National Guard a new personnel reporting system. This new method, known as the "Penching System," was developed jointly by the National Guard Bureau, the Office of the Chief Signal Office, Department of the Army, and the International Business Machine Corporation. "Penching" is done by hand with a penching board and tool on a predesigned IBM card. A template is used to hold the card form in place and guide the user in making holes in the proper columns on the card. The system is used for reporting, on a monthly basis, the strengths, gains, losses, and individuals scheduled for entry on active duty training of each company size unit in the Army National Guard. This, in turn, provides the detailed and timely personnel data needed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. These data are of great importance in view of the need to keep within the total strength figure and to control strictly the input into the 6-month active duty training program, as well as to provide strength and other information to the Congress, the Department of Defense and the Army on a more current basis than was possible under the previous reporting system.

The "Penching System," which has been carefully tailored to meet the National Guard Bureau's precise needs for timely, accurate information, eliminates the writing or typing of reports at unit level, the manual compilation of reports by State headquarters, and the key punching of cards in the National Guard Bureau. Although electrical accounting machine cards are still used, the necessary data are actually punched by hand at unit level on predesigned IBM cards which are forwarded to the National Guard Bureau where they are compiled by electrical accounting machines.

Initial results of this new system, apart from a net savings of at least seven days each month in obtaining current information on the personnel status of each of more than 5,300 Army National Guard units, indicate its usability as a standard means of reporting various other types of information from the several States.

### **National Guard Register**

The 1 January 1958 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the field during the second and third weeks of June 1958. This register consists of 1,070 pages and contains biographical, education, and service data on 40,219 officers and warrant officers, active and inactive, of the Army National Guard. It reflects 6,081 statements of service (NGB Form 3d) issued on officers and warrant officers, 7,659 promotions, and 13,928 other actions, such



as changes of branch, service schools attended, and transfers to and from the Inactive National Guard.

### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

The shortage of Medical and Dental Corps officers which has existed in the Army National Guard since the onset of the Korean War continued to exist through fiscal year 1958, with no immediate relief in view. On 30 June 1958, the actual strength of Army Medical Service officers was 643 Medical Corps, 214 Dental Corps, 31 Nurses Corps, and 1,281 Medical Service Corps or 36.0, 39.6, 7.3 and 100 percent, respectively, of authorized strengths of such officers in federally recognized units. The following chart shows the slow, upward trend of actual strength over the past 3 years.

	Actual strength as of 30 June			Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 1958
	1956	1957	1958	
Total.....	1, 802	1, 999	2, 169	4, 033
Medical Corps.....	529	594	643	1, 786
Dental Corps.....	177	188	214	540
Nurses Corps.....		<sup>1</sup> 11	31	426
Medical Service Corps.....	1, 096	1, 206	1, 281	1, 281

<sup>1</sup> Public Law 845, 84th Congress, 30 July 1956, authorized nurses to be federally recognized in the National Guard.

In fiscal year 1958, the number of federally recognized medical units in the Army National Guard was reduced from 520 to 453. This reduction was due primarily to the reorganization of anti-aircraft artillery battalions and the resulting elimination of 61 medical detachments as separate units. The following table shows the number of each type unit as of 30 June 1958.

#### *Federally Recognized Medical Units*

Total.....	453
Medical detachments (organic).....	307
Medical companies (organic).....	71
Medical battalions (organic).....	27
Medical companies (separate).....	27
Medical battalion, headquarters and headquarters detachments (separate).....	7
Medical group (separate).....	1
Evacuation hospitals.....	9
Mobile Army surgical hospitals.....	4



During the year, the National Guard Bureau processed 1,204 reports of investigation covering disease or injury incurred during periods of authorized training; 10,800 reports of physical examination of officers and warrant officers for initial Federal recognition, promotion, change of branch and transfer to and from the Inactive National Guard; 319 physical examinations for Army aviation training and/or designation of flight status; 22,816 statements of physical condition in lieu of physical examination; 4,359 physical examinations for enlistment; and 5,326 reports of periodic and/or school physicals.

In fiscal year 1958 the Department of the Army made funds available, for the first time, to cover the costs of physical examinations formerly borne by individual Army Guardsmen or the several States. However, because of the time required to implement this new program, only \$161,156 were obligated as of 30 June 1958.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

### Troop Unit Statistics

The Army National Guard, as of 30 June 1958, consisted of 5,327 federally recognized units of company or detachment size organized into 21 infantry and 6 armored divisions, 28 missile battalions (NIKE), 70 field artillery battalions, 82 antiaircraft artillery battalions, 11 regimental combat teams, 9 armored cavalry regiments, and hundreds of additional combat, combat support, and service organizations. The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1958 was 394,329.

### Major Changes

The 5,327 federally recognized units in the Army National Guard at the end of the fiscal year represented a decrease of 166 units, or 3 percent, under the 30 June 1957 total of 5,493.

In accordance with the Army National Guard Troop Basis, as amended during the fiscal year, 101 on-site antiaircraft artillery gun batteries in the continental United States were relieved of their on-site missions in October 1957, and converted to air defense artillery and missile units. They were reorganized into 27 battalions (NIKE-AJAX), and began training to take over from the active Army the full-time operation of NIKE-AJAX installations in a number of defense areas throughout the United States. This was in addition to four gun batteries of a test battalion—the 720th Missile Battalion (NIKE), Air Defense Artillery, California Army National Guard—converted to missile (NIKE) in June 1957.



### **Air Defense Artillery**

By 30 June 1958, the 28 Army National Guard air defense artillery and missile battalions (NIKE-AJAX) were well advanced in their training, which is the same as that received by units of the active Army. After key personnel are trained at Fort Bliss, unit training is conducted at active Army NIKE-AJAX sites. It is anticipated that the four batteries which were converted in June 1957, and which are now undergoing their year-long training and testing, will assume the full-time operation of four NIKE-AJAX installations in September 1958, to become the first of the Army's Reserve components to have an active part in the Nation's surface-to-air missile defense system. It is also expected that the Army National Guard antiaircraft gun battalion still on-site in Hawaii will be converted to missiles early in fiscal year 1959.

### **Training**

Army National Guard training was conducted by the States in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command. On 25 November 1957, that Headquarters published training memorandum Number 19 pertaining to the training of Army National Guard personnel and units. The objectives set by this memorandum are to insure that all Army National Guard personnel are prepared for integration into units required for mobilization; to bring all nonprior active service personnel to a maximum practicable training level so that basic unit training can be initiated by 1 October 1958; and to train each unit to a required degree of proficiency, starting with the squad or comparable unit and progressing to larger units.

### **Armory Training**

All units of the Army National Guard participated in 48 paid training assemblies during fiscal year 1958. Sixteen percent of the total authorized drills were conducted as multiple drills (two paid 4-hour assemblies conducted on one calendar day as a substitute for two regular 2-hour armory drill assemblies). Many units used multiple drills to increase the limited number of training hours otherwise available, with the result that the number of such drills conducted in fiscal year 1958 showed a 50 percent increase over the number conducted during the previous fiscal year.

Funds for subsistence were authorized to support multiple drill training assemblies. These funds were budgeted for on the basis of 52 cents per trainee for one meal or \$1.04 per trainee per day when more than one meal was required.

The percentage of officers and warrant officers participating in armory drills showed an increase for the sixth successive year. The



percentage of enlisted men attending this training increased slightly over last year. Percentages of Army National Guard personnel attending armory drills during the past three fiscal years are shown below.

*Armory Training Attendance Percentages*

	Fiscal year 1956	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958
Officers and warrant officers.....	94. 0	94. 4	95. 1
Enlisted men.....	87. 3	87. 6	87. 9

Copies of 5,236 reports of annual general inspection, which contain the rating awarded each unit at its annual armory inspection, were submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review. The general purpose of these inspections, conducted for the respective Army Commanders by officers detailed as inspectors general, is to ascertain whether equipment issued to the Army National Guard is being maintained as prescribed, proper quantities of equipment are on hand, units are properly organized, officers and enlisted personnel are qualified, records are properly maintained, and training is conducted as prescribed. All federally recognized Army National Guard units are inspected annually, except that armory inspections are not required during the fiscal year in which a unit is inspected for Federal recognition. Results of armory inspections for the past three fiscal years are listed below.

*Annual Inspection*

	Fiscal year 1956		Fiscal year 1957		Fiscal year 1958	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5, 245	100. 00	5, 079	100. 00	5, 236	100. 00
Satisfactory or better.....	5, 196	99. 1	5, 024	98. 9	5, 186	99. 0
Unsatisfactory.....	49	. 9	55	1. 1	50	1. 0

### **Annual Active Duty for Training**

During fiscal year 1958, 366,146 Guardsmen, representing about 94 percent of Army National Guard paid drill strength, attended annual active duty for training at 78 sites located throughout the States and Territories. Eighty percent attended training at 51 federally owned and operated camps, and 20 percent at 27 State owned and operated camps. This annual 15-day active duty for training period provided an opportunity for all federally recognized Army National Guard



units to assemble and perform basic combat and advanced individual training as prescribed in appropriate Army training programs.

During the annual active duty training periods, teams composed of officers of the active Army inspected the training of all Army National Guard units. Reports of these inspections are used for evaluation purposes and as a basis for corrective action. A table of evaluation results for fiscal year 1958 is given below.

*Training Evaluation Reports*

Rating	Fiscal year 1958	
	Number	Percent
Total	5,764	100.00
Superior	688	11.94
Excellent	1,887	32.74
Very satisfactory	1,893	32.84
Satisfactory	1,093	18.96
Unsatisfactory	203	3.52

### Training Aids

During fiscal year 1958, continued emphasis was placed on the procurement of stereoscopic range finders and bulk spare parts for tank turret trainers.

A significant reduction was accomplished in the amount of excess training aids in the hands of Army National Guard units. These units were encouraged to make maximum use of standardized training aids available on a loan basis from active Army training aid subcenters.

### Army Aviation

The number of Army National Guard aviators on flying status increased from 1,015 to 1,154 during fiscal year 1958, an average gain of approximately 12 aviators each month. In addition to members of the Army National Guard who were trained at the U.S. Army Aviation School, former service-trained pilots also were recruited.

Army National Guard aircraft flew a total of 134,111 hours during the year, an increase of 16,335 hours over the previous year. Approximately 37 percent of this flying was accomplished during annual active duty for training.

Army National Guard officers and enlisted men received additional aviation training and training on new equipment at U.S. Army Service Schools. During the year, 151 officers completed the Army Primary and Tactics Flight Training Courses; and 74 helicopter pilots, 33

instrument pilots, 86 aircraft mechanics, and 6 helicopter mechanics participated in other appropriate courses.

A total of 92 Army National Guard aircraft mechanics were on noncrew member flying status as of 30 June 1958. During the year, five Army National Guard aviators were ordered to extended active duty in the active Army.

### Army Advisors

As of 30 June 1958, 1,134 Army National Guard Advisor spaces were filled by active Army officers. This number, 58 less than that assigned on 30 June 1957, represented 89.7 percent of the total requirement. Although most branch requirements were manned at acceptable levels, the percentages of medical, ordnance, signal and transportation advisors assigned were considerably less than the overall, average percentage. While it is expected that these four branches will continue as problem areas for some time, officer assignment branches are aware of the Army National Guard's need for Army Advisors and are endeavoring to meet requirements in accordance with both the number of qualified personnel available and the established Department of the Army priority for Army National Guard Advisor duty.

The number of Army National Guard Advisors required, the number assigned, and the percent of requirement filled, as of 30 June 1958, are indicated below.

*Status of Army National Guard Advisor Positions  
30 June 1958*

Branch	Required	Assigned	Percent of requirement
Total.....	1, 264	1, 134	89. 7
Antiaircraft artillery.....	181	166	91. 7
Armored.....	134	126	94. 0
Army aviation.....	58	57	98. 3
Engineer.....	75	68	90. 7
Field artillery.....	228	206	90. 4
Infantry.....	335	305	91. 0
Medical.....	40	32	80. 0
Military police.....	8	8	100. 0
Ordnance.....	65	47	72. 3
Quartermaster.....	7	7	100. 0
Signal.....	58	42	72. 4
Transportation.....	14	10	71. 4
No branch requirement.....	61	60	98. 4



### School Activities

The goal of the Army National Guard School program is a more effective and ready Army National Guard. This program, a keystone in the development of capable leaders and technicians for the Army National Guard, augments and reinforces the training received by Army Guardsmen during armory drills and annual active duty training. Graduates of the school program teach improved techniques, tactics and training methods to other members of their units.

The school program is divided into five categories: Army Service Schools, Officer Candidate Schools, Army Area Schools, Unit Schools and Army Extension Courses.

The program's principal activity is the Army Service School program, which makes approximately 200 U.S. Army Service School courses available to Army National Guardsmen. In fiscal year 1958, a total of 8,146 Army Guard officers and enlisted men voluntarily attended courses varying in length from one week to 10 months. Emphasis was placed on officers training in basic and advanced courses and at the Command and General Staff School, and on enlisted men training at schools for noncommissioned officers.

Participation in Army Area Schools was curtailed in fiscal year 1958 in order to make additional funds available for the 6-month training program. As a result, only 927 officers and enlisted men attended six courses at these schools. In view of overall budgetary limitations, Unit Schools were authorized to be conducted in armory drill status and State Adjutants General were authorized to utilize Program 7000 funds for subsistence purposes.

Army National Guard enlisted personnel attended three types of officer candidate schools during the fiscal year. Thirty-three attended the regular Army 23-week officer candidate schools. Four hundred attended special, accelerated Army National Guard summer officer candidate school courses at the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning and the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School at Fort Sill, 283 at the former and 117 at the latter. An additional 118 Guardsmen attended a special, abbreviated officer candidate course held during the winter months at the U.S. Army Infantry School. In the Army National Guard State Officer Candidate Schools, which increased from 21 to 38 during the year, approximately 2,600 Army Guard cadets were enrolled as of 30 June 1958. Graduates of all of these schools have satisfied the military educational requirements for appointment as second lieutenants.

On 30 June 1958, 25,108 Army National Guard officers, representing 66.2 percent of officer strength, and 20,039 enlisted Guardsmen, rep-

representing 5.6 percent of enlisted strength, were enrolled in Army Extension Courses.

### LOGISTICS

During fiscal year 1958, the National Guard Bureau continued to obtain new type equipment in most categories for use in the training of Army National Guard units. Except for certain items, which were in short supply nationally and could not be made available, all annual active duty training requirements were met. Particular emphasis was placed on the reduction of shortages of essential training equipment. The total dollar value of equipment and supplies in the Army National Guard on 30 June 1958 was approximately \$1,454,000,000.

#### Financial Inventory Accounting

The implementation of financial inventory accounting in the Army National Guard, begun in February 1957, was fully accomplished by 1 November 1957. This had a major impact on supply management during the fiscal year, as evidenced by elimination of approximately 45 percent of the active stock records in the accounts of United States Property and Fiscal Officers, and accelerated disposition of excess Federal property possessed by the Army National Guard. For the first time, the Guard was in a position to ascertain the dollar value of the Federal property it had in warehouses as well as in actual use. Programed support within funds made available to the States was realistic and resulted in a higher percentage of obligations than in previous years. A complete revision of prescribed operating procedures, based on evaluated tests in the various States, resulted in a simplification of those procedures. The workload imposed by financial inventory accounting was absorbed within the established technician program in all States.

#### Excess Property

Increased emphasis in the area of inventory and general supply management, through the application of financial inventory accounting at State level, resulted in a reduction in both operating allowances and total dollar value of federally owned property in use by the Army National Guard. During the year, Army National Guard excess property with a dollar value of \$152,955,000 was returned to the active Army system; \$42,440,000 worth of Federal property, excess in certain States, was distributed among other States to meet Army National Guard operating requirements; property valued at \$9,168,000 was transferred to other Government agencies; and \$35,613,000 worth of property was turned in to Property Disposal Officers by the Army National Guard.



### **Army Aircraft**

As of 30 June 1958, the Army National Guard had on hand 640 fixed-wing aircraft and 107 reconnaissance type helicopters, a loss of 7 and a gain of 17, respectively, during the year. However, 35 of the reconnaissance helicopters are obsolete, H-23A models which have been grounded pending disposition instructions. The number of reconnaissance helicopters and L-20 aircraft received during the year was below the programmed figure due to higher priority requirements of the active Army.

### **Engineer**

Engineer equipment, with the exception of tractors, was available in sufficient quantities for use in the training of Army National Guard units.

### **Ordnance**

A program to replace all M-47 tanks with modern M-48 tanks was begun during the second half of the year. The initial phase of this program, involving both the exchange of all M-47's for M-48's at field training concentration sites at Camp Drum, N.Y., and Fort Stewart, Ga., and the furnishing of limited quantities of M-48's to the 27th, 30th, 48th and 50th Armored Divisions, was successfully completed prior to 1958 annual active duty training. It is anticipated that all M-47's in the Army National Guard will be exchanged for M-48's prior to 1959 annual active duty training.

The conversion of antiaircraft artillery on-site gun units to missile (NIKE) units during the year enabled the Army National Guard to redistribute quantities of M-33 fire control systems, modified 90 millimeter guns and other equipment to the remaining gun battalions to increase substantially the individual and overall combat potential of Army National Guard antiaircraft units.

A program to provide essential minimum training allowances of aiming circles was established with the distribution of limited procurement assets of M2's and maximum redistribution of M1's within the Army National Guard.

Ordnance support of Army National Guard units was further increased through the redistribution of 155 millimeter howitzers, cargo trucks and other equipment.

### **Quartermaster**

Stringent control was established by the National Guard Bureau over all excess clothing reported by the States, and all clothing requisitions were screened against reported excesses prior to approval for depot procurement. Procurement of Army green uniforms and acces-

sories was initiated during the year, which, when combined with similar assets acquired by 6-month active duty trainees returned to State status, will total approximately 52 percent of the overall requirement for this uniform. All assets of the Army green uniform and accessories have been placed in USP&FO warehouses pending authorization to issue this uniform for wear by enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard. (The Department of the Army has established 1 October 1959 as the date for general duty wear of the Army green uniform by enlisted men of the Reserve components.)

### **Signal**

With the exception of a few items of photographic equipment, the Army National Guard has a greater percentage of signal equipment on hand for training than ever before.

### **Maintenance**

Continued progress was made during the year in the operation and maintenance of equipment. The continuous maintenance program, together with additional maintenance facilities, resulted in improved inspection ratings.

The annual conferences conducted by the Army Division, National Guard Bureau in the six Army areas during October, November, and December 1957 included a presentation of Bureau maintenance programs and policies. At these conferences, which were attended by maintenance personnel of Army area headquarters, technical services, depots, the several States and the National Guard Bureau, maintenance policies, programs and problems were discussed and information exchanged.

In August 1957, a board of general officers was convened to study and recommend changes in current Army National Guard maintenance regulations, procedures, manning tables, and space criteria for aviation maintenance shops. The board was assisted by Army National Guard maintenance officers and aviation supervisors from a number of States.

### **Organizational Maintenance**

Organizational maintenance continued to improve as a result of intensive training in the use, operation and maintenance of organizational maintenance shops and administrative storage areas, and the activation of additional maintenance shops and storage areas. As of 30 June 1958, a total of 722 such shops and areas were in full operation, an increase of 102 over those in operation one year ago.



### **Field Maintenance**

The workload in the combined field maintenance shops continued to increase. This was due to the large quantity of equipment received, the exchange of obsolete items for modern equipment, and the modification of on-hand items of equipment.

### **Maintenance and Operating Supplies**

The cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during the year, as reported by the States, was approximately \$7,433,000.

### **Transportation**

The movement of tracked vehicles and heavy materiel to and from annual active duty training sites was considerably less in fiscal year 1958 than in fiscal year 1957 due to the prior concentration of such equipment at training sites. This resulted in large savings of transportation funds.

During the period January-September 1957, a total of 113,225 Army National Guardsmen was transported by commercial rail, bus and air to and from training sites. An additional 262,034 men were moved via organic vehicles and private cars. Reports of delay or unsatisfactory service were negligible.

There was an overall increase of transportation activities within the Army National Guard during the year due to the return of excess and obsolete materiel and the lateral distribution of equipment among the States.

## **INSTALLATIONS**

### **Armory Construction**

The Army National Guard armory construction program was delayed during the first half of fiscal year 1958 due to a pending revision of the Department of Defense Financial Plan. Early in the year, the Department of Defense limited obligation of appropriated Federal funds to essential operating expenses. Only one armory construction project was placed under contract during the first half of the fiscal year.

In the third fiscal quarter, two additional stipulations were imposed on the construction program. One necessitated a complete review of the program in the light of available or potential manpower in specific geographical areas for which projects were programmed. The other required reconsideration of projects in the light of the new troop structure proposed for the Army National Guard. Problems caused by these stipulations were eventually resolved, and construction moved forward at an accelerated pace during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Three construction contracts were awarded in the third quarter, and 117 were awarded during the fourth quarter.

Congress had appropriated a total of \$109,272,000 for construction of armory facilities since the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, which authorized the use of Federal funds for such purposes. During fiscal years 1952-1958, the National Guard Bureau has allotted \$105,080,754 to the several States for a total of 1,050 projects. The status of projects in this program, as of 30 June 1958, is shown below.

*Armory Construction Projects*

	Number
Total.....	1, 050
<i>Completed</i>	
Total.....	836
Armories.....	679
Purchases.....	5
Expansions, rehabilitations, and conversions.....	137
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....	15
<i>Under Construction</i>	
Total.....	214
Armories.....	175
Expansions, rehabilitations, and conversions.....	34
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....	5

On 30 June 1958, "matching funds" which the States reported were available for armory construction projects totaled more than \$30,000,000. A corresponding sum of approximately \$90,000,000 would be required from Federal funds.

### **Nonarmory Construction**

Congress has appropriated \$30,083,000 for nonarmory construction since the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. During fiscal years 1952-58, a total of \$17,760,404 has been allotted to the several States for 231 projects of various categories, 26 more than on 30 June 1957 (one project listed in this report last year was later canceled). Of this amount, \$2,630,587 have been utilized for 10 projects under separate apportionment for relocating Army National Guard facilities which were relinquished to the Federal Government prior to and during the Korean War. Status of the nonarmory construction projects, as of 30 June 1958, is shown below.



*Nonarmory Construction Projects*

Status	Number of projects	Cost
Completed*-----	156	\$12, 115, 834
Under contract-----	75	5, 551, 847
In planning stage-----	36	5, 292, 000

\*Includes 10 eviction projects for \$2,630,587.

**Repairs and Utilities**

A total of approximately \$2,459,460 in Federal funds was obligated for support of routine operational and maintenance costs of Army National Guard facilities and installations. Approximately \$4,756,872 were obligated to support the cost of minor new construction, major repairs, alterations and improvements of logistical, rifle ranges and annual active duty for training facilities.

**Field Training Installations**

Approximately \$3,741,000 in Federal funds were obligated for opening, operating, and closing the following Federal and State controlled installations for annual active duty training of Army National Guard units.

*Federally Controlled Installations*

Fort McClellan, Ala.	Camp Drum, N.Y.
Camp Denali, Alaska	Fort Niagara, N.Y.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Fort Chaffee, Ark.	New York City Defense Missile Sites, N.Y.
Camp Irwin, Calif.	Oswego Firing Range, N.Y.
Camp Roberts, Calif.	Fort Bragg, N.C.
Fort Barry, Calif.	Fort Sill, Okla.
Fort McArthur, Calif.	Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.
Fort Carson, Colo.	Philadelphia Defense Missile Sites, Pa.
Fort Miles, Del.	Salinas Training Area, P.R.
Fort Benning, Ga.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Fort Stewart, Ga.	Fort Hood, Tex.
Dillingham Air Force Base, Hawaii	Camp Hanford, Wash.
Pohakuloa, Hawaii	Fort Lawton, Wash.
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Camp Breckinridge, Ky.	Seattle Defense Missile Sites, Wash.
Fort Knox, Ky.	Yakima Firing Center, Wash.
Fort Polk, La.	Camp Haven, Wis.
Boston Defense Missile Sites, Mass.	Camp McCoy, Wis.
Camp Wellfleet, Mass.	
Fort Banks, Mass.	
Fort Devens, Mass.	
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	

*State Controlled Installations*

Camp Robinson, Ark.	New Jersey Training Center, N.J.
Camp Ribicoff, Conn.	Camp Smith, N.Y.
Gowen Field, Idaho	Camp Grafton, N. Dak.
Payette Lake, Idaho	Camp Perry, Ohio
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Camp Clatsop, Oreg.
Camp Keyes, Maine	Fort Varnum, R.I.
Camp Curtis Guild, Mass.	Camp Rapid, S. Dak.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Camp Williams, Utah
Camp Ripley, Minn.	State Military Reservation, Va.
Camp Shelby, Miss.	Camp Murray, Wash.
Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.	Camp Guernsey, Wyo.

**AAA and Missile (NIKE) Sites**

During fiscal year 1958, \$583,626 were obligated for routine maintenance and operational costs of facilities at Army National Guard AAA gun sites and for erection of metal prefabricated buildings at active Army missile sites for use by personnel of Army National Guard missile battalions (NIKE) training at those sites.

**Facilities Licensed or Leased**

The National Guard Bureau continued to render all possible assistance to the States in obtaining licenses for the use of appropriate federally owned facilities and in leasing privately owned facilities of certain types. Liaison between States and Federal agencies was effected in order to assist the States in acquiring and terminating leases and licenses for facilities. The Army National Guard, during the year, utilized 155 federally owned installations and the following leased facilities: 68 offices, 76 target range sites, 92 liaison plane hangar facilities, 7 armory facilities for former SCARWAF\* units, and garage storage space for 10 sedans. The National Guard Bureau continued to screen excess federally owned real property and to advise and assist the States in the acquisition of such property when required for use by the Army National Guard.

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

The Air National Guard on 30 June 1958 consisted of 573 federally recognized units organized into 12 air defense wings, 3 fighter-interceptor wings (Day) (SD), 5 fighter-interceptor wings, 4 tactical reconnaissance wings, and additional combat and support organizations operating from 93 flying fields and 41 nonflying installations. The

\*Special Category Army with Air Force units transferred back to Army National Guard control 1 March 1956.



federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 8,354 officers, including 3,777 pilots, and 61,641 airmen.

On 30 June 1958, all of the Air National Guard's 84 tactical flying squadrons were equipped with jet aircraft. Ten squadrons were equipped with F-86D/H aircraft, of which the F-86H is capable of carrying the FALCON, an air-to-air radar-guided missile. Two squadrons were equipped with supersonic F-100 aircraft. At the close of the fiscal year, the Air National Guard had a total active aircraft inventory of 2,429 aircraft.

During the year, 41 Air National Guard squadrons with mobilization assignment to Air Defense Command participated in the training for the Air Defense mission. Twenty of these squadrons provided active assistance to Air Defense Command through participation in the Air National Guard Alert Program. During the year, because of temporary manpower shortages in active duty spaces, this number was reduced to 18. Two of the squadrons increased their air defense coverage from 14 hours to 24 hours. In addition, three aircraft control and warning squadrons went on full-time alert status, bringing to four the number of such squadrons in the active air defense of the United States and Hawaii. Two of the squadrons, part of the Hawaii Air National Guard, provide that Territory's sole aircraft control and warning support. In June 1958, 11 Air National Guard squadrons were assigned a new combat-type training mission in addition to their regular air defense training mission. The new mission employs a special bombing technique which enables fighter aircraft to deliver nuclear weapons.

A total of 4,722 officers and airmen completed technical training courses and 426 completed pilot and navigator training at U.S. Air Force Schools. Approximately 8,800 airmen completed a minimum of 11 weeks of basic training with the active Air Force, and an additional 1,300 extended their training to 6 months. More than 68,000 Air National Guardsmen participated in annual active duty for training.

In October 1957, the Air National Guard began full-time operation of its own Jet Instrument School in order to conduct the instrument phase of advanced pilot training, thus relieving Air National Guard units throughout the country of the necessity of conducting such training at home stations.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Congress appropriated \$263,125,000 for the support of the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1958. At the beginning of the year, \$20,000,000 of this sum was withheld as a result of an Air Force



directive which established an expenditure limitation of \$233,000,000. Air National Guard base requirements and operating costs continued to increase as a result of a new Air Force programing action, and later in the year a requested reapportionment of funds resulted in a final fund availability of \$260,325,000, of which \$256,299,043 or 98.5 percent were obligated. A breakdown of the budget, as of 30 June 1958, is shown below.

	Distribution of ap propriated funds	Obligated
Total-----	\$260, 325, 000	\$256, 299, 043
Major procurement-----	14, 714, 400	14, 123, 382
Military construction-----	27, 196, 640	24, 964, 962
Maintenance and operation-----	173, 657, 200	172, 854, 689
Military personnel-----	44, 705, 000	44, 356, 010
Undistributed-----	51, 760	-----

Decentralization of Air National Guard funding to base level, authorized 1 January 1957, was further implemented during fiscal year 1958. Under the new system, which is compatible with the Air National Guard's integrated accounting system, the functions of financial planning and programing and the execution of the Financial Plan is delegated to the Base Commander. This procedure places funds at bases where operating costs are incurred and recorded. Operation of the decentralized system during the year indicated that it will result in more effective management of base resources.

The integrated accounting system, first implemented in fiscal year 1956 and successfully phased in and operated in fiscal year 1957, was further refined during fiscal year 1958. The use of this system, under which financial statements reflecting the consumption of resources and changes in assets are prepared at all command levels, has provided information for management purposes which will permit the preparation of more realistic budget estimates.

During the first quarter, the National Guard Bureau began publication of a new series of Air National Guard analyses, entitled "Operational Readiness Comparisons." The purpose of these publications is to provide measurements that will contribute to the most efficient and effective management of personnel, aircraft, facilities and other resources under the control of the Air National Guard, and to attain and maintain the highest possible operational readiness. These comparisons, normally published on a quarterly basis, are issued by type, model, and series of aircraft possessed by four or more Air National Guard tactical flying units. Thus, the first nine operational



readiness comparisons covered the following types of aircraft: F-80, F-84D/E/G, F-84F/Y, RF-84F, F-86A/E/F, F-86D/L, F-89, F-94A/B, and F-94C.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard on 30 June 1958 was 69,995, a net gain of 2,045 over 30 June 1957. This was 1.4 percent over the programed fiscal year-end strength of 69,000.

In September 1957, the authorized strength of the Air National Guard was reduced to 81,000, a decrease of 2,495 in the 30 June 1957 authorized strength of 83,495. This resulted in the Air National Guard rephasing its fiscal year 1958 program to bring its manning position into consonance with programed strength projections.

Approximately 75 percent of officers procured to fill existing vacancies during the year came from three sources, namely, the Air Force Reserve, airmen already in the Air National Guard, and the Air National Guard aviation cadet program. During the year, a total of 9,343 airmen, or approximately 78 percent of 11,972 whose enlistments had expired, reenlisted in the Air National Guard without a break in service.

The growth of the federally recognized Air National Guard is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strengths at the close of fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 and the programed goal for fiscal year 1958.

*Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)*

	Actual 30 June 1956	Actual 30 June 1957	Actual 30 June 1958	Programed 30 June 1958
Total.....	63, 534	67, 950	69, 995	69, 000
Officers.....	7, 300	8, 033	8, 354	8, 400
Airmen.....	56, 234	59, 917	61, 641	60, 600

### Airmen Testing Program

Airmen Proficiency Tests were administered to approximately 10,300 Air National Guardsmen. These tests are used to determine whether an individual possesses the degree of technical knowledge required for upgrading to the next higher skill level of his Air Force Specialty. Both satisfactory completion of the appropriate proficiency test and demonstrated proficiency on the job are mandatory for an airman to qualify for classification upgrading. The results of tests administered during fiscal year 1958 are given below.



*Airman Proficiency Test Results*

Results by category	Percent
Total.....	100
Category A (unquestionably qualified).....	68
Category B (questionably qualified).....	7
Category C (unqualified).....	25

**Reserve Officer Personnel Act**

The suspension of Air National Guard unit vacancy promotions to the grades of major and lieutenant colonel remained in effect throughout fiscal year 1958. This suspension has been in force since 1 July 1955, when the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) became effective. Its removal is not anticipated until the act is amended. Amendments to ROPA have been proposed which, if enacted, would help eliminate this and other unfavorable effects of the law which stem primarily from ROPA's "pusher" clause. Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, appointed by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force for the purpose of monitoring proposed amendments to ROPA, have been approved by the Department of Defense and submitted to Congress.

The action of the 1958 ROPA Selection Board resulted in the following selections and deferments.

*ROPA Selection Board Actions*

	Considered	Selected	Deferred	
			1st time	2d time
Total.....	567	504	53	10
1st lieutenant to captain.....	288	254	32	2
Captain to major.....	207	188	16	3
Major to lieutenant colonel.....	72	62	5	5

**Recruiting Trend**

The effect of Presidential Executive Order 10714, 13 June 1957, which provided 1-D selective service classification to an individual who serves satisfactorily as a member of a unit of the Ready Reserve of a Reserve component of the armed forces, has been reflected in a sharp change in percentages of Air National Guardsmen recruited in age groups 17 to 18½ years and 18½ years and over. Whereas the



former age group constituted 59 percent and 53 percent of airman gains in fiscal years 1956 and 1957, respectively, the percentage of airmen gains in this age group in fiscal year 1958, the first year of operation under the Executive Order, dropped to 23.1. The reciprocal effect of this decrease was a correspondingly sharp increase in the 18½ and over age group from 9.4 percent and 16.4 percent of airmen gains in fiscal years 1956 and 1957, respectively, to 43.3 percent in fiscal year 1958. This influx of older personnel should provide the Air National Guard with a relatively more stable level of airmen in the lower grades. The cited changes are shown in the chart below.

*Percent of Airman Gains*

Age group	Fiscal years		
	1956	1957	1958
17-18½-----	59. 0	53. 0	23. 1
18½ and over-----	9. 4	16. 4	43. 3

#### **Improvement of Effectiveness Reports**

Under an Air National Guard program for improvement in the quality of officer effectiveness reports, begun in fiscal year 1957, the National Guard Bureau has endeavored to secure better evaluation of an officer's capability by placing greater emphasis on the word picture used in part IV of the Reserve Officer Training Performance Report. This portion of the report is the justification for the appraisal made in part III and is the most important factor considered by selection boards in evaluating officers for promotion under the provisions of ROPA. All effectiveness reports submitted during fiscal year 1958 were reviewed in the National Guard Bureau to determine the adequacy of the word picture and the degree of relationship between the effectiveness rating and the factors bearing on the rating. Reports which did not indicate minimum compliance with the intent and spirit of the improvement program were returned for reconsideration. State officials were instructed on the necessity for stressing the importance of the effectiveness report at all levels of command.

#### **Air Technicians**

Air Technician strength increased from 12,359 on 30 June 1957 to 13,655 on 30 June 1958. The additional spaces had been previously allocated in the maintenance functional area due to the increased number and added complexity of aircraft and equipment in the Air National Guard inventory.

During the year, the Air Technician program underwent its first major revision in regard to grade structure and position and authorization since its inception in 1956. Manpower policy and criteria were established in accordance with data collected by manpower management survey teams and available from other sources. Spaces released by units previously overmanned were allotted to units converting to more complex aircraft. Air Technician Manning Documents were published for each separate base and station, and emphasis was placed on the requirement for local operating officials to assume more active participation in the management of detachments.

### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

On 30 June 1958, Air National Guard medical service support consisted of twelve 50-bed tactical hospitals at wing level, a total of 36 Class A and Class B USAF Dispensaries at Air Defense Group level, 39 flight surgeon cells with separate flying squadrons, and 21 medical augmentation cells with separate nonflying units.

The officer personnel situation continued to improve, with total strength reaching an all time fiscal year end high of 339. Substantial progress was made toward filling the requirements for nurses in Air National Guard medical service units. All of these units were at approximately authorized strength in airmen. Officer strength figures for the last 3 fiscal years are shown below.

	Actual strength as of 30 June			Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 1958
	1956	1957	1958	
Total .....	222	273	339	665
Medical Corps.....	123	120	130	213
Dental Corps.....	39	45	55	125
Medical Service Corps.....	50	54	64	121
Veterinary Corps.....	10	12	10	24
Nurses.....		*42	80	182

\*Public Law 845, 84th Congress, 30 July 1956, authorized nurses to be federally recognized in the National Guard.

During the year, emphasis was placed on increasing the capacity of all Air National Guard medical service activities. Major improvements were completed at four permanent field training sites, including the conversion of existing facilities to complete 10-bed USAF Dispensaries and the addition of required diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. In addition to increasing the ability of medical units to perform required functions, these improvements eliminated the necessity of



transporting nonexpendable equipment to and from training sites. It is expected that medical facilities at the remaining training sites will be modified as funds and materiel become available, and that all Air National Guard medical facilities will eventually be modified to become more functional and operationally effective, and to accommodate necessary equipment. This modification program has already resulted in considerable savings through the elimination of two medical facilities which had been programed and funded for construction.

A survey was conducted of the medical materiel requirements and assets on hand. Major deficiencies were noted and a program initiated to requisition and install all required and authorized equipment. Excess medical equipment was either transferred to units requiring such items or otherwise disposed of. As the year ended, the aeromedical transport squadrons were in the process of being fully equipped to assure their being capable of performing their aeromedical evacuation mission in the event of mobilization.

Training opportunities and objectives for Air National Guard medical personnel increased during the year. Arrangements were made for a special course for aeromedical evacuation technicians and for additional spaces for specialized courses at the School of Aviation Medicine, The Armed Forces Special Weapons Medical Symposium, and Army Medical centers. Criteria for airmen desiring to attend formal medical service training courses were changed to enable more personnel to participate in appropriate courses. Materiel was provided to broaden the scope of unit and individual training, and plans were formulated to enlarge the range and increase the emphasis on training in disaster and mass casualty control. The response of medical personnel to these additional training opportunities has been encouraging.

A program was initiated to explore and reduce the possibility of impaired hearing resulting from noise associated with the operation of jet aircraft at Air National Guard bases. Audiometric testing booths were procured for 74 bases operating jet aircraft, and it is expected that additional testing booths for the remaining air bases will be obtained at an early date. The program will include quarterly audiometric examinations for all flying and maintenance personnel to assure that they do not have below minimum hearing acuity that could contribute to deficient operation or maintenance of jet aircraft. The early identification of temporarily impaired hearing not only can prevent permanent damage, but also can serve as a check on the use and adequacy of protective equipment against noise.

The health of Air National Guard personnel remained generally good. An increase in the number of cases returned from basic military

training and technical schools because of medical conditions that existed prior to enlistment indicates the need for keener physical evaluation of applicants for enlistment.

The number of deaths of Air Guardsmen resulting from aircraft accidents decreased during the past year, while those from injuries incurred in automobile accidents increased. Twenty-nine officers and two airmen died as the result of aircraft accidents, compared to the total of 39 officer deaths in such accidents in 1957. Three officers and six airmen died as the result of automobile accidents, compared to only two airmen deaths from the same cause in 1957.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### Organization

As of 30 June 1958, the Air National Guard consisted of 573 federally recognized units as compared to 588 such units on 30 June 1957. The following table shows the net decrease of 15 federally recognized units.

Units gained		Units lost	
Total.....	128	Total.....	143
Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters (day) (SD).....	3	Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters.....	11
Air defense wing headquarters.....	3	Fighter-interceptor group headquarters.....	11
Tactical reconnaissance wing headquarters.....	2	Fighter-interceptor squadrons (day).....	26
Fighter-interceptor group headquarters (day) (SD).....	3	Materiel squadrons (AD).....	20
Fighter group headquarters (AD).....	17	Maintenance and supply group headquarters.....	6
Tactical reconnaissance group headquarters.....	2	Maintenance, supply and transportation squadrons.....	18
Fighter-interceptor squadrons (AW).....	16	Air base group headquarters.....	6
Tactical reconnaissance squadrons.....	7	Communications, air police, food service and installations squadrons.....	24
Reconnaissance technical squadrons.....	2	Tactical hospitals.....	6
Air base squadrons (AD).....	17	Replacement training squadrons.....	14
Consolidated aircraft maintenance squadrons.....	37	Weather flight.....	*1
USAF dispensaries (AD).....	16		
Air transport squadron (L).....	1		
Aeromedical transport squadron (L).....	1		
Air State Headquarters.....	1		

\*Lost as a federally recognized unit but retained in the program.



The Air National Guard tactical organization, as of 30 June 1958, consisted of 24 combat wings with 84 tactical flying squadrons and a total of 391 wing units. The wings were organized into 3 fighter-interceptor wings (Day) (SD), 5 fighter-interceptor wings, 12 air defense wings and 4 tactical reconnaissance wings. During the year, three more Air National Guard aircraft control and warning (AC&W) squadrons—the 130th, 138th, and 169th of Utah, Colorado, and Hawaii, respectively—assumed full-time air alert status, bringing to four the number of such Air Guard units participating in the active air defense of the United States and Hawaii. The fourth AC&W squadron already on 24-hour alert status is a unit of the Hawaii Air National Guard. It is noteworthy that the two Air National Guard AC&W squadrons in Hawaii operate under the Pacific Air Force Air Defense Division and provide Hawaii's sole AC&W service. The two squadrons in the Zone of the Interior operate under the 34th Air Division (Defense) at Albuquerque, N. Mex. All four Air National Guard AC&W squadrons have received numerous commendations for outstanding performance of duty and for helping to save many aircraft and lives.

Also during the year, the 140th AC&W Flight (Limited), Puerto Rico Air National Guard, was reorganized from a 25-man flight with a tactical control type of training mission to a full size AC&W squadron with a fixed air defense type of training mission. Standardization action was taken to provide all Air National Guard Weather Flights with forecasting and observing capability, and equipping and manning documents were revised accordingly. A new mobilization requirement was approved by Headquarters, USAF for Air National Guard Airways and Communications Service (AACS) mobile units. This new requirement provided for Air National Guard AACS Mobile Flights at two additional locations and changed equipment authorizations and functional capabilities of existing AACS units. Plans were drawn to accomplish the indicated reorganization during the first half of fiscal year 1959.

Below is a table showing the number of federally recognized Air National Guard units, by type, at the end of fiscal years 1957 and 1958, together with the number of units programed.

*Status of Air National Guard Units*

	Programed	Federally recognized	
		30 June 1957	30 June 1958
Total number of units-----	595	588	573
Total tactical wing units-----	415	408	391
Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters (day) (SD)-----	4		3
Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters-----		16	5
Air defense wing headquarters-----	16	9	12
Tactical reconnaissance wing headquarters-----	4	2	4
Fighter-interceptor group headquarters (day) (SD)-----	4		3
Fighter-interceptor group headquarters-----		16	5
Fighter group headquarters (AD)-----	54	20	37
Tactical reconnaissance group headquarters-----	4	2	4
Fighter-interceptor squadrons (day)-----	25	50	26
Fighter-interceptor squadrons (AW)-----	42	29	43
Tactical reconnaissance squadrons-----	16	8	15
Reconnaissance technical squadrons-----	4	2	4
Air base squadrons (AD)-----	54	20	37
Materiel squadrons (AD)-----		20	
Consolidated aircraft maintenance squadrons (AD)-----	54		37
USAF dispensaries (AD)-----	54	20	36
Maintenance and supply group headquarters-----	8	18	12
Maintenance, supply and transportation squadrons-----	24	54	36
Air base group headquarters-----	8	18	12
Communications, air police, food service and installations squadrons-----	32	72	48
Tactical hospitals-----	8	18	12
Replacement training squadrons-----		14	
Total air resupply and aeromedical units-----	13	15	17
Air resupply group headquarters-----		4	4
Air resupply squadrons-----		4	4
Airborne materiel assembly squadrons-----		4	4
Troop carrier squadrons, medical (sp)-----	4		
Air base squadrons (troop carrier)-----	4		
Air transport squadron (L)-----	1		1
Aeromedical transport squadrons (L)-----	4	3	4
Total tactical wing support units-----	115	115	114
Tactical control units-----	27	27	27
Communication units-----	32	32	32



*Status of Air National Guard Units—Continued*

	Programed	Federally recognized	
		30 June 1957	30 June 1958
Airways and air communications service units.....	14	14	14
Weather flights.....	30	30	29
Bands.....	12	12	12
Total ANG State Headquarters.....	52	50	51
Air National Guard State Headquarters.....	52	50	51

**Aircraft Conversion**

During fiscal year 1958, the Air National Guard completed a major aircraft conversion and modification program that included the conversion of 72 squadrons to more modern and complex aircraft. By 30 June 1958, all of the Air National Guard's 84 combat squadrons were equipped with jet aircraft. Forty-three squadrons possessed F-86D/L, F-89, and F-100A/F aircraft to perform fighter-interceptor (all weather) missions; 26 squadrons were equipped with F-84F and F-86 aircraft to fly fighter-interceptor (day) missions; and 15 squadrons had B/RB-57 and RF-84F aircraft to perform tactical reconnaissance missions. In addition, nine support squadrons were equipped with SA-16, C-119 and C-47 aircraft for aeromedical, air resupply and transport type missions.

**Air Defense Alert Program**

In February 1958, the Air National Guard Air Defense Alert Program was reduced to 18 participating squadrons when two units were dropped out of the program because of changes in missions. Replacement units were not phased back into the program during the remainder of the year due to overall temporary manpower limitations to enable two squadrons to increase their air defense coverage from 14 hours to 24 hours. The other 16 Air National Guard squadrons in air alert status remained on 14-hour alert. Of the 18 squadrons in the program on 30 June 1958, 17 were located in the continental United States and one was in Hawaii.

The Air National Guard Air Defense Alert Program, which provides maximum training benefits to participating squadrons and personnel, requires Air National Guard squadrons in certain strategically vital areas to provide aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel to augment the regular Air Defense Command during 14-hour daylight and 24-hour round-the-clock schedules. During these duty tours,

aircrews are on 5-minute runway alert to investigate unidentified and potentially hostile aircraft. During fiscal year 1958, Air National Guard squadrons flew 19,728 hours under Air Defense Command control, bringing to 87,200 the total number of hours flown under the program since its inception in August 1954. During the year, Air National Guard aircraft performed 11,517 scrambles and had 25,849 intercepts.

### **Flying Hours**

During fiscal year 1958, the Air National Guard flew a total of 436,863 hours, of which 367,552 were flown in tactical aircraft and 69,311 in support aircraft. Due to the fact that the use of tactical aircraft was restricted to pilots occupying tactical table of organization positions, tactical pilot utilization in unit primary mission aircraft increased during the year by approximately 5 percent, or an average of 126 hours for each pilot. This increased tactical pilot capability has been reflected in recent inspection reports from Air Force gaining commands.

### **Flying Safety**

The Air National Guard major aircraft accident rate for fiscal year 1958 was 21.66 for each 100,000 flying hours, as compared with the previous low of 24.85 in fiscal year 1957, and 37.3 and 42.7 in fiscal years 1956 and 1955. The lowest monthly rates were 13.00 and 13.60, respectively, in March and July 1958. Major factors which contributed to the Air National Guard's improved flying safety record were the 36 additional flying training periods; the installation of runway arrestor barriers and runway jet blast pads; the increased number of flight safety survey teams made available by Headquarters, USAF; the more positive control exercised by commanders over assigned personnel and equipment; and the increased proficiency by both pilots and maintenance personnel.

For the second year in a row, the United States Air Force awarded flying safety awards to two Air National Guard squadrons. During the first half of the year, 159th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Florida Air National Guard received a flying safety award for its outstanding record in preventing aircraft accident. This squadron accomplished almost 13,000 accident-free flying hours for all assigned aircraft, including 9,986 hours of primary mission aircraft hours since its last major aircraft accident on 14 June 1955. The second flying safety award was presented to the 188th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, New Mexico Air National Guard, for the period 1 July-31 December 1957. This unit accomplished more than 16,620 accident-free flying hours since its last major accident on 20 September 1954. The 188th



later became the first Air National Guard squadron to be converted to supersonic F-100A jet aircraft.

### **Training**

The Air National Guard training program is divided into four major categories: air base training, field training, supplemental training exercises, and school training. School training includes pilot and navigator flying training, basic military training and technical school training.

#### **Air Base Training**

Forty-eight unit training assemblies are authorized annually for the conduct of air base training. Approximately 8,200 officers and 60,400 airmen participated in unit training programs at their home bases during the fiscal year, with an average attendance of 96 percent of assigned officer strength and 90 percent of assigned airman strength. All personnel on flying status also were authorized 36 additional inactive duty flying training periods during the year for the accomplishment of annual flying proficiency requirements and combat crew qualification training.

An extensive on-the-job training program for raising personnel skill levels was conducted in accordance with unit training directives, aircrew training manuals, and AFSC on-the-job training manuals prepared by USAF. Included in this program were nonprior service airmen participating in the Air National Guard extended training program.

Training aids and devices were provided to the maximum extent possible to support the training programs. Synthetic aircraft instrument trainers, including P-2 conventional aircraft instrument trainers, C-11 jet aircraft instrument trainers, and F-86D/L and F-89 flight simulators, have been or will be assigned to each tactical flying base as rapidly as they become available. In addition, USAF mobile training detachments were assigned to Air National Guard units which converted to a new type of jet aircraft during the fiscal year. These detachments were assigned for periods of 1 to 6 months, depending upon the complexity of the new aircraft.

#### **Field Training**

A total of 7,382 officers and 54,702 airmen participated in 15-day annual active duty training exercises during the fiscal year for an average attendance of 93 percent of assigned officer strength and 88 percent of assigned airman strength. Not included in these totals are 6,302 officers and airmen who attended training periods which overlapped two fiscal years.

Tactical flying units trained at the eight Air National Guard permanent training sites; troop carrier, aeromedical transport, communications, and tactical control units trained either at the permanent training sites, at State-owned interim training sites, or at active Air Force installations with like-type USAF units. In many instances, Air National Guard aeromedical transport aircrews participated as crew members on Air Force aeromedical transport missions. When possible, units trained as integral tactical organizations, utilizing normal tactical command channels to enable headquarters staff officers to evaluate the tactical, technical, and administrative efficiency of the units involved.

In addition, three tactical control groups paired with three communications groups to conduct annual active duty training, supporting each other by pooling critically short equipment and reducing commercial communications and travel costs. For example, one tactical control group combined with a communications group to operate a communications and radar network that extended from Nashville, Tenn., to Des Moines, Iowa, providing a communications tie of 950 miles and radar coverage of 1,100 miles. Similar exercises were conducted in California and between New Jersey and Vermont by the other two combined groups. The operational effectiveness of these exercises was tested by the employment of Tactical Air Command and Air National Guard interceptor, intruder and strike aircraft. These exercises provided a high degree of realistic training not previously attained.

Similarly, all Air National Guard communications construction and communications maintenance squadrons performed their annual active duty training on actual communications-electronics projects. In this manner, they not only received realistic field training, but were able to use training funds to advantage by helping the Air Force to achieve its programmed communications-electronics projects ahead of schedule.

Airways and air communications squadrons (AACS) continued to perform annual active duty training at permanent training sites and at certain Air Force bases. However, this training has been only partially satisfactory because of the limited availability of required mobile "two and four wheel" facilities, which necessitated training operations with fixed types of equipment facilities.

Major mobilization gaining commands continued to furnish advisory teams to assist Air National Guard units during annual active duty training. These teams, which provide guidance in the latest tactics and procedures used by the active Air Force, also participated in field



training critiques designed to provide commanders with ready and realistic evaluations of the manner in which operations were conducted.

### **Supplemental Training Exercises**

The following types of supplemental training exercises were authorized during the fiscal year: tactical mission employment exercises, orientation tours with gaining commands, staff visits to subordinate units, pilot transition periods, and unit exercises preparatory to field training.

Due to the limited availability of gunnery ranges, many fighter units had to stage their weapons employment training away from their home bases. Tactical aircrews in these units were authorized to participate in weapons employment exercises, including aerial rocketry, aerial gunnery, and special delivery bombing. Tactical reconnaissance units accomplished aerial photography missions for the United States Air Force while in active duty for training status. Aircrews were authorized a maximum of 8 days of active duty for training in lieu of a corresponding number of inactive duty flying training periods.

To prepare for the smooth integration of the Air National Guard into the active military establishment in the event of a national emergency, tactical commanders were authorized to attend a 1-week orientation tour with their mobilization gaining commands for the purpose of acquainting them with their mobilization mission requirements. These orientations also provided indoctrination in current tactical concepts and operating procedures and familiarization with the latest equipment.

During the year, each communications and tactical control group commander was authorized to conduct one staff visit to each of his subordinate units, with an average of 2 days per unit. In addition, each subordinate unit commander was authorized to attend a 2-day group staff planning conference at group headquarters.

Eight-day accelerated pilot transition periods were authorized for all tactical pilots in units converting to new types of tactical aircraft and for all newly assigned pilots who were not qualified in their unit's primary mission aircraft. These concentrated transition periods are a vital flying safety factor in the initial operation of new aircraft and decrease considerably the time required for pilots to attain an operational readiness status.

Prior to field training, key personnel from each unit participated in 2-day precamp planning exercises for the purpose of planning and coordinating the administrative, logistical and operational factors involved in the accomplishment of annual active duty training objectives.



### School Training

A total of 4,722 Air National Guard officers and airmen completed technical training courses conducted by the Air University and the Air Training Command during fiscal year 1958. These courses provide technical and professional training which cannot be accomplished at home stations.

All nonprior service airmen enlisting in the Air National Guard were required, as a condition of enlistment, to agree to take a minimum of 11 weeks of basic training in a Federal status. A total of 8,823 Air National Guardsmen completed this training. This requirement has reduced the period of time the airmen are not available to their unit for specialized training.

A total of 1,341 nonprior service Air Guardsmen completed the Air Guard's voluntary 6 months extended active duty training program during its second year of operation. Under this program, participating airmen receive at least 6 consecutive months of active duty training through a combination of basic military training, formal technical courses, and on-the-job training at home stations. This program is limited by availability of appropriate USAF basic technical courses.

The Air National Guard continued to make satisfactory progress in fiscal year 1958 in its pilot and navigator training program, which generally consists of formal flying training conducted by the Air Force for Air National Guard officers and aviation cadets. A total of 382 Air Guardsmen completed pilot training and 44 completed navigator training. On the basis of the number of personnel in training on 30 June 1958, an estimated 142 Air Guardsmen will graduate from pilot training and 70 from navigator training in fiscal year 1959. A breakdown of these totals, by category, is shown below.

Graduates	Fiscal year 1958	Fiscal year 1959
Total.....	426	212
Pilot training: Total.....	382	142
Officers.....	84	19
Aviation cadets.....	298	123
Observer training: Total.....	44	70
Officers.....	22	19
Aviation cadets.....	22	51



The projected decrease in pilot training graduates is due to the greatly reduced pilot training quota allocated to the Air National Guard by Headquarters, United States Air Force.

Throughout the year, the Air National Guard was faced with the problem of providing advanced combat crew training for new basic pilot graduates. Since only one USAF advanced training course was available for a limited number of men, the Air National Guard expanded its program of conducting advanced training for pilots at home station locations, initiated in February 1957. This program enables new Air National Guard pilots joining tactical units to attain combat capability in high performance aircraft within an acceptable period of time. During the year, 266 graduates of USAF basic flying schools entered the Air National Guard's home station advanced flying training program.

In October 1957, the Air National Guard began full time operation of its own Jet Instrument School. This school, activated in July 1957 with the concurrence of the United States Air Force, relieves Air National Guard units throughout the country of the requirement for conducting the instrument phase of advanced pilot training at home stations. The full-time training provided at this school contributes to the development of all-weather combat capability of Air National Guard tactical jet units. As of 30 June 1958, the school had graduated 206 students.

Listed below is a summary of Air National Guard personnel participation in major categories of school training during fiscal year 1958.

*School Training*

	Completed training during fiscal year 1958	In training as of 30 June 1958
Total.....	15, 312	6, 543
Officer technical training.....	1, 266	307
Airman technical training.....	3, 456	606
Six months extended training program.....	1, 341	407
Eleven weeks basic military training.....	8, 823	4, 974
Pilot training.....	382	179
Navigator training.....	44	70

In addition, various familiarization courses, civilian factory courses, and special training courses also were made available to Air National Guard personnel during the year.

## MATERIEL

### Supply

To support the conversion of 72 Air National Guard squadrons to more modern aircraft during fiscal year 1958, the Air National Guard maintained constant liaison and cooperated closely with appropriate Air Force Commands, particularly the Air Materiel Command, to effect redistribution and transfer of ground support equipment. While the general availability of ground support equipment improved, certain items of test equipment continued to be in short supply due to production lag and regular Air Force requirements. Relief in this area is expected in fiscal year 1959.

During the year, the Air National Guard emphasized the prompt evacuation of depots of excess aircraft resulting from the aircraft conversion program and the reduction of on-hand inventories of supplies. These actions resulted in improvement in supply discipline, property audits, and inspection of property accounts.

Substantial improvement occurred in obtaining equipment for Air National Guard communications-electronics units, and considerable additional equipment was authorized for recently reorganized communications maintenance squadrons. The latter units also will be furnished repairable communications-electronics equipment by the Air Force Depot at Rome, N.Y., for repair and return to depot stock. This procedure, while in the nature of an operational service for the Air Materiel Command, will assure up-to-date training for participating Air National Guard communications-maintenance units.

The reequipping of tactical control and communications group units with new major mission equipment, in line with recommendations by the Tactical Air Command, was being effected. Two complete tactical air communications centrals (AN/MS-4) were obtained from the Air Materiel Command and shipped to two communication group units, and a third, smaller tactical air communications central (AN/MS-7) was also shipped to the field.

### Inventory Requirements

The National Guard Bureau distributed Unit Requirements Lists (URL's) to all Air National Guard units. This list, which replaces the annual equipment inventory in all units except base supply offices, reflects the in-use inventory of all replacement type items. As changes in requirements or in-use assets occur, units submit transaction data cards reflecting such changes to the National Guard Bureau.

### Aircraft Maintenance

The IRAN (depot inspect and repair as necessary) program for fiscal year 1958 included 314 Air National Guard aircraft. This



reduction in IRAN during the year resulted primarily from the Air National Guard aircraft conversion program. However, an additional 181 F-86D aircraft received from the Sacramento Air Materiel Area also were processed through IRAN prior to receipt by the Air National Guard. Older jet aircraft were omitted from the IRAN program due to their imminent phase out.

During the year, Air National Guard organizations which had F-86H aircraft assigned to them were authorized to remove permanently the low altitude bombing systems from this type aircraft. This decreased the maintenance workload and eliminated a requirement for various items of test equipment required to preflight and maintain that equipment.

The F-89H aircraft received by the Air National Guard during the year were equipped with E-9 fire control systems and possessed rocket and missile carrying capability. This new equipment increased the maintenance workload and required additional missile test and check-out equipment.

### **Aircraft Inventory**

On 30 June 1958, the total Air National Guard aircraft inventory consisted of 2,429 aircraft including 1,774 tactical jet fighters; 140 jet reconnaissance aircraft and 221 T-33 jet trainers. Forty-one F-80's still in the inventory were in the process of being replaced by modern jet fighters. While jet aircraft increased from 1,883 on 30 June 1957 to 2,167 on 30 June 1958, reciprocating (propeller-driven) aircraft decreased from 370 to 262.

The replacement of 1,114 older model jet fighters, approximately half of the aircraft inventory, with more modern aircraft was accomplished during the fiscal year.

### **Vehicle Supply and Maintenance**

The Air National Guard vehicle inventory increased from 6,800 to 7,000, and extensive progress was made in modernizing the entire vehicle fleet. Replacements were procured for passenger-carrying and cargo-type vehicles. Of approximately 350 new vehicles received during the year, 35 percent were used to replace older vehicles and the remainder phased-in to meet new authorizations and requirements. The majority of new authorizations for communication type organizations were satisfied. Vehicles for which an acute shortage had existed, such as aircraft refueling vehicles, aircraft towing tractors and runway vacuum sweepers, were procured and, it is expected, will be assigned during fiscal year 1959. During the phasing-in of replacement vehicles, early action was taken to dispose of unserviceable or obsolete vehicles.

Maintenance of vehicles and ground support equipment remained at a high level, while maintenance personnel authorization and shop equipment and facilities were generally adequate. Most problems developed in the maintenance of aircraft crash fire type vehicles were successfully resolved, and it is anticipated that programed procurement of new types of crash fire vehicles will further reduce problems in this area.

### INSTALLATIONS

Facilities required in the accomplishment of the Air National Guard mission are limited to the minimum requirements for tactical flying units, training sites and fighter support facilities such as AC&W communications and radio relay. Federal assistance in the construction of these facilities is authorized by Congress.

Real estate upon which Air National Guard units are located is either leased from the various States or Territories on a long-term basis at nominal consideration or licensed from the Federal Government. On 30 June 1958 the Air National Guard was utilizing 93 flying fields and 41 nonflying installations strategically located in the continental United States and its offshore territories. Of the 93 flying bases, 73 were located on municipal or State airfields, 19 on Air Force and Navy bases, 1 on a private airfield (Glenn L. Martin), and 1 with the Air Modernization Board (Atlantic City).

### Construction

New Air National Guard facilities, such as airfields, pavements, hangars, fire crash rescue stations, administration and classroom buildings, motor service shops, supply facilities, aircraft fuel storage and armament storage, are constructed only when existing suitable facilities cannot otherwise be provided. Construction is of a permanent type in accordance with special criteria and standard plans that have been developed to meet the specific needs of Air National Guard mission and aircraft.

Authorization for the Air National Guard construction program was contained in Public Law 783, 81st Congress, as amended, with appropriations for construction funds made available on a one year basis. Funds totaling \$24,300,000 were authorized for the 1958 fiscal year construction program. Of this amount, \$22,100,000 were obligated for construction contracts. Except for the cost of two aircraft arrestor barriers, the difference of \$2,200,000 represented savings within the overall construction program.

The actual construction program consisted primarily of projects required to handle the more modern jet aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard. Included in the program were the lengthening of



seven runways and the installation of 23 jet arrestor barriers to accommodate high performance aircraft and provide a reasonable degree of safety during landings and takeoff operations. Twelve group operation and training buildings and four aircraft control and warning buildings also were provided. Complete new facilities were provided at two locations where existing facilities could not be modified efficiently and effectively.

This construction was accomplished with the cooperation of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the individual State.

### **Navigational Aids and Air Traffic Control**

Conversion of Air National Guard flying units to higher performance aircraft raised a number of problems relative to the compatibility of ground navigational aids with airborne navigational equipment. The lack of adequate ground navigational aids and associated instrument approach procedures at a number of flying bases limited the operational capability of units under instrument weather conditions. However, critical air traffic control problems were alleviated, to a limited extent, by the Air National Guard working in conjunction with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the active military establishment to provide necessary facilities, or through the use of Air National Guard air technicians.

During this problem period, the CAA commissioned a low frequency homing beacon at Rosecrans Airport, St. Joseph, Mo., which was installed at Air National Guard expense. Letters of Agreement were completed between the Air National Guard and CAA for the installation of similar facilities at Terre Haute, Ind., and Meridian, Miss. The Air National Guard also requested CAA to install, operate and maintain 16 ultra high frequency direction finding (UHF/DF) radio sets to assist in the recovery of aircraft at these locations, where the only existing navigational aids compatible with airborne equipment are low frequency facilities. An additional three UHF/DF sets were furnished control towers operated by air technicians or municipalities. Homing beacon equipment was procured, and construction started, for a facility at Martin Airport, Baltimore, Md., which will be maintained by the Air National Guard. The National Guard Bureau authorized the procurement of terminal very high frequency type omni radio ranges for Ellington Air Force Base, Tex., and Congaree Air Base, S.C., to provide facilities for instrument approach landings of aircraft equipped only with very high frequency omni radio equipment.

During the year, construction was completed of a standard control tower structure at the permanent field training site at Gulfport, Miss.,

and construction started on a similiar structure at the training site at Volk Field, Wis.

Construction was begun on radar and communications facilities at Francis Peak, Utah, to be used jointly by CAA, the Air National Guard and the Air Defense Command to provide improved radar coverage for the Salt Lake City GCI station operated by the full-time air alert detachment of the 130th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Utah Air National Guard. The CAA will install a new search radar at Francis Peak, and the Air National Guard will install a radar height finder and an Air/Ground Communications Station. These facilities will be operated remotely by microwave links from the Air National Guard Operations Center and the CAA Air Traffic Control Center located at Salt Lake City Municipal Airport. Although two separate missions are involved—Air Traffic Control by CAA and Air Defense for Air National Guard Air Defense Command—common use will be made of the search radar and microwave facilities.

#### **Major Repair and Modification**

In the area of major repair and modification of existing facilities, 288 projects at 81 installations were accomplished at a cost of \$1,435,000. These projects were generally required as a result of the Air National Guard's receipt of more modern and complex aircraft and support equipment.

#### **Maintenance and Operation**

The maintenance of facilities and the operation of utilities at Air National Guard bases are accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the Federal Government and the various States and Territories. Under the terms of these contracts and agreements, the Federal Government defrays 75 percent of the actual cost of maintenance and operation, except for permanent field training sites where 100 percent of the cost is funded by the Federal Government. The total cost to the Federal Government for maintaining and operating 93 flying fields and 41 nonflying installations was \$4,288,000 for fiscal year 1958.



# APPENDIX A

## CHIEFS 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 McL. Carter	1917-1918
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting Chief)	1918-1919
Maj. Gen. Jessie McL. 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-

# APPENDIX B

## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1958

Alabama	Berry, James F.	Major General.
Alaska	Carroll, Thomas P.	Colonel.
Arizona	Fraser, Frank E.	Major General.
Arkansas	Clinger, Sherman T.	Major General.
California	Jones, Earle M.	Major General.
Colorado	Schaefer, Irving O.	Major General.
Connecticut	Reincke, Frederick G.	Major General.
Delaware	Scannell, Joseph J.	Major General.
District of Columbia	Coonley, Dean E.	Colonel.
Florida	Lance, Mark W.	Major General.
Georgia	Camp, Charlie F.	Major General.
Hawaii	Makinney, Fred W.	Major General.
Idaho	Walsh, John E.	Major General.
Illinois	Boyle, Leo M.	Major General.
Indiana	McConnell, John W.	Major General.
Iowa	Tandy, Fred C.	Major General.
Kansas	Nickell, Joe	Major General.
Kentucky	Williams, John J. B.	Major General.
Louisiana	Hufft, Raymond F.	Major General.
Maine	Heywood, Edwin W. (Acting)	Colonel.
Maryland	Reckord, Milton A.	Major General.
Massachusetts	Harrison, William H., Jr.	Major General.
Michigan	Moran, George C.	Major General.
Minnesota	Nelson, Joseph E.	Major General.
Mississippi	Wilson, William P.	Major General.
Missouri	Sheppard, Albert D.	Major General.
Montana	Mitchell, Spencer H.	Major General.
Nebraska	Henninger, Guy N.	Major General.
Nevada	May, James A.	Major General.
New Hampshire	McSwiney, Francis B.	Brigadier General.
New Jersey	Cantwell, James F. (C of S)	Major General.
New Mexico	Schifani, Emmanuel	Major General.
New York	Brock, Ronald C. (C of S)	Major General.
North Carolina	Waynick, Capus M.	Major General.
North Dakota	Edwards, Heber L.	Major General.
Ohio	Kreber, Leo M.	Major General.
Oklahoma	Kenney, Roy W.	Major General.
Oregon	Rilea, Thomas E.	Major General.



Pennsylvania.....	Biddle, Anthony J. D.....	Major General.
Puerto Rico.....	Andino, Eduardo (Acting).....	Colonel.
Rhode Island.....	McGreevy, John M.....	Major General.
South Carolina.....	Dozier, James M.....	Major General.
South Dakota.....	Arndt, Theodore A.....	Brigadier General.
Tennessee.....	Henry, Joseph W., Jr.....	Major General.
Texas.....	Berry, Kearie L.....	Major General.
Utah.....	Rich, Maxwell E.....	Major General.
Vermont.....	Billado, Francis W.....	Major General.
Virginia.....	Crump, Sheppard.....	Major General.
Washington.....	Haskett, George M.....	Major General.
West Virginia.....	Blake, William E.....	Brigadier General.
Wisconsin.....	Olson, Ralph J.....	Major General.
Wyoming.....	Esmay, Rhodolph L.....	Major General.

## APPENDIX C

### U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1958

Alabama	Col. Clinton L. Adams.
Alaska	Lt. Col. Michael Burke.
Arizona	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas	Capt. Clyde L. Price.
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs.
Colorado	Lt. Col. George J. Williams.
Connecticut	Col. Edward D. Walsh.
Delaware	Col. John B. Grier.
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Fletcher F. Bernsdorff.
Florida	Col. Julian F. Pfaff.
Georgia	Lt. Col. Charles S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii	Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson.
Idaho	Col. Carl L. Isenberg.
Illinois	Col. Gerald B. Lahey.
Indiana	Col. John D. Friday.
Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law.
Kansas	Maj. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky	Maj. Willis R. Hodges.
Louisiana	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine	Col. Theodore E. Lewin.
Maryland	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh.
Massachusetts	Col. John F. Kane.
Michigan	Lt. Col. Harry E. Northrup.
Minnesota	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney.
Mississippi	Col. Sherman B. Anderson.
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes.
Montana	Capt. Harry W. Thode.
Nebraska	Lt. Col. William J. Atkinson.
Nevada	Maj. Earl A. Edmunds.
New Hampshire	Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson.
New Jersey	Col. Frank E. Hanlon.
New Mexico	Maj. Rhodes F. Arnold.
New York	Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher.
North Carolina	Col. John Foreman.
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom.
Ohio	Col. Raymond Strasburger.
Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Routh.
Oregon	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.
Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.



Puerto Rico.....	Maj. Pedro Ortiz-Aponte.
Rhode Island.....	Lt. Col. John C. Wall.
South Carolina.....	Col. Grover C. Cooper, Jr.
South Dakota.....	Lt. Col. Carl J. Schieferstein.
Tennessee.....	Lt. Col. Mitchell A. Marshall.
Texas.....	Col. Howard R. Clewis.
Utah.....	Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides.
Vermont.....	Col. Fred L. Smith.
Virginia.....	Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington.....	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen.
West Virginia.....	Col. Othal V. Knipp.
Wisconsin.....	Col. Malvin P. Wang.
Wyoming.....	Maj. Henry W. Lloyd.

## APPENDIX D

# OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1958

Erickson, Edgar C., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief, NGB.  
Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., AFNGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB.  
Barber, James E., Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Executive, NGB.  
Terrill, Robert S., Lt. Col., AFNGUS, Assistant Executive, NGB.  
Blackman, Robert D., Maj., AFNGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.  
Blatt, William M., Lt. Col., JAGC, ARNGUS, Legal Adviser.  
Haygood, Herman R., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Administrative Office.  
Scholin, Allan R., Lt. Col., AFNGUS, Acting Chief, Information Office.  
Southward, Charles L., Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office.

### *Army Division*

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief, Army Division.  
Spiess, Frank G., Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Executive.  
Brown, John G. C., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Assistant Executive.  
Badger, Ralph R., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, Installations Branch.  
Ballagh, Robert S., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Air Defense Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Boatwright, Charles C., Lt. Col., AGC, ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.  
Briggs, Richard F., Lt. Col., Armor, USA, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Casper, Charles W., Lt. Col., QMC, ARNGUS, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.  
Davis, Francis W., Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Organization and Training Branch.  
Dicks, Arthur E., Lt. Col., SC, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.  
French, Keith A., Lt. Col., Arty., USAR, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Jacques, William R., Maj., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Jetmore, Clinton N., Capt., FC, USAR, Finance and Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Kenyon, Charles W., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Chief, Planning Program and Budget Section, Installations Branch.  
Kibler, George N., Col., CE, AUS, Chief, Installations Branch.  
Koons, Everet A., Capt., Arty., USAR, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.



Learman, Birdsey L., Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.

Metcalfe, Charles G., Col., FC, USA, Comptroller Branch.

Metheny, Ellsworth A., Lt. Col., AGC, USAR, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.

McGuire, Elmer L., Maj., Ord., ARNGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Midgett, Garland H., Capt., FC, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Morley, Harrison A., Maj., Armor, USA, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Morse, Herbert E., Capt., Inf., USA, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Persell, Robert A., Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Phillips, Wayne N., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Piddington, Thomas C., Lt. Col., Armor, ARNGUS, Chief, Army Technician Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Rasper, Arthur H., Jr., Maj., Inf., USA, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Rube, Joseph G., Maj., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.

Taylor, Leonard B., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Trapman, Mike A., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, Logistics Branch.

Vitullo, Anthony J., Maj., Arty., USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Walton, Charles F., Maj., AGC, USAR, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.

Zickefoose, Marble L., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Services Section, Logistics Branch.

#### *Air Force Division*

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., AFNGUS, Chief, Air Force Division.

Henry, William T., Col., AFNGUS, Executive.

Crider, Edward O., Maj., USAFR, Assistant Executive.

Reid, James F., Maj., USAF, Special Assistant to Executive.

Agenbroad, Clifford J., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Aubrey, Carl L., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Battison, William J., Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.

Beaty, Harold C., Capt., AFNGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Blanchard, Jack D., Col., AFNGUS, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.

Buechler, Robert D., Lt. Col., AFNGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Christiansen, Edward W., Jr., Maj., USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Clayton, Benjamin H., Maj., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Diehl, Carl W., Jr., Maj., USAF, Chief, Programs and Real Property Section, Installations Branch.

Everett, Patrick C., Maj., AFNGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Fallon, Robert B., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Finn, Ryder W., Col., USAF, Chief, Materiel Branch.

Fitzpatrick, George R., Maj., USA, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Goodnight, Elmer K., Maj., USAF, Finance Section, Comptroller Branch.

Hanley, Lloyd G., Col., USAF, Materiel Branch.

Hendry, Robert B., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Budget and Requirements Section, Materiel Branch.

Herron, Elmer E., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Higgins, Raymond J., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Hunter, James E., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Johnstone, Ralph E., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Finance Section, Comptroller Branch.

Konin, David H., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Langford, Andrew C., Capt., AFNGUS, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

McQueen, Max B., Col., USAFR, Air Surgeon.

Matthews, John W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Maxwell, Earl P., Lt. Col., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Metcalf, Curtis N., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Mills, Thomas H., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Personnel Planning and Special Activities Section, Personnel Branch.

Mohrman, John H., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Morford, Charles B., Col., USAFR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Mullarkey, Daniel A., Maj., AFNGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

O'Donnell, Robert A., Maj., USAF, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Peterson, Melvin V., Maj., USAF, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Prete, Dominic A., Capt., ANGUS, Chief, ANGUS Option Section, Personnel Branch.

Ringley, Howard D., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Robb, Stewart W., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Salisbury, Stanley G., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Management Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.

Seabolt, Robert H., Capt., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Shimer, William H., Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations Section, Installations Branch.

Smith, William H. H., Maj., USAFR, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Straub, George, Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Streidl, Edward G., Lt. Col., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.

Swanson, Harold A., Maj., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Swedlund, Glenn M., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Walters, Joseph C., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Chief, Installations Branch.

Watts, David H., CWO, USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

White, George G., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.









# APPENDIX E

## PROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1958 AS OF 30 JUNE 1958

### TABLE I—ARMY

															Appropriation 21X2020—Maintenance and Operations, Army 1958		Appropriation 21X2080—Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces			Grand total (all appropriations)	Army National Guard, 1958
Repair parts and materials (except for depot maintenance)	Petroleum, oil, and lubricants	Other operating supplies	Support of National Guard units	Organizational technicians	U. S. property and fiscal office technicians	Field maintenance technicians	Second destination transportation from depots	Federal facilities, utilities, repairs, and other expenses incident to operating, maintaining, and closing summer camps	Other facilities, repairs, and utilities	Other facilities, repairs, and utilities	Operational costs	Equipment repair and replacement parts	Battery site and utility	Total 21X2020	Medical care in garrisons	Total 21X2080	National Guard armories	Non-armory facilities, National Guard			
7411	7412	7413	7511	7512	7513	7514	7519	7621	7522	7523	7621	7631	7641		2430		8511	8512			
\$7,432,945	\$5,052,888	\$2,487,999	\$2,663,706	\$50,452,985	\$12,310,892	\$21,903,846	\$1,433,954	\$3,068,912	\$7,897,210	\$295,922	\$8,813,339	\$356,925	\$583,626	\$251,316	\$251,316	\$15,844,841	\$13,190,188	\$2,654,653	\$251,715,891	Grand total.	
7,432,945	4,907,338	855,655	2,011,888	50,452,985	12,310,892	21,903,846			7,873,997	14,183	8,853,398	356,925	583,626	251,316	251,316	15,844,841	13,190,188	2,654,653	294,220,974	APPORTIONED TO STATES—Total.	
819,908	236,863	26,786	70,670	1,787,030	354,687	501,279			153,773					13,447	13,447	312,474	217,054	95,420	10,137,821	1. Alabama.	
11,769	1,062	2,758	28,112	216,814	118,567	90,163			12,467					432	432	343,406	343,406		1,609,208	2. Alaska.	
37,740	35,461	6,019	16,660	298,795	130,867	152,712			61,736					1,865	1,865	207,589	207,589		2,061,579	3. Arizona.	
131,630	108,361	11,914	23,508	989,179	191,809	332,071			83,392					931	931	351,335	351,335		5,122,524	4. Arkansas.	
190,093	111,869	56,777	144,933	2,941,248	663,362	1,043,422			114,186		945,896	7,704	39,643	27,540	27,540	375,350	338,800	36,550	16,009,465	5. California.	
46,162	36,391	6,372	13,108	425,111	137,178	231,525			65,134					1,000	1,800	131,869	128,574	2,995	2,117,153	6. Colorado.	
127,114	48,184	19,400	24,739	815,408	185,919	316,541			153,599		40,648			9,558	9,558	123,012	123,012		4,177,855	7. Connecticut.	
101,926	32,805	8,144	22,014	492,115	127,304	254,995			47,657					916	916				2,186,882	8. Delaware.	
27,551	13,099	1,007	40,568	280,105	106,064	221,238			10,130		672,695	51,926	45,765	790	790				2,165,857	9. District of Columbia.	
191,333	92,401	15,864	50,621	834,379	267,089	471,116			80,762					1,323	1,323	385,896	385,896		5,222,887	10. Florida.	
253,331	175,178	38,066	46,542	1,292,345	272,401	730,860			92,548					2,035	2,035	422,616	365,663	56,953	7,142,688	11. Georgia.	
67,197	42,710	16,277	22,633	638,683	274,626	481,624			118,660		225,919	33,484	8,865	1,857	1,857	—341	—341		3,777,638	12. Hawaii.	
100,074	84,000	8,776	37,050	852,045	190,104	364,814			138,635					3,991	3,991	310,089	246,389	63,703	3,208,957	13. Idaho.	
164,928	112,186	30,735	53,295	1,305,423	342,283	678,185			217,696		453,259	15,154	23,850	9,710	9,710				7,609,026	14. Illinois.	
180,413	128,462	7,604	33,724	1,103,641	247,727	515,692			415,363					6,698	6,698	470,867	470,867		7,556,639	15. Indiana.	
66,079	87,400	9,337	23,539	736,458	199,351	245,611			178,869					6,072	6,072	133,002	133,002		4,711,214	16. Iowa.	
94,408	123,000	13,380	31,921	875,660	200,888	346,752			112,556					2,367	2,367	94,008	94,008		4,729,853	17. Kansas.	
118,037	70,281	19,815	33,154	721,605	182,727	335,115			168,732					3,296	3,296	520,362	366,898	153,464	4,067,568	18. Kentucky.	
184,969	93,361	16,654	30,739	912,998	243,367	560,331			158,960					2,772	2,772	—147	—147		5,544,717	19. Louisiana.	
92,039	44,000	25,183	25,930	451,163	233,904	251,391			79,710					4,077	4,077	212,743	—2,643	215,386	2,885,442	20. Maine.	
63,308	47,400	8,135	18,329	723,122	191,777	268,859			100,126		572,787	8,822	61,492	2,959	2,959	207,587	207,587		4,498,794	21. Maryland.	
200,952	90,711	25,042	60,063	1,703,811	329,814	583,949			174,091		610,884	21,539	25,571	7,363	7,363	1,049,026	697,611	351,415	10,887,247	22. Massachusetts.	
113,622	103,460	15,801	45,929	1,281,195	268,593	464,232			341,861		688,977	10,019	30,469	7,971	7,971	192,955	192,955		7,814,300	23. Michigan.	
128,844	80,588	15,490	73,548	1,028,642	236,589	461,374			471,304					7,230	7,230	302,084	290,466	2,618	6,431,944	24. Minnesota.	
240,420	191,574	27,853	58,644	1,370,314	263,494	615,728			429,134					8,305	8,305	323,644	323,644		8,012,083	25. Mississippi.	
155,371	118,361	16,428	58,642	1,008,324	202,952	321,105			83,017					7,316	7,316	178,345	168,926	9,419	5,784,453	26. Missouri.	
84,975	64,900	8,663	22,250	422,239	142,548	363,492			85,417					6,700	6,700	203,736	114,414	89,322	2,617,182	27. Montana.	
44,208	44,220	6,383	25,018	420,638	162,452	257,236			70,260					2,973	2,973	187,645			2,783,496	28. Nebraska.	
39,461	27,571	3,706	14,743	221,462	115,374	173,452			53,211					348	348	285,779	106,560	179,219	1,305,544	29. Nevada.	
46,051	35,846	5,733	15,337	459,778	142,834	232,876			64,270					2,909	2,909	452,016	348,536	103,480	2,603,402	30. New Hampshire.	
401,698	233,023	33,802	69,314	1,949,611	379,034	976,245			299,739		514,222	7,239	45,000	8,088	8,088	574,664	206,209	368,455	11,146,824	31. New Jersey.	
161,620	49,778	7,322	30,534	600,843	172,328	255,602			9,727					1,002	1,002	119,803	119,803		2,780,750	32. New Mexico.	
438,165	165,74	52,514	104,107	3,376,399	690,739	1,297,753			449,226		1,020,154	38,375	90,304	6,634	6,634	839,892	839,706	186	17,754,550	33. New York.	
231,143	107,638	17,875	45,026	1,187,066	265,399	372,236			43,238					9,225	9,225	276,522	276,522		7,054,265	34. North Carolina.	
49,638	43,441	6,196	26,996	341,152	126,873	211,171			106,942					1,698	1,698	184,423	184,423		2,120,553	35. North Dakota.	
229,939	177,337	32,094	42,608	1,844,767	379,828	666,463			366,817					16,071	16,071	370,294	370,294		9,548,285	36. Ohio.	
134,137	88,040	20,831	31,387	991,104	249,491	260,967			116,170					4,744	4,744	38,704		38,704	4,853,456	37. Oklahoma.	
80,598	74,338	15,432	29,175	713,736	209,162	358,429			131,290					11,103	11,103	—3,117	—3,117		4,246,547	38. Oregon.	
188,720	125,414	22,662	63,784	1,060,021	390,352	787,260			392,767		1,394,790	26,936	111,523	10,085	10,085	469,779	469,779		12,600,286	39. Pennsylvania.	
75,065	44,094	6,557	8,898	691,653	236,366	241,423			70,110					473	473	309,785	309,785		4,431,327	40. Puerto Rico.	
64,785	303																				



TABLE II—AIR

Air National Guard, 1968	Grand total	Weapons, ammunition and propellants	Vehicular equipment	Ground communication	Ground handling equipment	Training equipment	Support equipment and supplies	Base maintenance equipment	Planning	Military construction continental United States	Military construction outside continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service-wide support	Military personnel	Grand total	Air National Guard, 1968
	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	
Grand total.....	\$256,299,039	\$3,270,751	\$982,889	\$3,625,950	\$1,174,144	\$426,338	\$3,164,176	\$1,479,134	\$918,103	\$21,610,176	\$84,173	\$57,892,826	\$29,356,375	\$84,503,795	\$332,464	\$123,740	\$44,356,005	\$256,299,039	Grand total
ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.....	124,391,333								882,016	24,610,176	84,173			80,607,436	314,317		17,892,315	124,391,333	ALLOCA
1. Alabama.....	2,982,375									182,950				1,939,400	5,810		854,215	2,982,375	1. Alaba
2. Alaska.....	715,502										84,173			575,969	259		55,101	715,502	2. Alask
3. Arizona.....	2,581,108								33,044	608,863				1,627,282	3,928		307,991	2,581,108	3. Arizon
4. Arkansas.....	2,398,360								19,459	657,262				1,439,100	3,558		278,981	2,398,360	4. Arkan
5. California.....	6,253,511								2,232	432,431				4,522,199	19,797		1,276,852	6,253,511	5. Califor
6. Colorado.....	1,464,107									1,184,349				1,184,349	3,224		276,534	1,464,107	6. Colora
7. Connecticut.....	2,338,477								17,783	678,802				1,134,805	1,579		305,508	2,338,477	7. Connec
8. Delaware.....	860,872									716,153				143,681	738		860,872	860,872	8. Delawa
9. District of Columbia.....	1,735,436									53,795				1,424,994	2,466		254,161	1,735,436	9. Distri
10. Florida.....	1,311,105									93,219				991,204	7,991		218,691	1,311,105	10. Florid
11. Georgia.....	3,407,790								83,025	1,977,561				2,549,122	13,476		784,006	3,407,790	11. Georgi
12. Hawaii.....	1,829,178									1,591,320				1,591,320	1,981		235,871	1,829,178	12. Hawai
13. Idaho.....	2,047,884								24,271	586,378				1,119,684	3,100		314,451	2,047,884	13. Idaho
14. Illinois.....	3,664,581								58,621	243,638				2,769,291	11,673		471,358	3,664,581	14. Illinoi
15. Indiana.....	2,324,758								2,035	303,017				1,788,929	3,333		137,444	2,324,758	15. Indian
16. Iowa.....	3,334,916								4,699	1,078,747				1,713,999	7,231		530,240	3,334,916	16. Iowa
17. Kansas.....	1,420,904								4,969	94,401				1,097,634	4,069		219,831	1,420,904	17. Kans
18. Kentucky.....	1,290,085								12,643	225,580				985,096	2,304		64,462	1,290,085	18. Kentu
19. Louisiana.....	1,110,917									133,000				841,937	7,965		127,985	1,110,917	19. Louisi
20. Maine.....	1,522,797								5,500	459,000				867,794	1,859		188,644	1,522,797	20. Main
21. Maryland.....	1,765,975									1,500				1,332,911	8,372		229,295	1,765,975	21. Maryl
22. Massachusetts.....	3,566,967								29,442	558,717				2,368,800	6,076		603,932	3,566,967	22. Mass
23. Michigan.....	3,330,861								27,555	24,199				2,803,954	13,300		461,853	3,330,861	23. Michi
24. Minnesota.....	2,007,713									1,663,335				1,663,335	6,363		337,985	2,007,713	24. Minne
25. Mississippi.....	2,698,989								8,116	707,445				1,570,456	5,910		407,062	2,698,989	25. Missis
26. Missouri.....	4,176,295								20,845	1,388,874				2,030,806	5,135		730,632	4,176,295	26. Missou
27. Montana.....	1,613,236								16,543	598,621				915,761	2,391		80,020	1,613,236	27. Monta
28. Nebraska.....	1,014,217									18,705				790,198	3,018		202,296	1,014,217	28. Nebra
29. Nevada.....	1,125,084								6,942	205,514				777,603	724		134,301	1,125,084	29. Nevad
30. New Hampshire.....	1,405,619								12,000	504,289				742,539	982		145,809	1,405,619	30. New H
31. New Jersey.....	2,399,208									40,000				2,132,658	3,943		222,607	2,399,208	31. New J
32. New Mexico.....	783,727								10,248	645,490				125,701	2,288		125,701	783,727	32. New M
33. New York.....	6,283,168								616	361,653				4,962,776	30,558		927,565	6,283,168	33. New Y
34. North Carolina.....	1,438,178								15,366	357,468				930,947	7,750		126,647	1,438,178	34. North
35. North Dakota.....	1,779,484								15,923	672,860				831,388	2,537		256,776	1,779,484	35. North
36. Ohio.....	6,616,808								43,978	2,231,291				3,595,331	5,861		740,347	6,616,808	36. Ohio
37. Oklahoma.....	5,549,516								69,214	3,518,891				1,524,716	13,707		422,988	5,549,516	37. Oklah
38. Oregon.....	1,315,685									360				1,054,370	3,937		257,018	1,315,685	38. Orego
39. Pennsylvania.....	4,455,047									15,741				3,518,448	15,741		920,858	4,455,047	39. Penns
40. Puerto Rico.....	903,197								2,000					788,136	1,857		111,204	903,197	40. Puert
41. Rhode Island.....	986,216								7,500					768,406	2,840		207,470	986,216	41. Rhod
42. South Carolina.....	948,120								1,500	33,334				767,774	1,473		144,039	948,120	42. South
43. South Dakota.....	1,445,943								11,200	469,600				761,051	1,318		202,774	1,445,943	43. South
44. Tennessee.....	3,043,462								82,500	334,662				2,110,392	13,089		502,819	3,043,462	44. Tenne
45. Texas.....	3,899,515								68,858	358,385				2,853,198	11,775		607,299	3,899,515	45. Texas
46. Utah.....	2,160,452								34,537	597,318				1,187,039	3,236		338,322	2,160,452	46. Utah
47. Vermont.....	888,933									715,521				170,706	2,706		888,933	888,933	47. Verm
48. Virginia.....	1,361,232								20,143	586,703				646,737	2,697		104,952	1,361,232	48. Virg
49. Washington.....	1,289,550								34,903					1,003,986	2,070		248,591	1,289,550	49. Wash
50. West Virginia.....	1,728,781								9,500	196,400				1,304,545	5,770		212,266	1,728,781	50. West
51. Wisconsin.....	4,572,745								60,502	1,579,697				2,431,179	16,260		455,107	4,572,745	51. Wiscon
52. Wyoming.....	1,252,747								3,201	124,259				941,908	7,212		176,167	1,252,747	52. Wyom
ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total.....	131,907,706	3,270,751	982,889	3,625,950	1,174,144	426,338	3,164,176	1,479,134	33,187			57,892,826	29,356,375	3,896,359	18,147	123,740	26,463,690	131,907,706	ALLOCA
National Guard Bureau.....	95,624,108																	95,624,108	National
Directorate of Administrative Services.....	21,647												39,772,000	29,334,728	18,147	63,763	26,435,470	21,647	Director
Bolling Air Force Base.....	33,187								33,187					21,647				33,187	Bolling
Air Materiel Command.....	35,500,988	3,270,751	982,889	3,625,950	1,174,144	426,338	3,164,176	1,479,134				18,120,826		3,196,803		59,977		35,500,988	Air Mater
Continental Air Command.....	52,625													24,405			28,220	52,625	Continen
Air Training Command.....	462,877													462,877				462,877	Air Train
Alaskan Air Command.....	1,521													1,521				1,521	Alaskan
Military Air Transport Service.....	210,753													210,753				210,753	Military



TABLE II—AIR

Base maintenance equipment	Planning	Military construction continental United States	Military construction outside continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service-wide support	Military personnel	Grand total	Air National Guard, 1958
270	310	320	330	410	430	440	470	480	520		
4, 679, 134	\$916, 103	\$24, 610, 176	\$84, 173	\$57, 892, 826	\$29, 356, 375	\$84, 503, 795	\$332, 464	\$123, 740	\$44, 356, 005	\$256, 299, 039	Grand total.
	882, 916	24, 610, 176	84, 173			80, 607, 436	314, 317		17, 892, 315	124, 391, 333	ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.
		182, 950				1, 939, 400	5, 810		854, 215	2, 982, 375	1. Alabama.
			84, 173			575, 909	259		55, 101	715, 502	2. Alaska.
	33, 044	608, 863				1, 627, 282	3, 928		307, 991	2, 581, 108	3. Arizona.
	19, 459	657, 262				1, 439, 100	3, 558		278, 981	2, 398, 360	4. Arkansas.
	2, 232	432, 431				4, 622, 199	19, 797	1, 276, 852	6, 253, 511	6, 253, 511	5. California.
						1, 184, 349	3, 224		276, 534	1, 464, 107	6. Colorado.
	17, 783	878, 802				1, 134, 805	1, 579		305, 508	2, 333, 477	7. Connecticut.
						716, 153	738		143, 981	860, 872	8. Delaware.
		53, 796				1, 424, 994	2, 486		254, 161	1, 735, 436	9. District of Columbia.
		93, 219				991, 204	7, 991		218, 691	1, 311, 105	10. Florida.
	83, 025	1, 977, 561				2, 549, 122	13, 476		784, 606	5, 407, 790	11. Georgia.
						1, 591, 326	1, 981		235, 871	1, 829, 178	12. Hawaii.
	24, 271	386, 378				1, 119, 684	3, 100		314, 451	2, 047, 884	13. Idaho.
	58, 621	343, 638				2, 769, 291	11, 673		471, 358	3, 054, 581	14. Illinois.
	2, 035	393, 017				1, 788, 929	3, 333		137, 444	2, 324, 758	15. Indiana.
	4, 699	1, 078, 747				1, 713, 999	7, 231		530, 240	3, 334, 916	16. Iowa.
	4, 969	94, 401				1, 097, 634	4, 069		219, 831	1, 420, 904	17. Kansas.
	12, 643	225, 580				985, 096	2, 304		64, 462	1, 290, 085	18. Kentucky.
		133, 000				841, 937	7, 995		127, 985	1, 110, 917	19. Louisiana.
	5, 500	459, 000				867, 794	1, 859		188, 644	1, 522, 797	20. Maine.
	1, 500	296, 897				1, 232, 911	5, 372		229, 295	1, 765, 975	21. Maryland.
	29, 442	658, 717				2, 368, 800	6, 076		603, 932	3, 566, 967	22. Massachusetts.
	27, 555	24, 199				2, 803, 954	13, 300		461, 853	3, 330, 861	23. Michigan.
						1, 693, 335	6, 393		337, 985	2, 007, 713	24. Minnesota.
	8, 116	707, 445				1, 570, 456	5, 910		407, 062	2, 698, 989	25. Mississippi.
	20, 848	1, 988, 874				2, 030, 806	5, 135		730, 632	4, 176, 295	26. Missouri.
	16, 543	598, 521				915, 761	2, 391		80, 020	1, 613, 239	27. Montana.
		18, 705				790, 198	3, 018		202, 296	1, 014, 217	28. Nebraska.
	6, 942	205, 514				777, 603	724		134, 301	1, 125, 084	29. Nevada.
	12, 000	504, 289				742, 639	982		145, 809	1, 405, 619	30. New Hampshire.
		40, 000				2, 132, 608	3, 943		222, 607	2, 399, 208	31. New Jersey.
	10, 248	645, 490					2, 288		125, 701	783, 727	32. New Mexico.
	616	361, 653				4, 962, 776	30, 558		927, 565	6, 283, 168	33. New York.
	15, 366	357, 468				930, 947	7, 750		126, 647	1, 438, 178	34. North Carolina.
	15, 923	672, 890				831, 388	2, 537		256, 776	1, 779, 484	35. North Dakota.
	43, 978	2, 231, 291				3, 595, 331	5, 861		740, 347	6, 616, 808	36. Ohio.
	69, 214	3, 518, 891				1, 624, 716	13, 707		422, 988	5, 549, 516	37. Oklahoma.
		360				1, 054, 370	3, 937		257, 018	1, 315, 685	38. Oregon.
						3, 518, 448	15, 741		920, 858	4, 455, 047	39. Pennsylvania.
	2, 000					788, 136	1, 857		111, 204	903, 197	40. Puerto Rico.
	7, 509					768, 406	2, 840		207, 470	986, 216	41. Rhode Island.
	1, 590	33, 334				767, 774	1, 473		144, 039	948, 120	42. South Carolina.
	11, 200	409, 000				761, 051	1, 318		202, 774	1, 445, 943	43. South Dakota.
	82, 500	334, 662				2, 110, 392	13, 089		502, 819	3, 043, 462	44. Tennessee.
	68, 858	358, 385				2, 853, 198	11, 775		607, 299	3, 899, 515	45. Texas.
	34, 537	597, 318				1, 187, 039	3, 236		338, 322	2, 160, 452	46. Utah.
						715, 521	2, 706		170, 706	888, 933	47. Vermont.
	20, 143	586, 703				646, 737	2, 607		104, 952	1, 361, 232	48. Virginia.
	34, 903					1, 003, 986	2, 070		248, 591	1, 289, 550	49. Washington.
	9, 500	196, 400				1, 304, 846	5, 770		212, 266	1, 728, 781	50. West Virginia.
	60, 592	1, 579, 697				2, 431, 179	16, 260		485, 107	4, 572, 745	51. Wisconsin.
	3, 201	124, 259				941, 908	7, 212		176, 167	1, 282, 747	52. Wyoming.
79, 34	33, 187			57, 892, 826	29, 356, 375	3, 896, 359	18, 147	123, 740	26, 463, 690	131, 967, 706	ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total.
				39, 772, 000	29, 334, 728		18, 147	63, 763	26, 435, 470	95, 624, 108	National Guard Bureau.
	33, 187				21, 647					21, 647	Directorate of Administrative Services.
79, 134				18, 129, 826		3, 196, 809		59, 977		35, 500, 988	Boiling Air Force Base.
						24, 406			28, 220	52, 625	Air Materiel Command.
						462, 877				462, 877	Continental Air Command.
						1, 521				1, 521	Air Training Command.
						210, 753				210, 753	Alaskan Air Command.
											Military Air Transport Service.



***ANNUAL REPORT***  
**OF THE**  
**CHIEF**  
**NATIONAL GUARD**  
**BUREAU**

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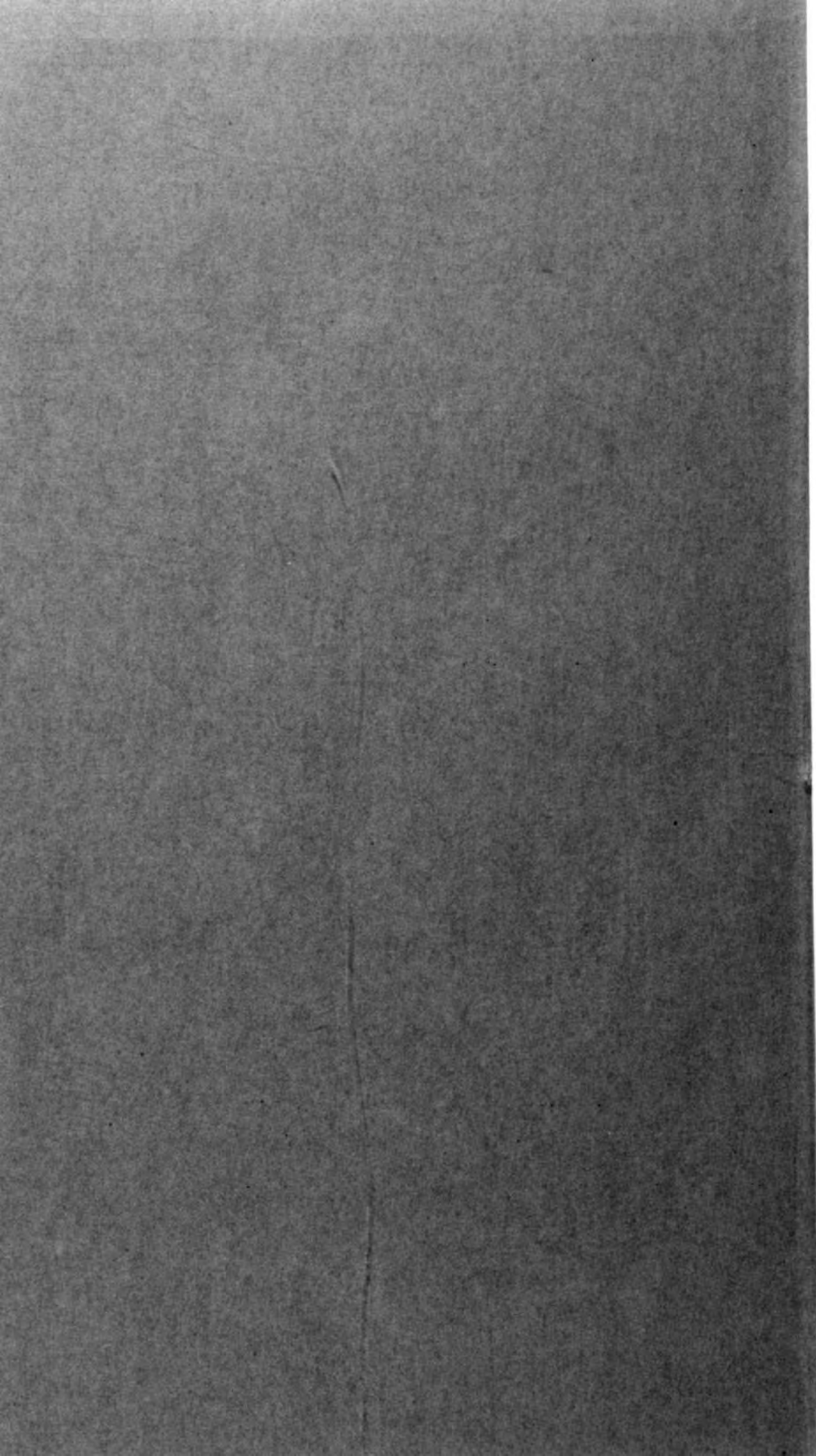
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***FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1959***

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF

NATIONAL GUARD

BUREAU

**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1959**

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1960



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 30 June 1959

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1959 is respectfully submitted.

During fiscal year 1959, the National Guard continued to raise the standards of its training and combat readiness—already at the highest levels in its history. To enhance its effectiveness for mobilization, the Army National Guard was reorganized under the pentomic concept. The Air National Guard completed its program of converting all of its tactical units from conventional to jet aircraft, and significant gains were made in equipping Air National Guard tactical squadrons with first-line aircraft. Both the Army and the Air National Guard widened their active, full-time roles in the Nation's defense system. Army National Guard battalions began on schedule the round-the-clock operation of NIKE sites as a climax to an extensive training program. Air National Guard squadrons in the active alert status were increased from 18 to 22.

This report summarizes these and other major accomplishments and activities of the National Guard Bureau and the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States, the Territory of Hawaii (now one of the States), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Throughout this report the word "States" is used to refer generally to these political subdivisions. Similarly, the term "National Guard" is used whenever the reference includes both Army and Air National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, who was appointed as Chief of the National Guard Bureau on 22 June 1953 for 4 years and reappointed in 1957, resigned on 31 May 1959 and retired from active military service. On the occasion of his retirement he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility. This tribute was richly deserved. The following is a part of the citation which was read by the Secretary of the Army at the presentation of this award:

"... From June 1953 to 31 May 1959, General Erickson served as Chief, National Guard Bureau, and his conspicuously superior administrative and organizational ability, keen insight and unusual knowledge of Reserve component forces, both at national, state and territorial level, advanced the Defense effort through turbulent events of this period. His marked ability to resolve the many conflicts inherent in the transition and development of programs and policies with a conscientious understanding and appreciation of the requirements, capabilities, and limitations of the Active Army and Air Force, and the National Guard, were particularly noteworthy in the successful accomplishment of the important combined missions of those military components. General Erickson's loyalty to both the Army and Air Force was constantly manifested by his impartial analysis and strong direction which resulted in the mutual cooperative interdepartmental relations and made possible the effective completion of Army and Air National Guard programs. Under his brilliant supervision and coordination the orderly and expeditious reorganization of the Army National Guard was effected and units of the type required by the Department of the Army in modern warfare were provided. As a result of this reorganization and regrouping of Army National Guard units throughout the United States, command structures have been improved, efficiency of operation and training increased, and supply and operation costs have been reduced. His inspiring leadership won for him the respect and admiration of all associated with him in this interservice assignment. . . ."

The National Guard Bureau staff is grateful to the other defense agencies for their assistance during the year, and to the Governors and adjutants general of the several States for their aid and cooperation.



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





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## INTRODUCTION

The National Guard is an organization of civilian soldiers and airmen who voluntarily serve their State and Nation and train part time with their neighbors in local military units. The National Guard is the oldest military organization in the United States. It traces its development to the early colonists who banded together more than 300 years ago as the volunteer militia to provide for their common defense. The meagerly equipped volunteers drilled on the regular "musket day," and prepared themselves on a scale that met the needs of their time. Today, the emphasis is still on regular training and readiness for any emergency.

The National Guard organizations of today are the modern counterpart of the colonial militia. They have a dual status and mission:

1. As the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, they provide units of the reserve components of the Army and Air Force, adequately organized, trained, and equipped. The units must be available for mobilization in the event of national emergency or war, in accordance with deployment schedules, and capable of participating in combat operations in support of the war plans of the Army and Air Force. This mission may include the defense of critical areas of the United States against attack.

2. As the National Guard of the several States, respectively, they provide sufficient organizations in each State, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in protection of life and property and in preservation of peace, order, and public safety, under competent orders of the State authorities.

The National Guard is organized under tables of organization and equipment that parallel those of the active Army and the active Air Force. It consists of 27 divisions in the Army National Guard and 24 wings in the Air National Guard, together with hundreds of non-divisional and nonwing combat, combat-support, and service-support units, including armored cavalry regiments, missile (NIKE) and antiaircraft artillery battalions, and air resupply and aeromedical squadrons. On 30 June 1959, the federally recognized National Guard consisted of 5,077 units with a strength of 470,421 officers and men. These units and personnel were located in approximately 2,600 com-



munities throughout the United States, the Territory of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The National Guard Bureau administers and promulgates approved Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force policies, plans, directives, and regulations pertaining to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The National Guard is an organization of civilian soldiers and air-  
men who voluntarily serve their State and Nation and are in part time  
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24 wings in the Air National Guard, together with hundreds of non-  
divisional and nonwing combat, combat support, and service support  
units, including armored cavalry regiments, missile (NIR) and  
antiaircraft artillery battalions, and air transport and aeromedical  
squadrons. On 30 June 1959, the federally recognized National Guard  
consisted of 5,077 units with a strength of 470,421 officers and men.  
These units and personnel were located in approximately 2,600 com-

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau until his retirement 31 May 1959. Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson, Deputy Chief, served as Acting Chief of the National Guard Bureau throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. Maj. Gen. Donald W. McGowan continued as Chief of the Army Division.

The National Guard Bureau is a joint bureau of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, and is the channel of communication between the departments concerned and the several States on matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States. It is located in the seat of Federal Government and is staffed by military personnel of the active Army and the active Air Force, including National Guard officers on active duty, and Federal civil service employees.

The mission of the National Guard Bureau is to participate in the formulation and administration of a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several States, the Territory of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The objective of the program is to provide well-trained and equipped units manned by qualified individuals and capable of immediate expansion to war strength, and available for active service in time of war or national emergency and at such other time as the national security may require.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, from lists of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of 4 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, 1908-16, and Militia Bureau, 1916-33) are listed in appendix A. A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1959 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 1959.



## LEGISLATION

Several bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law during fiscal year 1959. Following is a summary of the important aspects of this legislation:

Public Law 85-599, 85th Congress, the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958, among other things, established the National Guard Bureau as a Joint Bureau of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, headed by a chief who is the advisor to the Army Chief of Staff and the Air Force Chief of Staff on National Guard matters. It also provides that the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the departments concerned and the several States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia on all matters pertaining to the National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States.

Public Law 85-685, 85th Congress, the "Reserve Forces Facilities Act of 1958," authorizes the Department of Defense to establish or develop facilities for the reserve forces, as listed in the act. Included are Army National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities, and also Air National Guard facilities.

Public Law 85-722, 85th Congress, provides for the retention of an individual's deferment or exemption upon change of membership in a reserve component.

Public Law 85-724, 85th Congress, was the Department of Defense Appropriation for fiscal year 1959.

Public Law 85-811, 85th Congress, authorizes the Secretary of the Army to furnish headstones or markers for the unmarked graves of former members of the National Guard whose deaths occurred under honorable conditions while performing training duty including inactive duty training, or while hospitalized at Government expense for injury or disease contracted under honorable conditions while performing training duty.

Public Law 85-852, 85th Congress, provided appropriations for Department of Defense military construction for fiscal year 1959.

Public Law 85-861, 85th Congress, amended titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code.

Public Law 85-894, 85th Congress, permits the Governor of Puerto Rico to appoint the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth as provided by its laws. Previous law required that the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico be appointed by the President of the United States.

A number of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in the 86th Congress on 30 June 1959. They included:

H.R. 3352, a bill to remove the present requirement that not more than 15 National Guard civilian caretakers may be employed at a single maintenance or storage pool, which would also repeal the provision that permits only 1 officer below the grade of major to be so employed. The requirement has been suspended in recent years by recurring provisions in annual appropriation acts for the Department of Defense.

H.R. 3355, S. 1027, H.R. 6318, and S. 1708, similar bills to permit the training of State defense forces authorized by subsection 109(c) of Title 32, United States Code, at Federal expense during the time of war, or of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress, or whenever the National Guard is in the active Federal service; to permit uniforms, arms, ammunition, and equipment, surplus to the needs of the United States, to be given to such defense forces; and to assign administration of the program, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, the National Guard Bureau to be the channel of communication between all Federal departments and agencies, and the several States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia in matters pertaining to such forces.

H.R. 3356, a bill to clarify the status of members of the National Guard performing "additional training or duty with or without pay" authorized by the Secretary of the Army or of the Air Force, or instructing at National Guard schools or attending such a school where all of the instructors are members of the National Guard not in active Federal service. Members of the National Guard are entitled to hospital benefits, medical care and compensation for injury incurred or disease contracted during authorized training only if that training is itself authorized by one of the sections of Title 32, expressly referred to in sections 318, 319, or 320 of Title 32, United States Code.

H.R. 3357, a bill to amend section 303(c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that the term "permanent station" may also include the home of a member upon order to, call to, or relief from active duty, active duty for training, or full-time duty performed under the provisions of sections 316, 502, 504, or 505 of Title 32, United States Code. Enactment would permit payment of temporary duty per diem allowances to such members.

H.R. 3361, a bill to provide for the statutory organization of the National Guard Bureau.

H.R. 3363, a bill to provide a flexible enlistment program in the National Guard to permit the appropriate service Secretaries to pro-



mulgate regulations whereby non-prior-service personnel could enlist for any specified period of not less than 3 years, prior service personnel could enlist for a specified period of not less than 1 year, and reenlistments could be authorized for any specified period, except for persons whose last service was in one of the three highest enlisted grades who could also be authorized to enlist for any unspecified period on a career basis; to authorize extensions of an enlistment, at the request of the member, for any period not less than 6 months; to continue the present authority of the President to extend enlistments in the National Guard for 6 months following termination of a national emergency declared by Congress; and to permit enlistments, reenlistments, and extensions of enlistments as Reserves of the Army or Reserves of the Air Force as appropriate to be concurrent with enlistments, reenlistments, and extensions in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard, assuring that all members of the National Guard will have a corresponding Reserve status.

H.R. 3364, a bill to grant the same hospital and medical care, pay and allowances, and other benefits now provided for members of the 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 individuals while on duty for more than 30 days. The bill would provide the same medical care and other benefits to members injured en route to or from inactive duty training as if they had been performing that duty.

H.R. 3370 and S. 239, similar bills to modernize and clarify sections 326-333 of Title 32, United States Code, with respect to a system of courts-martial for the National Guard not in Federal service; and to permit the States to adopt their own codes of military justice.

H.R. 4083 and S. 165, identical bills to exempt from income tax the cost-of-living allowances paid to certain caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard outside the continental United States or in Alaska.

H.R. 5082, a bill to provide for the appointment of a person to perform the statutory and assigned duties of the United States property and fiscal officer in the event of the latter's death, incapacity, or absence.

H.R. 5084, a bill to provide authority to withhold the employee's contribution to State or Territorial sponsored plans providing retirement, disability, or death benefits for field civilian personnel of the National Guard.

H.R. 5435 and S. 1764, identical bills to extend the application of Federal Tort Claims Act in order that the Federal Government would

become liable for the tortious acts of members of the National Guard committed while engaged in training or duty authorized by Federal law, to the same extent as it is now liable for the torts of members of the active establishment and reserve components. The Federal Government would also have the same liability for tortious acts of the full-time civilian employees of the National Guard employed under authority of section 709 of Title 32, United States Code, as it now has for acts of civilian employees of the military departments. The bills would also extend the coverage of section 2733 of Title 10, United States Code, to permit the secretaries of the military departments to pay third-party claims for damage to real or personal property or for personal injury or death when caused by such members of the National Guard or civilian employees, under the same circumstances as the service secretaries may now pay for damages caused by civilian employees of their departments and members of the Army and Air Force.

H.R. 3365, a bill to credit for the purposes of the Reserve retirement law the periods served in the National Guard after June 14, 1933, during which a person was in a federally recognized status, but before appointment or enlistment was effected in a Reserve component (National Guard of the United States, Army National Guard of the United States, or Air National Guard of the United States). (Approved 25 August 1959, Public Law 86-197, 86th Cong.)

S. 625, a bill to broaden the categories of those eligible for burial in national cemeteries to include members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps if death occurs: (1) while on active duty for training or performing full-time training duty, (2) while performing authorized travel to or from such duty or training, or (3) while hospitalized or undergoing treatment at the expense of the United States for injury or disease contracted or incurred while on such duty, performing such travel or training, or undergoing such hospitalization or treatment; the surviving spouse, minor children and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, unmarried adult children of such persons also to be eligible for burial in national cemeteries. (Approved 14 September 1959, Public Law 86-260, 86th Congress.)



# NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

During fiscal year 1959, the National Guard Bureau revised and changed a number of existing regulations and issued a few new regulations. A summary of these actions is set forth below:

## **Army National Guard**

### **Unit Libraries**

National Guard Regulation (NGR) 2-2 was changed to provide for the reconstitution of unit libraries, with appropriate Department of the Army administrative, technical, and training publications, for units returned to State control after a period of active Federal service.

### **Records Administration**

NGR 3/ANGR 181-05, a new joint Army and Air regulation, was issued to establish procedures for the maintenance and disposition of records required in the operation of the National Guard of the several States, to provide guidance to the States in the establishment of a Records Administration Program, and to implement the provisions of the 345-200 series of Army regulations and the Air Force Manual 181-5.

### **Mobilization Procedures**

A new regulation, NGR 6, was issued to implement the provisions of certain Army Regulations (AR 135-40, AR 135-300, and AR 130-22) pertaining to mobilization of the Army National Guard and to provide guidance for the States in the preparation and maintenance of alert and mobilization plans.

### **United States Property and Fiscal Officers**

A new joint regulation, NGR 16/ANGR 11-02, was developed to prescribe the procedures which govern the appointment, status, grade, and relief of an Army National Guard or Air National Guard officer appointed as U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer in the several States.

### **Commissioned Officers**

NGR 20 was changed to authorize the retention of certain officers who volunteered for active duty under the provisions of Title 10, U.S.C. sections 265, 3033, and 3496. They will be retained for 1 year unless a vacancy first occurs in their grade or a higher grade in the State headquarters and headquarters detachment. As these officers entered upon active duty for the specific purpose of performing duties in the Army Staff or the National Guard Bureau in the interest of and directly affecting the Army National Guard, it is considered that upon



return of these officers to the State that they should be retained in an Army National Guard status and not be placed in a position of being separated from the Army National Guard and released to the Army Reserve. Other Army National Guard officers may be retained from 3 to 6 months following release from active duty.

NGR 20-1 was revised for the purpose of: (1) complying with the TOE under which a tank company is organized, whereby personnel assigned to a tank company of an infantry regiment are in branch Armor; (2) incorporating a policy previously announced in a NGB Bulletin regarding Medical Service Corps personnel serving in lieu of Medical Corps personnel; (3) including as ineligible for Federal recognition those individuals who have been separated from the Armed Forces by reason of having been twice passed over for promotion; and (4) eliminating the need of recommendations for reallotment of general officer positions in split units being based on the strength of each unit concerned.

#### **Qualification Record (Officers and Warrant Officers)**

NGR 21-1 was changed to clarify the requirement for the maintenance of DA Form 66. Each State adjutant general is permitted to determine the extent to which the form will be maintained.

#### **Retirement for Members of the Army National Guard**

NGR 23 was completely revised to implement the provisions of AR 135-180 for the Army National Guard, and to prescribe the standards and procedures for earning and crediting retirement points while performing active duty for training and inactive duty training. Although under the law an individual can be credited with a maximum of 60 points for inactive duty training, this regulation provides for showing all training or duty for which a point may be earned. This information will indicate the extent to which an individual has participated in military affairs and will be an invaluable record if in the future the law is revised to enable an individual to be credited with more than 60 points.

This regulation also provides for the establishment of a new retirement year for those individuals who transfer from the Inactive National Guard to the active Army National Guard. This revision also includes detailed instructions for the completion of NGB Form 23.

#### **Enlisted Personnel**

NGR 25-1 was revised to consolidate the existing regulation on enlistment and reenlistment and its changes. No major change was made in policy.

NGR 25-2 was changed to include instructions relative to enlisted men of the Army National Guard volunteering for active duty for a



period of 24 months. The revision provides for these individuals to be transferred to, and carried as an additional enlisted member of the State headquarters and headquarters detachment from their date of entry on active duty and for a maximum period of 3 months following their release from active duty. It was further changed to: (1) establish time-in-grade criteria for promotion of enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard on the same basis as those for the Army Reserve, and (2) include the provisions of NGR 130 pertaining to promotion and disposition of enlisted personnel returned to State control upon completion of a period of active Federal service, and provide that these Guardsmen will not be included in the strength of the active or Inactive National Guard while on active duty.

NGR 25-4 (Personnel Records) was revised to consolidate the several changes to the existing regulation and also to: (1) provide guidance in the disposition of clothing records for obligated reservists with reference to NGR 75-2; (2) indicate specific records to be furnished installation commanders when enlisted personnel, in their ARNG status, attend service schools (regardless of their duration); and (3) provide for certain pencil entries on DA Form 20 (Enlisted Qualification Record) regarding civilian occupations.

### **Physical Examinations**

NGR 27 was amended to provide that a statement by the individual concerned to the effect that he is medically qualified for military service is acceptable in lieu of annual medical examination at the time of reenlistment, promotion, change of branch, and upon transfer to and from the Inactive National Guard.

### **Inactive National Guard**

NGR 30 was completely revised under an entirely new concept. This regulation now emphasizes the fact that individuals assigned to the Inactive National Guard continue to be in the Ready Reserve and must be qualified and available for mobilization. This NGR also defines the status of members and prescribes the conditions and procedures for assignment and reassignment. In order to control the size of the Inactive National Guard, a maximum ceiling was placed on each State, based upon 10 percent of the authorized strength for the active Army National Guard in the State. The new regulation eliminates the provision that deferred individuals who are not being certified for priority induction would be transferred to the Inactive National Guard for the remainder of their enlistment.

### **Training**

NGR 45 was changed in order to include a definition for "annual active duty for training," formerly known as "annual field training;"



to clarify the policy with respect to Army National Guard personnel attending ROTC; and to establish policy for nonpay assemblies, including authorities to order such assemblies.

The policy on split assemblies was revised in NGR 45 to require complete subdivisions to train as a unit for the conduct of basic training, to eliminate the provision for the conduct of all drills during a calendar month on a split assembly basis, and to eliminate authority to conduct split assemblies of personnel from various or separate subdivisions of a unit.

The Department of the Army policy which prohibits Army National Guard units from conducting annual active duty for training outside the continental United States, except when justified by economy or other consideration of major importance to the United States, was included in this NGR.

### **Military Education**

NGR 46 was revised to include in one regulation all instructions pertaining to officer candidate training for members of the Army National Guard. Instructions in this regulation now cover the active Army Officer Candidate Schools, the Army National Guard Special Officer Candidate Schools conducted at Army Service Schools, and the Army National Guard State Officer Candidate Schools.

### **Financial Administration**

NGR 50 was changed to make certain Army Regulations (AR 35-273, AR 35-284, and AR 35-285) applicable to the Army National Guard and to set forth the certification authority and responsibility of U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers as certifying officers.

### **Army National Guard Technicians**

NGR 51, which superseded NGR 75-16, was completely revised to prescribe the policies and procedures applicable to the management and administration of the Army National Guard Technician Program, including all technicians employed in the Army National Guard Air Defense Program. This regulation also prescribes the category of technicians and outlines in detail the use of such personnel in the various positions for each category.

Further changes to this NGR were published to require that Army National Guard technicians selected to attend courses of instruction at Army Service Schools or factory schools be ordered to such training in their military status. Technicians who participate in such training are authorized differential pay when the aggregate military pay and allowances are less than the technician pay. However, differential pay is authorized only for courses of instruction which have a direct



connection with and benefit to the civilian employment of the technician and is not authorized for technicians attending service schools in a military status primarily intended to further the individual's military education or promotion.

NGR 52, which prescribes payment and accounting procedures for technicians, was revised to prescribe procedures for disbursing pay and allowances due deceased Army National Guard technicians.

### **Reports**

NGR 57 was changed to include instructions relative to the use of DA Form 1 (Morning Report) by State officer candidate schools, authorize the recording of equivalent training on the next scheduled drill or monthly morning report, and to clarify entries pertaining to entry on and release from active duty of personnel who volunteered for such service.

### **Pay and Allowances**

NGR 58 was changed to authorize administrative function pay for commanding officers of all federally recognized split units.

### **Real Estate**

NGR 69, a new regulation, provides instructions for preparing inventories of Department of the Army installations used by the Army National Guard and implements the provisions of AR 405-45.

### **Transportation**

NGR 70 was revised to carry out the provisions of AR 55-355 and other Army Regulations that pertain to the transportation of troops, materiel, and supplies.

### **Supplies and Equipment**

NGR 71 was revised to reflect the policy regarding NGR reserve assets and sales return credits which was set forth in AR 37-65. The revision also brought up to date the references and directions for routing reports of excess personal property.

### **Federal Property**

NGR 75-2 was changed to prescribe a major change in policy, procedure, and forms used in connection with the supply of repair parts and to include procedures to reduce unnecessary property transactions in the lateral transfer of property.

A further change was published which: (1) established the requirement for separate size cards for clothing and footwear; (2) changed the method of computing requisition objectives in order to reduce fluctuations in stock levels due to seasonal demands; (3) implemented Army Regulations governing control of narcotics, drugs, and alcohol;



(4) authorized U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers to use Inventory Adjustment Reports during audits to adjust corresponding overages and shortages where no loss of items is involved; and (5) clarified content of serial number files at unit level, deleting the requirement for including the manufacturer's name for all items and allowing the serial number record to be maintained on DA Form 14-110 in the unit property book, if desired by the State adjutant general.

NGR 75-4 was changed to conform with the provisions of AR 130-400 (Logistical Policies for Support) and to reduce the monetary allowance for droppage of minor items of nonexpendable property. The allowance is applicable each quarter of the fiscal year.

### **NGB Pamphlets**

In fiscal year 1959, the National Guard Bureau continued to develop the series "NGB Pamphlets," which was begun in the previous fiscal year. These pamphlets amplify the policies outlined in related National Guard Regulations and provide detailed operating procedures for applying them to the Army National Guard. NGB Pamphlets bear the same numbers as the basic regulations to which they pertain, and in some instances they are subnumbered for identifying additional instructions on the same basic subject. The following pamphlets were published during the year:

#### *Publications*

NGB PAM 2-1-1 (National Guard Regulations and NGB Pamphlets) contains the information previously published in NGB Circular 1 of fiscal year 1959. This pamphlet lists current National Guard Bureau Publications and provides an alphabetical index of subjects covered by National Guard Regulations and Pamphlets.

#### *U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers*

NGB PAM 16-1 was issued to cover the duties and responsibilities of U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers.

#### *Announcement of Winners*

Several pamphlets were published to announce the winners of the various competitions in the Trophies and Awards Program of the Army National Guard. They were:

NGB PAM 44-2 (National Guard Association Trophy, The Pershing Trophy, and National Guard (State) Trophy).

NGB PAM 44-4 (Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophy).

NGB PAM 44-5 (Military Police Team Pistol Trophy).

NGB PAM 44-6 (The Eisenhower Trophy).



*Administrative Instructions for Annual Active Duty for Training*

NGB PAM 45-4 contains instructions for the conduct of annual active duty for training. These instructions formerly were issued in a "Special" NGB bulletin.

*Army Service Schools*

NGB PAM 45-5 contains the schedule of classes available to Army National Guard personnel in Army Service Schools for fiscal year 1960.

*Technicians, Army and Air*

NGB PAM 51-2 (Unemployment Compensation) provides guidance to the States and to National Guard technicians on obtaining unemployment compensation benefits authorized by Title XV of the Social Security Act, which is administered by the Secretary of Labor.

*Installations and Facilities Program*

NGB PAM 74-1 was amended to exempt the Army National Guard from operations under the Defense Materials System and to reflect changes in service contracts, repairs and utilities projects, and armory and nonarmory bid data.

*Federal Property*

NGB PAM 75-2 (Accounting Procedures for Property Check Lists) was developed to prescribe uniform accounting procedures for components of major end items by the use of Check Lists.

NGB PAM 75-2-2 (Operation of Self-Service Supply Center) authorized the establishment and operation of self-service supply centers under the direction of the USPFO's of the several States.

*Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment*

NGB PAM 76-1 (Instructions) provides information on the maintenance of technical service equipment and supplies assigned to the Army National Guard.

## **Air National Guard**

### **Personnel**

ANGR 35-03A was amended to delete the requirement for the annual survey and to substitute a comprehensive annual records check for determining current availability and retainability of individuals. The change did not affect the statutory requirement for continuous screening of persons not immediately available for active Federal service.



### **Trophies and Awards**

ANGR 35-4 was rewritten to incorporate all changes and to include a reference to the National Guard Association Operational Readiness Trophy.

### **Officers**

ANGR 36-02 was revised to preclude appointment of deferred officers and persons previously separated under various ROPA elimination provisions, to adjust maximum ages for appointments within certain grades to agree with other Air Force officer procurement programs, and to add the requirement that former commissioned officers with aeronautical ratings must have flown tactical aircraft within the last 8 years in order to be eligible for appointment. This regulation also exempts certain line officers from approval by a Federal Recognition Board when they are to be reappointed into professional-type positions. This action was taken because their professional qualifications must be approved by the Surgeon General or the Chief of Chaplains, as the case may be, prior to appointment.

ANGR 36-03 (formerly ANGR 14-01) was published primarily to clarify the previous regulation and to provide more detailed instruction for conduct of Federal Recognition Boards. Only minor policy changes were made.

ANGR 36-08 was published to supplement several Air Force directives pertaining to active duty, and to summarize, in a single publication, all the different types of voluntary active duty available to commissioned and warrant officers of the Air National Guard.

ANGR 36-011 modified AFM 36-1, Officer Classification, for Air National Guard use. The revision was necessitated by a revision of Part I, AFM 36-1, but effects only minor changes in classification policies.

### **Training**

ANGR 50-03 was rewritten to include changes in field training policies and procedures relative to pay and allowances, supply, subsistence, commercial transportation requests, communications, and reports.

ANGR 50-04, which contained general policies and guidance relative to the conduct of supplemental training exercises, was rescinded. Supplemental training is authorized on an annual basis commensurate with training requirements and budgetary limitations.

ANGR 50-06 superseded ANGR 50-08 and eliminated the requirement for the submission by each unit of a quarterly report of attendance at each inactive duty training period. The new regulation authorizes the submission of the report at the end of each fiscal year.



on a consolidated basis by base, wing, or State. The new regulation also simplifies reporting procedures.

ANGR 50-22 was revised to keep ammunition allowances in line with the latest Air National Guard training requirements.

### **Operations**

ANGR 55-01 was rewritten to reflect a reduction in responsibilities for the operation of transient aircraft at Air National Guard bases.

ANGR 55-3 was changed to require mobile traffic control units to be used on all jet takeoffs and landings.

ANGR 55-4, concerning hurricane evacuation, was revised to conform with the latest AFR 55-4.

ANGR 55-6 was changed to include prerequisites for aircrew qualifications and prescribe the latest instructions for preparing and submitting required operational readiness reports.

ANGR 55-14, relating to precautionary measures for aircraft carrying hazardous cargo, made AFR 55-14 applicable to the Air National Guard.

ANGR 55-32, concerning aircrew indoctrination teams, was changed to align it with the current AFR 55-32.

ANGR 55-48, relating to base operations officers, made AFR 55-48 applicable to the Air National Guard within limitations set forth in ANGR 55-01.

### **Flying Safety**

ANGR 62-5, which provides for reporting and investigating alleged flying violations, was changed to route reports through the numbered Air Force concerned.

ANGR 62-7, concerning the reporting of operational hazards, was changed to indicate the proper routing of Air National Guard reports through Continental Air Command to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the procedure to be followed for reports of such high importance as those concerning near collisions with civilian aircraft.

ANGR 62-9, relating to Flying Safety Awards, was changed to align it with the current AFR 62-9.

ANGR 62-14, which concerns aircraft and missile accidents, was changed to recommend that the Air National Guard base detachment commander accompany the Air Force advisor when he makes his personal report regarding an Air National Guard aircraft accident. The report is made to the numbered Air Force commander concerned.

### **Supply**

ANGR 67-01A was amended to provide routing instructions to units located on USAF bases when requesting ammunition storage waivers.



ANGR 67-03 was revised to align it with current changes in cash purchasing procedures for supply and services.

ANGR 67-06, which concerns the transfer to the Air National Guard of excess and surplus property generated by Department of Defense activities, was revised to align it with requisitioning procedures for use by Air National Guard activities.

### **Air National Guard Letters**

Also during fiscal year 1959, Air National Guard Letters were issued to make known regulations of a temporary nature or promulgate general information. Letters issued during the year included:

ANGL 50-01, which disseminates annual field training instructions of a temporary nature, was revised to include subsistence charges, advance and rear detachment authorizations, factors to be used in preparing field training funding estimates, and policies relative to military airlifts.

ANGL 50-04 was published to authorize mission employment exercises by tactical aircrews. These exercises include tactical weapons training for fighter units, aerial photography missions by tactical reconnaissance units for the active military establishment, participation by aeromedical transport personnel as crew members on USAF aeromedical transport missions, and long range overwater navigation and cruise control missions for troop carrier aircrews.

ANGL 67-08, which concerns the direct issue of expendable-recoverable supplies, was revised to align Air National Guard issue procedure with USAF changes.

### **Air National Guard Manuals**

ANGM 66-1, entitled Organizational and Field Maintenance, was issued to outline maintenance procedures for the Air National Guard in conjunction with AFM 66-1.

## **INFORMATION AND RECRUITING PROGRAM**

The annual information program of the National Guard Bureau is designed to accomplish two ends: (1) stimulate enlistments and thereby maintain the Guard at its approved strength, and (2) keep the public informed of the missions and accomplishments of the Guard. Some of the program is carried out on a national level. For the most part, however, the National Guard Bureau concentrates its efforts on helping the several States conduct their own recruiting



and publicity programs. The Bureau provides recruiting aids and each State plans its programs to fit its needs.

Approximately \$400,000 from Federal appropriations was spent on the program during fiscal year 1959. Most of that amount was applied to contractual services of a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of a great variety of printed and graphic materials distributed to the States, as well as recorded and filmed radio and television programs designed to be placed with stations to obtain free public service support for the National Guard.

Continuing recruiting efforts are necessary since the National Guard strength consists entirely of volunteers. Because no increase in the total National Guard strength was authorized for fiscal year 1959, and a decrease in the strength of the Army National Guard was possible, the program for this fiscal year was basically designed to assist the States in conducting public information and community relations programs. Consequently, the entire information program for fiscal year 1959 came to be known as "Operation Public Opinion." The theme of this program was "Sleep well tonight . . . your National Guard is awake."

To emphasize this theme, a picture was developed showing a quiet scene of an American community at night and bearing the stated theme of the program. To reach the American public with the message, the picture was used in a variety of graphic materials, including 10,000 billboard posters for display on outdoor and indoor sign boards, 200,000 posters for bulletin boards and 50,000 with easels to stand in store windows and on counters, 250,000 posters of smaller size on heavy paper stock, and 100,000 car cards for display in buses, streetcars, and subways. For use in connection with the 1959 observance of Muster Day (held each year in the several States on or near George Washington's Birthday), one million post cards bearing the theme were distributed to the States on the basis of two cards for every National Guardsman, with the suggestion that they be mailed to friends of the Guardsmen during the Muster Day period. The post card project was well received, and, based on experience gained, one million postcards of the "Minuteman" Statue at Concord, with a suitable legend on the back, were distributed in time for Guardsmen to mail the cards from the site of their annual active duty for training.

Eight large National Guard displays (six Army and two Air) were loaned to States for use at State and county fairs, festivals, and other public events drawing large crowds.

During fiscal year 1959, much effort was devoted to the production of radio materials because experience has shown this medium to be an



excellent means of reaching a large audience. Another factor contributing to this concentration of activity was that the Nation's 3,700 radio stations are located in or near most of the communities having National Guard units. Recordings of twelve 15-minute "Let's Go To Town" programs were distributed to the 1,800 radio stations that regularly broadcast this entertainment type program with its National Guard "commercials." The Nation's most famous vocalists and bands have been used in these quarter-hour musical shows since they began in 1952.

Andy Williams was featured in a series of twenty-seven 5-minute shows on behalf of the National Guard. More than 1,000 radio stations carried this series during the year. For the eighth year, Guy Lombardo continued his recruiting efforts for the Air National Guard with the "Lombardoland, U.S.A." program. This half-hour live radio show was broadcast by more than 250 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System for 48 weeks during the year. Also distributed were 1,500 copies of a recorded program of traditional Christmas music for use by radio stations during the holiday season. Ben Grauer, the noted announcer, and National Guard Bands, choral groups, and soloists from several States combined their talents on this program aimed at emphasizing the National Guard's role in preserving peace.

"Hollywood Salutes the National Guard," a recorded hour-long spectacular, was released in connection with the fourth annual "Muster Day." Produced and narrated by Artie Wayne and featuring 25 top Hollywood stars, it was sent to every radio station in the country. Many stations repeated it as a 30-minute or 15-minute program, and some continued to use single musical selections with a National Guard message as fill-ins. During this year's Muster Day observance, NBC's Monitor program again carried several special spots in tribute to the National Guard including a luncheon interview with former President Harry S. Truman and two friends who served with him in the Missouri National Guard just prior to World War I. The "Voice of Firestone" telecast on February 16 was the first of the network tributes to the National Guard for Muster Day, and it was followed on February 19 by a salute to the National Guard on Dave Garroway's "Today" show. Other support during the Muster Day week came from "The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp" telecast and the radiobroadcasts of "National Farm and Home Hour" and "The Metropolitan Opera."

The States observed Muster Day in a number of ways. Massachusetts conducted a statewide alert. Within minutes, Massachusetts fighter pilots rushed to their planes for a "scramble" and a 91 per-



cent turnout was logged for both Army and Air Guardsmen. Highlighting other Muster Day activities, Ohio Guardsmen paraded in Columbus, and more than 2,100 Utah Guardsmen assembled in Salt Lake City's business district.

A Muster Day kit was produced to help the States publicize the observance in every National Guard community. The kit also formed a valuable public relations tool for use throughout the year, since it contained helpful suggestions to help units gain local publicity; a clip sheet with feature articles, editorials, photographs, and cartoons for use by newspapers and magazines; and picture mats from which engravings could be made.

"Inside Football With Bud Wilkinson," the National Guard's television series for public service broadcasting, was received with enthusiasm. These 15-minute programs featured the famous University of Oklahoma football coach in a series of 10 talks on the fundamentals and fine points of the game, and contained National Guard "commercials." Two hundred prints of the series were distributed for use by television stations during the football season, and for later use by athletic clubs and high schools.

A series of five film spots highlighting the National Guard's active role as an integral part of the Nation's air defense team was also produced for use by television stations. These spot packages featuring Army National Guard NIKE units and air alert units of the Air National Guard were sent to every one of the more than 530 television stations in the country.

During the year, many of the printed materials that had proved effective in the past were revised and brought up to date. These included Army and Air National Guard Fact Sheets, the pamphlet "Your Son and His Military Obligation," a folder explaining National Guard retirement benefits, Pocket Recruiter, and the "Go Guard" pamphlet. In addition, 100,000 booklets were distributed to U.S. Army separation centers to explain the advantages of Army National Guard enlistment for men with a further military obligation.

In the spring of 1959 when it became necessary to increase recruiting efforts to maintain programmed strength levels, one million bumper stickers were furnished the States, for distribution two to each Guardsman.

The major printed item produced during the year was a 26-page flip chart designed to enable Guardsmen to deliver an effective talk on the National Guard—either for recruiting purposes or to provide general information. Sixty-five hundred copies of this illustrated chart were distributed to the States—enough to provide one for each National Guard unit. For presentations to large audiences, film strips were



provided along with a speaker's guide. Twenty-eight hundred film strips and 5,600 guides were distributed. A monthly *News Letter* was continued during fiscal year 1959 to aid State and unit public information officers in their information and recruiting efforts.

To keep the general public informed about the National Guard, news releases, speeches, periodical and encyclopedia articles, and other information relating to the National Guard were cleared or released through the Departments of Army, Air Force, and Defense. During the year, the National Guard Bureau assisted such military publications as *The National Guardsman*, *Army*, *The Army Reservist*, *Air Force*, and *The Air Reservist*. In addition, the Bureau aided a number of military writers in the preparation of articles concerning the National Guard. Information activities also included liaison with members of Congress, military and other Federal Government agencies, and State and local officials, to provide answers to inquiries on virtually all aspects of the National Guard organization, personnel, installations, equipment, and operations.

## TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The underlying purpose of the trophies and awards program is to organize the activities of the National Guard of each State and Territory on a competitive basis to inspire a wholesome spirit of rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations, and to aid in stimulating their interest in perfecting marksmanship and technical proficiency with individual weapons and achieving a high standard of efficiency in training and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are made annually by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and sponsoring agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. In practice, this program provides valuable but inexpensive training incentives.

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

Army and Air National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle, carbine, 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, and the National Guard Association of the United States.



The Eisenhower Trophy was presented to 51 units in 1958. This trophy, which was named in honor of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, is awarded after each calendar year to an outstanding company-size unit of the Army National Guard in each State and Territory.

The Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy is awarded each December to the most outstanding Army National Guard battalion assigned to the Air Defense Command Task Organization. The 527th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, Louisiana Army National Guard, was named the winner of the second annual trophy from among 81 eligible combat-ready Army National Guard battalions in 26 States and the District of Columbia. The winner of the award—a trophy cup that is replaced by permanent plaques for each firing battery and battalion headquarters and passed on to subsequent winners—is determined on the basis of annual ratings achieved by the various battalions at service firing ranges and on Army training tests, results of National Guard training evaluation reports, recommendations of Air Defense Regional Commanders, and the personal evaluation of the Commanding General of the Air Defense Command.

The Fifth Annual Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy Event, held 21 September 1958, was won by Capt. Clarence J. Christensen, Jr., flying training supervisor of the 173d Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Nebraska Air National Guard. Captain Christensen, piloting an F-86D "Saberjet" aircraft, completed the 840-mile course between Imeson Airport, Jacksonville, Fla., and Hensley Field, Dallas, Tex.—with a predetermined refueling stop at New Orleans—in 1 hour, 48 minutes, and 20 seconds at an average speed of 535 miles per hour to finish first in a field of 9 Air National Guard jet pilots. For the first time the event included an operational mission to demonstrate combat effectiveness as well as speed. To demonstrate their all-weather capability, the contestants were required to accomplish a simulated interception and deployment mission as part of the test. This event, sponsored by the Air Force Association, demonstrates the preplanning, support, and actual flying capability of representative participating personnel of the Air National Guard.

The Spaatz Trophy, named for Gen. Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, was awarded to the 115th Tactical Fighter Squadron, California Air National Guard, as the most outstanding tactical flying squadron in the Air National Guard for the 1958 calendar year. The squadron, which equaled a record in scoring 950 points out of a possible 1,000 to win the trophy, also received the Air Force Association Unit Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying squadron. In the Spaatz



Trophy competition, a silver plaque was awarded to the 153d Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Mississippi Air National Guard, as the second highest scoring unit, and a bronze plaque for third place was awarded to the 166th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Ohio Air National Guard.

The third annual Winston P. Wilson Trophy, named for the Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau, was awarded to the 173d Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Nebraska Air National Guard, for year-round excellence in the performance of the Air National Guard all-weather defense mission.

The Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award, presented annually to the outstanding airman in the Air National Guard, was won by M. Sgt. Robert L. McLaughlin of the 146th Tactical Hospital, 146th Tactical Fighter Wing, California Air National Guard. He was selected as the outstanding Air National Guardsman for 1958 based on his generous contributions of time, effort, and ability to his unit and community, and his impressive record of accomplishments and service.

## STATE SERVICE

A summary of reports relating to the State service of National Guard units during fiscal year 1959 reveals that, as in past years, the National Guard of the several States participated in numerous rescue and relief operations, combated disorders and floods, flew missions of mercy, and otherwise responded in all types of State and local emergencies. The cost of these activities was borne entirely by the States.

When armed convicts of the Montana State Prison seized a cell block and 21 hostages, an escape was thwarted and order restored by Montana Guardsmen. The escape attempt began when several prisoners killed the deputy warden, stabbed a guard, and captured 16 guards and 5 prisoners. More than 200 Montana Army National Guardsmen were ordered to State duty, including the State Headquarters unit from Helena; the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 154th Field Artillery Group and the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Service Battery, and Medical Detachment of the 443d Armored Field Artillery Battalion from Missoula; Company A, 210th Engineer Battalion, from Anaconda; and Battery A, 443d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, from Deer Lodge, where the prison is located. All during the second day of the outbreak, Guardsmen kept spectators away from the area, maintained hidden observation posts to watch for escape tunnels, and manned tower lookout posts with guards and highway patrolmen. About 40 carefully



chosen Guardsmen made the attack which quelled the disorder early the next day. All combat veterans, they were formed into eight rifle, firefighting, and medical teams. With a shot from a 3.5-inch rocket launcher as a signal, the special teams stormed through two gates to reach the stronghold of the inmates. The careful planning of the attack enabled one group to reach the hostages before the convicts carried out a threat to burn them alive. The Guardsmen found the 21 hostages within 90 seconds after the attack began, and got there before the surprised convicts could strike a match. The desperate inmates had already drenched the clothing of one group of hostages with cleaning solvent. One Guardsman was wounded as the attackers attempted to get to the six convict ringleaders who fled to a tower. But three more bazooka rounds and a cloud of tear gas drove four of the holdouts from the tower, and the remaining two took their own lives. Twenty-nine Guardsmen stayed on another week to help prison officials complete a thorough examination of the prison. Speaking at the Montana National Guard Association Conference a few days later, Governor Aronson spoke of his previous strong support of the National Guard, and said "Nothing could make me more positive that I was right than your commendable action at Deer Lodge."

Guardsmen in various parts of the country responded to local calls for help in the wake of summer emergencies. In Oregon, 140 men from Company G, 186th Infantry, worked all night in the rain to evacuate 90 families in the flooded city of Pendleton. The next day they joined civilian workers in building levees to control the McKay Creek which had burst its banks. Guardsmen from 10 Indiana communities were called to active duty to battle that State's worst flood since 1913. The Guardsmen logged more than 2,000 man-days evacuating flooded areas, maintaining levees, and guarding against looters. When a tornado swept through Eldorado, Kans., leveling 350 homes and killing 15 people, the Eldorado National Guard unit, Company A, 26th Engineer Battalion, was assembled at the scene within a half hour. Within 2 hours, units of the 3d Battalion, 137th Infantry, had reached the disaster area. During 5 days of rescue and clearance operations, the Guardsmen moved debris with their heavy equipment, guarded against looting, and fed hundreds of volunteers. In Iowa, seven National Guard units were ordered into service when the East Nishnabotna River flooded an area 5 miles wide. More than 370 Guardsmen worked to control the raging flood waters which took 22 lives. Some units worked as long as 5 days evacuating homes and guarding property.

After 2 men were killed, a coal tippie destroyed in a \$500,000 blaze, roads and mines dynamited, and State troopers defied, about 2,000 Kentucky Guardsmen were ordered into service to prevent the spread



of further violence in the strike-torn coal regions of Kentucky, Guardsmen were involved in no incidents after they assumed the role of a deterrent force. They included troops of Headquarters, XXIII Corps Artillery, the 241st and 242d Tank Battalions, and the 441st and 623d Field Artillery Battalions. The Guardsmen went on duty April 24, and were withdrawn 2 weeks later.

In several States, Army National Guardsmen were called in to lead local rescue efforts. After the search for a 2-year-old Washington boy had been called off, a Guardsman returned to the scene and found the shivering child in a wheat field near Colfax. The Guardsman was a member of Company E, 161st Infantry, which had been pressed into service the previous night along with civilian volunteers. The search had been called off at midnight when no sign of the boy was seen and the Guardsman returned to the scene the next morning on his own initiative. When a South Dakota boy became trapped on a narrow ledge in the Black Hills, two of the State's Guardsmen who had received Army mountain training were called to the rescue. The two men, members of Battery C, 128th AAA Battalion, at Custer, were assisted by volunteer firemen, highway patrolmen, and local police. One Guardsman was lowered to the boy's narrow perch 100 feet above the ground and directed the use of ropes lowered from above by the other Guardsman and his helpers. In Pennsylvania, Guardsmen were called in to search for a small boy after an all night search had been unsuccessful. The boy was found 2 hours after the members of Bradford's Company K, 112th Infantry, joined the search and scoured a rough area in the wild mountainous region.

Minnesota's Air National Guard won friends across the border when one of its planes rushed rare serum to Winnipeg, Canada, where a 2-year-old girl lay near death. Commercial flights had brought the serum from the West Coast as far as Minneapolis, but the next scheduled flight to Winnipeg was the next day. In response to a summons of help the 179th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron of Duluth dispatched a T-33 jet trainer to the scene for the mercy flight.

When 34 inmates of Maryland's Patuxent Institute for Defective Delinquents escaped, 4 National Guard units joined in the search by patrolling roads and searching the underbrush of the area along with State Police and Marines. Guardsmen accounted for the actual capture of 3 of the escapees. The units involved included Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company of the 121st Engineer Battalion at Ellicott City, and Laurel's Company C and Glen Burnie's Company E of the same battalion.



After a former Idaho mental patient went berserk and used a rifle to hold off peace officers from a tarpaper shack for more than 6 hours, the State's 1st Battalion, 116th Armored Cavalry, was called in. Immediately speeding an armored personnel carrier to the scene the Guardsmen jarred the shack with the vehicle as police lobbed tear gas grenades. The deranged man was driven into the open where he was forced to surrender.

When winter floods threatened scores of communities, Guardsmen were in the forefront of rescue and relief efforts. Early in the winter, 32 Guardsmen in Orange, Tex., came to the aid of the city when a 14-inch rain flooded streets and homes. All members of the Headquarters Company, 49th Armored Division Trains, the Guardsmen worked all day evacuating families, controlling traffic, filling sandbags, and operating an emergency radio network. When icy floods hit Ohio and Indiana during January, more than 3,000 Ohio National Guardsmen were rushed into duty. At Mount Vernon, Ohio, A and B Companies, 166th Infantry, helped evacuate nearly one-fourth of the city's 16,000 inhabitants. Company B, 148th Infantry, fought the rising Sandusky River at Fremont, Ohio. Members of the Heavy Mortar Company, 145th Infantry, and Battery D, 177th AAA Battalion, aided in the evacuation of 3,000 persons from Warren, Ohio. Army National Guard DUKW's from Columbus were rushed to Chillicothe, Ohio, to evacuate stranded flood victims. In Columbus, 50 members of the 37th Infantry Division Special Troops and the 166th Regimental Combat Team used 40 trucks and 10 DUKW's to aid the western part of the city where a levee gave way. Indiana Guardsmen fought overflowing rivers as ice jams blocked the swollen streams. Battery C, 524th Field Artillery Battalion, was ordered to duty to establish roadblocks and prevent looting in Madison, Ind. Company D, 152d Infantry, was ordered into service to aid the flooded area around New Albany, Ind. Nine members of the 113th Engineer Battalion formed demolition teams to break the ice jams along the Wabash River at Clinton and Wabash, Ind.

Floods struck Indiana and Ohio again in February, and once more National Guardsmen were called on to fight the flood waters and aid the victims. In Indiana, the Wabash River flood was the worst in nearly half a century. Guardsmen from Terre Haute and Oakton, Ind., were ordered to the levees in the battle to control the surging stream. In Ohio, Company D, 112th Engineer Battalion, Elyria, provided a demolition crew to break the ice jam that extended a mile up the Sandusky River at Fremont. The crew worked 4 days and nights blasting a path through the frozen barricade. Air Guardsmen from the 145th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron came to the rescue



of Newark, Ohio, on the Licking River when the operation of its water treatment plant was halted by the advancing waters. The Air Guardsmen flew to North Carolina to get badly needed special pipes.

Georgia Guardsmen turned out in force over 2 holiday weekends to help the State control its highway accident toll. In "Operation Deathless," more than 600 Army National Guardsmen from 33 units patrolled Georgia's highways in 115 radio jeeps over Labor Day weekend. They were credited with helping the State cut its predicted death toll of 14 down to 8. Other Guardsmen watched the highways from 18 ARNG aircraft. Some handed out 20,000 safety letters. Georgia's Guardsmen maintained roadblocks, observation points, aided stalled motorists, and helped the State's Highway Patrolmen. On Memorial Day weekend Georgia Guardsmen again joined the State Highway Patrol in attempting to cut highway accidents. Called a "Weekend Safetython," the effort was made with helicopters and other Army National Guard aircraft in the areas surrounding Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah.

After the most disastrous flood in 20 years struck the northern part of California, hundreds of Guardsmen from the 49th Infantry Division were called to strengthen the ranks of emergency crews. Members of the 164th Field Artillery Battalion worked 23 hours without rest to evacuate Corona Park in the Stockton, Calif., area. The 118th Ordnance Company provided 12 DUKW's to aid the same area. At Concord, Calif., the 49th Quartermaster Company housed more than 150 flood victims in the armory and sent trucks to evacuate flood victims. Members of the 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry, responded in a similar manner in Contra Costa County. In the Alviso-Santa Clara region, the 627th Field Artillery Battalion aided local authorities in rescue efforts. The 185th Infantry provided men and equipment to control the rising waters in Visalia and Stanislaus County.

Guardsmen in several other States went into action to combat disasters late in the fiscal year. In eastern Kentucky, Guardsmen helped evacuate 100 Catlettsburg families threatened by the swollen Big Sandy River. Members of Company F, 119th Infantry, of Tarboro, N.C., rescued hundreds when the Tar River flooded Princeville. In Louisiana, Guardsmen were ordered to duty when the Ouachita River reached a record flood level. At Monroe, Farmerville, and Columbia the Louisiana Guardsmen patrolled levees, controlled traffic, and rescued flood-stranded victims. When a tornado roared through Fort Pierce, Fla., 87 officers and men of Company H, 211th Infantry, were called to assist local authorities. The National Guards-



men worked with disaster groups, processed the injured, guarded shattered homes and stores, and directed local traffic.

National Guardsmen in many States volunteered their time and services in State and local good-will projects. Fourteen members of the 864th Medical Company made themselves available for teaching first aid to civilian groups in Lebanon, Mo. The local Red Cross chapter had abandoned first-aid courses several years ago because of a shortage of instructors. With the aid of the local chapter, the Guardsmen qualified as instructors and have been conducting their courses in uniform to emphasize the Guard's community service role.

Michigan National Guardsmen won the friendship of missile-minded Lansing teenagers when they joined with the Lansing Junior Chamber of Commerce to sponsor a weekend of amateur rocket firing at Camp Grayling. Maj. Gen. George C. Moran, Michigan's Adjutant General, led the group of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment members who obtained the firing site, then served as safety officers and technical assistants. Members of Maine's 142d Ordnance Company, with the cooperation of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, sponsored a Babe Ruth Baseball League. The league was composed of 60 boys between the ages of 13 and 15, and the Guardsmen organized tryouts, enlisted the financial aid of Augusta business men, established schedules, and selected coaches. At the end of the regular season, the league's all-star team defeated five other all-star teams to capture the State championship.

In these and other instances, Guardsmen contributed selfless service to their communities and upheld the National Guard's historic tradition of faithful devotion to the needs of the Nation.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

During fiscal year 1959, the Army National Guard began reorganizing its units under the pentomic concept in order to align its organizational structure with that of the active Army. By the end of the fiscal year, the necessary consolidations, conversions, redesignations, and reorganizations were scheduled for completion by 21 October 1959—more than 1 year ahead of the original programmed date of 31 December 1960. As a result of the reorganization, the Troop Basis reflected a reduction in federally recognized units from 5,327 on 30 June 1958 to 4,497 on 30 June 1959. At the end of fiscal year 1959, these units were organized into 21 infantry divisions, 6 armored divisions, 94 air defense artillery battalions, 58 field artillery battalions, 8 armored cavalry regiments, 10 separate infantry battle



groups, 1 regimental combat team, and hundreds of additional combat, combat support, and service organizations. On 30 June 1959, the federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard was 399,427.

During the year, 49,841 Army National Guard enlistees without prior military service entered the 6-months' training program in a Federal status. A total of 85,529 have completed this training program. Since 1 April 1957, non-prior-service enlistees have been required, as a condition of enlistment, to receive a minimum of 6 months training with the active Army. A total of 331,762 Army Guardsmen participated in annual active duty for training during the past fiscal year, and 7,572 officers and enlisted men attended U.S. Army Service Schools. In fiscal year 1959, 4 more States established officer candidate schools, bringing the total to 42.

Army National Guard aviation recorded an all-time high strength of 1,260 aviators and established a new record of 140,732 flying hours during the year. Other personnel highlights of fiscal year 1959 included the introduction of a new pay grade structure to include grades E-8 (first sergeant and master sergeant) and E-9 (sergeant major), and an increase in officer participation in armory training for the seventh consecutive year.

Six more air defense missile battalions were federally recognized during fiscal year 1959, bringing the total to 34. These units continued to train for the mission of taking over the round-the-clock operation of certain NIKE sites now controlled by the active Army. According to schedule, two battalion equivalents had assumed control of their assigned sites by the end of the fiscal year, and five more battalions were preparing to take over sites in the first quarter of fiscal year 1960.

A total of \$351,038,232 in Federal funds was obligated for support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1959. An additional sum of \$14,825,458<sup>1</sup> was obligated for 92 armory and 16 nonarmory construction projects, including new buildings, and expansions, conversions, and rehabilitations of existing facilities.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Congress appropriated \$353,093,000 for support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1959. This amount, together with appropriation reimbursements, provided an estimated fund availability totaling \$354,693,000. Congress initially appropriated \$342,093,000 for support of an average strength of not less than 400,000 and an input of 55,000 Army National Guard trainees into the 6-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$103,925 obligated for military construction, Army Reserve Forces.



month active duty training program. An initial apportionment of funds was made in the amount of \$339,162,000. The balance of the appropriation, a sum of \$2,931,000, was held in legal reserve by the Bureau of the Budget. This reserve resulted from a reduction in the 6-month program input from 55,000 to 44,000. Initially, the savings attributed to this reduction amounted to \$8,031,000. However, a sum of \$5,100,000 was required to support the estimated cost of the pay increase for civilian employees in classified positions authorized by P.L. 85-462, 20 June 1958. The budget for fiscal year 1959 did not provide for the pay increase. The reserve was apportioned and allotted in March 1959 to partially support the 6-month training program. A supplemental appropriation of \$11 million was passed by Congress late in the fiscal year. These funds were provided to support the accelerated Army National Guard air defense program, increase the input of the 6-month trainee program from 44,000 to 55,000, and defray additional Army National Guard military personnel costs.

On 20 May 1959, Congress authorized under P.L. 86-30 a deficiency appropriation of \$3,065,000 for the costs of civilian and military pay increases in fiscal year 1958 under P.L. 85-422 and 85-462.

As of 30 June 1959, obligations for fiscal year 1959 under the Army National Guard appropriation totaled \$351,038,232. Included in these obligations was the sum of \$2 million to pay (retroactively to 1 July 1958) the increased rates resulting from revised Army-Air Force Wage Board locality schedules issued during fiscal year 1958. The schedules affected all Wage-Board-type Army National Guard technicians employed under the services, including the equipment maintenance program. The obligations also included approximately \$225,000 to cover the increased cost for the air defense technician program retroactively to 1 March 1959.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, unobligated funds for construction of Army National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities totaled \$21,786,326. This sum consisted of a fiscal year appropriation of \$5,250,000 and a carryover of \$16,536,326 from previous fiscal years. Obligations in fiscal year 1959 totaled \$14,825,458,<sup>2</sup> including \$11,513,391<sup>2</sup> for armory construction and \$3,312,067 for nonarmory construction. The unobligated balance of \$6,960,868 is available for use in fiscal year 1960.

A total of \$90,589,517 was obligated for the Army National Guard Technician Program exclusive of technicians in the Air Defense Program. This amount included funds for social security payments for Army National Guard technicians in 46 States, Hawaii, and Puerto

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<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$103,925 obligated for military construction, Army Reserve Forces.



Rico who are currently participating in the social security system. It also included funds to cover Wage Board increases authorized through 30 June 1958 for Wage-Board-type technicians and step-in-grade increases for all technicians. A total of 17,500 man-years was utilized during the year, with 17,217 technicians employed on 30 June 1959.

Fiscal year obligations for the Army National Guard Air Defense Technician Program including social security payments and wage increases totaled \$10,638,975. On 30 June 1959, 2,312 Air Defense technicians were employed, 495 more than at the beginning of the fiscal year. A total of 1,680 technician man-years was utilized during the year.

Throughout fiscal year 1959, the National Guard Bureau continued to issue to the States both maximum annual funding programs at the Budget Program level and quarterly allotments at the appropriation level. This procedure enabled the States to plan their activities on an annual basis and provided the flexibility required for the efficient utilization of funds. During the year, State funding programs were 99.5 percent obligated, as compared to 99.5 percent in fiscal year 1958 and 98.8 percent in fiscal year 1957.

The Army Audit Agency continued the internal-type auditing of Federal funds and property administered by United States Property and Fiscal Officers. Under this type of auditing, findings of the comprehensive examinations by the Army Audit Agency, applying Federal standards, are reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau, and interested offices of the Department of the Army. Such audits reflect deficiencies in procedural methods and have resulted in improved operations within the States. In addition, the National Guard Bureau was provided with information on which to base recommendations for continued improvements in management and procedures.

National Guard Regulations pertaining to procedures used in accounting for lost, damaged, or destroyed Federal property were revised to provide a more realistic allowance for damage and loss incurred by the National Guard during annual active duty for training and inactive duty for training.

The National Guard Bureau continued to review appeals to reports of survey and made recommendations for relief when warranted. Also during the year, the Army National Guard developed detailed procedures and forms necessary to implement a nationwide test of a modified pay-voucher system.

A report requiring data on armory drill payment and attendance was established during fiscal year 1959 to provide more accurate in-



formation on pay rates. This report is furnished by finance and accounting offices and improves the National Guard Bureau's control of open allotment obligations for armory drill payments. Under reports control procedure 2 recurring reports were added and 1 was rescinded, making a total of 19 recurring reports for which the National Guard Bureau has jurisdiction as initiating agency. Four "one-time" reports were required to determine the States' progress in meeting their individual quotas in providing an overall strength of 400,000.

A table of appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1959 is attached as appendix E.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1959 was 399,427. It was distributed among 4,497 federally recognized units.

The total strength increased 5,098 over that of 30 June 1958. The officer and warrant officer strength on 30 June 1959 of 37,884 was 58 fewer than on 30 June 1958, but the enlisted strength on 30 June 1959 of 361,543 was 5,156 greater than the enlisted strength on 30 June 1958.

*Army National Guard Strength*

	30 June 1957	30 June 1958	30 June 1959
Total .....	422, 178	394, 329	399, 427
Officers and warrant officers .....	36, 795	37, 942	37, 884
Enlisted men .....	385, 383	356, 387	361, 543

### Procurement of Officers and Warrant Officers

A lower rate of procurement for officers and warrant officers during fiscal year 1959 resulted in a slightly lower strength on 30 June 1959 than at the end of the previous fiscal year. This change reflected the stricter policy introduced during the latter part of fiscal year 1958 which suspended qualification for a commission based solely on completion of the Army Pre-Commission Extension Course.

Emphasis which had been previously placed on the establishment of additional State officer candidate schools began to show significant results during fiscal year 1959. While during fiscal year 1957 and 1958, 527 and 847 graduates of officer candidate schools (regular, special, and State) were extended Federal recognition as second lieutenants, during fiscal year 1959, 1,360 qualified for commissions

through officer candidate school training. Likewise, an upward trend was observed in the procurement of ROTC graduates.

To come more nearly in line with programed officer strength, initial appointment in the Army National Guard of former officers and officers of the Army Reserve was restricted after 1 January 1959 to those in the grades of first lieutenant and below. Also restrictions were established during fiscal year 1959 with reference to further retention of excess warrant officers occupying the position of Unit Administrator.

### **Procurement of Enlisted Personnel**

The enlisted strength of the Army National Guard steadily decreased during the year from 356,387 at the start of the fiscal year to 345,459 on 31 May 1959. The reasons for the progressive decline during most of the year were the lack of sufficient 6-months training quotas, the difficulty of enlisting men returning from 2 years of active duty with the Armed Forces, the declining number of available veterans who in the past had been a fine source of recruits for the Army National Guard, and smaller requirements in the Selective Service calls.

Funds for the training of 44,000 non-prior-service personnel in the 6-months active duty training program were made available early in the fiscal year and recruiting in this area followed the quota pattern closely. During the year, it became evident that unless the additional 11,000 training spaces programed were made available, the Army National Guard could not meet by 30 June the strength of 400,000 approved by Congress. It was not until late in the third quarter that input of an additional 8,100 6-months trainees was authorized, and the full 55,000 Department of the Army 6-months training input program was not supported until May. However, through exceptionally strong recruiting efforts, the Army National Guard not only reversed its previous history of losing strength prior to annual summer training, but had the unusual increase of 16,084 enlisted men during June to bring the enlisted strength to 361,543 on 30 June 1959.

### **Personnel Actions**

The number of personnel actions processed in the National Guard Bureau continued at a high rate. A total of 1.2 percent of completed enlistment applications were rejected this fiscal year as compared to 1.4 percent rejected during fiscal year 1958. This low rejection rate indicates careful screening by recruiting personnel, unit commanders, and State authorities.

As a result of the reorganization of the Army National Guard, during the latter part of fiscal year 1959 the National Guard Bureau was



faced with the task of revising all organizational files and issuing confirmation of assignment notices covering all officers and warrant officers affected by the reorganization. Although required personnel actions were completed for 14 of the States reorganized during the period, the additional workload delayed the processing of applications for Federal recognition.

A comparison of personnel actions for the last 2 fiscal years is shown below.

*Personnel Actions*

Type of action	Fiscal year 1958	Fiscal year 1959
Officers and warrant officers:		
Federal recognitions.....	11, 526	8, 842
Transfers and reassignments.....	10, 662	13, 593
Transfers to Inactive National Guard.....	1, 622	1, 261
Separations.....	4, 848	5, 508
Enlisted men:		
Enlisted records on hand, first day of year.....	25, 234	11, 549
Enlisted records received.....	85, 195	65, 024
Cases completed.....	98, 880	75, 375
Enlistments approved.....	97, 515	74, 452
Enlistments rejected.....	1, 365	923
Enlisted records on hand, last day of year.....	11, 549	1, 198

### **Introduction of Pay Grades E-8 and E-9**

Effective 1 June 1959, a total of 871 grade E-8's (first sergeant and master sergeant) were allocated for the period 1 June 1959-30 June 1960 on a best-qualified basis. This represents about 12 percent of the number who will eventually be promoted to this grade. Only first sergeants and sergeant majors are eligible for the grade. Later promotion authority will be broadened to include positions occupied by certain technically qualified noncommissioned officers and critical specialists. Later authority will also prescribe qualifications for promotions to grade E-9 (sergeant major). At the same time, the grade structure for enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard was changed to provide for nine pay grades. Old grades of rank were converted for machine accounting purposes to the newly authorized grades.

### **Army National Guard Register**

During fiscal year 1959, 6,794 statements of service (NGB Forms 3D) were issued on newly federally recognized officers and warrant officers, for inclusion in the Official Army National Guard Register. Also, 5,156 promotions were entered in the Register, as well as 11,726

other actions such as changes in branch, designations as Army aviator, attendance at service schools, transfers to and from the Inactive National Guard, and terminations of Federal recognition requiring the deletion of statements of service from the Register.

The 1 January 1959 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the field during the last 2 weeks of May 1959. A total of 3,000 copies of the Register were printed and sent out according to a list which included Congressmen, the Adjutants General of the several States, and certain officials in the Department of Defense. This volume consisted of 1,107 pages containing the names and brief biographical, educational, and service data of about 40,397<sup>3</sup> officers and warrant officers of the Army National Guard. Since January 1956, the Register has been printed by the use of photo panels at approximately one-eighth the cost of Registers previously printed with type set by hand.

### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

A shortage of Medical Corps officers in the Army National Guard continued through fiscal year 1959 as did a shortage of nurses. On 30 June 1959, the actual strength of Army Medical Corps officers was 721; Dental Corps 222; Nurses Corps 41; and Medical Service Corps 1,234; or 43.3; 153.1; 10.9; 139.9 percent, respectively, of the number of Army Medical Service Officers authorized for federally recognized ARNG units. The following table shows the gradual gain over the past 3 years.

	Actual strength as of 30 June			Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 1959
	1957	1958	1959	
Total.....	1, 999	2, 169	2, 218	3, 067
Medical Corps.....	594	643	721	1, 665
Dental Corps.....	188	214	222	145
Nurses Corps.....	11	31	41	375
Medical Service Corps.....	1, 206	1, 281	1, 234	882

In fiscal year 1959, the number of federally recognized medical units in the Army National Guard was reduced from 453 to 247. This reduction was due primarily to the major reorganization of the Army National Guard. A further reduction was made by the elimination of the medical detachment from many new TOE's and including the detachment as a medical section of the headquarters unit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes officers on extended active duty and those in the Inactive National Guard.



The following table shows the number of each type unit as of 30 June 1959.

*Federally Recognized Medical Units*

Total.....	247
Medical detachments (organic).....	126
Medical companies (organic).....	54
Medical battalions, Hq & Hq Dets (organic).....	27
Medical companies (separate).....	20
Medical battalions, headquarters and headquarters detachments (separate).....	6
Evacuation hospitals.....	10
Mobile Army surgical hospitals.....	4

During the year, the National Guard Bureau processed 11,926 reports of medical examinations of officers and warrant officers for initial Federal recognition, promotion, change of branch, and transfers to and from active Army National Guard; 253 medical examinations for Army aviation training and/or designation of flight status; 494 medical examinations for OCS; 8,478 reports of periodic and/or school medical examinations; 15,310 statements of medical condition in lieu of medical examination; 5,247 medical examinations for enlistment; and 4,114 reports of investigations covering disease or injury of Army National Guard personnel.

During fiscal year 1959, a total of \$343,705 was expended for medical examinations and/or care in civilian treatment facilities. Also, during the year the date of an officer's last medical examination was made a part of the information entered on the machine records card so that compliance with required quadrennial examinations may be rapidly checked annually.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

### Troop Unit Statistics

The Army National Guard, as of 30 June 1959, consisted of 4,497 federally recognized units of company or detachment size organized into 21 infantry and 6 armored divisions, 32 air defense artillery battalions (NIKE-AJAX), 2 air defense artillery battalions (NIKE-HERCULES), 28 air defense artillery automatic weapons battalions, 32 air defense artillery gun (90-mm and 75-mm) battalions, 58 field artillery battalions, 1 regimental combat team, 8 armored cavalry regiments, 10 infantry battle groups (separate), and hundreds of additional combat, combat support, and service organizations. The

federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1959 was 399,427.

### Major Changes

The 4,497 federally recognized units in the ARNG at the end of the fiscal year represented a decrease of 830 units, or 16 percent less than the 30 June 1958 total of 5,327.

In accordance with the Army National Guard Troop Basis, as revised during the fiscal year, the ARNG commenced a major reorganization under the pentomic concept on 15 January 1959. As of 30 June 1959, revised troop unit allotments had been tendered to the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and had been formally accepted. All but two States had been issued reorganization authorities by the end of the fiscal year.

Of the 4,497 units authorized in the Troop Basis of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1959, authority had been granted to reorganize 3,583 or 79.6 percent.

The Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS) was introduced in conjunction with the reorganization of the Army National Guard in each State. This flexible, nontactical structure insures the historical perpetuation of the Army National Guard's most famous armor, artillery, and infantry regiments.

### Air Defense Artillery

By 30 June 1959, 34 air defense artillery missile battalions in the Army National Guard Troop Basis were federally recognized. Thirty-two NIKE-AJAX battalions were located in 14 States of the continental United States.<sup>4</sup> Two NIKE-HERCULES battalions of the Hawaii Army National Guard were fully organized. The Army National Guard NIKE-AJAX test battalion assumed operational responsibility on 14 September 1958 and continued throughout the year to provide valuable experience for the guidance of other units in the program. By the end of fiscal year 1959 all phases of the training program were on schedule. A total of 5 battalion equivalents completed training and 2 were in the final phase at the U.S. Army Air Defense Center. These battalions were either operating or preparing to operate defense positions in 6 defense areas with 4 batteries each and in 2 defended areas with 2 batteries each. A total of 76 batteries from the 32 NIKE-AJAX battalions and 6 batteries from the 2 NIKE-HERCULES battalions are scheduled to assume the full-time operation of missile sites. Personnel from all 34 of the organ-

<sup>4</sup> Three battalions organized are authorized only 2 firing batteries, 1 battalion contained 2 batteries less than authorized and 1 battalion contained 1 battery less than authorized.



ized battalions were committed in operations and training to meet the programed objectives through fiscal year 1961.

### Training

The several States conducted Army National Guard training in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command. These criteria were set forth in the appropriate annexes of the USCONARC Training Directive dated 1 July 1958, which also established the following objectives:

*a. Individuals.* To insure that personnel are properly prepared to perform individual duties required upon mobilization, the following objectives pertain: (1) to train all personnel in the fundamentals of combat operations, (2) to develop and qualify personnel in all grades to perform duties which reasonably may be assigned to them both in peace and combat, (3) to develop and qualify all personnel in their MOS assignment, (4) to develop personnel as efficient instructors, (5) to develop a fully qualified individual to fill each key NCO and specialist position listed in the TOE, (6) to maintain standards of mental and physical fitness necessary for active duty, (7) to indoctrinate all individuals in the Code of Conduct.

*b. Units.* Consistent with planned mobilization utilization, the following training objectives will apply: (1) to train each unit to the maximum degree of proficiency, starting with the squad or comparable unit, and progressing to larger units as the smaller elements become proficient, (2) to bring all units to such a state of training that a minimum of postmobilization training will be required prior to their being considered combat ready.

### Armory Training

All units of the Army National Guard participated in 48 paid training assemblies during fiscal year 1959. Multiple drills accounted for 24.5 percent of the total authorized drills. Multiple drills are two paid 4-hour assemblies conducted on 1 calendar day as a substitute for 2 regular 2-hour armory drill assemblies. Multiple drills for fiscal year 1959 increased 36 percent over the number conducted in fiscal year 1958.

Funds for subsistence to support drill assemblies were authorized on the basis of 52 cents per trainee for one meal or \$1.04 per trainee per day when two meals were required.

The percentage of officers and warrant officers participating in drills showed an increase for the seventh successive year, and attendance by enlisted men again increased over the previous year. Percentages of Army National Guard personnel attending armory drills during the past 3 years are shown below.



*Armory Training Attendance Percentages (Includes Constructive Attendance)*

	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Fiscal year 1959
Officers and warrant officers.....	94. 4	95. 1	96. 5
Enlisted men.....	87. 6	87. 9	90. 0

Copies of 5,031 reports of annual general inspection, which contain the rating awarded each unit at its annual armory inspection, were submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review. The general purpose of these inspections, conducted for the respective Army Commanders by officers detailed as inspectors general, is to ascertain whether equipment issued to the National Guard is being maintained as prescribed, proper quantities of equipment are on hand, units are properly organized, officers and enlisted personnel are qualified, records are properly maintained, and training is conducted as prescribed. All federally recognized Army National Guard units are inspected annually. Results of armory inspections for the past 3 fiscal years are listed below.

*Annual Inspection*

	Fiscal year 1957		Fiscal year 1958		Fiscal year 1959	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5, 079	100	5, 236	100	5, 031	100
Satisfactory or better.....	5, 024	98. 9	5, 186	99. 0	5, 005	99. 5
Unsatisfactory.....	55	1. 1	50	1. 0	26	. 5

**Annual Active Duty for Training**

During calendar year 1959, approximately 325,600 Guardsmen, representing approximately 94.4 percent of Army National Guard paid drill strength, attended annual active duty for training at 87 sites located throughout the States. Seventy-four percent attended training at 57 federally owned and operated training sites, and 26 percent at 30 State owned and operated sites. This annual 15-day active duty for training period provided an opportunity for all federally recognized Army National Guard units to assemble and perform advanced individual and unit training as prescribed in appropriate Army training programs.

During the annual active duty for training periods, evaluation teams composed of officers of the active Army inspected the training of all Army National Guard units. Reports of these inspections are



used as a basis for corrective action and unit evaluation. Training evaluation results for calendar year 1959 are given below.

*Training Evaluation Reports*

	Calendar year 1959	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	4, 393	100
Superior.....	818	19
Excellent.....	2, 603	59
Very satisfactory.....	790	18
Satisfactory.....	176	4
Unsatisfactory.....	6	0

### School Activities

The Army National Guard School Program is designed to provide progressive military education and appropriate practical training for officers and enlisted men of the Army National Guard. Its purpose is to prepare Guardsmen: (1) to perform efficiently in all positions concerned with the leadership of personnel and units; (2) to apply current doctrine, tactics, and techniques; and (3) to plan and execute the training of an organization. Service school courses embrace every phase of Army operations. Through the graduates of these schools improved training methods, techniques, and tactics are taught to other members of each Army National Guard unit.

During fiscal year 1959, the school program included four activities, Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools, Officer Candidate Schools, and Nonresident School (extension) Courses.

The Army Service Schools comprise the main activity of the program. During fiscal year 1959, Army Service Schools trained 7,572 officers and enlisted men in courses of instruction which varied in length from 1 week to 10 months. Priority was given to the training of officers in basic and advanced courses and at the Command and General Staff School. For enlisted men, the schools emphasized the training of noncommissioned officers. The program was 93 percent accomplished. It fell short of its goal primarily because on 10 February 1959 all applications from the 19 States which had not accepted their new troop allotment were returned to the States without action, and no further applications were approved from those States until the troop allotments were accepted.

Funds were provided to each State Adjutant General to permit the attendance of personnel at area schools conducted by the Army Com-

mander. These schools offered auto mechanic, food service, and heavy engineer equipment courses for enlisted personnel, and nuclear weapons refresher courses for officers. During fiscal year 1959, 1,547 individuals were enrolled.

Also during the year, officer candidate training received increased emphasis. National Guard Regulation 46 was published to prescribe uniform policies and procedures for implementing the three types of OCS training programs which are available to Guardsmen: Regular OCS, Special OCS, and State OCS. Four additional State officer candidate schools were established during the year bringing the total to 42. Also during the year, the Continental Army Command conducted special abbreviated OCS courses during the winter and summer months at both the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School.

The enrollment of officers and warrant officers in Nonresident School (extension) Courses continued to rise. The fiscal year closed with an enrollment of 30,217. This represents 80 percent of the officer and warrant officer strength. As was anticipated, the enlisted enrollment in this program continued to decrease due to the elimination of the Pre-Commission Extension Course as a sole requirement of eligibility for a commission. The fiscal year closed with 14,171 Guardsmen enrolled, compared to 20,039 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

### **Army Aviation**

During fiscal year 1959, the number of Army National Guard aviators on flying status increased from 1,154 to 1,260, an average gain of 9 aviators each month. In addition to members of the Army National Guard who were trained at the U.S. Army Aviation School, formerly rated officers of all services were recruited into the ARNG Aviation Program.

Army National Guard aircraft flew a total of 140,732 hours during the fiscal year. This represents an increase of 6,621 hours over fiscal year 1958, with approximately 33 percent of this flying time accomplished during annual active duty for training.

Army National Guard officers and enlisted men utilized U.S. Army Service schools for primary and tactical flying courses, maintenance courses of various types, and instruction on new types of equipment. During the year, 103 officers completed the Army Fixed Wing Aviator Course; 66 aviators completed the Rotary Wing Qualification Course; 115 aviators completed the Instrument Flying Course, and 110 enlisted men attended aircraft maintenance courses.

A total of 93 Army National Guard aircraft mechanics were on non-crew member flying status as of 30 June 1959. During the fiscal year,



three Army National Guard aviators were called to extended active duty by the Army.

### Army Advisors

As of 30 June 1959, 1,079 Army National Guard Advisor spaces were filled by active Army officers. This number, 55 less than that assigned on 30 June 1958, represented 85.7 percent of the total requirement under the old Troop Basis and 87.7 percent when compared with the estimated requirement under the new Troop Basis. Although most branch requirements were manned at acceptable levels, the percentages of Artillery, both Field and Air Defense, and Ordnance were considerably less than the overall, average percentage. While it is expected that these branches will continue as problem areas, officer assignment divisions are aware of the Army National Guard's need for Army Advisors and are endeavoring to meet requirements in accordance with both the number of qualified personnel available and the established Department of Army priority for Army National Guard Advisor duty.

Of further interest is the effect of reorganization of the Army National Guard on Army Advisor requirements. The anticipated Advisor requirements after reorganization is complete, the number of Army National Guard Advisors required during fiscal year 1959, the number assigned, and the percent of requirement filled as of 30 June 1959 are indicated below.

*Status of Army National Guard Advisor Positions 30 June 1959*

	Estimated requirement new troop basis	Requirement old troop basis	Assigned	Percent of requirement old troop basis
Total.....	1, 230	1, 259	1, 079	85. 7
Air Defense Artillery.....	126	177	139	78. 5
Adjutant General Corps.....	5	0	0	-----
Armored.....	143	134	137	102. 2
Army Aviation.....	76	58	59	101. 7
Engineer.....	69	75	74	98. 7
Field Artillery.....	249	226	171	75. 7
Infantry.....	192	335	285	85. 1
Medical.....	49	40	38	95. 0
Military Police.....	12	8	9	112. 5
Ordnance.....	91	65	45	69. 2
Quartermaster.....	8	7	6	85. 7
Signal.....	99	58	48	82. 7
Transportation.....	49	14	12	85. 7
No Branch requirement.....	62	62	56	90. 3

## LOGISTICS

During fiscal year 1959, the National Guard Bureau continued to obtain some new types of equipment for use in the training of the Army National Guard. However, some shortages impaired effective training. The reorganization of the Army National Guard made it necessary to redistribute equipment to meet the training needs of the new organizations. By the end of the fiscal year, major items of equipment on hand in the Army National Guard were redistributed to the maximum extent possible. This action relieved most of the major shortages created by the reorganization prior to annual active duty for training.

In the past year, the Bureau prepared Army National Guard Equipment Guides which outline the equipment requirements for satisfactory unit training at the various authorized strengths. The guides were distributed to units as they were received from the printers.

### Engineer

During fiscal year 1959, Engineer units received 106 TD-18 or TD-20 tractors as replacement for some of the outmoded D-7 models. However, the shortage of modern tractors continued to prevent fulfillment of training objectives.

### Ordnance

During the year, 478 armored personnel carriers were received, making a total of 1,033 on hand as of 30 June 1959. However, this was far short of the quantity required to support an effective training program. The lack of a sufficient number of 106-mm. recoilless rifles and self-propelled artillery also hindered effective training.

### Quartermaster

The National Guard Bureau continued to screen excess clothing reported by the States and applied these assets against clothing requisitions. An additional 33 percent of the Army Green uniforms required were procured during the fiscal year. As of 30 June 1959, 85 percent of the total requirement was on hand.

### Signal

The reorganization of the Army National Guard created a requirement for area communications equipment and combat surveillance and target acquisition radar sets, none of which were available by the end of the fiscal year. This equipment is required for effective training.



### Excess Property

Army National Guard activities reported property with a value of \$168,803,732 as excess during fiscal year 1959. An additional \$68,183,630 in excess property was carried over from the previous fiscal year for a total of \$236,987,362. Disposal was made of \$181,454,159 in excess property during fiscal year 1959, leaving a total of \$55,533,203 in excess property which was carried over into fiscal year 1960. The table below shows the disposal actions taken in fiscal year 1959.

#### *Excess Property Disposal in Fiscal Year 1959*

Withdrawn by preparing installation.....	\$18, 846, 830
Redistributed within Department of Defense.....	17, 936, 203
Returned to depot stock.....	85, 210, 027
Returned to CONUS from overseas commands.....	72, 090
Transferred to Department of the Navy.....	2, 734, 109
Transferred to Department of the Air Force.....	754, 383
Transferred to agencies outside Department of Defense with reimbursement.....	4, 380
Transferred to agencies outside Department of Defense without reimbursement.....	5, 121, 420
Transferred to foreign governments.....	4, 275
Other transfers.....	65, 754
Abandoned or destroyed by property officers.....	17, 015
Determined to be surplus.....	46, 014, 776
Other inventory decreases.....	4, 672, 897
Total.....	181, 454, 159

### Maintenance

Progress was made during the fiscal year in both operation and maintenance of equipment. This was indicated by improved inspection ratings resulting from the continued maintenance training program and the provision of additional facilities.

Maintenance conferences were again part of the conference conducted by the Army Division, National Guard Bureau, in all six Army areas during October, November, and December 1958. These conferences were attended by maintenance personnel from each State, Army area headquarters, supporting technical services and depots, and the National Guard Bureau. The representatives were able to exchange information and discuss policies, programs, and problems.

During the year, a board of National Guard general officers, aided by maintenance officers and aviation supervisors from several States, was impaneled to study procedures, regulations, manning tables, and space criteria. As a result, the panel rewrote NGR 76, and wrote

NGB Pamphlet 76-1, which establish procedures for day-to-day maintenance of equipment, as well as procedures and standards for maintenance of equipment in storage. The board also reviewed the maintenance personnel pattern and made recommendations for changing these manning tables.

### **Organizational Maintenance**

Organizational maintenance has shown continued improvement due to intensive training in use, operation, and maintenance, and the continued activation of organizational maintenance shops and administrative storage areas. As of 30 June 1959, there were 530 such shops and areas in full operation. An estimated additional 304 shops are required.

### **Field Maintenance**

The workload in the combined field maintenance shops continued to increase. This was due to the large quantity of equipment received, the exchange of obsolete items for modern equipment, and modification programs that are required to modernize various items of equipment.

### **Maintenance and Operating Supplies**

The cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during the fiscal year, as reported by the States, was approximately \$7,711,565, an increase of 3.75 percent over fiscal year 1958. This increase was due to aging of equipment, additional issues, change of troop requirements in various States, and numerous equipment modifications.

### **Aircraft**

The Army National Guard aircraft on hand 30 June 1959 included 659 fixed-wing aircraft, 184 reconnaissance-type helicopters, and 38 flight simulators. This represents a gain of 18 fixed-wing aircraft and 78 helicopters during the fiscal year. However, 107 of these H-23B reconnaissance helicopters are classified limited standard and a programmed phase out of this piece of equipment was anticipated. The number of helicopters and multipassenger fixed-wing aircraft received during the year was below the number programmed, due to higher priority requirements generated within the active Army.

### **Construction**

The main construction objective for fiscal year 1959 was the continued support of the plan to disperse organizational maintenance of automotive equipment from State concentration sites to battalion shops and administrative storage compounds.

During the year 80 organizational maintenance shops, 62 adminis-



trative vehicle storage compounds, 2 combined field maintenance shops, 1 warehouse, and 1 aircraft hangar were approved for construction.

### **Transportation**

Considerable movement of materiel was occasioned by the reorganization of the Army National Guard. This included both lateral transfers between units and returns to depots.

The movement of tracked vehicles and heavy materiel to and from annual active duty for training sites was appreciably less than for fiscal year 1958 due to concentration of equipment at training sites.

Of the 349,396 men attending annual active duty for training during the period January-September 1958, 291,159 were transported by organic vehicles and private cars and 58,237 moved via commercial carriers. This reflects an increase of 35 percent in the number carried in organic vehicles as compared to the previous year.

### **Field Printing**

The field printing plant, operated by the United States Property and Fiscal Officer for Maine, under the supervision of the National Guard Bureau, produced check lists covering all incidental equipment for each major piece of equipment. The 542 check lists produced consisted of 2,584,900 sheets.

## **INSTALLATIONS**

### **Armory Construction**

The Army National Guard armory construction program did not progress at the estimated rate during the first three quarters of fiscal year 1959 due to the reorganization of the Army National Guard. During the entire period only 41 armory projects were placed under construction contract. The Federal funds involved in these 41 projects amounted to approximately \$3,800,000.

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, the reorganization had progressed to the point that construction contracts could be let at an accelerated pace. In this period, 51 armory projects were placed under construction contract, involving Federal funds totaling \$6,800,000.

Since the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, \$123,537,000 has been made available for construction of armory facilities (\$114,522,000 appropriated by Congress plus \$9,015,000 transferred from nonarmory construction appropriations). Since 1952, the National Guard Bureau has allotted \$116,785,215 to the several States and Territories for a total of 1,142 armory projects. The status of these projects as of 30 June 1959 is shown below.

*Armory Construction Projects*

	Number
Total.....	1, 142
Completed	
Total.....	964
Armories.....	791
Purchases.....	5
Expansions, rehabilitations, and conversions.....	149
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....	19
Under Construction	
Total.....	178
Armories.....	135
Expansions, rehabilitations, and conversions.....	41
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....	2

The several States, as of 30 June 1959, reported that more than \$26 million in "State Matching Funds" was available for construction of armory facilities. The amount of Federal funds required to utilize fully these State funds would be in excess of \$78 million.

**Nonarmory Construction**

Since the beginning of fiscal year 1952, \$21,068,000 has been made available for nonarmory facilities (\$30,083,000 appropriated by Congress less \$9,015,000 transferred to armory construction). This entire amount has been allotted to the several States for the construction of 247 nonarmory projects of various categories—an increase of 16 since 30 June 1958. Of the allotted funds, \$2,630,587 has been used for 10 projects under separate apportionment to provide facilities for the Army National Guard to take the place of those relinquished to the Federal Government before and during the Korean War. The status of the nonarmory construction projects, as of 30 June 1959, is shown below:

*Nonarmory Construction Projects*

	Number of projects	Cost
Total.....	247	\$21, 173, 832
Completed*.....	178	14, 519, 759
Under Contract.....	69	6, 654, 073

\*Includes 10 eviction projects for \$2,630,587.



### Repairs and Utilities

Approximately \$2,679,900 in Federal funds was obligated for support of routine operational and maintenance costs of Army National Guard facilities and installations. Approximately \$3,660,797 was obligated to support the cost of minor new construction, major repairs, alterations, and improvements of logistical, rifle range, and annual active duty for training facilities.

### Field Training Installations

About \$4,003,500 in Federal funds was obligated for opening, operating, and closing facilities at the following Federal and State installations for annual active duty for training of Army National Guard units.

#### *Federally Controlled Installations*

Fort McClellan, Ala.	Boston, Mass.—Providence, R.I. Defense Missile Sites
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Camp Wellfleet, Mass.
Fort Chaffee, Ark.	Fort Banks, Mass.
Fort Hauachuca, Ariz.	Fort Devens, Mass.
Camp Irwin, Calif.	Detroit Defense Missile Sites, Mich.
Camp Roberts, Calif.	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Fort Barry, Calif.	Camp Drum, N.Y.
Fort McArthur, Calif.	Fort Niagara, N.Y.
Fort Ord, Calif.	Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Los Angeles Defense Missile Sites, Calif.	Niagara-Buffalo Defense Missile Sites, N.Y.
San Francisco Defense Missile Sites, Calif.	New York City Defense Missile Sites, N.Y.
Fort Carson, Colo.	Fort Bragg, N.C.
New Britain Defense Missile Sites, Conn.	Fort Sill, Okla.
Fort Miles, Del.	Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.
Fort Benning, Ga.	Philadelphia Defense Missile Sites, Pa.
Fort Stewart, Ga.	Pittsburgh Defense Missile Sites, Pa.
Savannah River Project, Ga.	Salinas Training Area, P.R.
Dillingham Air Force Base, Hawaii	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Fort Hood, Tex.
Chicago Defense Missile Sites, Ill.	Fort Belvoir, Va.
Fort Riley, Kans.	Norfolk Defense Missile Sites, Va.
Camp Breckinridge, Ky.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Fort Knox, Ky.	Seattle Defense Missile Sites, Wash.
Fort Polk, La.	Yakima Firing Center, Wash.
Baltimore, Md.—Washington, D.C. Defense Missile Sites	Camp Haven, Wis.
Edgewood, Md.	Camp McCoy, Wis.
Fort Holabird, Md.	Milwaukee Defense Missile Sites, Wis.
Fort Meade, Md.	

*State Controlled Installations*

Camp Robinson, Ark.	Camp Dwinell, N.H.
Camp Ribicoff, Conn.	New Jersey Training Center, N.J.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Smith, N.Y.
Travis Field, Ga.	Camp Grafton, N. Dak.
Gowen Field, Idaho	Camp Perry, Ohio
Payette Lake, Idaho	Camp Rilea, Oreg. (formerly Camp Clatsop)
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Fort Varnum, R.I.
Frankfort, Ky.	Camp Rapid, S. Dak.
Camp Keyes, Maine	Camp Mabry, Tex.
Camp Curtis Guild, Mass.	Camp Williams, Utah
Camp Grayling, Mich.	State Military Reservation, Va.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Camp Johnson, Vt.
Camp Shelby, Miss.	Camp Murray, Wash.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Camp Dawson, W. Va.
Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.	Camp Guernsey, Wyo.
Camp Ashland, Nebr.	

**AAA and Missile (NIKE) Sites**

During fiscal year 1959, \$187,861 was obligated for routine maintenance and operational costs of facilities at Army National Guard AAA gun sites and for alterations of facilities at active Army missile sites for use by personnel of Army National Guard missile battalions (NIKE) training at those sites.

**Facilities Licensed or Leased**

The National Guard Bureau continued to render assistance to the States in obtaining licenses for the use of appropriate federally owned facilities and in leasing privately owned facilities of certain types. Liaison between States and Federal agencies was maintained in order to assist the States in acquiring and terminating leases and licenses for facilities. The Army National Guard, during the year, used 149 federally owned installations and the following leased facilities: 70 offices, 76 target range sites, 90 liaison-plane hangar facilities, 7 armory facilities for former SCARWAF<sup>5</sup> units, and garage storage space for 10 sedans. The National Guard Bureau continued to screen excess federally owned real property and to advise and assist the States in the acquisition of such property when required for use by the Army National Guard.

<sup>5</sup> Special category Army with Air Force units transferred back to Army National Guard control 1 March 1956.



# AIR NATIONAL GUARD

## INTRODUCTION

On 30 June 1959, the Air National Guard consisted of 567 federally recognized units organized into 12 air defense wings, 8 tactical fighter wings, 4 tactical reconnaissance wings, and additional combat and support units operating from 94 flying bases and 42 nonflying installations. In addition there were 10 flying support squadrons consisting of 4 troop carrier squadrons, 1 air transport squadron, and 5 aeromedical transport squadrons. The federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 62,521 airmen and 8,473 officers, of whom 3,678 were pilots.

The Air National Guard completed the program of providing all tactical units with jet aircraft during the fiscal year 1959, and at the end of that period the tactical units became almost completely equipped with firstline aircraft. During the year, 14 fighter squadrons received more modern aircraft including F-86D/L's, F-89D/H's, F-100A's, F-86H's, and F-84F's. As of 30 June 1959, the Air National Guard aircraft inventory totaled 2,421, including 2,189 jet aircraft. Also during the fiscal year, the Air National Guard changed eight fighter-interceptor wings to tactical fighter wings, and redesignated its eight communications construction squadrons and three engineering installation squadrons as GEEIA (Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency) squadrons.

In fiscal year 1959, the number of Air National Guard squadrons having mobilization assignments with the Air Defense Command was increased to 43. The additions also upped the number of squadrons participating in the Air National Guard Alert Program to 22. These squadrons actively assist the Air Defense Command through participation in the program. Seven of these squadrons provided alert coverage on a 24-hour schedule—an increase of five over last year. The remaining 15 squadrons operated on a 14-hour daylight schedule. The Air National Guard's four full-time aircraft control and warning squadrons continued their round-the-clock air defense of the continental United States and Hawaii.

During the year, 3,448 officers and airmen completed technical training courses and 193 completed pilot and navigator training at United States Air Force schools. A total of 9,408 airmen completed a minimum of 9 weeks basic military training with the active Air Force, and an additional 1,284 extended their training to 6 months, to include basic technical training. More than 64,000 Air Guardsmen participated in annual active duty for training.

The Air National Guard continued to lower its major aircraft accident rate and recorded a significant drop in the rate for the fourth year in a row—from 42.7 major accidents per 100,000 flying hours in 1955 to 17.12 in fiscal year 1959. February was the first accident-free month in the Air Guard's history.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Congress appropriated \$252,330,880 for the support of the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1959. Of these funds, \$248,572,523 or 98.6 percent was obligated. This direct budgetary support provided for major procurement other than aircraft, construction of real property, maintenance and operations, and pay and allowances of Air National Guard personnel. Aircraft allocations for the Air National Guard were derived from the active Air Force inventory. A breakdown of the budget situation, as of 30 June 1959, is as follows:

#### *Budget for Fiscal Year 1959*

	Appropriated	Financial plan	Obligated
Total	\$252, 330, 800	\$252, 330, 880	\$248, 572, 523
Major procurement	14, 591, 000	12, 230, 500	10, 770, 666
Military construction	12, 000, 000	12, 280, 300	11, 482, 670
Operation and maintenance	179, 791, 800	180, 955, 500	180, 435, 348
Military personnel	45, 948, 000	46, 360, 800	45, 883, 839
Undistributed		503, 700	

During fiscal year 1959, a revision in the aircraft flying hour cost rates resulted in increased operation and maintenance costs. In order to provide funds to cover these increased obligations and still maintain the projected flying hour program it was necessary to reprogram available funds. This was accomplished by a revision to the Financial Plan which is reflected in the table above. The major changes included a reduction in the procurement of equipment in the Program 200 area, Major Procurement. In addition, special exercises in the Program 520 area, Military Personnel, were deleted in some cases, and reduced in others. No other major changes were made during the year.

During the early part of fiscal year 1958, the National Guard Bureau began publishing as a management tool, a quarterly series of analyses entitled "Operational Readiness Comparisons." From these publications, managers at all levels have been provided operational measurements which have enabled them to manage more effectively and efficiently the personnel and other resources of the Air National Guard.



This management tool has been a major contribution to the progress achieved in the overall readiness of the Air National Guard during the year. Initially there were nine separate publications, but during the year the number was reduced to six as a result of the modernization of the Air Guard's aircraft inventory. The readiness comparisons cover the following types of aircraft: F-84F, RF-84F, F-86F/H, F-86D/L, F-89, and C-47/119-SA-16. During fiscal year 1959, approximately 5,000 of these publications were distributed to more than 1,100 supervisory personnel.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

On 31 June 1959, the federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 70,994, a net gain of 999 since the same date last year. This was approximately 3 percent short of the programmed fiscal year end strength of 73,000.

Approximately 86 percent of the officers procured to fill existing vacancies during the year came from three sources, the Air Force Reserve, airmen already in the Air National Guard, and the Air National Guard Aviation Cadet Program. During the year, 12,745 airmen, or approximately 84 percent of the 15,204 airmen whose enlistments had expired, reenlisted in the Air National Guard without a break in service.

The growth of the federally recognized Air National Guard is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strengths at the close of fiscal years 1957, 1958, and 1959 with the programmed goal for fiscal year 1959.

*Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)*

	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Fiscal year 1959	Programed
Total.....	67, 950	69, 995	70, 994	73, 000
Officers.....	8, 033	8, 354	8, 473	9, 100
Airmen.....	59, 917	61, 641	62, 521	63, 900

### Airmen Testing Program

Airmen Proficiency Tests were administered to 11,695 Air National Guardsmen. These tests measure technical job-knowledge and are used in conjunction with other criteria for upgrading airmen to the next higher skill level of their Air Force Specialty.

A change in the scoring system of the Airmen Proficiency Test was made 1 January 1959. The change abolished the three cate-

gories, A (qualified), B (questionably qualified), and C (unqualified), and substituted two categories, qualified and unqualified. The results of the tests administered during the fiscal year 1959 are given below by period according to the scoring system used.

*Airmen Proficiency Test Results*

1 July 1958-31 Dec. 1958

	Number tested	Percent category A (qualified)	Percent category B (questionably qualified)	Percent category C (unqualified)
Total.....	6,398	64.6	7.9	27.5
Skill level 5.....	4,489	67.0	7.8	25.2
Skill level 7.....	1,809	58.7	8.0	33.3

1 Jan. 1959-30 June 1959

	Number tested	Percent qualified	Percent unqualified
Total.....	5,297	65.2	34.8
Skill level 5.....	3,693	68.4	31.6
Skill level 7.....	1,704	58.1	41.9

### Officer Promotions

During fiscal year 1959, two officers were promoted to major general and eight to the grade of brigadier general. Three of the latter were tenure of office appointments.

Unit vacancy promotions to the grades of major and lieutenant colonel remained frozen due to the overall grade ceilings imposed by the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA). This suspension has been in force since 1 July 1955, when the act became effective. Legislation which has been approved by the Department of Defense and is pending action by Congress would relieve this restriction. Authorized vacancies in the grades of colonel and captain were filled by the promotion of qualified officers.

The action of the 1959 ROPA Selection Board resulted in the following selections and deferments.



*ROPA Selection Board Actions*

	Considered	Selected	Deferred	
			1st time	2d time
Total.....	1, 136	1, 018	103	15
1st lieutenant to captain.....	711	641	62	8
Captain to major.....	301	269	28	4
Major to lieutenant colonel.....	124	108	13	3

The Air Force Officer Qualifying Test was used to measure officer characteristics in the various officer procurement programs. The Air National Guard began using the new annual edition of the test on 1 August 1958.

The Warrant Officer Procurement Program was indefinitely suspended during the year. The new warrant officer procurement policy for the Air National Guard limits procurement to those Air Force Reserve Warrant Officers who qualify for Federal recognition.

**Recruiting Trend**

Presidential Executive Order 10714, 13 June 1957, provided a 1-D selective service classification for individuals who satisfactorily serve as members of a unit of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component of the Armed Forces. This order has continued to cause a sharp change in the percentages of Air National Guardsmen recruited in age groups 17 to 18½ years and 18½ years and over. The changes in recruitment of the two age groups are reflected in the table below.

*Percent of Airmen Gains*

Age Group	Fiscal years			
	1956	1957	1958	*1959
17-18½.....	59. 0	53. 0	23. 1	13. 1
18½ and over.....	9. 4	16. 4	43. 3	57. 4

\*Estimated.

The influx of older personnel provided the Air National Guard with a more stable level of airmen which contributed in raising the retention and reenlistment rate for fiscal year 1959. Retention increased from 52 percent in fiscal year 1958 to approximately 59 percent in fiscal year 1959. In the same period, reenlistments increased from 78 to 84 percent.

### Improvement of Effectiveness Reports

In fiscal year 1957, the Air National Guard began a program for improving the quality of officer effectiveness reports. During the past year, the National Guard Bureau continued to emphasize the importance of the program in order to bring the performance evaluations up to the standard of the active Air Force. All effectiveness reports submitted during fiscal year 1959 were reviewed in the National Guard Bureau, and reports which did not indicate minimum compliance with the intent and spirit of the improvement program were returned for reconsideration. The emphasis was well received by Air National Guard units—chiefly because of the relatively high number of Air National Guard officers who were deferred during the past year in comparison with the Air Force Reserve officers on extended active duty.

### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

The medical service of the Air National Guard is organized to provide for the medical personnel and units trained and equipped to operate medical facilities required to support the mobilization missions of tactical and aeromedical evacuation units. On 30 June 1959, the Air National Guard had 11 tactical hospitals, 39 USAF dispensaries, and the following type units with organic medical support personnel, equipment, and facilities: 27 tactical squadrons, 1 aeromedical transport group, 5 aeromedical transport squadrons, 4 troop carrier squadrons, 2 tactical control squadrons, 9 AC&W squadrons, and 7 AC&W flights.

During the past year, continued improvement was noted in the manning and operational capability of the Air National Guard medical service units. This progress resulted chiefly from: (1) the elimination of the voluntary active duty commitment as a prerequisite for appointment of officers in the medical service of the Air National Guard, (2) the increase in the scope of formal training courses and unit training for officers and airmen personnel, (3) the acquisition of the necessary diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies, and (4) the modernization of medical facilities. A major deterrent in recruiting highly qualified professional personnel was the policy of authorizing the grades of 1st lieutenant and captain for the initial appointment of doctors and dentists.

All Air National Guard units received information pertaining to formal training courses at the School of Aviation Medicine, and this resulted in increased participation by medical service officers and airmen during fiscal year 1959. Use was made of practically all spaces allotted for the Air National Guard at the Armed Forces



Special Weapons Medical Symposium, Medical Aspects of Modern Warfare, and specialized courses conducted at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and Army medical centers. Participation increased significantly in the training programs of medical service officers and airmen assigned to the aeromedical transport squadrons. In addition to formal training for airmen assigned to these organizations, arrangements were made for preceptorship training of 8 weeks for medical technicians and 4 weeks for aeromedical evacuation technicians at the USAF Hospital, Andrews AFB, Md. Because of the success of this program, plans were made to extend it to other medical service career fields. With the steady increase in the number of assigned medical service officers, particularly nurses, the quality of unit and on-the-job training consistently improved during the year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the aeromedical transport squadrons were fully equipped with the materiel required for the care and treatment of the sick while in flight. During the year, these units made excellent progress toward becoming fully operational. Excellent cooperation and training supervision were furnished by medical service personnel assigned to the Military Air Transport Service. The chief problems of the aeromedical transport squadrons continued to be the type of aircraft authorized and the inability to have Air Force flight nurses assigned as aeromedical advisors to fulfill USAF requirements.

Where indicated and within the limits of available funds, Air National Guard medical facilities were modernized during the year. There were no major deficiencies in medical supplies and equipment during the period, and high quality medical equipment and supplies were provided to insure that medical service coverage was consistent with current professional standards. The Air National Guard made full use of excess USAF medical materiel that was available without reimbursement. Close liaison was maintained with the USAF Medical Materiel Field Office, Brooklyn, N.Y.

By 30 June 1959, all Air National Guard jet bases and permanent field training sites had been equipped with clinical audiometric testing booths. In addition, the Air National Guard began procuring automatic audiometers for selected bases to obtain a recorded document indicating the hearing acuity of personnel at various noise levels. The program for monitoring the hearing acuity of operational and maintenance personnel exposed to jet noise was in successful operation at the end of the fiscal year. The program is directed toward the early discovery of impaired hearing in order to prevent

permanent damage and to survey the use and adequacy of protective equipment.

During the year, plans were made to start improved health education programs within the Air National Guard. Particular emphasis during this period was given to improved physical conditioning and weight reduction. The continued high automobile accident rate among Air Guardsmen in civilian vehicles proceeding to or from active duty for training indicated greater need for further emphasis on safety supervision and training.

Continued improvements in permanent field training site facilities and the increased number of units taking field training at their home bases reduced noneffectiveness due to illnesses during summer training.

The number of deaths of all Air Guardsmen resulting from aircraft and automobile accidents decreased slightly during the past year. There were 27 officer and 2 airmen deaths as a result of aircraft accidents during the fiscal year 1959, compared to 29 officer and 2 airmen deaths in fiscal year 1958. During the past fiscal year, one air technician flying training supervisor and one air technician crew chief died from aircraft accidents. Automobile accidents were responsible for the death of one officer and seven airmen during fiscal year 1959, as compared to three officers and six airmen in the preceding year. During the period of this report, two officers died from injuries incurred while flying civilian aircraft, and one officer died from acute cerebral hemorrhage suffered while at annual active duty for training.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### Organization

The Air National Guard consisted of 567 federally recognized units on 30 June 1959 as compared to 573 such units on 30 June 1958. At the close of fiscal year 1959, the Air National Guard tactical organization consisted of 24 combat wings with 82 tactical flying squadrons for a total of 383 wing units. The wings were organized into 1 fighter-interceptor wing, 8 tactical fighter wings, 11 air defense wings, and 4 tactical reconnaissance wings. In addition, there were 10 flying support squadrons, including 4 troop carrier squadrons, 1 air transport squadron, and 5 aeromedical transport squadrons.

During the year, the Air National Guard's eight tactical fighter wings were redesignated from fighter-interceptor wings. As of 30 June 1959, two of the new tactical fighter wings had a support structure similar to that of the air defense wings, and the other six had the old wing support structure similar to that of tactical reconnaissance wings. The chart (*Status of Air National Guard Units*) shows



that the eight tactical fighter wings and the four tactical reconnaissance wings are programed to have the same new support structure which will parallel that of the active Air Force. Action to reorganize the 116th Fighter-Interceptor Wing of Georgia as an air defense wing as planned for fiscal year 1959, was held up pending a decision by Headquarters United States Air Force on appropriate support structure for Air National Guard units stationed at Air Force bases.

The Air National Guard's Communications-Electronics (C-E) force structure was not reorganized as scheduled in 1959 because USAF requirements were not firmly established. The USAF Program Guidance document which required a reduction of one tactical control group, one communications group, and four GEEIA squadrons by the end of fiscal year 1959 was amended to hold any reductions in abeyance, pending a final force requirements decision by the USAF Force Estimates Board. The scheduled activation of two additional airways and air communications service (AACS) mobile flights was also suspended until the accomplishment of the overall reorganization.

Although many C-E units continued to operate under outdated manning documents, modernization action was not undertaken for those types of units which had a questionable retention status in existing missions. Modernization of these manning documents is planned for fiscal year 1960 when the composition of the force structure is expected to be firmly established. However, certain of the C-E units which enjoyed a firm status in the program were provided with more modern manning documents during fiscal year 1959. These were the fixed air defense type of AC&W units, communications maintenance squadrons, AACS mobile operating units, and the Communications Squadron (Special).

During the past year, the locations of several Air National Guard C-E units were consolidated to provide greater economy and efficiency. The 133d AC&W Flight, which had been operating from Fort Dodge and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, combined its activities at Fort Dodge to allow more economical and effective equipping, manning, and training. Also action was initiated to consolidate the locations of four New York C-E units at Roslyn, Long Island, N.Y. These units were the 152d Tactical Control Group Headquarters, White Plains; the 106th Tactical Control Squadron, White Plains; the 274th Communications Squadron (Operations), Westchester County Airport; and the 213th GEEIA Squadron, Brooklyn. The changes were designed to permit savings in air technician personnel and to allow more realistic and effective mobilization training with more training space and better facilities.

In January 1959, the Air National Guard's eight communications construction squadrons and three AACS engineering and installation squadrons were redesignated GEEIA squadrons. This change was due to the transfer and consolidation of all such functions from AACS to the Air Materiel Command (AMC) in the active establishment. As a result, the GEEIA Headquarters of the Rome Air Materiel Area became the gaining agency for all Air National Guard GEEIA squadrons.

Also during fiscal year 1959, several changes were made in respect to AC&W units. Puerto Rico moved its 140th AC&W Squadron from San Juan International Airport to Punta Salinas to provide the squadron with greatly improved facilities and allow it to function more effectively as a fixed type of air defense AC&W activity. After receiving formal acceptance from the States concerned, several other changes were made involving more than one State. Georgia's 117th AC&W Flight and 129th AC&W Squadron were reassigned from the 152d Tactical Control Group, New York, to the 157th Tactical Control Group, Missouri. The 112th AC&W Flight of Pennsylvania and the 123d AC&W Squadron of Ohio were reassigned from the 157th to the 152d Tactical Control Group. The reassignments were made to permit more efficient year-round training and to reduce requirements for field training travel, supervisory visit travel, span of control distance, and commercial circuitry.

Other organizational changes in the period included the redesignation of the Air National Guard's four air resupply squadrons as troop carrier squadrons, medium; the reactivation of Wisconsin's 128th Air Defense Wing, which had been inactivated in fiscal year 1958; the redesignation of California's 195th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron as the 195th Tactical Fighter Squadron; the activation of Alabama's 280th Communications Squadron (Special); the inactivation of the 106th Fighter-Interceptor Wing of New York; and the redesignation of New York's 106th Fighter-Interceptor Group as the 106th Aeromedical Transport Group. The weather flight inactivated in South Carolina in fiscal year 1958 due to a lack of weather personnel was reactivated in fiscal year 1959 as Indiana's 113th Weather Flight.



*Status of Air National Guard Units*

Type unit	Programed fiscal year 1963 (Tab. A1 23 Mar. 1959 PG-61-1)	Federally recognized		
		30 June 1958	30 June 1959	Gains or losses in fiscal year 1959
Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters		5	1	-4
Fighter-interceptor group headquarters		5	1	-4
Fighter-interceptor squadrons (day)		15		-15
Fighter-interceptor wing headquarters (day) (SD)		3		-3
Fighter-interceptor group headquarters (day) (SD)		3		-3
Fighter-interceptor squadrons (day) (SD)		11		-11
Tactical fighter wing headquarters	2		*2	+2
Tactical fighter group headquarters			6	+6
Tactical fighter squadrons	7		7	+7
Air base squadrons (TF)			6	+6
Consolidated aircraft maintenance squadrons (TF)			6	+6
USAF dispensaries (TF)			6	+6
Tactical fighter wing headquarters	6		*6	+6
Tactical fighter group headquarters			6	+6
Tactical fighter squadrons	18		18	+18
Tactical reconnaissance wing head- quarters	4	4	4	
Tactical reconnaissance group head- quarters		4	4	
Tactical reconnaissance squadrons	14	15	14	-1
Reconnaissance technical squadrons	4	4	4	
Maintenance and supply group head- quarters		12	11	-1
Maintenance, supply, transportation squadrons		36	33	-3
Air base group headquarters		12	11	-1
Communications, food service, air police, and installations squadrons		48	44	-4
Tactical hospitals		12	11	-1
Consolidated aircraft maintenance squadrons	12			
Armament and electronics maintenance squadrons	12			
Air base group headquarters	12			
Supply squadrons	12			
Transportation squadrons	12			
Air police squadrons	12			
Installations squadrons	12			

\*Tactical fighter wings are divided 2 and 6 to indicate the temporary difference in support structure. Under the ultimate program the 8 tactical fighter wings will have an identical support structure similar to that programed for the 4 tactical reconnaissance wings.

*Status of Air National Guard Units—Continued*

Type unit	Programed fiscal year 1963 (Tab. A1 23 Mar. 1959 PG-61-1)	Federally recognized		
		30 June 1958	30 June 1959	Gains or losses in fiscal year 1959
Operations squadrons .....	12	-----	-----	-----
Tactical hospitals .....	12	-----	-----	-----
Air Defense wing headquarters .....	12	12	11	-1
Fighter group headquarters (AD) .....	33	37	32	-5
Fighter-interceptor squadrons .....	43	43	43	-----
Air base squadrons (AD) .....	34	37	32	-5
Consolidated aircraft maintenance squadrons .....	33	37	32	-5
Materiel squadrons (AD) .....	33	-----	-----	-----
USAF dispensaries (AD) .....	33	36	32	-4
<b>Total tactical combat and air defense wing units .....</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>-8</b>
Air resupply group headquarters .....	-----	4	-----	-4
Air resupply squadrons .....	-----	4	-----	-4
Airborne materiel assembly squadrons .....	-----	4	-----	-4
Troop carrier squadrons, medium .....	4	-----	4	+4
Air base squadrons (TC) .....	4	-----	4	+4
Air transport squadrons (light) .....	1	1	1	-----
Aeromedical transport group head- quarters .....	1	-----	1	+1
Aeromedical transport squadrons (L) .....	5	4	5	+1
Air base squadrons (aeromedical) .....	1	-----	1	+1
USAF dispensaries (aeromedical) .....	1	-----	1	+1
<b>Total transport units .....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-----</b>
Tactical control group headquarters .....	2	3	3	-----
Tactical control squadrons .....	2	3	3	-----
Aircraft control and warning squadrons .....	6	9	9	-----
Aircraft control and warning flights .....	12	7	7	-----
Aircraft control and warning squadrons (fixed) .....	5	5	5	-----
<b>Total tactical control units .....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-----</b>
Communications squadrons (special) .....	1	-----	1	+1
Communications group headquarters .....	2	3	3	-----
Communications squadrons (operations) .....	-----	14	14	-----
Communications operations squadrons .....	2	-----	-----	-----
Communications operations flights .....	6	-----	-----	-----
Communications construction squad- rons (AMC) .....	-----	8	-----	-8
Communications construction squad- rons (mobile) .....	2	-----	-----	-----



*Status of Air National Guard Units—Continued*

Type unit	Programed fiscal year 1963 (Tab, A1 23 March 1959 PG-61-1)	Federally recognized /		
		30 June 1958	30 June 1959	Gains or losses in fiscal year 1959
Communications construction flights (mobile)-----	2			
Communications maintenance squad- rons-----	2	2	2	
Radio relay squadrons-----	2	5	5	
Radio relay flights-----	6			
GEEIA squadrons-----	7		11	+11
Total communications units-----	32	32	36	+4
Airways and air communications service flights, mobile-----	11	9	9	
Airways and air communications service squadrons, mobile-----	2	2	2	
Airways and air communications service (E&I) squadrons-----		3		-3
Total airways and air communi- cations service units-----	13	14	11	-3
Weather flights-----	30	29	30	+1
Bands-----	12	12	12	
Total tactical wing support units (Includes communications, air- ways and air communica- tions service, weather, bands, tactical control).	114	114	116	+2
Air National Guard State Headquarters-----	52	51	51	
Total number of units-----	567	573	567	-6

**Air Technicians**

Air Technician strength decreased from 13,655 on 30 June 1958 to 13,342 on 30 June 1959. Space and budgetary restrictions and increased manning requirements during the year necessitated a revision in the Air Technician Program. In order to provide continued support for the essential, directed mission of the Air National Guard it became necessary to delete certain functions being performed by air technicians. Two major functions that will no longer be supported by air technician manpower are flight line security and transient air-

craft servicing. The air technician positions associated with these duties were either deleted or realigned.

During the year the Air Technician Program was constantly reviewed, and policies and criteria were modernized to fit the manpower requirements consistent with aircraft conversions, equipment changes, and military strength increases. Air Technician Manning Documents were converted to IBM machine listings to facilitate reproduction and revision on a quarterly basis, if required, and several position descriptions were revised and reclassified.

### **Aircraft Conversion**

Fiscal year 1959 was a period of relative stability in the aircraft inventory with only 15 conversions. Ten of these changes were made in fighter-interceptor squadrons (8 F-86D/L, 2 F-89D/H), 4 in tactical fighter squadrons (1 F-100A, 2 F-86H, and 1 F-84F), and 1 in aeromedical transport aircraft (C-119). With the addition of these more modern aircraft, the Air National Guard's 82 tactical and 10 tactical support squadrons became practically 100 percent equipped with first-line aircraft.

As of 30 June 1959, 43 squadrons possessed F-100A (2 squadrons), F-86D/L (29 squadrons), F-89D/H (11 squadrons), and F-94C (1 squadron) aircraft to perform fighter-interceptor (all-weather) missions. The 25 tactical fighter squadrons were equipped with F-100A (1 squadron), F-84F (12 squadrons), and F-86H (12 squadrons) aircraft; the 14 tactical reconnaissance squadrons were equipped with RF-84F (10 squadrons) and RB/B-57 (4 squadrons) aircraft; and the 10 tactical support squadrons were equipped with SA-16A (4 squadrons), C-119J (5 squadrons), and C-47 (1 squadron) aircraft for troop carrier, aeromedical, and air transport missions respectively.

### **Air Defense Alert Program**

During fiscal year 1959, the Air National Guard Air Defense Alert Program was increased from 18 participating squadrons to 22. Of this number, 7 squadrons performed alert coverage on a 24-hour schedule with the remaining 15 units on a 14-hour daylight basis. As of 30 June 1959, 21 of the squadrons in the program were located in the continental United States and one in Hawaii.

The Air National Guard Air Defense Alert Program, which provides maximum training benefits to participating squadrons and personnel, requires Air National Guard squadrons in certain strategically vital areas to provide aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel to augment the regular Air Defense Command. During their duty tours, aircrews are on 5-minute runway alert to investigate unidentified and potentially hostile aircraft. During fiscal year 1959, Air National



Guard squadrons flew 23,000 hours under Air Defense Command control, bringing to 110,200 the total number of hours flown under the program since its inception in August 1954. During the year, Air National Guard aircraft performed 16,013 scrambles and had 24,633 intercepts for a grand total of 63,170 scrambles and 128,166 intercepts since August 1954.

### **Support of the Active Air Force**

In addition to the Air Defense Alert Program, the Air National Guard participated in several other missions in support of the active military establishment during fiscal year 1959. They included aerial photography missions for the Air Force and participation in tactical exercises such as "Operation Pine Cone II," "Operation Bitbite," and "Operation Eye-Opener." The Alaska National Guard's air transport squadron flew numerous airlift missions in support of the Alaskan Air Command. Also Air National Guard communications units constructed or modernized many fixed communications and other electronics facilities at Air Force installations.

### **Flying Hours**

The hours flown by the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1959 totaled 464,256 hours. The estimate of 467,315 hours originally programmed was reduced in May to the lower figure because of budget limitations. At that time it became necessary to disapprove all requests for additional flying hours. An analysis made 1 May 1959 indicated a capability for the Air National Guard to fly 473,000 hours during fiscal year 1959.

A large factor in this capability to fly more hours than those programmed was the number of special missions accomplished by the Air National Guard. The Air Defense Alert Program, for instance, was programmed for 13,800 hours, whereas approximately 23,000 hours were flown on actual scramble intercept missions by the Air National Guard. Other missions, such as Air Defense Command "faker" missions, special photo reconnaissance assignments, aircraft for tactical control group operational readiness inspection support, and "Operation Pine Cone II," all required additional flying hours. Many of these flying hours were logged toward accomplishing Continental Air Command training directives. Yet many others, though beneficial to the national defense structure and also increasing the Air National Guard pilot experience level, had to be absorbed within the Air National Guard flying hour budget ceiling. As a result, it was decided to recommend to Headquarters USAF that the Peacetime Planning Factors Manual, section 0-8, table 0-8b, be amended to include additional flying hours for all such special missions.

## **Flying Safety**

The Air National Guard major aircraft accident rate for the fiscal year 1959 was 17.12 for each 100,000 flying hours, as compared with the previous low of 21.66 in fiscal year 1958 and 24.85, 37.3 and 42.7 in fiscal years 1957, 1956, and 1955. During the second half of the fiscal year the accident rate dropped to 12.72 from the rate of 21.5 in the first 6-month period. The three lowest monthly rates were zero, 7.8 and 8.12 in February, April, and June 1959, respectively. February was the first accident-free month since the Air Guard became a separate organization following World War II.

In order to foster improvement in its flying safety record during the past year the Air National Guard encouraged a high utilization of the 36 additional flying training periods; installed more jet runway arrestor barriers and runway blast pads; improved runway overrun areas at certain installations; continued to make use of the increased number of flight safety survey teams made available by Headquarters USAF; and again held the annual Flight Safety and Commanders Conference conducted by the Chief, Air Force Division, National Guard Bureau. As in previous years, other factors which helped improve the safety record included a low number of aircraft conversions, and the positive control exercised by commanders over assigned personnel and equipment, which reflects in the increased proficiency of both pilots and maintenance personnel.

During the fiscal year, Headquarters USAF awarded flying safety awards to four Air National Guard squadrons for preventing aircraft accidents. Two of the awards were made for the 6-month period ending 30 June 1958. They were presented to the 175th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and the 197th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron of Phoenix, Ariz. By the end of the award period, the 175th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron had flown 15,025 accident-free hours since its last major aircraft accident on 6 April 1956, and the 197th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron had flown 23,795 hours without a major aircraft accident since 25 October 1955, the date of its last major accident involving aircraft.

For the 6-month period ending 21 December 1958, the two squadrons selected as recipients of the Air Force's highest peacetime safety award were the 137th Tactical Fighter Squadron, White Plains, N.Y., and the 115th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Van Nuys, Calif. The 137th Tactical Fighter Squadron had flown more than 15,000 accident-free hours since its last major aircraft accident in June 1956. The 115th Tactical Fighter Squadron had compiled more than 10,000 flying hours since its last major aircraft accident in March 1957.



## Training

The Air National Guard training program is divided into four major categories: air base training, annual active duty for training, supplemental training exercises, and school training. School training includes pilot and navigator flying training, basic military training, and technical school training.

### Air Base Training

Forty-eight unit training assemblies are authorized annually for the conduct of air base training. Approximately 8,650 officers and 61,350 airmen participated in unit training programs at their home bases during the fiscal year, with an average of 94 percent of the assigned officer strength and 88 percent of the assigned airman strength. All personnel on flying status also were authorized 36 additional inactive duty flying training periods during the year for the accomplishment of annual flying proficiency requirements and combat crew qualification training.

An extensive on-the-job training program for raising personnel skill levels was conducted in accordance with unit training directives, aircrew training manuals, and AFSC (Air Force Specialty Code) on-the-job training manuals and standards prepared by USAF. Included in this program were non-prior-service airmen participating in the Air National Guard extended training program.

Training aids and devices were provided to the maximum extent possible to support the training programs. Synthetic aircraft instrument trainers and flight simulators were assigned to tactical flying bases as rapidly as they became available. In addition, USAF mobile training detachments were assigned to Air National Guard units which converted to a new type of jet aircraft during the fiscal year. These detachments were assigned for periods of 1 to 6 months, depending upon the complexity of the new aircraft.

The full-time AC&W stations located at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colo., and the two located in Hawaii continued to assist in accomplishing the active air defense mission while at the same time pursuing normal mobilization training objectives. In addition, these units provided navigational assistance in various emergency situations. In order to provide personnel with the most realistic and effective training possible, GEEIA and communications maintenance squadrons worked on actual projects of the active Air Force. During the past year a procedure was instituted whereby the two communications maintenance squadrons assisted Rome Air Materiel Area (ROAMA) in the depot-level repair of C-E equipment during regular unit training assemblies. The procedure consists of shipping

reparable equipment from ROAMA to the units for overhaul and repair and return to Air Force stock.

### **Annual Active Duty for Training**

Approximately 8,013 officers and 56,321 airmen participated in 15 days of annual active duty for training during the fiscal year, for an average attendance of 94 percent of the assigned officer strength and 90 percent of the assigned airman strength. Flying units trained primarily at the eight Air National Guard permanent training sites. In many instances Air National Guard aeromedical transport aircrews also participated as crew members on Air Force aeromedical transport missions, and the air transport squadron in Alaska provided continuing air transport support for the Alaskan Air Command. When possible, units trained as integral tactical organizations, utilizing normal tactical command channels to enable commanders and headquarters staff officers to evaluate the tactical, technical, and administrative efficiency of the units involved.

Major mobilization gaining commands continued to furnish advisory teams to assist Air National Guard units during annual active duty for training. These teams, which provide guidance in the latest tactics and procedures used by the active Air Force, also participated in critiques designed to provide commanders with realistic performance evaluations.

The annual active duty for training of the three tactical control groups and three communications groups placed more emphasis on realism and the capability of true tactical mobility. Training under conditions approximating self-supporting operations in forward, unprepared areas continued to be a prime objective. Also, each of the three pairs of tactical control and communications groups supported each other operationally and logistically in order to function more economically, utilize limited equipment resources for the common good, and align with the latest USAF operational concepts.

The limited availability of ranges caused many Air National Guard units to operate through the Air National Guard permanent training sites or other bases to accomplish their tactical weapons employment training. The requirement for frequent and extensive staging operations, however, considerably handicapped the 14 tactical fighter squadrons in the northeastern States. These units were previously designated as fighter-interceptor units with an air defense mission, and adequate aerial rocketry and gunnery ranges were located near their home stations. Their new mission emphasizes air-to-ground bombing, rocketry, and gunnery, which necessitated the staging of many of these units as far away as South Carolina, Arizona, and Nevada. At the close of the fiscal year, efforts were being made by the National



Guard Bureau to acquire an adequate range complex in the northeastern United States.

The lack of an aerial rocketry range near the Air National Guard permanent training site at Casper, Wyo., also presented a problem. The aerial gunnery range in the vicinity of the Air National Guard training site at Casper was withdrawn from use and the airspace restricted area canceled in October 1958, due to the increased development of mining and ranching activities in the area. Efforts to relocate the range have been unsuccessful. The future status of the training site at Casper Air Terminal is under consideration. However, in view of the lack of an aerial range and GCI facility, it appears that the Air National Guard can derive little or no further training benefits through the continued use of the site.

### **Supplemental Training Exercises**

The following types of supplemental training exercises were authorized during the fiscal year: tactical mission employment exercises, orientation tours with gaining commands, staff visits to subordinate units, pilot transition periods, and unit exercises preparatory to annual active duty for training.

Due to the limited availability of gunnery, rocketry, and bombing ranges, many fighter units had to conduct their tactical weapons employment training away from their home bases. Tactical aircrews in these units were authorized to participate in weapons employment exercises, including aerial rocketry, aerial gunnery, air-to-ground bombing, rocketry and strafing, and special delivery bombing. Tactical reconnaissance units accomplished aerial photography missions for USAF, while aeromedical transport aircrews participated as crew members on USAF aeromedical transport missions, and troop carrier aircrews flew long range overwater navigation and cruise control missions. Aircrews were authorized a maximum of 8 days of active duty for training in lieu of a corresponding number of inactive duty flying training periods in order to accomplish these phases of training.

To prepare for the smooth integration of the Air National Guard and the active military establishment in the event of a national emergency, the commander of each tactical flying, aeromedical transport, troop carrier, tactical control, communications, and AACS unit was authorized to attend a 1-week orientation tour with his mobilization gaining command for the purpose of learning mobilization mission requirements. Also at these orientation periods, commanders became familiar with the latest operational equipment and received indoctrination in current tactical concepts and operation procedures.

During the year each communications and tactical control group commander was authorized to conduct one staff visit to each of his subordinate units, for an average of 2 days per unit. In addition, each subordinate unit commander was authorized to attend a 2-day staff planning conference with the group headquarters.

Eight-day accelerated pilot transition periods were authorized for all tactical pilots in units which converted to new types of tactical aircraft and for all newly assigned pilots who were not qualified in their unit's primary mission aircraft. These concentrated transition periods are a vital flying safety factor in the initial operation of new aircraft and considerably decrease the time required for pilots to attain an operational readiness status.

Prior to annual active duty for training, key personnel from each unit which did not train at its home station, an Air National Guard permanent training site, or an active Air Force installation, participated in 2-day precamp planning conferences for the purpose of planning and coordinating the administrative, logistical, and operational factors involved in accomplishing the objectives of their annual active duty for training.

### **School Training**

A total of 3,448 Air National Guard officers and airmen completed technical training courses conducted by the Air University and Air Training Command during the fiscal year. These courses provided technical and professional training which was not available at home stations.

All non-prior-service airmen enlisting in the Air National Guard were required, as a condition of enlistment, to agree to take a minimum of 9 weeks basic military training in a Federal status. A total of 10,692 airmen completed this training.

A total of 1,284 of the 10,692 non-prior-service airmen also completed the voluntary extended training program. Under this program participating airmen receive approximately 6 consecutive months of active duty training through a combination of basic military training, formal technical school training, and on-the-job training at home stations. This program is limited by the availability of appropriate USAF basic technical courses and budgetary considerations.

The Air National Guard continued to make satisfactory progress in its pilot and navigator training program, which generally consists of formal flying training conducted by the Air Force for Air National Guard officers and aviation cadets. A total of 127 Air Guardsmen completed pilot training and 66 completed navigator training during the year, as compared to the 382 who finished pilot training and the 44 who completed navigator training in fiscal year 1958. Sixty-three



navigators also entered the radar intercept officer course prior to assignment to Air National Guard fighter-interceptor all-weather units. The considerable reduction in the pilot training program was due primarily to a reduction in the number of pilots required, as a result of the intensive pilot recruiting and training programs conducted during previous years.

Adequate spaces were provided in Air Force flying schools for the advanced training of all Air National Guard fighter-interceptor and tactical fighter pilot trainees, following the completion of their basic pilot training. Tactical reconnaissance pilot trainees were given advanced training by their parent Air National Guard unit, following their graduation from basic flying training. They were also provided concentrated instrument training at the Air National Guard Jet Instrument School.

The Air National Guard Jet Instrument School continued operation throughout the year. The student body was comprised of recent basic pilot graduates and pilots from jet units who had not previously attended a formal instrument flight course. As of the end of the fiscal year, 557 pilots had graduated from the school since its inception in October 1957.

Listed below is a summary of Air National Guard personnel participation in each major category of school training during fiscal year 1959. In addition, various familiarization courses, civilian factory courses, and special training courses were also made available to Air National Guard personnel.

*Air National Guard School Training*

Type of training	Completed training during fiscal year 1959	In training as of 30 June 1959
Total-----	14, 333	4, 362
Officer technical training-----	1, 595	252
Airman technical training-----	1, 853	578
Voluntary extended training program-----	1, 284	802
Nine weeks basic military training-----	9, 408	2, 572
Pilot training-----	127	108
Navigator training-----	66	50

**MATERIEL****Supply**

The modernization and conversion of Air National Guard squadrons during fiscal year 1959 continued on a smaller scale than in the previous fiscal year. Continued close liaison was maintained with appropriate Air Force commands resulting in an orderly redistribution and transfer of ground support equipment. While a limited number of special test equipment and jet-engine field maintenance (JEFM) tooling items continued to be in short supply, the overall equipment support of the Air National Guard was considered to be excellent. Those items which fall in the critical category are on procurement, and estimated shipping dates are satisfactory. As of 30 June, the Air National Guard had approximately 90 percent of its mission training equipment on hand. During the year improvement was noted in the overall support of the flying training activities for both individuals and squadrons.

Continued emphasis was placed on the reduction of on-hand inventories of supplies, and also on the requirement to comply with Air Force supply procedures. The favorable property audits and inspections of property accounts during the year have proven the merit of the emphasis placed on supply procedures and evacuation of excess property. A series of regional conferences of Air National Guard supply officers did much to insure standardization of Air National Guard supply accounts and procedures as well as permitting an exchange of experiences and ideas. In the latter part of the fiscal year, all ANG supply accounts were authorized to rent an International Business Machine Company punch card machine, Type 026. This machine permits punch card requisitioning of supplies and equipment and insures compatibility with the USAF supply system. It is expected to speed the actual receipt of supplies at Air National Guard bases.

The receipt of modern communications-electronics equipment by Air National Guard units continued to improve. While some electronic items remained in short supply, indications were that such items would be made available either from the Air Force inventory or from future production. During the year, the Air National Guard realigned equipment authorizations for the majority of Communications-Electronics and Weather (C-E&W) units and redistributed equipment in keeping with the new alignment. This action was necessary primarily for tactical control and communications groups. Also in fiscal year 1959, considerable progress was made in adequately equipping AACS mobile squadrons and heavy flights with Project Four Wheels equipment. As of 30 June 1959, Project Two Wheels



equipment was still not available, but its availability was expected in the next fiscal year.

### **Inventory and Equipment Requirements**

A modified version of the Air Force Unit Authorization List (UAL) system is used for all Air National Guard units. Due to the modifications, the Air National Guard system is called the Unit Requirements List (URL) system. Many categories of UAL type equipment are purposely excluded, thereby reducing the workload that would be required to maintain the UAL system. The URL system provides for the reporting of day-to-day changes and therefore maintains an up-to-date requirement and asset status at all times. The URL also records vehicle condition status and thus eliminates the need for a separate report for this purpose.

### **Aircraft**

The Air National Guard aircraft inventory consisted of 2,189 jet and 232 conventional aircraft for a total of 2,421 at the end of fiscal year 1959. The jet aircraft included 1,782 fighters, 219 trainers, and 188 reconnaissance aircraft. The conventional aircraft included 71 tactical support, 102 unit support, and 59 administrative support aircraft. During the year six models were phased out. They were the F-80C, F-84E, F-86A, F-89C, F-94B, and T-28 models. Most of these aircraft were placed in storage at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz. During the year, the conversion of two units from conventional to jet aircraft completed the program of equipping all Air National Guard tactical units with jet aircraft.

### **Aircraft Maintenance**

Depot maintenance support during fiscal year 1959 consisted of a full IRAN (inspect and repair as necessary) for F-89 aircraft at Ogden Air Materiel Area (AMA) and F-84 aircraft at the Mobile Air Materiel Area (MOAMA) and a modification maintenance program for aircraft receiving their primary maintenance support at other AMA's. The modification maintenance program consisted of compliance with outstanding technical orders for which kits were available and was conducted at both depot and contractor facilities.

The Air Materiel Command (AMC) depot system performed modification maintenance on 423 Air National Guard aircraft including 118 F-86D, 163 F-86L, 70 T-33, 40 F-100, 5 B-57, and 27 C-45 aircraft. IRAN concept maintenance was performed on 55 RF-84F, 24 F-84F, 30 F-86D, 21 F-89H, and 12 SA-16 aircraft for a total of 142. The grand total of ANG aircraft receiving depot maintenance support during fiscal year 1959 was 565.

Several electronic modifications were initiated during this period and will continue through fiscal year 1960. These include conversion to Tactical Air Navigation equipment (TACAN), APX-25 identification equipment, and the installation of a quick manual tuner for multifrequency tuning.

### **Vehicles**

A program begun 4 years ago to establish efficient control over the vehicle program was completed during fiscal year 1959. This action resulted in the establishment of realistic authorizations, efficient inventory and status control procedures, improved requirements and procurement action, automatic distribution of new procurement and other assets, and the conversion to electronic data processes. Among the benefits to be derived from the new methods are action to modernize the fleet which contains too many vehicles in the 5 to 10 year age bracket, reduced inventory, and decreased reporting requirements. As of 30 June 1959, the vehicle inventory of the Air National Guard was 7,036.

### **INSTALLATIONS**

The facilities required in the accomplishment of the Air National Guard mission are limited to the minimum requirements for tactical flying units, training sites, and fighter support facilities such as AC&W communications and radio relay. Federal assistance in the construction of these necessary facilities is authorized by Congress. On 30 June 1959, the Air National Guard was using 94 flying fields and 42 nonflying installations strategically located in the United States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Real estate upon which the Air National Guard units were located was furnished either by the State, Commonwealth, or Territory on a long term lease to the Federal Government at a nominal consideration, or by license on installations owned by the Federal Government. Of the 94 flying bases, 73 were located on municipal or State airfields, 19 on Air Force and Navy bases, and 1 with the Air Modernization Board (Atlantic City). Thirty-nine flying units operate on airfields or bases used jointly with other reserve components of the Armed Forces.

### **Construction**

New Air National Guard facilities have been constructed only when suitable existing facilities could not otherwise be provided. Special criteria and standard plans for the various functions to be performed by the Air National Guard units have been developed. Construction is of a permanent type, tailored to the mission and air-



craft assigned. The facilities constructed included runways, parking aprons, hangars, jet engine buildup shops, firecrash rescue stations, administration and classroom buildings, AC&W buildings, motor service shops, supply facilities, aircraft fuel storage, and armament and rocket storage. The programming of construction is phased with the aircraft assignment and personnel programs and is incorporated into a Long Range Construction Program which forecasts the facilities required over the next 4-year period.

The fiscal year 1959 construction program continued the modification and expansion of Air National Guard bases in order to keep pace with modern jet aircraft and changing missions. Two runways were extended and four jet arrestor barriers were installed to accommodate the high performance aircraft and provide a reasonable degree of safety during landing and takeoff operations. One AC&W building was provided. Other facilities provided included six aircraft parking aprons, three hangars, six armament storage and supply buildings, four maintenance buildings and four rocket storage buildings. At one location, grossly inadequate facilities which could not be modified efficiently and effectively were replaced by completely new facilities.

The authorization for the Air National Guard construction program stems from Public Law 783, 81st Congress, as amended. The funds authorized for new construction during fiscal year 1959 totaled \$9,600,000 with construction obligations amounting to \$8,900,000. Construction funds totaling \$12 million were used during the fiscal year, including funds for advance planning and funds from the previous year. Advance planning was authorized for \$17 million of anticipated construction for fiscal year 1960. Included was the design of 10 arrestor barriers, expansion of 4 parking aprons, 5 hangars, 3 AC&W buildings, 9 runway-taxiway extensions, and various miscellaneous structures. The advance planning in the form of design and surveys has proven to be the most effective method of developing a sound construction program.

#### **Navigational Aids and Air Traffic Control**

In fiscal year 1959, the Air National Guard began a program to furnish aircraft and installations with Tactical Air Navigation equipment (TACAN). Because primary emphasis was placed on equipping aircraft, acute inadequacies in terminal ground navigational aids developed at many Air National Guard bases. However, the military TACAN and the Federal Aviation Agency's Tactical VHF Omni Range (VORTAC) ground environment programs progressed at a rapid rate. Close liaison was maintained with Headquarters United States Air Force and the Federal Aviation Agency in order that their

ground installation programs would coincide with the Air National Guard schedule for modifying aircraft. However, a delay in submission and publication of TACAN instrument approach procedures began to limit the operational capability of some Air National Guard aircraft under instrument weather conditions.

The FAA continued to install other navigational aids at Air National Guard expense. It installed high-powered low frequency homing beacons at Terre Haute, Ind., and Meridian, Miss., under terms of letters of agreement completed in fiscal year 1958. The National Guard Bureau completed an agreement with the FAA for the installation, operation, and maintenance of 16 ultra high frequency direction finding (UHF/DF) radio sets to assist in the navigational recovery of ANG aircraft at certain joint civil-ANG bases. Thirteen of these facilities were commissioned before the end of fiscal year 1959. In addition, a terminal very high frequency omni radio range (TVOR) was procured, installed, and commissioned at the permanent training site at Volk Field, Wis., and a mobile TACAN set was provided for the ANG at Congaree Air Base, S.C.

The USAF gave support to the summer field training of the ANG during calendar year 1959 by providing AACS control tower personnel at three training sites, ground control approach (GCA) radar facilities at two sites, and a TACAN facility at another location.

In fiscal year 1959, the Air National Guard completed a program started in fiscal year 1958 to insure adequate air traffic control at certain ANG bases. This program included the hiring and official certification of a minimum number of air technicians as control tower operators at five ANG bases which did not meet the FAA criteria for establishment of FAA tower facilities. These five bases are Hutchinson Naval Air Station, Kans.; Congaree Air Base, S.C.; Key Field, Meridian, Miss.; Martinsburg Municipal Airport, W. Va.; and Buckley Field, Denver, Colo. These control towers operate under the guidance of AACS, the air traffic control agency of the USAF. In cooperation with FAA Air Route Traffic Control (ARTC) Centers in their areas the full-time AC&W stations at Denver and Salt Lake City provided the radar equipment to follow continuously the transcontinental flights of commercial jets. Reports indicated that this contributed greatly to flying safety.

### **Control Tower Structures**

Before the summer encampment period of calendar year 1959, the USAF Ground Electronics Equipment Installations Agency (GEEIA) completed the installation of the communications electronics components in new control tower structures at the training sites at Volk Field, Wis., and Gulfport Municipal Airport, Miss. De-



sign engineering for a new tower was in progress at the training site at Phelps Collins Airport, Mich., and GEEIA made an interim installation of new communications and control equipment in the old tower. Construction of a new control tower was started at Martinsburg Municipal Airport, W. Va. Siting and design engineering is in progress for a new tower to be built at Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio, during the next fiscal year. Also, engineering was accomplished for the modernization of ANG towers at Congaree Air Base, S.C.; Key Field, Miss.; Hutchinson NAS, Kans.; and Buckley Field, Colo.

### **Fixed AC&W Stations**

Progress was made during fiscal year 1959 in planning and programing for the expansion and modernization of the Hawaiian AC&W system to meet requirements. This program consists of moving the full-time AC&W installations to two outlying islands, modernizing equipment and manning documents, and providing more adequate facilities. Construction of facilities was authorized and programed for fiscal year 1960. Planning and programing of more adequate facilities for the fixed AC&W site at Punta Salinas, P.R., was also completed with construction scheduled for fiscal year 1960.

Construction programed for the joint ANG/ADC/FAA AC&W site at Francis Peak, Utah, was begun during fiscal year 1959. The site is expected to be operational during the next fiscal year. Similar action was started for the joint ANG/ADC/FAA site at Parker, Colo.

### **Major Repair and Modification**

During the past year, 308 major repair and modification projects were accomplished at 92 installations with a total cost of \$1,822,600. This program is primarily designed to allow installations to keep pace with the developments in modern aircraft and their complex support equipment. Also included are projects whereby unit commanders make minor alterations to maintain aging facilities and furnish more efficient methods of operation. This type of project is a major consideration because of the long-range savings it provides.

### **Maintenance and Operation**

The maintenance of the facilities and the operation of utilities systems at Air National Guard bases are accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the Federal Government and the various State-level governments. Under the terms of these contracts and agreements the Federal Government defrays 75 percent of the actual cost except for permanent field training sites where funding is accomplished entirely by the Federal Government. The total cost to the Federal Government for maintaining and operating 94 flying fields and 42 nonflying installations was \$5,774,035 for fiscal year 1959.

# APPENDIX A

## CHIEF OF:

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS... 1908-16

MILITIA BUREAU..... 1916-33

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU..... 1933-

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver.....	1908-11
Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.....	1911-12
Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills.....	1912-16
Maj. Gen. William A. Mann.....	1916-17
Maj. Gen. Jessie McL. Carter.....	1917-18
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting).....	1918-19
Maj. Gen. Jessie McL. Carter.....	1919-21
Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards.....	1921-25
Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond.....	1925-29
Col. Ernest R. Redmond (Acting).....	1929-29
Maj. Gen. William G. Everson.....	1929-31
Maj. Gen. George E. Leach.....	1931-35
Col. Herold J. Weiler (Acting).....	1935-36
Col. John F. Williams (Acting).....	1936-36
Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding.....	1936-40
Maj. Gen. John F. Williams.....	1940-44
Maj. Gen. John F. Williams (Acting).....	1944-46
Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger.....	1946-47
Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer.....	1947-50
Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming (Acting).....	1950-51
Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming.....	1951-53
Maj. Gen. Earl T. Ricks (Acting).....	1953-53
Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.....	1953-59
Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson (Acting).....	1959-



# APPENDIX B

## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1959

Alabama.....	Graham, Henry V.....	Major General.
Alaska.....	Carroll, Thomas P.....	Brigadier General.
Arizona.....	Wilson, John C.....	Major General.
Arkansas.....	Clinger, Sherman T.....	Major General.
California.....	Jones, Earle M.....	Major General.
Colorado.....	Schaefer, Irving O.....	Major General.
Connecticut.....	Reincke, Frederick G.....	Major General.
Delaware.....	Scannell, Joseph J.....	Major General.
District of Columbia.....	Coonley, Dean E.....	Colonel.
Florida.....	Lance, Mark W.....	Major General.
Georgia.....	Hearn, George J.....	Brigadier General.
Hawaii.....	Makinney, Fred W.....	Major General.
Idaho.....	Walsh, John E.....	Major General.
Illinois.....	Boyle, Leo M.....	Major General.
Indiana.....	McConnell, John W.....	Major General.
Iowa.....	Tandy, Fred C.....	Major General.
Kansas.....	Nickell, Joe.....	Major General.
Kentucky.....	Williams, John J. B.....	Major General.
Louisiana.....	Huft, Raymond F.....	Major General.
Maine.....	Heywood, Edwin W.....	Major General.
Maryland.....	Reckord, Milton A.....	Major General.
Massachusetts.....	Harrison, William H., Jr..	Major General.
Michigan.....	McDonald, Ronald D.....	Colonel.
Minnesota.....	Nelson, Joseph E.....	Major General.
Mississippi.....	Wilson, William P.....	Major General.
Missouri.....	Sheppard, Albert D.....	Major General.
Montana.....	Mitchell, Spencer H.....	Major General.
Nebraska.....	Henninger, Guy N.....	Major General.
Nevada.....	May, James A.....	Major General.
New Hampshire.....	McSwiney, Francis B.....	Major General.
New Jersey.....	Cantwell, James F. (C of S).	Major General.
New Mexico.....	Jolly, John P.....	Major General.
New York.....	Brock, Ronald C. (C of S).	Major General.
North Carolina.....	Waynick, Capus M.....	Major General.
North Dakota.....	Edwards, Heber L.....	Major General.
Ohio.....	Windom, Loren G.....	Major General.
Oklahoma.....	Kenny, Roy W.....	Major General.
Oregon.....	Hintz, Alfred E.....	Brigadier General.
Pennsylvania.....	Biddle, Anthony J. D.....	Major General.
Puerto Rico.....	Cordero, Juan Cesar.....	Brigadier General.

Rhode Island	Hinman, Daniel S. T.	Major General.
South Carolina	Pinckney, Frank D.	Major General.
South Dakota	Jensen, Homer E.	Colonel.
Tennessee	Butler, George H.	Major General.
Texas	Berry, Kearie L.	Major General.
Utah	Rich, Maxwell E.	Major General.
Vermont	Billado, Francis W.	Major General.
Virginia	Crump, Sheppard	Major General.
Washington	Haskett, George M.	Major General.
West Virginia	Blake, William E.	Major General.
Wisconsin	Olson, Ralph J.	Major General.
Wyoming	Esmay, Rhodolph L.	Major General.

Alabama	Col. Clinton L. Adams
Alaska	Col. Charles W. Ganser
Arizona	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry
Arkansas	Capt. Clyde L. Price
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs
Colorado	Lt. Col. George J. Williams
Connecticut	Col. Edward D. Walsh
Delaware	Col. John B. Grier
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Fletcher F. Barnsdorf
Florida	Col. Julian F. Platt
Georgia	Lt. Col. Charles S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii	Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson
Idaho	Col. Carl L. Jacobson
Illinois	Col. Gerald H. Lacey
Indiana	Col. John D. Friday
Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law
Kansas	Major Edwin J. Pogue
Kentucky	Major Willis R. Hodges
Louisiana	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday
Maine	Col. Theodore E. Lawin
Maryland	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Edwards
Massachusetts	Col. John F. Kane
Michigan	Col. Jay I. Nowlen
Minnesota	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torrey
Mississippi	Col. Sherman B. Anderson
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Myers
Montana	Capt. Harry W. Thode
Nebraska	Lt. Col. William J. Atkinson
Nevada	Major Earl A. Edwards
New Hampshire	Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson
New Jersey	Col. Frank E. Hanson
New Mexico	Major Rhodes F. Arnold
New York	Lt. Col. Kenneth A. Ruscher
North Carolina	Col. Thomas B. Langs
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landon
Ohio	Col. Raymond Stensberger
Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Renth
Oregon	Lt. Col. William H. Adams



# APPENDIX C

## U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1959

Alabama.....	Col. Clinton L. Adams.
Alaska.....	Col. Charles W. Casper.
Arizona.....	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas.....	Capt. Clyde L. Price.
California.....	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs.
Colorado.....	Lt. Col. George J. Williams.
Connecticut.....	Col. Edward D. Walsh.
Delaware.....	Col. John B. Grier.
District of Columbia.....	Lt. Col. Fletcher F. Bernsdorff.
Florida.....	Col. Julian F. Pfaff.
Georgia.....	Lt. Col. Charles S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii.....	Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson.
Idaho.....	Col. Carl L. Isenberg.
Illinois.....	Col. Gerald B. Lahey.
Indiana.....	Col. John D. Friday.
Iowa.....	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law.
Kansas.....	Maj. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky.....	Maj. Willis R. Hodges.
Louisiana.....	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine.....	Col. Theodore E. Lewin.
Maryland.....	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh.
Massachusetts.....	Col. John F. Kane.
Michigan.....	Col. Jay I. Nowlen.
Minnesota.....	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney.
Mississippi.....	Col. Sherman B. Anderson.
Missouri.....	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes.
Montana.....	Capt. Harry W. Thode.
Nebraska.....	Lt. Col. William J. Atkinson.
Nevada.....	Maj. Earl A. Edmunds.
New Hampshire.....	Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson.
New Jersey.....	Col. Frank E. Hanlon.
New Mexico.....	Maj. Rhodes F. Arnold.
New York.....	Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher.
North Carolina.....	Col. Thomas B. Longest.
North Dakota.....	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom.
Ohio.....	Col. Raymond Strasburger.
Oklahoma.....	Col. Ross H. Routh.
Oregon.....	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.

Pennsylvania-----	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.
Puerto Rico-----	Maj. Pedro Ortiz-Aponte.
Rhode Island-----	Lt. Col. John C. Wall.
South Carolina-----	Col. Grover C. Cooper, Jr.
South Dakota-----	Lt. Col. Carl J. Schieferstein.
Tennessee-----	Lt. Col. Mitchell A. Marshall.
Texas-----	Col. Howard R. Clewis.
Utah-----	Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides.
Vermont-----	Col. Fred L. Smith.
Virginia-----	Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington-----	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen.
West Virginia-----	Col. Othal V. Knipp.
Wisconsin-----	Col. Malvin P. Wang.
Wyoming-----	Maj. Henry W. Lloyd.



# APPENDIX D

## OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1959

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Acting Chief, NGB.  
Barber, James E., Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Executive, NGB.  
Terrill, Robert S., Col., ANGUS, Assistant Executive, NGB.  
Blackman, Robert D., Maj., USAF, Assistant Legal Adviser.  
Connor, James R., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Information Office.  
Haygood, Herman R., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Administrative Office.  
Scholin, Allan R., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, Information Office.  
Southward, Charles L., Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office.

### *Army Division*

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief, Army Division.  
Spiess, Frank G., Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Executive.  
Brown, John G. C., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Assistant Executive.  
Anderson, Allen O., Maj., Armor, USAR, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Badger, Ralph R., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Planning, Program and Budget Section, Installations Branch.  
Ballagh, Robert S., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Air Defense Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Beelman, Glenn T., Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.  
Boatwright, Charles C., Lt. Col., AGC, ARNGUS, Chief, Officer Section, Personnel Branch.  
Briggs, Richard F., Lt. Col., Armor, USA, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Brockway, Ronald S., Lt. Col., CE, USAR, Assistant Chief, Installations Branch.  
Davis, Francis W., Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Organization and Training Branch.  
Dicks, Arthur E., Lt. Col., SC, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.  
French, Keith A., Lt. Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Holter, Howard H., Maj., MSC, ARNGUS, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.  
Jacques, William R., Maj., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Jetmore, Clinton N., Capt., FC, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Kibler, George N., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Branch.  
Koons, Everett A., Capt., Arty, USAR, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.  
McGuire, Elmer L., Maj., Ord., ARNGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.  
Metcalf, Charles G., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller Branch.  
Morley, Harrison A., Maj., Armor, USA, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Morse, Herbert E., Capt., Inf., USA, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Novy, James F., Maj., AGO, USA, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.  
Pederson, Moritz E., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Air Defense Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Persell, Robert, Col., AGC, USA, Chief Personnel Branch.  
Piddington, Thomas C., Lt. Col., Armor, ARNGUS, Chief, Army Technician Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Roughsedge, Walter L., Lt. Col., QMC, ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, Logistics Branch.  
Ross, Fred L., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Assistant Chief, Organization and Training Branch.  
Ruhe, Joseph G., Maj., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.  
Vitullo, Anthony J., Maj., Arty., USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Walton, Charles F., Maj., AGC, USAR, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.  
Winfield, Floyd A., Maj., Arty, ARNGUS, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Zickefoose, Marble L., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Services Section, Logistics Branch.

#### *Air Force Division*

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Assistant Chief for the Air National Guard.  
Henry, William T., Col., ANGUS, Executive.  
Crider, Edward O., Maj., USAFR, Assistant Executive.  
Aubrey, Carl L., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Battison, William J., Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.  
Beaty, Harold C., Capt., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Bell, Buron G., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Buechler, Robert E., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Clayton, Benjamin H., Maj., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Deneke, William L., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance and Operations Section, Installations Branch.  
Diehl, Carl W., Jr., Maj., USAF, Chief, Programs and Real Property Section, Installations Branch.  
Everett, Patrick C., Maj., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Fallon, Robert B., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.  
Fitzpatrick, George R., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.



Goode, John W., Capt., ANGUS, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Goodnight, Elmer K., Maj., USAF, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Hanley, Lloyd G., Col., USAF, Chief, Materiel Branch.

Hendry, Robert B., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Budget and Requirements Section, Materiel Branch.

Herron, Elmer E., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Higgins, Raymond J., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Hornung, Ernest L., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Hughes, Arthur G., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Personnel Planning and Special Activities Section, Personnel Branch.

Hunter, James E., Lt. Col., USAF., Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Johnstone, Ralph E., Maj., USAFR, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Konin, David H., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Lakin, Robert K., Maj., USAF, Programs and Real Property Section, Installations Branch.

Langford, Andrew C., Capt., ANGUS, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

McQueen, Max B., Col., USAFR, Air Surgeon.

Matthews, John W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Metcalf, Curtis N., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Mills, Thomas H., Lt. Col., USAF, Deputy Chief, Personnel Branch.

Mohrman, John H., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

O'Donnell Robert A., Maj., USAF, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Peterson, Melvin V., Maj., USAF, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Pizzo, Philip J., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations Section, Installations Branch.

Ries, Raymond P., Capt., ANGUS, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Ringley, Howard D., Maj., USAF, Communication-Electronics and Weather Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Robb, Stewart W., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., USAFR, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Salisbury, Stanley G., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Management Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.

Seabolt, Robert H., Capt., USAFR, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Sims, Ardath M., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Smith, William H. H., Maj., USAFR, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Streidl, Edward G., Lt. Col., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.

Sussky, Ira M., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Swanson, Harold A., Maj., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Walters, Joseph C., Lt. Col., USAF, Deputy Chief, Installations Branch.

Watts, David H., CWO, USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

White, George G., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.



TABLE I-

Appropriation 2192060—Army National Guard, 1959

Appropriation 2192060—Army National Guard, 1969																			
Army National Guard, 1969	Grand total (all appropriations)	Total 2192060	Pay and allowances, field training	Pay and allowances for duty with Regular Army, and school attendance	Pay during drills	Pay and allowances, Federal status	Travel, National Guard	Travel, Federal status	Other military personnel costs	Subsistence of the National Guard	Subsistence, Federal status	Individual clothing and uniform allowances, National Guard	Individual clothing, Federal status	National Guard Bureau	Recruiting and publicity	Armory drill training	Field training expenses	Organizational equipment	Repair parts and materials (except for depot maintenance)
			7011	7012	7013	7014	7021	7022	7031	7041	7042	7051	7052	7111	7112	7211	7221	7321	7411
Grand total	\$309,311,318	\$301,038,232	\$39,742,121	\$9,328,763	\$103,511,103	\$23,092,553	\$3,758,538	\$4,448,502	\$282,244	\$8,105,672	\$6,063,938	\$3,725,370	\$7,680,037	\$1,200,565	\$397,948	\$713,324	\$1,263,869	\$6,361,152	\$7,711,864
Apportioned to States—total	310,328,471	295,055,385	39,742,121	9,310,982	103,511,103		3,752,793		246,846	7,912,568		1,331,867				24,118	\$803,801	4,594,593	7,711,265
1. Alabama	9,511,486	9,505,906	1,208,174	369,265	3,833,016		45,099		6,447	231,006		41,618				256	29,125	171,822	248,964
2. Alaska	2,734,633	1,337,651	129,628	55,400	392,411		162,120			26,944		6,430				1,710	6,810	27,211	16,382
3. Arizona	2,058,670	1,935,589	255,516	93,683	703,772		29,905		543	54,065		8,775				334	1,774	22,358	26,966
4. Arkansas	5,725,523	5,676,587	878,118	137,962	2,123,116		134,949		3,379	166,293		34,391				265	15,898	88,766	138,990
5. California	17,220,972	16,985,316	2,023,409	632,314	5,478,222		221,200		7,568	430,617		102,662				617	93,993	282,662	523,741
6. Colorado	2,238,615	2,140,628	274,001	82,293	681,931		9,424		1,560	44,906		11,769				471	3,320	56,619	15,385
7. Connecticut	3,856,899	3,843,785	322,599	164,977	1,400,870		23,373		10,120	52,522		16,694				284	3,190	69,182	91,748
8. Delaware	2,361,772	2,358,272	282,204	84,996	722,922		20,988		3,010	57,106		8,275					2,355	34,500	65,745
9. District of Columbia	1,947,856	1,946,378	195,645	30,250	501,201		4,944		3,487	36,644		9,599					726	17,334	25,807
10. Florida	5,539,708	5,288,768	810,725	175,718	1,793,019		129,185		3,826	178,695		5,600				1,018	25,218	117,569	176,850
11. Georgia	7,463,123	6,349,623	468,290	173,240	2,319,477		16,777		13,397	109,132		23,094				290	30,242	102,000	306,819
12. Hawaii	4,107,652	3,826,703	317,628	95,284	1,038,837		67,753		61	63,575		9,120				353	25,714	48,700	55,930
13. Idaho	3,137,394	2,949,141	318,033	120,908	830,366		33,540		1,000	58,245		8,565				663	4,912	49,675	109,229
14. Illinois	8,781,772	8,774,800	1,140,359	127,492	3,247,350		212,504		9,458	131,253		27,729				546	16,673	189,942	179,041
15. Indiana	6,930,190	6,908,663	966,678	235,853	2,574,011		69,605		10,110	229,273		27,799					15,074	156,801	163,725
16. Iowa	4,776,591	4,546,800	766,371	174,976	1,843,947		62,728		4,115	34,750		23,038				131	5,591	58,302	87,323
17. Kansas	4,581,334	4,576,975	472,292	157,024	1,689,301		44,005		1,131	53,479		19,155				517	6,896	90,077	150,514
18. Kentucky	4,044,523	3,642,459	503,590	101,113	1,190,895		8,528		3,554	57,066		8,755				860	19,418	56,700	113,661
19. Louisiana	5,710,760	5,707,813	824,910	101,436	2,123,737		121,100		6,502	161,644		19,139				306	21,033	76,560	183,363
20. Maine	2,778,399	2,772,211	325,899	141,789	833,057		35,784		6,527	68,124		17,539				329	10,717	89,753	66,782
21. Maryland	5,129,397	5,125,315	647,539	80,508	1,698,203		7,468		3,883	131,592		15,832				102	5,107	84,211	102,029
22. Massachusetts	11,574,167	10,422,815	1,354,311	258,665	3,934,768		186,136		18,794	294,723		28,004				9	13,774	115,299	229,674
23. Michigan	8,614,326	8,104,242	1,087,337	263,322	2,804,840		45,081		4,569	190,717		42,690				1,451	19,473	116,189	162,571
24. Minnesota	7,227,417	6,882,156	887,092	235,580	2,256,335		34,681		4,983	561,620		16,545				835	34,851	222,636	127,987
25. Mississippi	8,800,720	7,244,957	691,436	225,428	2,648,435		66,819		7,287	126,303		44,988				314	65,678	133,448	265,446
26. Missouri	6,136,173	5,839,488	848,671	161,449	2,133,985		149,781		2,299	92,667		17,553				380	11,725	100,888	108,687
27. Montana	2,637,608	2,477,040	272,938	110,284	680,068		82,107		2,613	49,814		15,345				416	4,048	56,465	100,317
28. Nebraska	2,668,156	2,660,934	381,817	85,146	850,262		74,491		269	23,196		13,432				273	4,162	36,697	66,081
29. Nevada	1,480,415	1,215,778	168,319	47,822	200,294		13,380		983	26,350		6,967				812	3,129	54,906	47,970
30. New Hampshire	2,424,519	2,409,932	418,339	81,659	712,260		10,924		1,401	73,902		4,795				37	2,523	30,441	60,125
31. New Jersey	10,770,414	10,418,583	1,311,709	288,384	3,488,117		77,464		12,099	257,161		41,184					19,455	146,827	316,617
32. New Mexico	3,146,608	2,817,990	342,421	130,774	822,913		14,087		3,327	82,647		18,420				290	2,202	27,175	47,060
33. New York	19,956,920	18,906,508	2,541,972	470,224	6,784,635		218,992		13,344	571,002		100,844				853	40,460	161,640	505,842
34. North Carolina	7,209,307	6,769,830	1,076,333	244,513	2,774,305		32,647		11,305	206,982		32,647				38	9,782	73,269	115,943
35. North Dakota	2,339,841	2,134,997	230,659	88,992	640,118		24,107		341	41,516		12,289				171	17,040	68,369	56,429
36. Ohio	10,768,499	10,582,283	1,659,737	394,248	3,894,605		215,229		5,459	315,699		39,013				705	58,479	118,451	250,558
37. Oklahoma	5,378,790	5,262,468	775,056	236,788	1,944,974		52,298		3,591	159,926		46,111				806	17,429	84,000	136,143
38. Oregon	4,455,744	4,333,652	564,951	191,951	1,528,445		65,262		3,516	125,535		12,708				1,384	4,214	52,809	122,694
39. Pennsylvania	13,657,928	13,107,171	1,977,701	294,201	4,509,461		164,840		4,147	348,665		43,150				1,724	35,949	120,671	233,123
40. Puerto Rico	4,469,022	4,465,002	735,637	153,718	1,777,907		39,339		2,824	190,181		23,911				178	7,790	20,017	115,423
41. Rhode Island	2,274,689	2,249,442	267,307	104,636	700,667		16,412		4,203	37,324		6,107					4,114	35,338	46,894
42. South Carolina	7,656,942	7,212,440	1,712,747	130,979	2,527,327		75,919		11,152	306,416		33,798				425	13,397	94,400	204,744
43. South Dakota	3,141,045	2,763,245	330,899	92,653	1,021,448		17,977		255	77,297		11,760				761	6,503	87,771	95,645
44. Tennessee	7,938,314	7,862,103	1,633,365	239,877	2,750,087		270,910		3,884	325,983		36,329				146	31,709	73,555	177,353
45. Texas	15,257,642	14,369,114	2,184,156	525,264	5,156,716		148,094		5,850	396,999		105,381				1,318	56,560	261,039	449,095
46. Utah	3,448,586	3,445,963	403,214	123,996	1,104,250		36,483		444	72,146		21,036				80	8,888	56,056	111,772
47. Vermont	2,363,984	2,331,982	149,934	127,287	793,517		18,900		910	41,133		11,059				44	15,824	42,118	64,576
48. Virginia	6,672,612	6,351,949	714,328	99,325	2,139,367		19,900		6,689	134,283		38,325				56	4,928	72,805	176,441
49. Washington	5,646,622	5,618,285	600,019	211,570	1,528,756		66,472		6,193	121,950		29,675				280	3,792	70,330	165,419
50. West Virginia	2,565,145	2,250,138	141,246	109,369	813,908		9,250		1,424	32,862		5,490				242	4,647	68,148	49,766
51. Wisconsin	7,442,440	6,893,557	1,130,552	216,871	2,985,260		32,864		3,000	191,405		32,302				999	23,862	62,950	99,904
52. Wyoming	1,774,433	1,621,058	166,310	70,427	442,406		16,980		14	32,493		8,381				339	2,818	28,372	39,511
Unapportioned to States—total	55,982,847	55,982,847		11,781		23,092,553	5,745	4,448,502	35,398	183,104	6,063,938	2,393,503	7,680,037	1,200,565	397,948	689,206	370,058	1,766,296	259
Chief of Engineers	253,669	253,669														12,976			
Chief, National Guard Bureau	45,089,226	45,089,226						4,448,502	35,398	183,104	6,063,938	105,424	7,680,037					1,600,824	
Chief Signal Officer	2,390	2,390														2,390			
Chief of Staff	1,598,513	1,598,513												1,200,565	397,948				
Chief of Transportation	963	963																	
Finance and Accounts Office, U.S. Army	2,483,285	2,483,285		11,781			5,745					2,288,079						146,395	
Military District of Washington	2,167	2,167																	
The Adjutant General	1,594,041	1,594,041																16,340	
The Quartermaster General	19,682	19,682														3,342			
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000								10,000									
First Army	1,383,521	1,383,521														22,105	38,569		
Second Army	923,299	923,299														52,313	68,202		
Third Army	645,474	645,474																	



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TABLE II.—AIR

Air National Guard, 1959	Grand total	Weapons, ammunition, and propellants	Vehicular equipment	Ground communication	Ground handling equipment	Training equipment	Support equipment and supplies	Base maintenance equipment	Advance project planning	Military construction—United States	Military construction—outside United States	Operation of aircraft	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service-wide support	Military personnel	Grand total	Allocated to States
		210	220	230	240	250	260	270	310	320	330	410	430	440	470	480	520		
Grand total.....	\$249,022,500	\$3,690,795	\$1,088,305	\$2,388,599	\$52,682	\$275,446	\$2,778,852	\$849,443	\$375,720	\$10,777,785	\$129,164	\$50,764,000	\$32,127,244	\$97,028,411	\$439,709	\$166,507	\$45,883,838	\$249,022,500	Grand total
Allocated to States—total.....	120,897,397								375,720	10,777,785	129,164	0	0	92,710,554	390,119	0	16,314,055	120,897,397	Allocated to States
1. Alabama.....	2,612,900									119,230				2,167,206	7,205		319,265	2,612,900	1. Alabama
2. Alaska.....	660,985										49,930			573,648	118		46,288	660,985	2. Alaska
3. Arizona.....	3,128,779								12,711	526,236				2,215,941	15,292		335,600	3,128,779	3. Arizona
4. Arkansas.....	2,030,002								47,692	65,315				1,672,312	6,139		238,544	2,030,002	4. Arkansas
5. California.....	6,705,770									535,110				5,142,201	20,485		1,007,970	6,705,770	5. California
6. Colorado.....	1,793,077								17,766					1,487,425	1,154		286,732	1,793,077	6. Colorado
7. Connecticut.....	1,825,840								21,997	41,425				1,287,157	3,970		171,291	1,825,840	7. Connecticut
8. Delaware.....	978,158								3,360					846,026	2,223		126,555	978,158	8. Delaware
9. District of Columbia.....	4,773,149								184	3,144				1,545,202	3,684		220,935	4,773,149	9. District of Columbia
10. Florida.....	1,274,274													1,057,106	2,745		214,420	1,274,274	10. Florida
11. Georgia.....	3,360,999									84,802				2,794,096	12,408		469,603	3,360,999	11. Georgia
12. Hawaii.....	2,569,063								99,495					2,162,903	921		306,744	2,569,063	12. Hawaii
13. Idaho.....	1,512,679								10,065	88,176				1,231,567	9,020		173,851	1,512,679	13. Idaho
14. Illinois.....	4,617,585								52,190	1,192,419				2,831,440	7,279		534,257	4,617,585	14. Illinois
15. Indiana.....	2,340,947								20,518	86,544				1,912,503	5,757		315,625	2,340,947	15. Indiana
16. Iowa.....	2,223,755								11,344	27,111				1,902,330	8,724		274,246	2,223,755	16. Iowa
17. Kansas.....	1,832,789								13	7,684				1,613,521	3,649		207,922	1,832,789	17. Kansas
18. Kentucky.....	2,031,848								5,705	712,411				1,104,539	2,394		206,799	2,031,848	18. Kentucky
19. Louisiana.....	1,217,150									1,355				984,898	3,395		227,502	1,217,150	19. Louisiana
20. Maine.....	1,385,719									60,170				989,217	2,895		333,437	1,385,719	20. Maine
21. Maryland.....	1,771,002									26,792				1,503,967	4,570		235,673	1,771,002	21. Maryland
22. Massachusetts.....	3,607,308								43,553	467,306				2,481,490	11,465		603,494	3,607,308	22. Massachusetts
23. Michigan.....	4,848,475								16,857	1,389,651				2,975,670	13,150		453,147	4,848,475	23. Michigan
24. Minnesota.....	2,391,177													2,011,197	3,194		370,786	2,391,177	24. Minnesota
25. Mississippi.....	2,021,344								561	123,145				1,587,636	18,355		291,647	2,021,344	25. Mississippi
26. Missouri.....	3,012,629								5,724	222,925				2,385,185	4,815		393,980	3,012,629	26. Missouri
27. Montana.....	1,413,007								2,636	42,491				1,038,695	2,299		326,986	1,413,007	27. Montana
28. Nebraska.....	1,328,997								22,000	225,351				897,942	1,354		182,350	1,328,997	28. Nebraska
29. Nevada.....	901,406													845,273	3,347		52,786	901,406	29. Nevada
30. New Hampshire.....	1,170,301									178,493				830,813	7,936		153,059	1,170,301	30. New Hampshire
31. New Jersey.....	2,784,462									16,077				2,418,157	10,278		339,950	2,784,462	31. New Jersey
32. New Mexico.....	1,371,239								8,874	362,138				3,212			134,571	1,371,239	32. New Mexico
33. New York.....	6,369,820								6,210	17,126				5,223,813	43,572		1,079,099	6,369,820	33. New York
34. North Carolina.....	1,208,201								1,800	30,657				997,376	5,612		172,756	1,208,201	34. North Carolina
35. North Dakota.....	1,269,749								13,318	56,845				978,303	5,691		215,591	1,269,749	35. North Dakota
36. Ohio.....	4,818,928								6,384	172,460				3,998,997	21,522		619,565	4,818,928	36. Ohio
37. Oklahoma.....	2,500,529								11,216	224,615				1,897,052	6,028		361,618	2,500,529	37. Oklahoma
38. Oregon.....	1,898,653									259,284				1,168,816	1,576		468,977	1,898,653	38. Oregon
39. Pennsylvania.....	4,219,315								1,346					3,674,069	20,167		523,733	4,219,315	39. Pennsylvania
40. Puerto Rico.....	1,185,000									906,951				179,188				1,185,000	40. Puerto Rico
41. Rhode Island.....	1,152,837									163,990				847,983	3,598		137,260	1,152,837	41. Rhode Island
42. South Carolina.....	1,108,964								1,800	200				950,813	8,388		147,767	1,108,964	42. South Carolina
43. South Dakota.....	1,138,863								9,000	43,070				924,564	9,405		152,824	1,138,863	43. South Dakota
44. Tennessee.....	3,049,309								61,582					2,766,827	7,964		212,936	3,049,309	44. Tennessee
45. Texas.....	5,030,036								16,000	1,048,431				3,494,501	14,844		456,260	5,030,036	45. Texas
46. Utah.....	1,739,038									36,351				1,447,927	5,006		249,164	1,739,038	46. Utah
47. Vermont.....	1,079,540													770,141	2,184		307,215	1,079,540	47. Vermont
48. Virginia.....	1,063,866								280	198,964				751,561	1,159		111,902	1,063,866	48. Virginia
49. Washington.....	2,961,010								4,542	1,232,673				1,285,718	5,799		432,278	2,961,010	49. Washington
50. West Virginia.....	2,070,838								5,471	164,656				1,634,159	3,267		263,235	2,070,838	50. West Virginia
51. Wisconsin.....	3,574,883								18,429	511,635				2,547,295	10,973		487,451	3,574,883	51. Wisconsin
52. Wyoming.....	1,252,233								1,094	11,320				1,083,986	4,652		151,181	1,252,233	52. Wyoming
Allocated to commands—total.....	128,125,103	3,690,795	1,088,305	2,388,599	52,682	275,446	2,778,852	849,443				50,764,000	32,127,244	4,314,857	49,590	196,507	29,569,783	128,125,103	Allocated to commands
National Guard Bureau.....	112,524,671			280,683								50,764,000	32,109,544	152,647	49,590	162,458	29,065,749	112,524,671	National Guard Bureau
Lackland Military Training Center.....	496,826													3,350			496,826	496,826	Lackland Military Training Center
Director of Administrative Services.....	17,700												17,700				17,700	17,700	Director of Administrative Services
Air Materiel Command.....	14,473,596	3,690,795	1,088,305	2,107,916	52,682	275,446	2,778,852	849,443						3,557,078		64,049	14,473,596	14,473,596	Air Materiel Command
Continental Air Command.....	178,020													167,453			178,020	178,020	Continental Air Command
Air Training Command.....	255,626													255,626			255,626	255,626	Air Training Command
Military Air Transport Service.....	177,514													177,514			177,514	177,514	Military Air Transport Service
Alaskan Air Command.....	1,180													1,180			1,180	1,180	Alaskan Air Command



	270	310	320	330	410	430	440	470	480	520		
82	\$849, 443	\$575, 720	\$10, 777, 785	\$129, 164	\$50, 764, 000	\$32, 127, 244	\$97, 025, 411	\$439, 709	\$166, 507	\$45, 883, 838	\$249, 022, 500	Grand total.
		575, 720	10, 777, 785	129, 164	0	0	92, 710, 554	390, 119	0	16, 314, 055	120, 897, 397	Allocated to States—total.
			119, 230				2, 167, 200	7, 205		319, 265	2, 612, 900	1. Alabama.
				49, 930			573, 044	118		46, 288	669, 985	2. Alaska.
		12, 711	326, 236				2, 215, 944	15, 292		358, 000	3, 128, 779	3. Arizona.
		47, 692	65, 315				1, 672, 312	6, 139		238, 544	2, 030, 002	4. Arkansas.
			535, 110				5, 142, 204	20, 485		1, 007, 970	6, 705, 770	5. California.
		17, 766					1, 487, 425	1, 154		286, 732	1, 793, 077	6. Colorado.
		21, 997	41, 425				1, 287, 157	3, 970		171, 291	1, 525, 840	7. Connecticut.
		3, 360					846, 020	2, 223		126, 555	978, 158	8. Delaware.
		184	3, 144				1, 545, 202	3, 684		220, 935	1, 773, 149	9. District of Columbia.
							1, 057, 106	2, 745		214, 420	1, 274, 274	10. Florida.
			84, 802				2, 794, 094	12, 468		469, 603	3, 360, 969	11. Georgia.
		99, 495					2, 162, 903	921		305, 744	2, 569, 063	12. Hawaii.
		10, 065	88, 176				1, 231, 567	9, 020		173, 851	1, 512, 679	13. Idaho.
		52, 190	1, 192, 419				2, 831, 440	7, 279		534, 257	4, 617, 585	14. Illinois.
		20, 518	80, 544				1, 912, 503	5, 757		315, 625	2, 340, 947	15. Indiana.
		11, 344	27, 111				1, 902, 330	8, 724		274, 246	2, 223, 755	16. Iowa.
		13	7, 684				1, 613, 521	3, 649		207, 922	1, 832, 789	17. Kansas.
		5, 706	712, 411				1, 104, 539	2, 394		206, 799	2, 031, 848	18. Kentucky.
			1, 355				984, 898	3, 395		227, 502	1, 217, 150	19. Louisiana.
			60, 170				989, 217	2, 895		333, 437	1, 385, 719	20. Maine.
			26, 792				1, 503, 967	4, 570		235, 673	1, 771, 002	21. Maryland.
		43, 553	467, 306				2, 481, 490	11, 465		603, 494	3, 607, 308	22. Massachusetts.
		16, 857	1, 389, 651				2, 975, 670	13, 150		453, 147	4, 848, 475	23. Michigan.
							2, 011, 197	3, 194		376, 786	2, 391, 177	24. Minnesota.
		561	123, 145				1, 587, 636	18, 355		291, 647	2, 021, 344	25. Mississippi.
		5, 724	222, 925				2, 385, 185	4, 815		393, 980	3, 012, 629	26. Missouri.
		2, 536	42, 491				1, 038, 095	2, 299		326, 986	1, 413, 007	27. Montana.
		22, 000	225, 351				897, 942	1, 354		182, 350	1, 328, 997	28. Nebraska.
							845, 273	3, 347		52, 786	901, 406	29. Nevada.
			178, 493				830, 813	7, 936		153, 059	1, 170, 301	30. New Hampshire.
			16, 077				2, 418, 157	10, 278		339, 950	2, 784, 462	31. New Jersey.
		8, 874	362, 138				862, 444	3, 212		134, 571	1, 371, 239	32. New Mexico.
		6, 210	17, 126				5, 223, 813	43, 572		1, 079, 099	6, 369, 820	33. New York.
		1, 800	30, 657				997, 376	5, 612		172, 756	1, 208, 201	34. North Carolina.
		13, 318	56, 846				978, 303	5, 691		215, 591	1, 269, 749	35. North Dakota.
		6, 384	172, 460				3, 998, 997	21, 522		619, 565	4, 818, 928	36. Ohio.
		11, 216	224, 615				1, 897, 052	6, 028		361, 618	2, 500, 529	37. Oklahoma.
			259, 284				1, 168, 816	1, 576		468, 977	1, 898, 653	38. Oregon.
		1, 346					3, 674, 069	20, 167		523, 733	4, 219, 315	39. Pennsylvania.
		14, 103		79, 234			906, 951	5, 524		179, 188	1, 185, 000	40. Puerto Rico.
			163, 996				847, 983	3, 598		137, 260	1, 152, 837	41. Rhode Island.
		1, 800	200				950, 813	8, 384		147, 767	1, 108, 964	42. South Carolina.
		9, 000	43, 070				924, 564	9, 405		152, 824	1, 138, 863	43. South Dakota.
		61, 582					2, 766, 827	7, 964		212, 936	3, 049, 309	44. Tennessee.
		16, 000	1, 048, 431				3, 494, 501	14, 844		456, 260	5, 030, 036	45. Texas.
			36, 351				1, 447, 927	5, 606		249, 154	1, 739, 038	46. Utah.
							770, 141	2, 184		307, 215	1, 079, 540	47. Vermont.
		280	198, 964				751, 561	1, 159		111, 902	1, 063, 866	48. Virginia.
		4, 542	1, 232, 673				1, 285, 718	5, 799		432, 278	2, 961, 010	49. Washington.
		5, 471	164, 656				1, 634, 159	3, 267		263, 285	2, 070, 838	50. West Virginia.
		18, 429	511, 635				2, 547, 295	10, 073		487, 451	3, 574, 883	51. Wisconsin.
		1, 094	11, 320				1, 083, 986	4, 652		151, 181	1, 252, 233	52. Wyoming.
83	849, 443				50, 764, 000	32, 127, 244	4, 314, 857	49, 590	166, 507	29, 569, 783	128, 125, 103	Allocated to commands—total.
					50, 764, 000	32, 109, 544	152, 647	49, 590	102, 458	29, 065, 749	112, 524, 671	National Guard Bureau.
						17, 700	3, 359			493, 467	496, 826	Lackland Military Training Center.
											17, 700	Director of Administrative Services.
84	849, 443						3, 557, 078		64, 049		14, 473, 566	Air Materiel Command.
							167, 453			10, 567	178, 020	Continental Air Command.
							255, 626				255, 626	Air Training Command.
							177, 514				177, 514	Military Air Transport Service.
							1, 180				1, 180	Alaskan Air Command.



