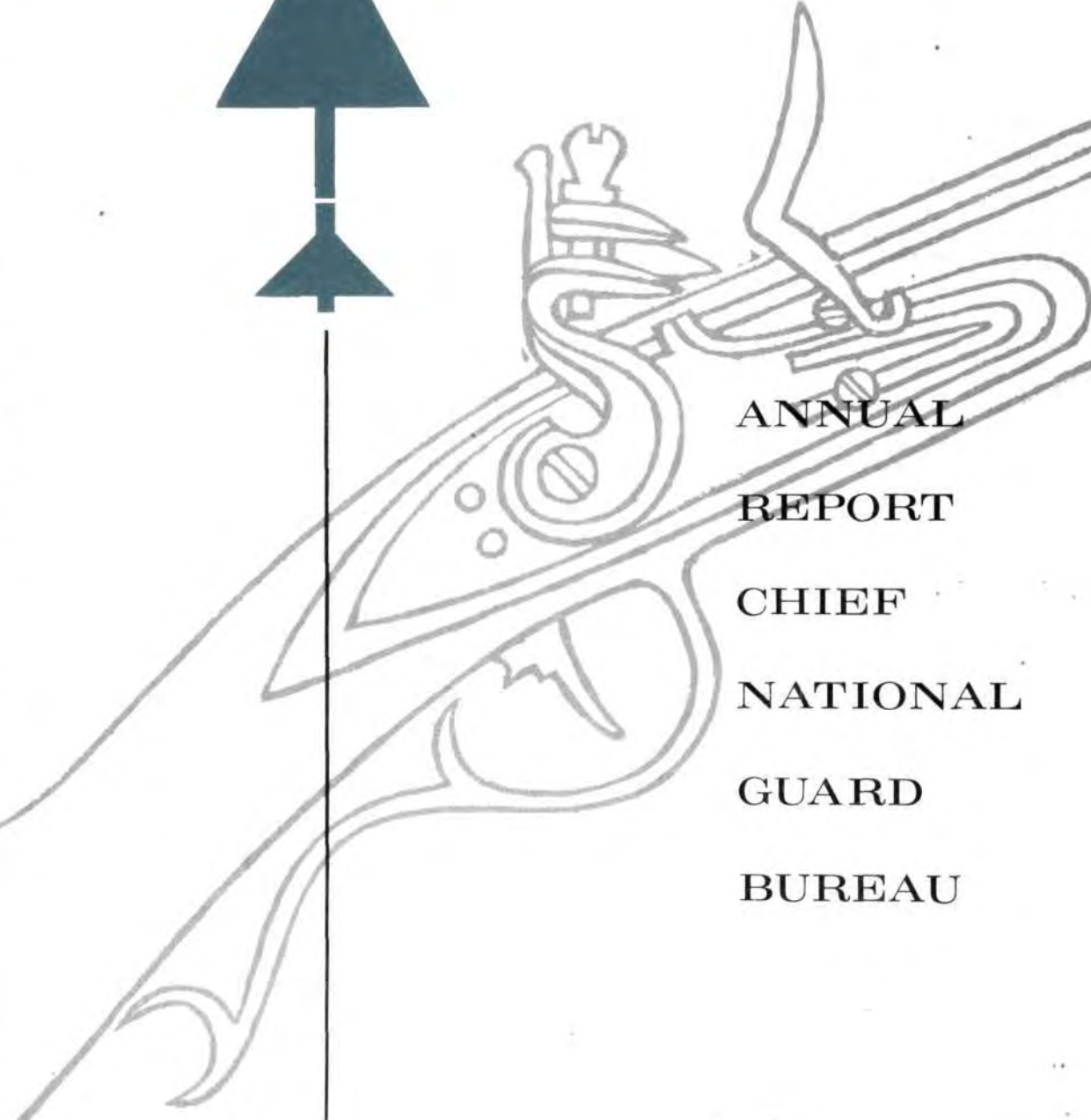


FROM MUSKETS TO MISSILES

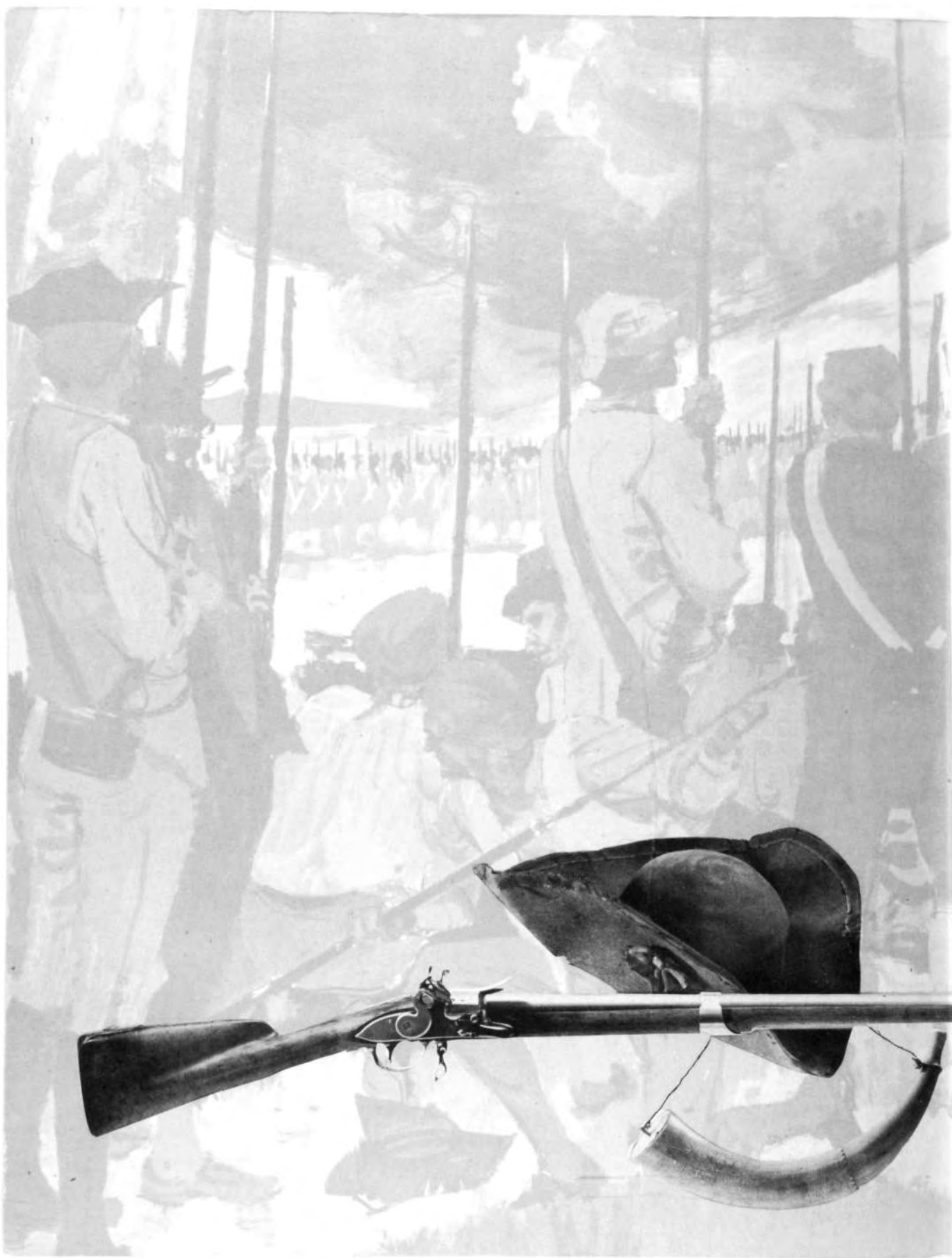
1960



FISCAL YEAR • 1960

A faint, light gray line drawing of a musket, shown from a side profile. It features a long barrel, a trigger guard, a stock, and a bayonet attached to the muzzle. The musket is oriented diagonally across the page.

ANNUAL
REPORT
CHIEF
NATIONAL
GUARD
BUREAU



*Departments of the Army and the Air Force
National Guard Bureau
Washington 25, D. C., 30 June 1960*

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE:

The Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1960, is respectfully submitted.

Twenty years ago the German armed forces had overwhelmed half of Europe; and our relations with Japan were worsening. In this uneasy world situation, the President saw fit to order our National Guard units into active duty, ostensibly for a year of training. Many in the National Guard recognized early at that time that a world conflict was probable, and they prepared for the war which was to postpone their return to civilian life until a bloody world-wide conflict had ended.

The transformation of the National Guard in the past twenty years has been as revolutionary as the changes in the weapons systems. The Army National Guard and Air National Guard organization in each of the fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia has kept pace with the missions and requirements of the Active Army and Active Air Force. We are able to report continuation and substantial expansion of the mission which the National Guard is performing for the active services, as well as substantial progress toward the goals of maximum mobilization readiness. Yet, the six keys to this progress have remained the same: Strength—Training—Officer Standards—Facilities—Equipment—and Technicians.

Progress, rather than change, is the theme of this report. The status of the National Guard at the close of the fiscal year is shown broadly at the beginning. The body of the report, in illustrated narrative, contains a more detailed accounting. The appendixes provide statistics and tabulated data, including State obligations of Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard by the Congress of the United States.

The progress reflected in this report was possible only with the assistance and cooperation of all individuals, staffs, and agencies concerned: The President and Congress of the United States; the Departments of Defense, Army and Air Force; and the Governors and military departments of the several States, Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia. Their support is acknowledged with appreciation.

Also acknowledged are the great scientific and technological advances which serve to strengthen our national defense structure. But man remains the ultimate weapon. The progress of the National Guard from the muskets of 1636 to the mortars of 1940 to the missiles of 1960 has been possible only by reason of the personal sacrifices and devoted efforts of the individual members of the National Guard—civilians in peace and soldiers in war, through the years the custodians of our country's security and honor.



D. W. MCGOWAN
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Major General DONALD W. MCGOWAN
Chief, National Guard Bureau



Major General WINSTON P. WILSON
Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau
and Assistant Chief for Air National Guard



Major General CLAYTON P. KERR
Assistant Chief for Army National Guard



☆ ANNUAL REPORT ☆
OF THE
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR 1960

YOUR NATIONAL GUARD

"AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES"

ON LAND



IN THE AIR



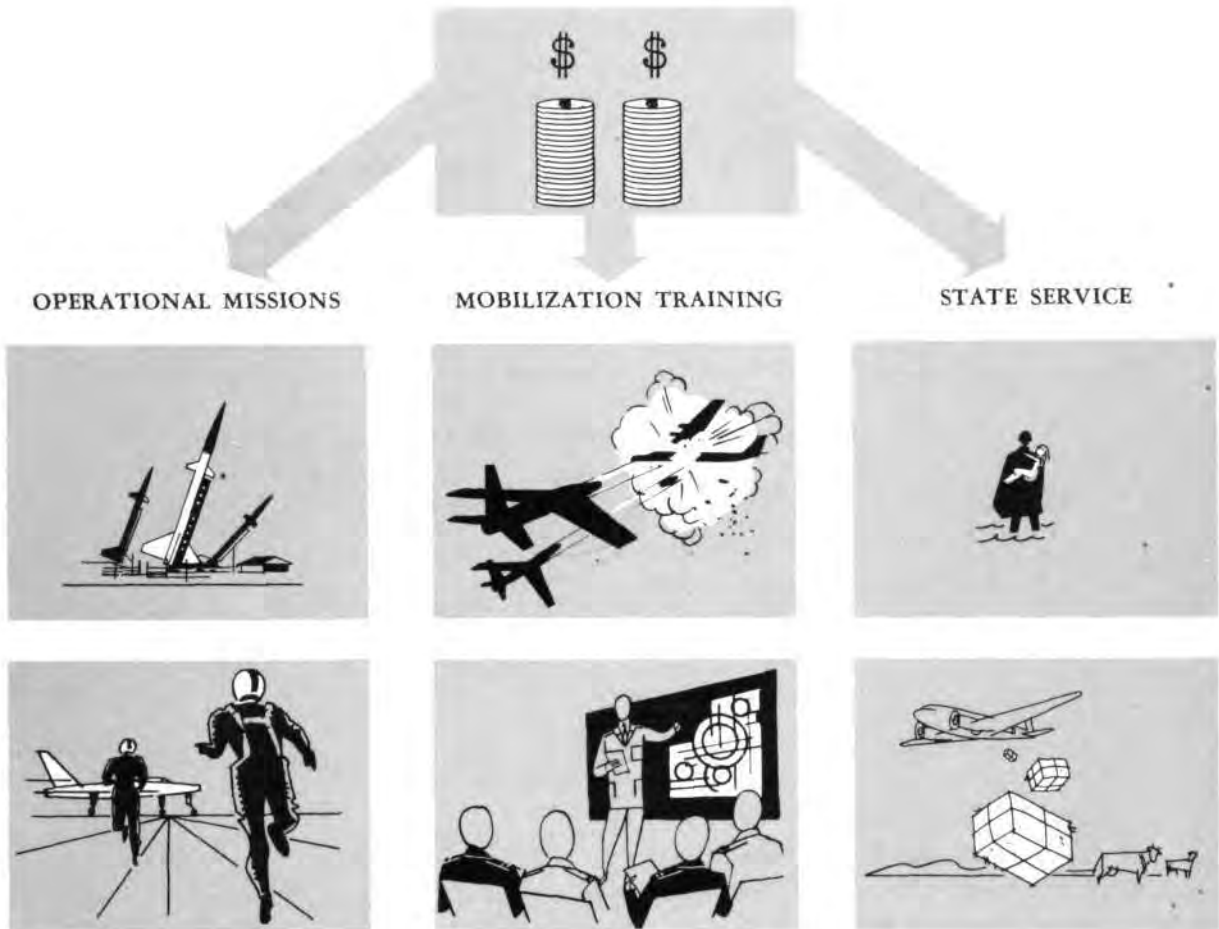
GUARDING THE NATION

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THE BIG PICTURE

The "Guard" Dollar



Army National Guard

\$151,760,000
235,801,000
23,219,000

\$410,780,000

Operations & Maintenance
Personnel
Facilities

Air National Guard

\$169,000,000
48,000,000
16,440,000

\$233,440,000

Congress appropriated \$644.2 million for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1960.

While a substantial sum, this represents less than two percent of the entire FY '60 Department of Defense appropriation.

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

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

PERSONNEL

ARMY



400,000 OFFICERS AND MEN—trained and *ready* . . . nearly 1/2 the size of the active Army

100,000 NEW ENLISTEES ANNUALLY—
with prior active service or for 6 months active duty training

70% REENLISTMENTS ANNUALLY—
a *proud* organization with a 300-year history

20,700 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS—the hard core of *professionals* . . . for maintenance—for training—for administration

AIR

71,000 OFFICERS AND MEN—trained . . . ready *now* to fight side-by-side with the active Air Force

11,450 NEW ENLISTMENTS ANNUALLY
—including skilled active Air Force veterans

84% REENLISTMENTS—highest of any military force in the nation

13,200 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS—keeping equipment and aircraft ready for *instant* action



TRAINING

ARMY

380,000 BASICALLY TRAINED (95%)—
all recruits with prior service or 6
months Army training . . . over 80%
of officers with active service.

UNIT TRAINING ONLY—Individual
training—a thing of the past . . . all
units now on *team* level

12,300 ATTENDING SCHOOLS—main-
taining proficiency, qualifying for pro-
motion . . . standards identical with
active Army

44,000 TAKING ARMY EXTENSION
COURSES

90% ATTENDANCE—at weekly and at
annual field training



AIR

OVER 95% BASICALLY TRAINED—a
ready now force, requiring all non
prior service men to take basic train-
ing with the Air Force

JET INSTRUMENT COURSE—operated
entirely by the Air National Guard
. . . 224 graduated this year


SCHOOLING—over 2,300 officers and
airmen completed service and tech-
nical schools in '60 . . . Air Guards-
men abreast of the times

OVER 90% ATTENDED weekly unit train-
ing and annual field training




ORGANIZATION

ARMY



4,400 UNITS IN 2,600 COMMUNITIES—
a local force, ready for *any* emer-
gency . . . dispersed to withstand
nuclear attack

PENTOMICALLY ORGANIZED—light,
mobile, hard-hitting . . . ready to fight
on nuclear or conventional battlefields




21 INFANTRY & 6 ARMORED DIVI-
SIONS—nearly twice the number of
active Army divisions . . . many close
to combat readiness

52 NIKE MISSILE BATTERIES—oper-
ational and on-site—part of ARAD-
COM—defending against attack 24
hours every day


AIR

546 TRAINED UNITS



22 COMBAT WINGS, WITH . . . 40 Air
Defense Squadrons—36 Tactical
Fighter & Reconnaissance Squadrons

ELEMENTS OF 20 Fighter Interceptor
Squadrons and 4 Aircraft Control &
Warning Squadrons are daily aug-
menting the active Air Force de-
fense coverage.



2 TRANSPORT WINGS WITH
6 Heavy Transport Squadrons
PLUS
10 Support Flying Squadrons

EQUIPMENT

ARMY

\$1.5 BILLION INVENTORY—including some of the Army's latest items . . . modern equipment for effective *training*.

2,850 *TANKS*



2,200 *OTHER TRACKED VEHICLES*



66,000 *WHEELED VEHICLES*

915 *AIRCRAFT*



2,400 *ARTILLERY PIECES*

AIR

\$1.7 BILLION INVENTORY . . . all that's needed for instant action.



2,269 *AIRCRAFT*

F-100s

F102s

F-104s

C-97s

RB-57s

C-119s

RF-84Fs



FACILITIES

ARMY



1,839 ADEQUATE ARMORIES

939 MAINTENANCE SHOPS

59 WAREHOUSE COMPLEXES

51 SHOP HANGARS

Army and Air Guard units are self-sufficient.—In their armories, their shops and at their air bases—they are capable of instant mobilization.

AIR

109 HANGARS

93 FLYING FIELDS

41 NON-FLYING INSTALLATIONS—including:

Aircraft Control & Warning Sites

Communications Squadron Sites



MISSION ORGANIZATION, AND ADMINISTRATION



Mission of the National Guard

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. The drafters of the Constitution recognized the importance of this concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a Federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (32 USC 102) is quoted:

"In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, or such parts or them as

are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed."

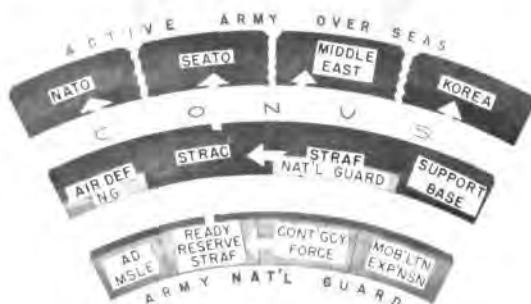
While its Federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each State remains constitutionally a State-administered military force. The dual State-Federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 45:

"a. State—To provide units organized, equipped, and trained 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 Federal or State authorities:

"b. Federal—To provide trained units and qualified individuals available for active duty in time of war or national emergency in support of the Army's war plans and at such other times as the national security may require augmentation of the active forces."

How the Army National Guard fits into and supports the Army Mission as "an integral part of the first line

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



defenses" is shown in this next chart.

At top is shown the Army's world-wide commitments, such as in Europe, Southeast Asia, Middle East, and Korea.

Next are the Army forces deployed in defense of the continental United States and those awaiting early deployment overseas. These include Air Defense Missile units, the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC), the Strategic Army Force (STRAF) to replace STRAC, and the support base for the entire Army.

Below we see how organizations of the Army National Guard comprise an integral part of these first line defenses. First, ARNG Nike Ajax batteries engage with units of the active Army in 'round-the-clock defenses of key industrial areas. Next, ARNG units round out the Strategic Army Force. Third are shown the remaining Nike Ajax units, and fourth, the six Guard Divisions making up the Ready Reserve STRAF which would replace STRAF as those units replace STRAC divisions deploying overseas. Next are the 9 Infantry and Armored Guard Divisions of the Contingency Force which stand ready to reconstitute the Ready Reserve STRAF, and finally, the remaining 12 Combat divisions and the non-divisional units needed for full mobilization of the Army.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD "AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES"



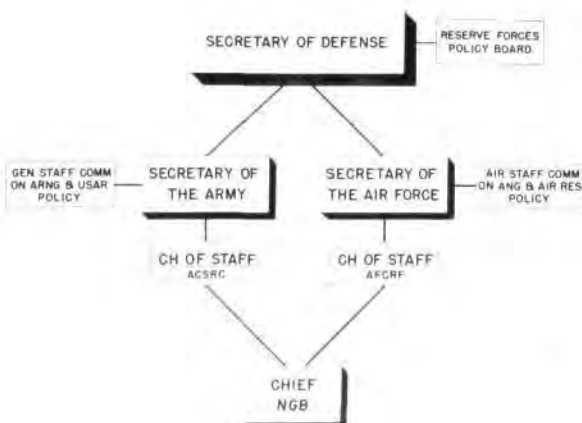
Similarly, the Air National Guard fits into and supports U. S. Air Force missions as shown on the above chart.

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

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

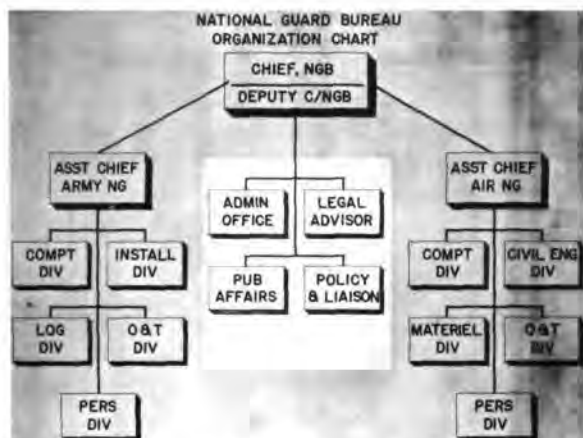
The bottom line reflects the types of units comprising the ANG force structure. As the arrows indicate, some ANG units are serving in peacetime as integral elements of active Air Force commands. For example, 21 ANG interceptor squadrons maintain aircraft on runway alert full time under ADC control. ANG tactical squadrons perform peacetime missions for TAC. ANG heavy transports carry cargo for MATS. Air Guard GEEIA squadrons handle communications construction projects on USAF missile sites and other bases.

National Guard Bureau



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

As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the States and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force.



The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on this chart. The offices of the Assistant Chief National Guard Bureau, Army, and the Assistant Chief National Guard Bureau, Air, are similarly organized. The Administrative Office and the Offices of the Legal Adviser, Public Affairs, and Policy and Liaison advise and assist the Chief, National Guard Bureau on both Army and Air matters.

Major General Winston P. Wilson, Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Assistant Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Air, was designated as Acting Chief of the Bureau effective 1 June 1959, and continued to serve until 20 July 1959. On that day, Major General Donald W. McGowan was sworn in as Chief of the National Guard Bureau. General McGowan had served as

Chief, Army Division, National Guard Bureau, since 1 November 1955 and previously as Commanding General of the 50th Armored Division, New Jersey Army National Guard. From 20 July 1959 to 21 October 1959, Colonel Charles Southward served as Acting Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau, Army. On 21 October 1959, Major General Clayton Price Kerr was sworn in as Assistant Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Army. General Kerr was formerly the Commanding General of the 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard.

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

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

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Militia Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1960 is attached as Appendix D. Appendices B and C, respectively, show the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1960.

Management Improvement

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

The Inventory Management Plan of the Army National Guard includes two major facets: Standardized stock control for item accounting based upon the established Army Field Supply System, and Financial Inventory Accounting (FIA), implemented by the ARNG in FY 1958.

These two management tools are enabling the ARNG to achieve optimum balance between resources and minimum essential requirements.

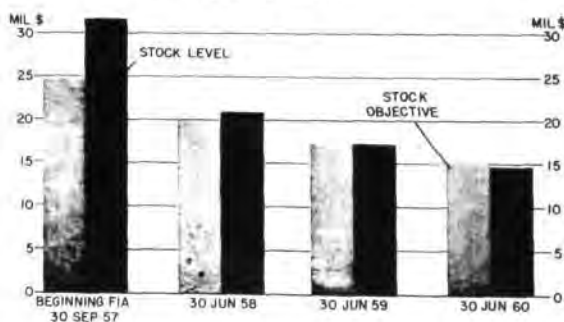
The accompanying chart shows the warehouse inventory picture from September 1957, the beginning of FIA, through 30 June 60 in terms of the stockage objective in relation to the actual stock level. Through 30 June 1958 and 30 June 1959, there were progressive reductions.

As of 30 June 1960 the stockage objective was further reduced to \$15,100,000 and the stock level to \$14,600,000.

The criteria for stockage, being based upon recurring

demands, does not allow excess inventory to accumulate. Like well-founded commercial enterprises, success in inventory management is largely measured by the turnover.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
WAREHOUSE INVENTORY
(OPERATING SUPPLIES)



Slow moving or dead items serve only to increase costs of operations.

For the three year period reflected on the chart, stockage objectives were reduced by \$9,500,000 and warehouse inventories were down \$17,000,000. The \$15,100,000 stock objective is approaching validity.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Disposal of surplus property, both in warehouses and at unit level, continued to be a major factor in the ARNG Supply Management Program during the year.

The need for disposal resulted principally from obsolescence and ordinary wear and tear as well as from the recent reorganization.

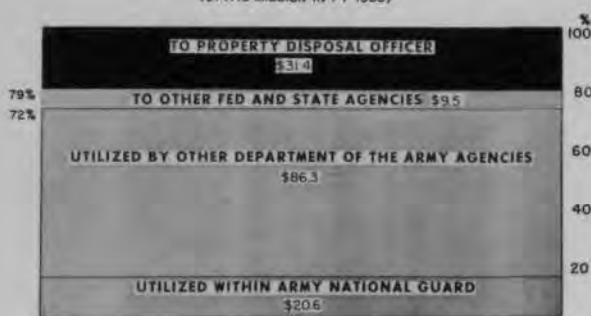
During the year property worth \$147,800,000 was disposed of or redistributed. This represented 81.4 percent of the total excesses.

As shown in the adjoining chart, property worth \$20,600,000, or 14 percent, was utilized within the ARNG.

Another \$86,000,000, or 58 percent, was utilized by other Department of the Army Agencies; \$9,500,000, or 7 percent, was transferred to other Federal and State Agencies, and \$31,400,000, or 21 percent was turned over to the Property Disposal Officers.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

DISPOSITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY (\$147.8 MILLION IN FY 1960)



FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In March 1960 the Bureau initiated a financial management procedure in which States submitted FY 1961 State operating budgets to support their programs under the appropriations National Guard Personnel, Army, and Operation and Maintenance, ARNG. Guidance was provided to assist States in developing their annual program and funding requirements. Based upon review of these State operating budgets, annual funding programs were authorized.

This procedure has provided a sound basis for financial management through initial review and subsequent quarterly analysis. States are now required to plan all phases of their program for the year, as compared to partial planning in prior years. This is expected to reduce significantly the number of funding adjustments and allotment documents issued to States.

PAY VOUCHER SYSTEM

During FY 1960, the ARNG made an extensive study of a new Military Pay Voucher System. This system provides individual vouchers, as opposed to a listing on a single payroll. Each Guardsman would receive a copy of his voucher with complete information as to entitlement and actual pay. The system is an adaptation of the active Army Military Pay Voucher with minor variations to meet particular needs of the ARNG and would provide uniformity between the active Army and ARNG which is desirable for mobilization purposes. In addition, the new pay system would spread the workload throughout the pay period and would eliminate several printed forms. In search of further improvement, the ARNG is now testing the mechanical preparation of these pay vouchers on electronic bookkeeping machines.

AIR RESERVE FORCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

A detailed study by the Air Force on effective and improved utilization of Reserve Forces resulted in a new Air Reserve Forces Management Plan. The plan, which was to be implemented on 1 July 1960, transfers responsibility of training and inspection from the Continental Air Command (CONAC) to the various major Air Force commands to which our units have D-Day assignments. This new concept provides a directly integrated effort between Air National Guard units and the gaining major commands. The ANG welcomes this plan in that it places responsibility directly with the gaining commands while simultaneously promoting simplification of administrative and communication practices. It is expected that this plan will also improve reaction time of ANG units. Active Air Force commanders have, likewise, accepted this plan with complete enthusiasm and sincere objectivity.

KEY PUNCH REPORTS

During FY 1960, key-punch machines were installed at each ANG base. Quarterly monetary inventory reports, expense reports, and trial balance reports are now submitted to the Bureau on punch cards, which have greatly facilitated the consolidation of these reports. The key-punch machines are also used to prepare requisitions for supplies obtained from depots and for reporting unit operational readiness under a new abbreviated quarterly report established during the past year.

TECHNICIAN MANNING

As a result of imposed budgetary limitations during FY 60 it was necessary to effect a reduction in the Air Technician Manning. During this same period the ANG experienced the acquisition of more complex weapon systems. To meet the additional workload generated by these complex systems under an austere work force, it was vital to develop work procedures, standards, and measurements that could be uniformly applied throughout the air technician program and which would provide, through management improvements, greater utilization of limited man-

power authorized. To achieve these objectives, boards of air technicians were appointed to examine and analyse existing operations and management techniques with the aim of developing improved work standards which could be applied throughout the system in support of essential tasks. The recommendations submitted by these boards served as a basis for new work standards and procedures and resulted in obtaining greater utilization of the work force in being. Such standards and procedures are flexible and will continue to be applied as the change in the ANG program dictates.

Legislation Enacted

Several bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law by the 86th Congress during fiscal year 1960. Following is a summary of the important aspects of this legislation:

APPROPRIATIONS

Public Law 86-166—the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1960. Included National Guard Personnel, Army, and National Guard Personnel, Air Force; Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard, and Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.

Public Law 86-275—appropriations for the Department of Defense military construction for fiscal year 1960. Included Military Construction, Army National Guard and Military Construction, Air National Guard.

Public Law 86-500—the military construction act of 1960. It 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 non-armory and Air National Guard facilities.

CONSTRUCTION

Public Law 86-149, the military construction act of 1959, authorized 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 non-armory facilities, and Air National Guard facilities.

PERSONNEL

Public Law 86-197, for the purposes of the Reserve retirement law credits 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).

Public Law 86-260 broadened 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.

Public Law 86-599 provided the necessary technical and substantive amendments to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 which is the basis for promotion and elimination for members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces.

Pending Legislation

A number of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in the 86th Congress on 30 June 1960. They included:

CLAIMS

H.R. 5435 and S. 1764, identical bills, to authorize the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force

to pay claims against the United States for damage to, or loss of, real property, including damage or loss incident to use and occupancy; for damage to, or loss of, personal property, including property bailed to the United States or the National Guard, and for personal injury or death caused by a member of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard while such member is engaged in

training or duty under sections 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32, United States Code, or under any other provision of law for which such member is entitled to pay under section 301 of title 37, and while acting within the scope of his employment. Similar authority is contained with respect to claims resulting from activities within the scope of employment of those National Guard civilian employees whose hire is authorized under section 709 of title 32, United States Code. The bill also provided for the time in which such claims may be filed, and contained other limitations. The payment authorized under the bill, as amended, was limited to \$5,000, with a proviso that any amount over and above \$5,000 may be referred to the Congress for its consideration. (Approved 13 September 1960, Public Law 86-740).

ORGANIZATION

H.R. 3361, a bill to provide for the statutory organization of the National Guard Bureau.

PERSONNEL

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. 3363, a bill to provide a flexible enlistment program to the National Guard to permit the appropriate service Secretaries to promulgate 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. Enactment of this 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. 5040, a bill to extend to members of the National Guard who perform 3 to 6 months of active duty for training the same reemployment rights available to members of the Ready Reserve performing the same type and length of training, and to adjust the time period within which leave of absence rights must be asserted after the performance of inactive duty for training other than an initial period of 6 months of active duty for training, and after being examined for induction. (Approved 12 July 1960, Public Law 86-632).

H.R. 8212, a bill to amend the provision of law pertaining to physical examinations for members of the Reserve components so as to eliminate the requirement for physical examination for members of the Standby Reserve and permit the appropriate Secretary to prescribe regulations governing physical examinations for such members; and to authorize, under regulations proposed by the appropriate Secretary, commissioned officers of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States, whether or not on active duty, to be designated as competent authority to order members of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States to active duty, or take other actions with respect to the Federal status or members of those components. (Approved 7 July 1960, Public Law 86-603).

TECHNICIANS

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 one 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. 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.

TRAINING

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.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

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.

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 providing materials and guidance to help the several States conduct their own recruiting and publicity programs.

While the total authorized strength of the National Guard remained at 472,000 throughout fiscal year 1960, intensive recruiting efforts were necessary to provide replacements for personnel lost through attrition. Particular emphasis was placed on recruiting veterans and obligors. Continuing efforts were devoted to assisting the States in conducting public information and community relations programs. To illustrate the traditional militia role of the Guard and its current readiness, the chosen theme of the program was "Up-to-the-Minute Men, Defending America . . . Your National Guard."

Approximately \$400,000 from Federal appropriations was spent on the program during fiscal year 1960. Most of that amount was applied in contracting with a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of printed and graphic materials distributed to the States, as well as recorded radio programs and filmed television shows designed to be placed with stations to obtain free public service support for the National Guard.

PRINTED MATERIAL

During the year a variety of graphic materials was produced based on the "Up-to-the-Minute Men" theme,

The theme was introduced by means of 5,000 24-sheet billboard posters which were shipped to the several States. In addition, 75,000 transit car cards based on the billboard art were produced for public display. In order to emphasize recruiting, the message printed on the transit car cards was "Join America's Up-to-the-Minute Men." A smaller, vertical version of the basic poster, for display in store windows and on counters, was produced on both glossy paper stock and easel-mounted board stock in quantities of 55,000 and 15,000, respectively.

As a special project, 90,000 posters were furnished the U.S. Post Office for use on all its trucks during the month





of February. As another special project, 3,000 truck banners were distributed prior to Christmas for use on National Guard trucks carrying U.S. Mail during the holiday rush, bearing the message, "Season's Greetings! Helping Santa, Your National Guard." These banners were printed in two colors on drill cloth and distributed to the States based on the number of trucks loaned to post offices.

Other printing projects during fiscal year 1960 included the revision of two valuable booklets and the production of kits intended for special information programs.

- The "Baby Booklet," containing baby pictures with humorous captions aimed at recruiting veterans and obligors, was reprinted to fulfill a request from the Department of the Army for 100,000 copies of a National Guard publication that could be made available to obligated reservists upon their separation from active duty.

- A new version of the "Take Six" booklet telling about the six months active duty for training program, was prepared, with a press run of 500,000 copies.

- Special Kits were developed to help the States publicize the annual observance of Muster Day during the Washington's Birthday period. Press kits were mailed to 10,500 daily and weekly newspapers. Radio and TV kits were mailed to 4,050 radio and television stations. A supplementary kit was produced for National Guard project officers, to guide them in arranging for coverage at the local unit level.

- A business and industry kit was prepared—for distribution during fiscal year 1961 to at least 3,000 business and industry leaders nationwide. This material was planned as part of a continuing effort to obtain greater employer support for employees who are members of the National Guard. Supplementary feature stories and illustrations were offered to information media controlled by business and industry leaders, to publicize the missions and capabilities of the National Guard.

75,000 POST OFFICE VEHICLES across the nation displayed this poster during February 1960.



HISTORICAL PAINTINGS

During the past fiscal year, planning was begun on the "National Guard in Action" art series. This project will ultimately provide a series of oil paintings to depict heroic incidents in the history of the National Guard. Reproductions will be distributed to the States. During fiscal year 1960, artists qualified in the military field were interviewed and production details were carefully screened. The several States were asked to submit recommendations on suitable subject matter and the Chief, National Guard Bureau, appointed a special committee to review the recommendations.

DISPLAYS

The circulation to the States of eight large National Guard displays (six Army and two Air) highlighting the activities and contributions of the National Guard was continued. The displays are primarily for use at State and county fairs, festivals, and other public events drawing large crowds.

RADIO

In the area of broadcasting, the National Guard Bureau continued to develop high quality programs starring some of the Nation's leading entertainers and employing the latest broadcasting techniques. Each of the programs included commercials aimed at recruiting or public information objectives and was distributed for free public service presentation by radio stations.

The outstanding event of the year in radiobroadcasting was the success of "Radio Operation 52," which provided a 15-minute show for each week in the year to a total of more than 1,800 radio stations. This effort marked the first time that the Guard's radio programming extended over an entire year.

Twenty of the 52 shows were in the "Let's Go To Town" series starring Mindy Carson with Sammy Kaye, Abbe Lane with Xavier Cugat, Connie Francis with Mitchell



EVER-POPULAR
Guy Lombardo completed his 12th year of public service broadcasting for Air Guard.



BUD WILKINSON, head coach of U. of Oklahoma, narrated new TV show, "Inside Basketball."

Ayres; Bobby Darin with Ray Block; and Tony Bennett with Larry Elgart.

"The Bob Crosby Show" was a series of 12 programs featuring Bob Crosby, the Bobcats, announcer Don Wilson, and as guest stars the Four Preps, the DeCastro Sisters, Connie Francis, and Rosemary Clooney.

Two series of eight each were "The George Hamilton IV Show" and "Andy Williams Sings." The former, with George Hamilton IV as master of ceremonies, was produced in a country and western format. Andy Williams' new show was a 15-minute version of his popular 5-minute National Guard show of past seasons.

A band music finale marked the conclusion of "Operation 52" with four shows called, "Keep in Step with the Guard." Maestro Paul Lavalley played the role of National Guard host and introduced the music of the U.S. Army Field Band and the U.S. Air Force Band. Lieutenant Colonel Chester Whiting, a former Massachusetts Guardsman, led the Army Field Band in two shows and Colonel George S. Howard conducted the U.S. Air Force Band in the other two shows. The music included marches, dance numbers, and specialty arrangements.

Now almost an Air Guard institution, "Lombardoland, U.S.A." was continued for the ninth consecutive year. Featuring the highly popular Guy Lombardo, this series of 48 half-hour shows was broadcast by more than 250 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

In connection with Muster Day, the National Guard was featured on NBC's "Monitor" and such popular programs as "Queen for a Day."

TELEVISION

In the field of television, two principal efforts were made to widen the audience of National Guard programs. One production of the year was a series of 10 country and western 15-minute television programs. Named "Community Jamboree," the programs feature such top names in country and western music as Jim Reeves, Ferlin Husky, Ernest Tubb, and Faron Young. Also during the year, production was begun on "Inside Basketball" with Bud Wilkinson, modeled on the famous coach's other popular

shows for the Guard, "Inside Football," and "Inside Sports." Featuring the 1960 United States Olympic Basketball team, it was filmed at West Point where the championship team prepared for the 1960 games. As in his other "Inside" sports features, Coach Wilkinson covers the fundamentals and fine points, with the country's finest athletes demonstrating how it's done.

Another television highlight of the year was the development of "animated commercials" for public service presentation on the nation's television stations. The "commercials" were produced as 60, 20, and 10-second announcements. The technique, relatively new in the field, consists of animated cartoons superimposed on actual photographs. The National Guard production was hailed as a significant achievement by *Broadcasting* magazine.

MEDIA RELATIONS

In June, the National Guard Bureau convened a committee of State Public Information Officers to develop plans for creating a wider understanding of the missions and requirements of the Army National Guard.

As another important part of the Guard's public information activities, the Office of Public Affairs, National Guard Bureau, provided a wide range of services to keep the general public informed about the National Guard and its activities. News releases, speeches, periodical and encyclopedia articles, and other material were cleared or released through the Department of the Army, Air Force, and Defense. 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 National Guard organization, personnel, installations, equipment, and operations.

Other activities of the Office of Public Affairs included the maintenance of historical documents for use in information programs and as an aid to scholars and military writers, the supervision of the heraldic and insignia programs of the Army and Air National Guard, and the promulgation of information relating to policy in the fields of insignia and historical material.

Trophies And Awards

The trophies and awards program, designed to inspire a wholesome spirit of rivalry among individuals and units of the National Guard, also provides valuable training incentives. It stimulates interest in perfecting proficiency with individual weapons and in achieving a high standard of efficiency in training and maintenance. Presentations 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.

The National Guard Bureau coordinates National Guard participation in activities conducted under this program. Pamphlets, bulletins and letters announcing win-

ners are published after each competition. Supplementary information is made available for release to the press.

The newest addition to the Trophies and Awards Program is the Erickson Trophy, named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson (Ret) who served as Chief, National Guard Bureau from June 1953 to May 1959. This trophy will be awarded annually to the Distinguished Graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted at the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, as well as the Distinguished Graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The Trophy is a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl designed and executed by Paul Revere, and is an appropriate tie to the pre-Revolution history of the National Guard. The original Erickson Trophy will be permanently displayed in the Milton A. Reckord Lounge of the National Guard Association Memorial Building in Washington, D. C. Each Distinguished Graduate will receive a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients will be permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

The following trophies and awards are described in Appendix E:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

- The National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy and National Guard (State) Trophy
- The National Rifle Association Trophy
- The Chief, National Guard Bureau's Trophies
- The Military Police Team Pistol Trophy
- The Eisenhower Trophy
- The U.S. Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

- The Earl I. Ricks Memorial Trophy
- The National Guard Association Trophy (Air)
- The Spaatz Trophy
- The Winston P. Wilson Trophy
- The Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award



Regulations

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

specifically applied by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During the fiscal year, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, has revised a number of existing regulations and issued some new regulations, covering administration, personnel, organization, operations, finance, training, and logistical matters, and in addition NGB Pamphlets and Air National Guard letters which amplify the regulations. A detailed resume is contained in Appendix F.



State Emergencies

one of the most impressive things about it, in retrospect, is that the State not only had a helicopter available for such service, but of more importance it also had a pilot eminently qualified to perform such a tricky and delicate maneuver.

MERCY MISSIONS

Members of the 734th Ordnance Battalion, Iowa ARNG, converted one of the unit's armament repair vans as an ambulance in order to aid a polio victim. The victim, a young woman, had to be transported from Des Moines to Iowa City for treatment. The large vehicle was stripped of its repair equipment to make room for the patient, her iron lung, and three members of a hospital staff. The Guardsmen also rigged an electric generator on the van to power the respirator.

A mercy flight by the Colorado ANG probably saved the life of a woman in Casper, Wyoming, where the drugs needed for her recovery could not be obtained locally. The nearest source of the drugs was Denver, Colorado, home of the 120th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron. The squadron was notified when it was discovered that regular delivery means could not procure the drugs in time. The Guardsmen flew the drugs to Casper in a T-33 jet trainer, winning new respect for the Guard in the region.

As in the past, the National Guard of the several States responded in State and local emergencies during fiscal year 1960. Reports have reflected the Guard's participation in rescue and relief missions, civil disorders, flood and disaster duty. The cost of these activities was borne entirely by the States. Accounts of typical emergencies follow:

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Twenty-four members of the 160th Armor Group searched for 15 hours in a swampy area of Monroe County, Ga., before locating a lost man and his young nephew. The Georgia Guardsmen were ordered out in the early evening and searched all night before finding the pair near noon the following day.

Iowa's National Guard was called upon in 1959 to rescue two men whose small boat had been swept over a dam on the Cedar River. Before the local sheriff had called the Guard aviation unit at Boone, efforts had been underway for 6 hours to reach the two victims who clung to some steel pilings in the foamy turbulence below the dam. Lieutenant Colonel Milford L. Juhl, Aviation Officer of the 34th Division, completed the 2-hour helicopter flight from Boone to the damsite just before sundown. It took him only five minutes to make the two flights necessary to get the men ashore. The victims suffered only severe sunburn. In an editorial, the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* commented that



part of the truck, an axle, for eight blocks. Only a few walls remained standing in the six blocks around the blast site. Extensive damage was caused in an additional 20-block perimeter. Although the explosion occurred at a few minutes past 1 a.m., half the Guardsmen of Company D, 2d Battle Group, 186th Infantry, were on hand at the armory 30 minutes after the explosion. The Guardsmen at once began to patrol the area to prevent looting and to search for the dead and injured.

During the day, two more units of the 2d Battle Group were placed on State active duty; Company B of Cottage Grove, and Company C, Grants Pass. The Battle Group established operating headquarters and the armory was set up to feed rescue personnel and to serve as an emergency aid station. Guard units around the State furnished generators, automobiles to replace damaged police cars, radios and bedding. More than 200 Guardsmen on duty worked in shifts around the clock for 8 days. Oregon's Senator Richard L. Neuberger praised the efforts of the Guardsmen on the floor of the U.S. Senate a few days later.

Members of Baltimore's 104th Tactical Fighter Squadron were involved in two disaster actions in less than 10 days. Thirty-five members of the squadron went to the crash scene of a civilian airliner which had exploded in flight. The Guardsmen removed the victims, gathered baggage, and maintained radio communications with the scene.

Eight days later, when an explosion roared through a paint hangar in the Martin Company, 21 Guardsmen from the squadron rushed immediately to the scene. The Martin Company lies just across the highway from Reckord Field where the 104th is stationed. The blast had wrecked the hull of a Navy seaplane, and flames, fed by solvents, threatened to destroy the entire hangar. The Guardsmen, who were the first to arrive on the scene, risked their lives to free trapped workmen and subdue the fire with foam. Five employees of the Martin Company were killed and three injured, but the Guardsmen were credited with saving others and preventing the destruction of the hangar. More than half the Guardsmen suffered burns or minor injuries. The Martin Company recommended all of the Guardsmen for Air Force Exceptional Service Awards in recognition of their heroic action.

CIVIL DISORDERS

North Carolina Guardsmen were a calming influence in the emotion packed strike at the cotton mills of Henderson, North Carolina. Before the Guardsmen were called out, there had been dynamiting and sniping by phantom riflemen. The strong feelings of the local citizens made it a difficult and unpleasant task for the Guardsmen. But their unofficial manner and calm efficiency subdued the unlawful activity almost immediately.

The strike had continued for 6 months before 300 Guardsmen were called to active State duty. For the next three months, a total of 1,500 North Carolina Guardsmen served in Henderson. During the 2 weeks when the Army Guardsmen were scheduled for field training, members of the ANG of North Carolina assumed the duty to allow the Army Guardsmen to attend the summer field training at full strength. State officials had high praise for the conduct of the Guardsmen during the long and difficult period.

Minnesota Guardsmen were ordered to active State duty in Albert Lea after a 6-week strike resulted in violence and vandalism. Three companies of the 2d Battle Group, 135th Infantry, were called out beginning on December 10. The Headquarters Company of Mankato and Company C of Rochester went on duty first as Governor Orville Freeman declared martial law throughout the whole county. A few days later, Company E of Faribault reported to bring the on-duty strength to 275.

Thus the Guardsmen found themselves in the emotional atmosphere surrounding the strikebound Wilson and Company packing plant. Until the Guardsmen reported, tension in the community had mounted to the critical point. Windows had been smashed, cars overturned, and rock throwing crowds caused concern for the safety of the people embroiled in the controversy. However, when the businesslike Guardsmen appeared with bayonets fixed, the violence ended, and Guardsmen concentrated on restoring order to the community. Under the influence of the ARNG, tensions eased and the plant was reopened 16 days after the appearance of the Guard. By the 4th of January, the last remaining Guardsmen were released and special deputy sheriffs took over.

AIRPLANE CRASH

A 48-hour field problem of three ARNG medical units suddenly turned into the real thing last summer when an Army plane crashed in their training area. The plane, carrying members of an active Army unit, had crashed on the Ft. Carson, Colorado, reservation immediately after takeoff. The Guardsmen gave the victims first aid and helped evacuate them in helicopters. Within a half hour the injured soldiers were in the hospital. The Colorado Guardsmen were members of the 928th Ambulance Company of Burlington, and the 217th Medical Battalion and 947th Clearing Company of Denver.

MANHUNTS

When a siege by police failed to rout a berserk killer, the Pennsylvania ARNG provided a tank to enable lawmen to reach the deranged man's rural hideaway near Uniontown. The unusual duty began after the frenzied man unaccountably killed four persons and wounded five others, including two infants. Before the Governor was called on for assistance, the man's gunfire had held off



police for 9 hours. Although ordered to leave any shooting up to the civil authorities, the Guard contribution proved to be the key to the deadlock. The tankers, all members of the 28th Infantry Division, employed a typical infantry support tactic—they slowly drove the tank up to the house shielding the police who followed foot-soldier fashion. When they were close enough, the police lobbed tear gas and incendiary bombs into the house, routing its occupant. He was shot down by police as he tried to reach his automobile. The tank and crew were from Connellsville's Troop B, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, 103d Armor.

Twenty-five minutes after city officials of Taunton, Massachusetts, called on the local Guard unit for aid in capturing an escaped psychopath, 16 Guardsmen reported to the Chief of Police. Less than an hour and a half later, a group of five patrolling Guardsmen captured the hatchet-armed mental patient. A total of 71 officers and men of the local unit, Battery B, 2d Automatic Weapons Battalion, 211th Artillery, responded within an hour of the first call.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION

Hawaii Guardsmen were called out in January as a new volcano erupted on the eastern tip of Hawaii, the largest island of the 50th State. First, an earthquake near the communities of Kapoho and Warm Springs caused a crack in the earth's surface. For over a month, lava and debris poured from the fissure resulting in the destruction of the two coastal communities.

As soon as the new volcanic activity was noted, the 2d Battle Group, 299th Infantry, was called out to aid Civil Defense officials. The Guardsmen helped establish a rescue center at the nearby town of Pahoa and led the evacuation of Kapoho and Warm Springs before the molten lava engulfed the communities entirely. Using their trucks and busses, Guardsmen moved personal possessions and livestock to safety. They also set up a radio network when

power and communications lines were wiped out. In addition, Army and Air National Guard planes flew government officials and scientists to and from the scene. The Battle Group remained on duty for 33 days before the emergency ceased, and one plane of the Hawaii Army National Guard continued to patrol the area for an additional 8 days to detect any further activity.

HURRICANE

When Hurricane Gracie smashed into the coastline of South Carolina, it found the members of the 1st Battle Group, 118th Infantry, already alerted and standing by for emergency duty. Including reinforcements from other Guard units, a total of more than 1,000 South Carolina Guardsmen were on duty when the storm ended. With winds up to 125 miles per hour, the Guardsmen kept on duty, sheltering and feeding victims, directing traffic, guarding homes, providing water supplies, and clearing wreckage from the streets. Others set up road blocks near fallen power lines, hauled in emergency supplies, set up communications after the phone system was knocked out, and set up kitchens for rescue workers.

ANIMAL EMERGENCY FOOD DROP

An estimated 50,000 sheep and thousands of cattle were saved by New Mexico Guardsmen when a mid-December snowstorm piled up in drifts as high as 12 feet. Shortly after the snow had stopped falling, the State Adjutant General ordered an ANG haylift to provide the isolated herds with food. Using one plane to scout for livestock and the State's C-45 as the drop plane, over 60 tons of hay were delivered to the hungry animals.

Later, the New Mexico ARNG took over to finish the job. Using Guard trucks, the citizen soldiers battled through the heavy drifts to open trails to ranch houses and bring in more feed for the herds.

In these and many other instances, the National Guard continued to uphold its great tradition of service to State and community.

Active Army and Air Force Support

Never has the National Guard received such close and sustained support from the active Army and Air Force as in the years since the end of the Korean War. The Guard

has become, in fact, an integral part of our Nation's defense team and no effort has been spared to bring our units up to an unprecedented level of readiness. Much has

been asked of the Guard during this period, but much has been given in return.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

"One Army" has been more than just a platitude. When General Maxwell D. Taylor, as Army Chief of Staff, said that "the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, and the active Army make up a single integrated Army with a single task to perform," he was expressing in practical terms the essence of this concept.

In the area of direct support, the active Army contributes both manpower and equipment throughout the year to the Guard. More than 2,600 highly qualified active Army advisors are assigned year-round to our units, and training evaluators are assigned to every unit during annual field training. Army recruiters have been helpful in filling our manpower requirements whenever assistance is requested by the States. In addition, thousands of Guardsmen attend active Army service schools each year and many thousands more take extension courses conducted by these schools. A principal reason for the success of our State-operated officer candidate schools is the fact that all lesson plans and examinations are prepared by the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Army supplies the Guard with all its ammunition requirements, and provides heavy equipment from its inventory without reimbursement and augments it with additional equipment during annual field training.

Not all support, however, can be measured in terms of man hours and equipment. In recent years, the policy of both the Army and Air Force has been to assign to the Guard vital roles in the day-to-day missions of the active establishment, thereby further integrating the Guard into the defense team and providing most realistic training.



Selected units of the ARNG have been earmarked for earliest deployment with the Army's Strategic Army Force. Guard NIKÉ units are filling an active role round-the-clock in the active Air Defenses of the Nation. ARNG aircraft maintenance units are supporting flying elements of the U.S. Army Reserve.

And in the winter of 1960, for the first time in history, an Artillery battalion of the Utah National Guard was air-lifted to Puerto Rico to take part in joint Army-Air Force maneuvers.

With the accession of heavy air-transport in the Air National Guard, the National Guard, Army and Air, is now especially well-suited for this type of "flight and fight" operation.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

General Thomas D. White, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, has said: "Our Air Reserve Forces represent more than backup—they are first string players on the Air Force team!"

As in the case of the Army, the Air Force has been backing up these words with advisors, recruiting support, school facilities, and modern equipment that includes such late-model aircraft as the F-100, the F-102 and the F-104.



And, like the Army, the Air Force has been taking steps wherever possible to integrate the Air Guard even *more* into the "Air Force team." Air defense units of the Air National Guard stand 24-hour-a-day runway alert in key areas of the U.S., ready to "scramble" their jets on a moment's notice. Heavy transport squadrons are daily flying their huge C-97 Stratofreighters, carrying essential cargo to overseas bases for the Military Air Transport System.

And during FY 1960, one of the most far-reaching reorganizations in Air National Guard history was completed. ANG units are now assigned to the various Air Force commands under which they will operate upon mobilization. This reorganization completely integrates our units into the major Air Force commands.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



Foreword

By law, (32 USC 102) the National Guard is "an integral part of the first line defenses." Significant steps toward more fully implementing the intent of that language have been realized. In October 1959, Secretary of the Army Brucker announced the "One Army" concept. He said in part, "... There must be complete acceptance of the concept that the Active Army, the Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard constitute one dynamic team, each member—each arm, service, and component—an indispensable military element of our defense; each member playing an essential role in an organization which has but one purpose, one mission, and one reason for existence—to be poised and ready to meet any military challenge to our national security."

While Army Chief of Staff, General Maxwell D. Taylor also stated: "... It must be remembered that the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, and the active Army make up a single integrated Army with a single task to perform. All elements must fall into place on M-Day to form a balanced structure of combat-ready units and individuals. Many of the units required will be provided by the Army National Guard. Their missions are recorded in approved war plans just as specifically as are those of active Army units."



Thus, not only by law, but in the minds and hearts of all who serve in the active Army, in the Guard, and in the Reserve, we are one team—with one mission.

During FY 1960, every aspect of the Army Guard program moved forward. With 400,000 officers and men all in unit training; with \$1.5 billion as our equipment inven-

tory; with over 1,800 adequate armories; with approximately 20,700 professional trained technicians; with 95 percent individuals basically trained; with more training hours; with all this and much more—we look back with pride and ahead with anticipation to the achievement of greater preparedness and the performance of more vital service to our Nation.

Comptroller Functions

Throughout FY 1960 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 facilitated the States' administration of funds and provided the flexibility required to promote the effective management of resources.

OBLIGATIONS

	Obligations FY 1960
National Guard Personnel, Army	\$232,265,680
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	150,964,260
Military Construction, Army National Guard	16,629,063

State funding programs were 99.3 percent obligated, as compared with 99.5 percent in fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

A table, by State and Department of the Army Agencies, of appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1960 is attached as Appendix J.

SUMMARY STATEMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARNG

(No year appropriation)

Funds available from Fiscal year 1959	\$ 6,960,868
Fiscal year 1960 appropriation	23,219,000
Total available in Fiscal year 1960	\$30,179,868
Obligations in Fiscal year 1960	16,629,063
Funds available for Fiscal year 1961	\$13,550,805

PROGRAM AND FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS

During the last quarter of FY 1960, it was determined that obligations incurred for pay and allowances of air defense technicians attending annual service practice and troop and package training were properly chargeable to the "National Guard Personnel, Army" appropriation. As a result, obligations were transferred in May 1960 from the "Operation and Maintenance, ARNG" appropriation. This additional fund requirement was absorbed within the overall availability of the "National Guard Personnel, Army" appropriation. Funds unobligated under the "Operation and Maintenance, ARNG" appropriation, as a result of this transfer, were used for logistical support and payment of revised Army-Air Force wage board locality schedules issued during fiscal year 1960.

The Congress appropriated \$386,661,000 for support of the Army National Guard during FY 1960. An additional \$900,000 was provided for appropriation reimbursements to make a total of \$387,561,000 in available funds. These funds were included in two appropriations rather than in one as in previous years. As in the past, however, a separate third appropriation was made for the construction of armory and non-armory facilities.

APPROPRIATIONS

	Fiscal Year 1960 Appropriation	Reimbursement	Total Available
National Guard			
Personnel, Army	\$234,961,000	\$840,000	\$235,801,000
Operation and Maintenance, ARNG	151,700,000	60,000	151,760,000
Military-Construction, ARNG	23,219,000	—	See Summary Statement, Military Construction, ARNG.

These funds were for support of "an average strength of not less than 400,000" and an input of 62,000 Army National Guard trainees into the six months active duty training program.

FUNDING

An apportionment of \$234,301,000 was made under the "National Guard Personnel, Army" appropriation. The Bureau of the Budget withheld the balance of \$1,500,000 in legal reserve due to anticipated savings in subsistence and officer pay costs.

The full amount of \$151,760,000 was apportioned under the "Operation and Maintenance, ARNG" appropriation.



TECHNICIANS

This chart depicts the vital role of Army National Guard technicians. Daily, in all phases of our program—employed in units, shops, air defense sites and U.S. Property and Fiscal Offices in each State—they are our hard professional core, essential to mobilization readiness.

They number approximately 20,700 officers and men. The chart shows some of the more important aspects of the Guard program in which they are intimately involved: the maintenance of strength, weekly and annual field training, care of \$1.5 billion in equipment, unit training, and of course, the operational air defense mission.

The technician makes these and other essential aspects of our program go. Their vital role in the overall readiness posture of the Guard cannot be overstated. In accordance with Army policy, every technician dollar relates directly to the maintenance of Federal equipment, the mobilization training of units, and the day-to-day administration of the Guard.

	Number Employed		Man Years	Obligations
	30 Jun 59	30 Jun 60	FY 1960	
ARNG Technician Program (7500)	17,217	16,904	16,850	\$ 92,005,243
ARNG Air Defense Technician Program (7600)	2,312	3,774	2,489*	15,198,257
TOTAL	19,529	20,678	19,339	\$107,203,500

* Not included in these 2,489 civilian man years are 518 military man years accomplished by Air Defense Technicians while attending resident courses of instruction at Army Service Schools.

Obligations include social security payments for ARNG technicians in 47 States and Puerto Rico, as well as for Air Defense technicians in 12 States. In addition, Wage Board increases authorized through 30 June 1960, step-in-grade increases for technicians, and differential pay of \$1,268,021 are included.

FINANCE ACTIVITIES

The Army Audit Agency continued the internal-type auditing of Federal funds and property administered by U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers. Under this type of auditing, findings of these comprehensive examinations apply Federal standards and are reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau, and interested offices of the Department of the Army. Such audits reflect procedural deficiencies and have resulted in improved operations within the States. The Bureau uses these findings as a basis for continued management improvements.

The Bureau continued to review reports of survey appeals and made recommendations for relief when warranted.

During the year, a nationwide test of a modified active Army pay voucher system was conducted in the Army Guard which resulted in adoption of the system for ARNG payments. The Bureau developed the detailed procedures necessary to implement the modified pay voucher system throughout ARNG.

REPORTS CONTROL

The Chief, National Guard Bureau, was granted reports control jurisdiction by the Comptroller of the Army over all reports initiated or implemented by NGB and prepared by the several States.

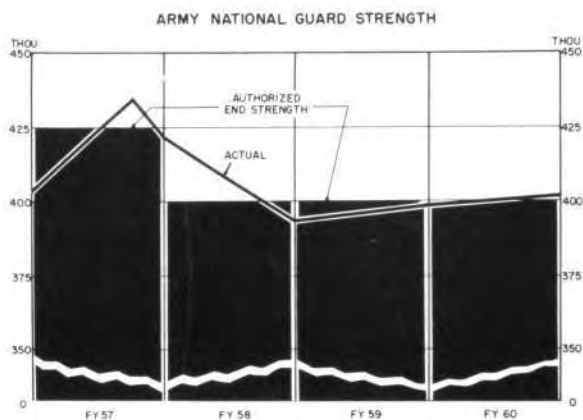
During FY 1960, three reports were initiated, one was rescinded, and one NGB report was combined with a Continental Army Command report and is now under the jurisdiction of that command.



Personnel

MILITARY STRENGTH

The strength of the active Army National Guard on 30 June 1960 was 401,765, in 4,386 federally recognized units. The chart shows the authorized and actual strengths from Fiscal '57 through Fiscal '60.



PROCUREMENT (OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS)

A slight reduction in officer strength was due principally to the continuation of selective criteria initiated during FY 1958 to improve the quality of the young officer corps of the Army Guard. This policy was further revised on 1 January 1960. In order to qualify for Federal recognition, the service experience of officers and former officers of a component other than Army or Marine Corps must now be commensurate with their new duties in the ARNG.

Warrant Officer strength continued to drop as a result of limitations placed on appointments during the first half of FY 1960. This action was taken to insure that the assigned Warrant Officer strength did not exceed the total number authorized.

PROCUREMENT (ENLISTED PERSONNEL)

The following chart depicts the FY 1960 procurement of enlisted men by source. Losses were 98,500; gains 101,600; a net gain of 3,100. As shown, the first two categories of gain, the RFA 6 Month Trainees, are by far our most important source of manpower—68 percent of the total.

FY '60 ENLISTED GAINS AND LOSSES

LOSSES	98,500
GAINS	
1. Enlisted in '60 and take 6 in '60	53,800
2. Enlisted in '60 and take 6 in '61	15,300
3. Veterans	9,600
4. RFA Obligors	7,100
5. Transferred from Inactive National Guard	3,000
6. Enlisted from other Reserve Components	9,200
7. Other	3,600
TOTAL GAINS	101,600
NET GAIN	3,100

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Only 1.1 percent of completed State enlistment applications were rejected by the Bureau this fiscal year as compared to 1.2 percent rejected during FY 1959. This low rejection rate indicates the continued careful screening by recruiting personnel, unit commanders, and other State authorities.

The table below is a resume of officer and warrant officer personnel actions for FY 1959 and 1960. Federal recognitions and transfers and reassignments increased significantly.

	FY 1959	FY 1960
Federal recognitions	8,842	12,365
Transfers and reassignments	13,593	34,494
Transfers to Inactive Nat'l Guard	1,261	993
Separations	5,508	4,443

INPUT TO SIX MONTHS TRAINING

The FY 1960 Six Months Training Input program was 63,000. Some 63,603 actually entered this highly effective program. Since its inception in FY 1956, the ARNG has enlisted 205,491 to "Take 6" and 140,637 have completed training and returned to their units.



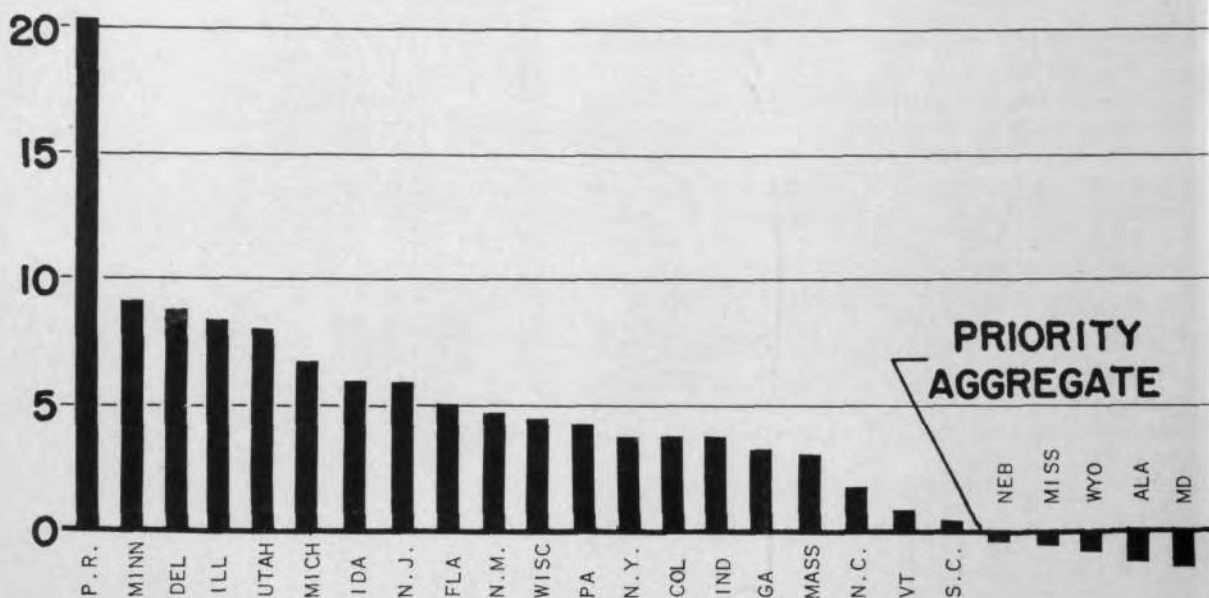
RESERVE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT

Although the Reserve Officers Personnel Act (ROPA) will not be effective until FY 1961, the Bureau and the several States initiated impact studies in FY 1960.

Prior to ROPA, an ARNG officer could be considered for promotion only when there was a unit vacancy. Under the provisions of ROPA, each officer will be mandatorily considered for promotion as soon as he has served a designated number of years in each grade. One of the important qualifications for promotion is that the officer must meet the military educational requirements for the next higher grade.

During Calendar Year 1961, all officers who meet the time-in-grade requirements will be mandatorily considered for promotion by various boards throughout the country. Those officers who do not meet the military educational requirements for promotion can remain in the Guard for one year. After that, they will again be considered for promotion, and if not then qualified, will be separated. A

STATE (% OF PRIORITY)



OVER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

P.R.	1,333	MICH	684	WIS	501	GA	290
MINN	750	IDAHO	182	PA	726	MASS	444
DEL	249	N.J.	766	N.Y.	947	N.C.	163
ILL	980	FLA	358	COL	100	VT	16
UTAH	345	N.M.	154	IND	361	S.C.	25
							9,374

This chart shows Army National Guard strength by State. The priority aggregate strength is indicated by the

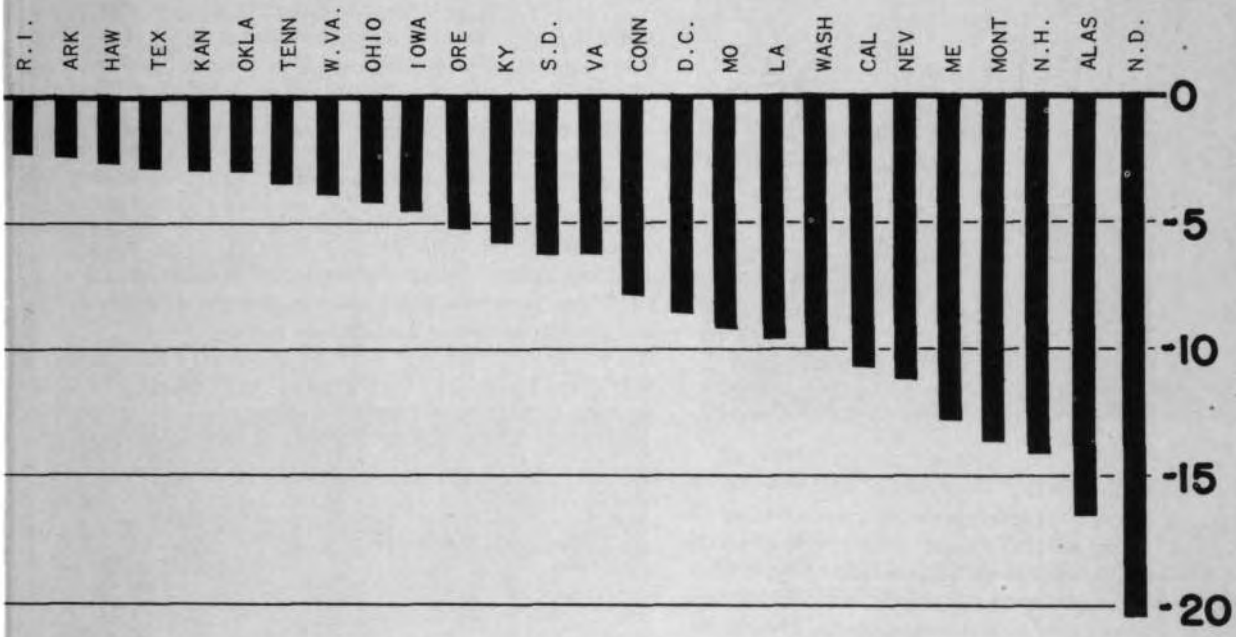
"O" line and the actual 30 June '60 strength is shown as a percentage above or below that priority aggregate.

STRENGTHS

AGGREGATE -30 JUNE '60)

UNDER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

NEB	14	ARI	68	KAN	209	IOWA	339	CONN	463	CALIF	2,353
MISS	56	R.I.	66	OKLA	235	ORE	310	D.C.	170	NEV	94
WYO	14	ARK	220	TENN	370	KY	285	MO	813	ME	438
ALA	227	HAW	105	W.VA.	131	S.D.	259	LA	815	MONT	370
MD	104	TEX	575	OHIO	659	VA	541	WASH	614	N.H.	423
										ALAS	326
										N.D.	558
											12,224



recent survey of all ARNG officers indicated that 56 percent of company grade officers and 46 percent of field grade officers must attend or complete extension courses of an Army Service School to meet the military educational requirements for promotion.

From these facts, it is apparent that the attritive and mandatory consideration provisions of ROPA will produce an increase in the number of officers who will apply for enrollment in Branch Basic, Advanced, and Command and General Staff courses, either resident at Service Schools or at home, through extension course study. The Commanding General, CONARC, is assisting the Guard and the Army Reserve to overcome this problem. He has directed each Army Service School to develop a combination resident and non-resident program at company and field grade level. This should help solve our problem, but increasing numbers will still be required to attend resident courses at Service Schools.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The 1 January 1960 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the field during the early part of May 1960. This volume of over 1,100 pages contained the names, and biographical, educational, and service data of about 40,325 ARNG officers and warrant officers, printed at a cost of \$5,135.

PAY GRADES E-8 AND E-9

For FY 1960, a total of 871 grade E-8 spaces (first sergeant and master sergeant) were allocated to the States to be filled on a "best qualified" basis. By 30 June 1960, there were 833 E-8s in the ARNG. For FY 1961, spaces for E-8s were increased to 4,065. Concurrently promotion authority was broadened to permit consideration of all personnel qualified to fill TOE E-8 (NCO) positions.

Allocation of E-9 spaces to the States will be made on 1 October 1962.

Medical Activities



PERSONNEL

The shortage of Medical Corps and Nurse Corps officers in the ARNG continued during FY 1960. However, percentage gains toward authorized strengths have been made despite an increase in TOE authorizations. At the same time, the surplus of Dental Corps and Medical Service Corps officers created by the recent reorganization has been reduced. The allotment of six dental detachments (team KJ) has permitted the retention of Dental Corps officers who otherwise would have been lost due to the reorganization.

Actual Strength on 30 June

	1958	1959	1960	30 June 1960 Authorized	Actual Authorized
Medical Corps	643	721	847	1,708	49.5
Dental Corps	214	222	204	211	96.6
Nurse Corps	31	41	56	438	12.7
Medical					
Service Corps	1,281	1,234	880	954	92.2
TOTAL					
UNITS	2,169	2,218	1,987	3,311	60.0

The number of federally recognized ARNG medical units was reduced from 247 to 170 in FY 1960, due to the reorganization which eliminated the medical detachment from many new TOEs and including the detachment as a medical section of headquarters units.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED MEDICAL UNITS

	Fiscal Year	
	1959	1960
Medical detachments (organic)	126	42
Medical companies (organic)	54	54
Medical battalions, Hq &		
Hq detachments (organic)	27	27
Medical companies (separate)	20	19
Medical battalions, Hq &		
Hq detachments (separate)	6	8
Evacuation hospitals	10	9
Mobile army surgical hospitals	4	5
Dental detachments (KJ)	0	6
TOTALS	247	170

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The constant and increasing surveillance to assure that ARNG personnel are medically fit for appointment or

enlistment, and remain fit for duty, is reflected by the following numbers of medical examinations reviewed:

Purpose of examination	Fiscal Year	
	1959	1960
Initial federal recognition, promotion, etc	11,926	14,622
Army Aviation training or flight status	253	308
Periodic and school	8,972	11,004
Enlistment (questionable cases only)	5,247	5,253

In addition, 17,318 statements in lieu of medical examinations were reviewed for evidence of medical defects, an increase of 2,008 over FY 1959.

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION

A total of 3,655 reports of investigations for injury or disease related to training were processed in FY 1960.

This decrease of 459 from FY 1959 is attributed to more experienced personnel and a better safety program.

CIVILIAN MEDICAL CARE

During FY 1960, \$429,363 was expended for medical examinations and medical care in civilian facilities compared to \$343,705 in FY 1959, reflecting both the increased cost of medical care and the increased number of examinations.

MISCELLANEOUS

There were no particular problems in medical supply. Immunization against poliomyelitis for ARNG personnel under age 40 was made a requirement in October 1959.

Organization and Training

TROOP UNITS ORGANIZATION

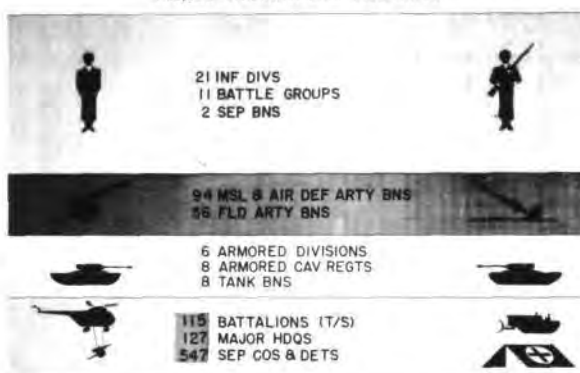
The Army National Guard, as of 30 June 1960, consisted of 4,386 federally recognized units of company or detachment size, organized into Infantry, Armor, Artillery, and Other as indicated by the accompanying chart.

The 4,386 federally recognized units represent a decrease of 111 units, or 2.5 percent below the 30 June 1959 total of 4,497.

On 21 October 1959, the ARNG completed a nationwide reorganization to the Pentomic concept—more than one year ahead of schedule. There were 4,479 units in the revised troop basis on 30 June 1960. Authority was granted to organize 4,423 units; of these, 4,386 have been federally recognized.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION

400,000 STRENGTH AND 4500 UNITS



SPECIAL FORCES

As part of the reorganization, Special Forces Units are for the first time included in the ARNG Troop Structure. In their combat role, these units infiltrate by air, sea, or land into hostile areas and organize the indigenous personnel for the conduct of guerrilla warfare. Eighty units were organized in five States. They were initially organized as individual Operating Detachments; later in the year a consolidation into larger groups was effected, providing a stronger command and administrative structure within each State. By 30 June 1960 these units were manned by approximately 1,000 Guardsmen.

Training and readiness of these units progressed substantially during the year. An increasing number are qualified as parachutists. Units trained in their special combat



roles at Fort Bragg Special Forces Training Center during 1960 annual field training.

AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY

All air defense artillery objectives for FY 1960 were achieved or exceeded. By 30 June 1960, 52 NIKE-AJAX firing batteries were operational on site: in Los Angeles,



San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Washington-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and Boston. Eight additional NIKE-AJAX batteries had completed training at the U.S. Air Defense Center and were on-site preparatory to becoming operational. Four NIKE-HERCULES batteries had completed training at the U.S. Air Defense Center and were located in Hawaii on temporary sites with a limited operational capability. All other units were in the preparatory or school training phase of the program.

As indicated on the map, the program provides for 34 missile battalions organized in 15 States. Some 82 firing batteries are programmed to become operational on-site in 16 defended areas. The two battalions in Hawaii are NIKE-HERCULES; all others are NIKE-AJAX.

TRAINING

Criteria

The Army National Guard conducts training in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, CONARC. These criteria were set forth in the appropriate annexes of the CONARC Training Directive dated 1 July 1958, which also establishes 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 TOE assignment.
- (4) To develop personnel as efficient instructors.
- (5) To develop a fully qualified individual to fill each



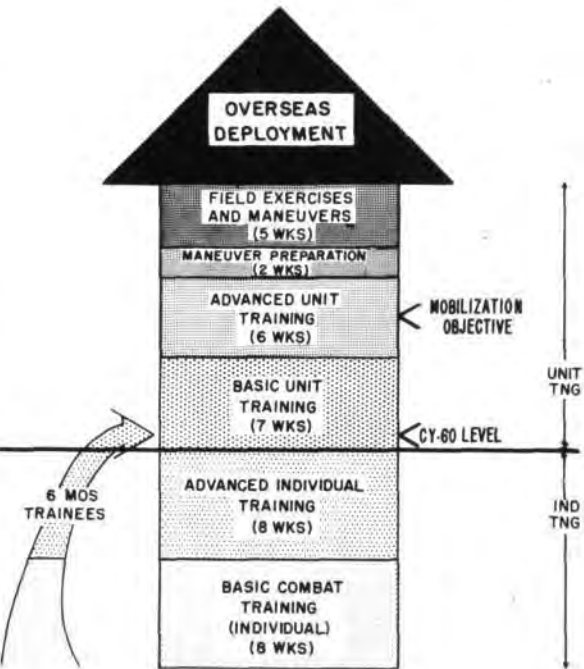
bring all units to such a state of training that a minimum of post mobilization training will be required prior to their being considered combat ready.

Combat Training

The general status of ARNG training on 31 December 1960 is depicted on the "Arrow" graph.

As indicated, an Infantry Battle Group of an Infantry Division undergoes a 36-week training program in attaining readiness for overseas deployment. The training program for units of Infantry and Armored Divisions are comparable. Non-divisional units require less time.

TRAINING FOR COMBAT (INFANTRY BATTLE GROUP)

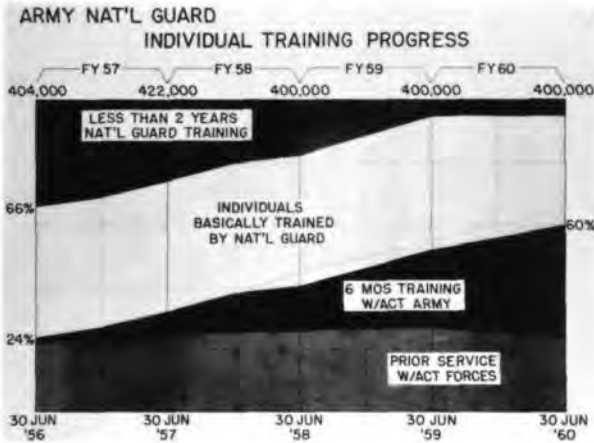


key NCO and specialist cadre position listed in the TOE.

(6) To maintain standards of mental and physical fitness necessary for active duty.

(7) To indoctrinate all individuals in the Code of Conduct.

The chart shows ARNG individual training progress from FY 1957 through FY 1960. As shown, by 30 June 1960, 95 percent of all officers and men were basically trained. Of those, 60 percent were prior servicemen or 6 month trainees. The vital importance of the 6 month training program to this training progress is evident.



b. Units. Consistent with planned mobilization, two overall training objectives apply: First, 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; and second, to

The 6 Month Active Duty Training Program made it possible for the entire Army Guard to initiate basic unit training in October 1958. At the end of 1960, generally, ARNG units had attained a training status equivalent to the completion of 2 weeks of basic unit training or 18 of the total 36 weeks training program.

The training objective is to reduce to a minimum the post-mobilization training requirement. Generally, the mobilization objective is to complete 26 weeks of the total 36 weeks required, prior to mobilization.



Armory Training

All ARNG members participated in 48 paid assemblies during FY 1960. Multiple (8-hour) training assemblies accounted for 35 percent of the total. Multiple training assemblies are two 4-hour assemblies within one day, as a substitute for two regular 2-hour armory training assemblies. For FY 1960, the number of multiple training assemblies increased 28.5 percent over FY 1959.

Funds for subsistence to support training assemblies

were authorized on the basis of 52¢ per trainee per meal.

The percentage of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men participating in armory training showed a slight decrease from the previous year. However, the decrease is insignificant and not indicative of a trend. Percentages of attendance at armory training during the past 2 years are shown below.

Paid Armory Training Attendance Percentages (Excludes Constructive Attendance)

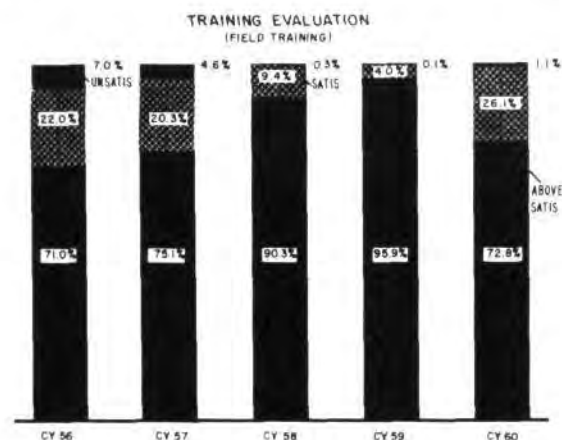
	Fiscal Year 1959	Fiscal Year 1960
Officers and warrant officers	96.4	95.8
Enlisted men	89.3	88.7

Annual Field Training

During 1960, approximately 330,000 Guardsmen, representing about 95 percent of ARNG paid drill strength, attended annual field training at 96 sites located throughout the several States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Seventy-two percent trained at 62 federally owned and operated training sites, and twenty-eight percent at 34 State-owned and operated sites. During this annual 15-day field training, all federally recognized ARNG units performed unit training as prescribed in appropriate Army training programs.

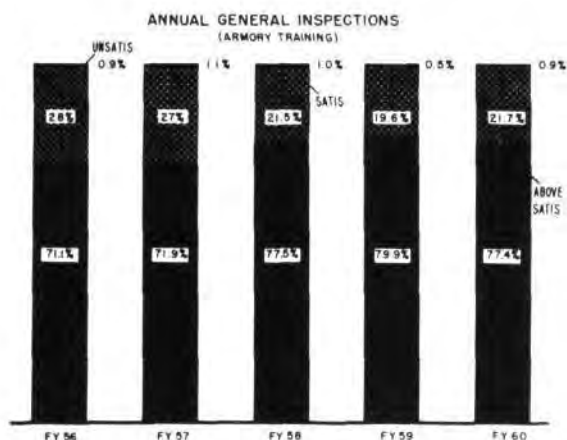


Active Army evaluation teams inspected the training and administration of all ARNG units. Reports of these daily inspections are used as a basis for corrective action and unit evaluation. Ratings for 1960 are shown below.



ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Copies of 4,370 reports of annual general inspections, which contain the rating awarded each unit at its annual armory inspection, were submitted to the Bureau for review. These inspections are conducted for the respective Army Area Commanders by officers detailed as inspectors general. Their general purpose is to ascertain whether equipment issued to the National Guard is being maintained correctly, 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 ARNG units are inspected annually. Results of these armory inspections for the past five fiscal years are shown below.



SCHOOL PROGRAM

The ARNG School Program is designed to provide progressive military education and appropriate practical training for officers and enlisted men. School training augments and reinforces armory training and annual field training. It enables personnel to perform efficiently in all positions of leadership, and in applying current tactics, techniques, and doctrine. Graduates return to their units and instruct other personnel.

The Army National Guard school program consists of three principal facets: Army Service Schools and their Army extension courses, Army Area Schools, and Officer Candidate Schools.

a. *Service Schools.* The principal activity is the Army Service School Program. Here priority is given to the training of newly commissioned second lieutenants in their Basic Branch Course, attendance of field grade officers at Branch Advanced Courses, and the Command and General Staff College for senior commanders and their staffs. Service schooling is also provided for enlisted personnel to insure their professional and technical progress. During FY 1960, 8,132 officers and men attended Service School courses which varied in length from one week to ten months. The planned input was exceeded by 11 percent due primarily to the necessity for retraining personnel whose branch of service changed under ARNG reorganization.

b. *Army Area Schools.* Army Area Schools primarily provide basic enlisted specialist courses such as those for auto mechanics, clerks, and cooks.

c. *Officer Candidate Schools.* That part of the School Program of which we are most proud is the Officer Candidate Schools. There are three officer candidate programs. An enlisted man may attend:

- (1) The 22-week active Army Officer Candidate Course.
- (2) A special 11-week Officers Candidate Course conducted by the active Army at Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
- (3) A Department of Army accredited State Officer Candidate School.

By 30 June 1960, 42 States and the District of Columbia had organized a State Officer Candidate School. The Army Infantry School prescribes the standards, provides the lesson material, and grades all examinations for these State schools. Calendar year 1960 enrollment in State Officer Candidate Schools approximated 2,400 cadets.

d. *Army Extension Courses.* Officer and enlisted personnel continue to take full advantage of the Army Service School Extension Course Program. More than 30,000 officers were actively engaged in this program during the year. In addition, approximately 13,000 enlisted men were enrolled in pre-commission extension courses. Although these latter courses no longer qualify an individual for a commission, enlisted personnel continue to participate for

self-education on selected subjects such as Map and Aerial Photograph Reading, Combat Intelligence, and Platoon Tactics.

ARMY AVIATION

a. *Personnel.* During FY 1960, the number of ARNG aviators on flying status increased from 1,260 to 1,382, a net gain of 122 toward the current authorization of more than 3,000. Primary sources of aviator procurement were:

(1) Guardsmen graduated from the U.S. Army Aviation School.

(2) Recruitment of former rated officers of other services.

b. *Flying Hours.* ARNG aircraft flying hours totaled 160,342. This is an increase of 19,610 hours over FY 1959. Approximately 35 percent of this time was accomplished during the annual field training periods.

c. *Schooling.* Army service schools and civilian contract schools were used for training both officers and enlisted men in various aircraft maintenance skills and in primary, tactical, and advanced flying. During the year, 77 individuals completed Army primary flight courses, 96 completed the rotary wing qualification course, 114 completed the contract instrument flying course, 13 officers completed advanced technical courses, and 278 enlisted men completed aircraft maintenance courses.

d. *Other A* total of 102 Army Guardsmen were on non-crew member flying status as of 30 June 1960. This included 3 flight surgeons and 99 aircraft maintenance supervisors.

The accompanying chart shows 3-year growth in pilots and aircraft.

ARMY ADVISORS

As of 30 June 1960, 1,056 ARNG advisor spaces were filled by active Army officers. This number, 23 less than that assigned on 30 June 1959, represented 95.0 percent

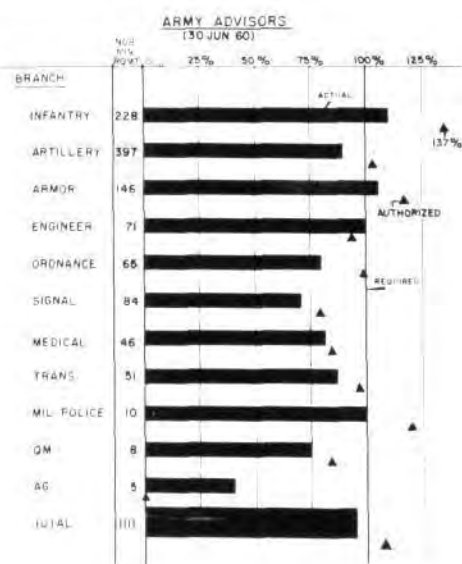
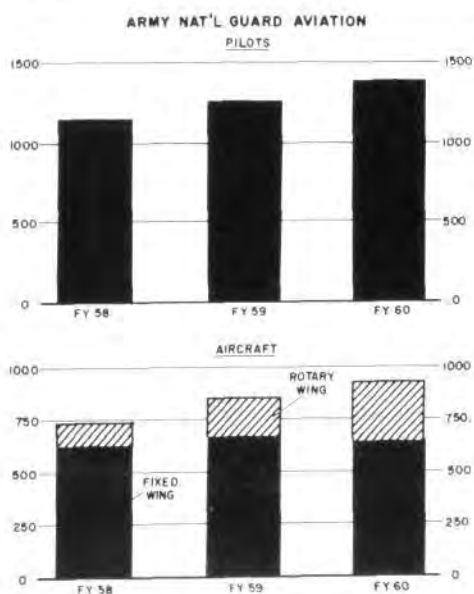
of the total minimum requirement.

Status of Army National Guard Advisor Positions 30 June 1960

Branch	AR 611-50 Authorized	NGAR Minimum Requirement	Number Assigned	Percent Assigned	Major Command Authorization	Percent of Min. Req't
Total	1215	1111	1056	95.0	1195	107.6
Infantry	228	228	255	111.8	313	137.3
Artillery	446	397	361	90.9	408	102.8
Armor	156	146	156	106.8	171	117.1
Engineer	72	71	71	100.0	66	93.0
Ordnance	91	65	52	80.0	64	98.5
Signal	97	84	60	71.4	66	78.6
Medical	49	46	38	82.6	39	84.8
Transportation	51	51	45	88.2	49	96.1
Military Police	12	10	10	100.0	12	120.0
Quartermaster	8	8	6	75.0	7	87.5
Adjutant General	5	5	2	40.0	—	—

Although most branches were manned at acceptable levels, the shortages in Artillery, Ordnance, and Signal are of primary concern from a training standpoint. Continued shortages in these areas are anticipated due to the impending loss of a large number of field grade officers and the inability of the Army to support all CONUS stabilized positions. The Army Officers Assignment Directorate is endeavoring to meet ARNG requirements from the qualified personnel available and in accordance with Department of the Army priority for ARNG advisor duty. Of further significance are the lower authorizations established by the Army Commanders as related to the numbers authorized by current regulations.

As indicated on the accompanying chart, the minimum number of Army advisors required by the National Guard Bureau within AR 611-50 and RCTB 60 authorization is shown as 100 percent; the percentage of advisors assigned by the bars; and the authorizations by Army Commanders are indicated by the tick marks.



Types of ARNG Aircraft



AO-1 Mohawk



L-19 Bird Dog



H-23 Raven



H-19 Chickasaw



H-13 Sioux



H-21 Shawnee



L-23 Seminole



H-34 Choctaw



H-37 Mojave

YH-40 (H-U1A) Iroquois

L-20 Beaver

DHC-4 Caribou





Logistics

EQUIPMENT

The Bureau received very limited quantities of new equipment for distribution to ARNG units during FY 1960. Redistribution of major items to meet the requirements of new or reorganized units continued throughout the year. Shortages of some types of equipment had an adverse effect on certain training.

Engineer. Sufficient quantities of shop equipment, electrical repair equipment, and 10 and 20-ton crane shovels were made available to satisfy the training requirements of Engineer units. The shortage of bridging equipment and medium and heavy tractors were a deterrent to the training program.

Ordnance. A limited quantity of 155-mm and 8-in. towed howitzers, 2½-ton dump trucks, 5-ton truck tractors, 40-mm self-propelled guns, 106-mm recoilless rifles and light tanks were made available for distribution.

Army National Guard units had 76 percent of the required number of Ordnance items on hand on 30 June





1960. However, the shortage of armored personnel carriers, recoilless rifles, self-propelled artillery, and some types of wheeled vehicles continued to hamper effective training.

The program to exchange M47 tanks for the more modern M48s which commenced in FY 1958 was virtually complete in FY 1960.

Quartermaster. The balance of the Army Green uniforms required to completely uniform the ARNG were procured during the year. Sufficient quantities of combat

boots and field uniforms (OG 107) were procured to provide each enlisted man, where required by the States, with the full allowance (2 pair combat boots and 3 sets summer field uniforms). The overcoats (OG 107) on hand are less than half of the national requirements. Only 20 percent of the winter work uniforms (OG 108) have been provided to meet requirements of even the 30 Northern States. Two poplin shirts were provided each enlisted man for wear with the Army Green (AG 44) uniforms. The Bureau continued to screen clothing and items of individual equipment reported excess by the States and applied these assets against the needs of other States.

Signal. Limited quantities of World War II type radio-relay and terminal equipment were made available as substitutes for authorized area communications equipment. The shortage of central office sets, radar, and those communication items for Corps and Field Army communications systems pose the most serious training equipment problems facing the ARNG.

Transportation. Floating marine equipment required by the Transportation Corps marine units in the States of Washington and Wisconsin was provided during the year.

The ARNG aircraft inventory on 30 June 1960 included 645 fixed wing aircraft, 270 reconnaissance type helicopters, and 40 flight simulators. This represents a loss of 14 fixed wing and a gain of 86 helicopters during the fiscal year shown by the "Army National Guard Aviation" Chart.

DISPOSITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY

ARNG activities reported property with a value of \$122,216,328 as excess during FY 1960. An additional \$59,381,055 in excess property was carried over from the previous fiscal year for a total of \$181,597,383. Disposal was made of \$147,857,043 in excess property during FY 1960, leaving \$33,470,340 carried over into FY 1961.

The following table shows in detail the disposition of excess property during FY 1960, which is graphically



represented in the "Disposition of Excess Property" Chart on page 14.

DISPOSITION OF EXCESS AND SURPLUS PROPERTY IN FISCAL YEAR 1960

	Excess and Surplus
Withdrawn by preparing installation	\$ 20,604,568
Redistributed within Department of Army	13,981,183
Returned to Depot Stock	72,335,111
Transferred to Department of the Navy	254,722
Transferred to Department of the Air Force	1,022,493
Transferred to Agencies outside Department of Defense with reimbursement	61,302
Transferred to Agencies outside Department of Defense without reimbursement	2,638,934
Transferred to PDO	31,422,307
Transferred to Foreign Governments	—
Other transfers	65,980
Destroyed by Property Officers	4,740
Determined to be Surplus	—
Other Inventory decreases	5,465,703
TOTAL	\$147,857,043

MAINTENANCE

Progress continued during FY 60 in equipment maintenance. The continued training program and provision of additional facilities resulted in improved maintenance as reflected in the inspection ratings.

Maintenance was again an important part of the Army Area conferences conducted by the Bureau in the six Army areas during September, October, November, and December 1959. These conferences were attended by maintenance personnel from each State, Army Area headquarters, supporting technical services and depots, and the Bureau. Policies, programs, and problems were discussed.

NGR 76 and NGB Pamphlet 76-1 developed by a spe-

cial board of general officers and state maintenance officers, have greatly assisted the field in day-to-day management, repair, and servicing of ARNG equipment. This board also reviewed personnel patterns and made recommendations which were placed in effect during the last quarter of the year. Final personnel adjustments are scheduled for completion by 1 March 1961.

Organizational Maintenance

Continued emphasis on the requirement for organizational integrity with command responsibility resulted in greatly improved organizational maintenance. Commanders were aided by the construction of additional organizational maintenance shops and administrative storage compounds. As of 30 June 1960, 869 such shops and storage compounds were authorized. An estimated 218 shops are yet to be constructed.

Field Maintenance

Workload in the combined field maintenance shops continued to increase. This was due to ARNG reorganization, increase in equipment density, exchange and receipt of "not ready for issue" equipment, and continued requirement for modification work orders.

Maintenance and Operating Supplies

As reported by the States, the cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during the year was approximately \$8,516,000. This was an increase of 10 percent over FY 1959. This increase was due to aging of equipment, issue of additional equipment, changes in troop requirements, and receipt of "not ready for issue" equipment.





Installations

During FY 1960, approximately \$16.6 million was obligated by the various States as the Federal contribution supporting construction of ARNG armory and non-armory facilities. This Federal support has been available each year since 1952 under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. Facilities placed under contract in FY 1960 are as follows:

ARMORY

Total Armory Projects	128	
Complete Armories	105	
Expansions	14	
Conversions	7	
Rehabilitations	2	
Total Armory Obligations		\$15,667,531

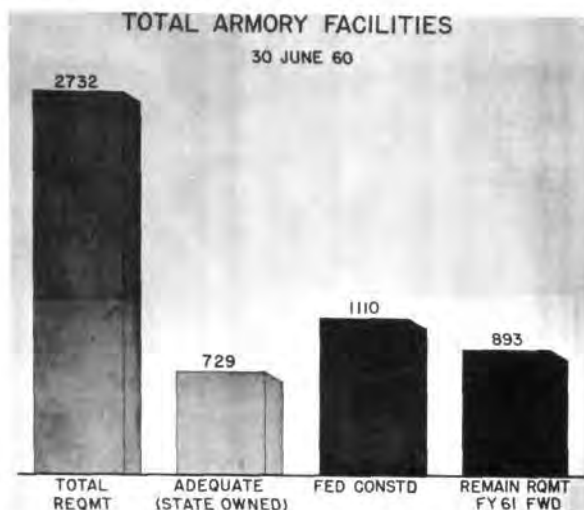
NON-ARMORY

Total Non-Armory Projects	11	
USPFO Offices	3	
Tng. Facilities	1	
Warehouses	1	
Shop Hangars	1	
Organizational Maint. Shops	5	
Total Non-Armory Obligations		\$ 961,532
TOTAL		\$16,629,063

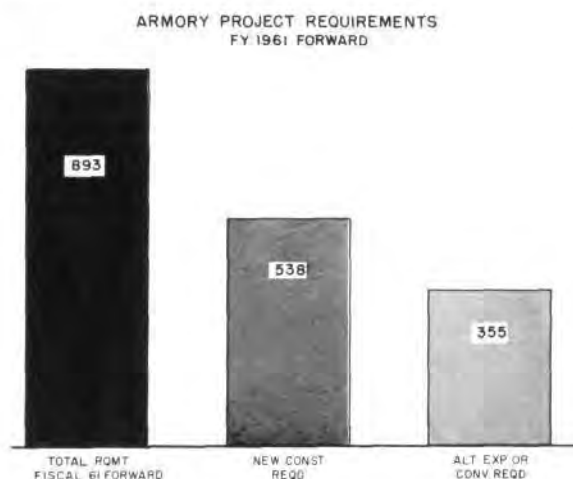
CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

A complete State-by-State study conducted in 1959, based on ARNG reorganization to the new Pentomic concept determined that there was an overall requirement for 2,732 armory facilities to adequately house all units.

As shown below, by 30 June 1960, 893 of this requirement remained for future construction.



A breakdown of the 893 remaining requirement for construction in FY 1961 and future years is also shown below.



Approximately \$239 million is the total Federal contribution required for the armory construction program. Of this, Congress has appropriated \$143.2 million through FY 1960, leaving 95.8 million as the remaining appropriation requirement for FY 1961 and future years.

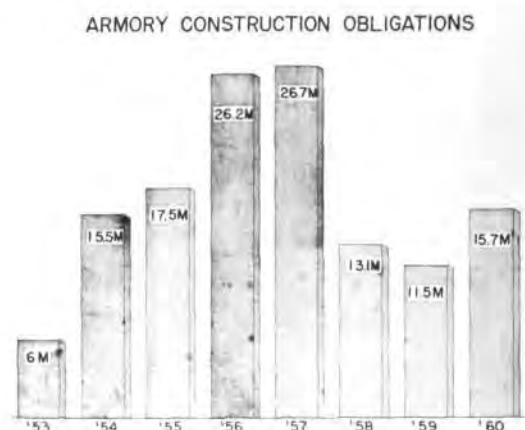
STATE MATCHING FUNDS

Under existing legislation the States must provide a minimum of 25 percent of the cost of armory construction in addition to providing a suitable site at no cost to the Federal Government. As of 30 June 1960, "State Matching Funds" in excess of \$17.5 million were available. To

fully utilize this amount of State funds, a Federal contribution in excess of \$52.5 million would be required.

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OBLIGATIONS

The chart below shows armory construction obligations under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended, from FY 1953 through FY 1960.



NON-ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

Also under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, approximately \$22.0 million has been obligated for non-armory construction. This includes:

- 36 Combined Field Maintenance Shops
- 106 Organizational Maintenance Shops
- 20 Warehouses
- 15 U.S. Property and Fiscal Offices
- 33 Shop Hangers
- Troop Facilities at Field Training Sites

REAL PROPERTY

The Bureau renders all possible assistance to the States in licensing appropriate Federally owned facilities and in leasing certain types of privately owned facilities for ARNG use.

Through FY 1960 the ARNG was utilizing the following facilities:

- 154 Federally owned installations under license
- 221 Privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including:
 - 64 Army Advisor Offices
 - 69 Target Range sites
 - 75 Liaison Plane facilities
 - 4 Army facilities for former SCARWAF* Units

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

The Bureau screened excess federally owned real properties with the States, advising and assisting them in the acquisition of such properties when required by the ARNG.

REPAIRS AND UTILITIES

Approximately \$2,893,000 was obligated under service contract agreements with the States to maintain and operate 17,208,000 square feet of armory, organizational maintenance shop, combined field maintenance shop, aviation shop hangar, warehouse, and USPFO office space including supporting site facilities.

Approximately \$174,200 was obligated to maintain and repair 117 small arms firing ranges.

Approximately \$3,562,000 was obligated to support major repair, minor new construction, alteration and improvement of ARNG logistical and annual field training site facilities. This included the establishment of 50 new administrative storage compounds and the construction of 92 organizational maintenance shops for storage and maintenance of vehicle equipment at battalion level.

FIELD TRAINING INSTALLATIONS

Approximately \$4,230,300 was obligated to support the opening, operating and closing of annual field training sites used by the ARNG. Of this amount \$916,500 was obligated for 30 State controlled training sites and \$3,313,800 for 64 federally controlled training sites, as follows:

FEDERALLY CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Fort McClellan, Ala.	Sharpe General Depot, Calif.
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Sierra Ordnance Depot, Calif.
Fort Chaffee, Ark.	Fort Carson, Colo.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Stratford-Bridgeport Defense
Benicia Arsenal, Calif.	Missile Site, Conn.
Camp Irvin, Calif.	Atlanta General Depot, Ga.
Camp Roberts, Calif.	Fort Benning, Ga.
Fort McArthur, Calif.	Fort Gordon, Ga.
Fort Ord, Calif.	Fort Stewart, Ga.
Los Angeles Defense Missile	Savannah River Project, Ga.
Sites, Calif.	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
San Francisco Defense	Chicago Defense Missile Sites,
Missiles Sites, Calif.	Ill.

Granite City Engr. Depot,	Indiantown Gap Military Res-
Granite City, Ill.	ervation, Pa.
Fort Riley, Kansas	Letterkenny Ordnance Depot,
Camp Breckinridge, Ky.	Elbertson, Pa.
Fort Knox, Ky.	New Cumberland General De-
Callender Field, La.	pot, Pa.
Camp Leroy Johnson, La.	Philadelphia Defense Missile
Fort Polk, La.	Sites, Pa.
Baltimore, Md-Washington,	Pittsburgh Defense Missile
D. C. Defense Missile Sites	Sites, Pa.
Fort Holabird, Md.	Salinas Training Area, P. R.
Fort Meade, Md.	Fort Jackson, S. C.
Boston, Mass. Providence, R. I.	Fort Campbell, Tenn.
Defense Missile Sites	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Camp Wellfleet, Mass.	Fort Hood, Tex.
Fort Devens, Mass.	Camp A. P. Hill, Va.
Detroit Defense Missile Sites,	Fort Belvoir, Va.
Mich.	Fort Eustis, Va.
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	Fort Lee, Va.
Camp Drum, N. Y.	Norfolk Defense Missile Sites,
Niagara-Buffalo Defense Mis-	Va.
sile Sites, N. Y.	Fort Storey, Va.
New York City Defense Mis-	Fort Lewis, Wash.
sile Sites, N. Y.	Seattle Defense Missile Sites,
Fort Bragg, N. C.	Wash.
Cleveland Defense Missile Site,	Yakima Firing Center, Wash.
Ohio	Camp McCoy, Wis.
Fort Sill, Okla.	Milwaukee Defense Missile
	Sites, Wis.

STATE CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Camp Robinson, Ark.	New Jersey Training Center
Camp Ribicoff, Conn.	Sea Girt, N. J.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Smith, N. Y.
Gowen Field, Idaho	Camp Grafton, No. Dakota
Palisades, Idaho	Camp Perry, Ohio
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Camp Rilea, Ore. (formerly
Frankfort, Ky.	Camp Clatsop)
Camp Keyes, Maine	Fort Varnum, R. I.
Camp Curtis Guild, Mass.	Camp Rapid, S. Dakota
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Camp Mabry, Tex.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Camp Williams, Utah
Camp Shelby, Miss.	State Military Reservation, Va.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Camp Johnson, Vt.
Fort William Henry Harrison,	Camp Murray, Wash.
Mont.	Camp Dawson, W. Va.
Camp Ashland, Nebr.	Camp Guernsey, Wyo.
Camp Dwinell, N. H.	

Army Area Conferences

The Bureau conducted fruitful conferences in each Army Area for the fifth consecutive year. In addition to the Adjutant General and his key staff officers from each State, representatives from the Army Area and from industry participated. In these conferences the Bureau conveyed directly to the States the most current information

concerning personnel management, organization and training, armory construction, supply, maintenance, army aviation, and budgeting and funding.

These conferences also provided the important opportunity to discuss State problems with responsible State officials.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD



FOREWORD

The Air National Guard is in formation with the United States Air Force because we:

- a. Use the same supply system as the Air Force.
- b. Train under the same exacting standards.
- c. Fly the same aircraft as many like regular units, and
- d. Attend the same technical and service schools.

To effectively carry out our assigned mission, we must not only be "In Formation" but we must stay "In Formation" with USAF.

To provide an even closer relationship between USAF and ANG, a new plan for management of the Air Reserve Forces was developed during the year. Under this new plan, responsibility for supervision of training and inspections is assigned to the major Air Force commands under which ANG units would serve in an emergency. (See Management Improvements.)

As one reviews the following pages relating to the ANG

program it is quite evident that the past year will be recorded as another period of continued progress and success in the ANG.

- Operational readiness has shown a steady rate of improvement.
- Conversions to more modern and complex aircraft, such as the F-100, F-102, F-104, and C-97, have been met with great skill, determination, and effectiveness.
- Reorganizations have been accomplished to realign ANG unit structures to conform to like active Air Force units.
- Military manning and training objectives are being advanced to the maximum extent possible within financial resources capability.
- The facilities program continues to show improvement.
- In general, the Air Guard has moved forward on all fronts.

Comptroller Functions

In FY 1960 the appropriation structure for the Air National Guard changed from one single appropriation which included Major Procurement, Military Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Military Personnel, to three separate appropriations. The new appropriations structure includes Military Construction, ANG; Operation and Maintenance, ANG; and National Guard Personnel, AF. Major procurement requirements, formerly incorporated in the single ANG appropriation, were included in the Major Procurement appropriation of the active Air Force. This change in appropriation structure precluded the transfer of funds between programs which had been possible under the single appropriation.

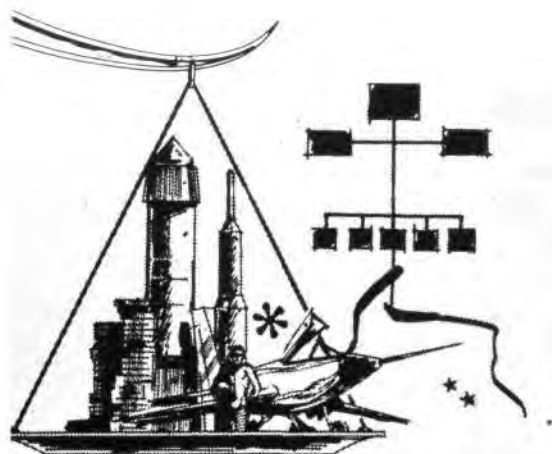
Under this new structure Congress appropriated funds totaling \$233,440,000, of which 97.5 percent was obligated. A breakout by appropriation and obligation, as of 30 June 1960, is as follows:

Program	Appropriated	Obligations
TOTAL	\$233,440,000	\$227,580,822
Military Construction, ANG ¹	16,440,000	11,453,802
Operation and Maintenance, ANG ²	169,000,000	168,236,533
National Guard Personnel, AF ²	48,000,000	47,890,487

¹ No year funds, unobligated balance available for subsequent years.

² One year funds.

The original FY 1960 budget estimate as submitted provided for conversions of 4 squadrons to Century series aircraft, 1 squadron to F-89H, 6 to F-89J, and 8 to F-86L's for a total of 19 conversions. However there were



5 conversions to Century series aircraft instead of 4 and in addition 6 squadrons were converted to C-97s making a total of 26 conversions instead of 19, an increase of 7 more than budgeted for.

These conversions to higher performance and more modern and complex aircraft resulted in a more costly operation. However, this was offset by a reduction in costs of aircraft fuel and lubricants, as well as maintenance spares, spare parts, and supplies which come with the aircraft. Therefore it was possible to make minor adjustments within the programs to absorb the costs of the 7 additional conversions.

Personnel

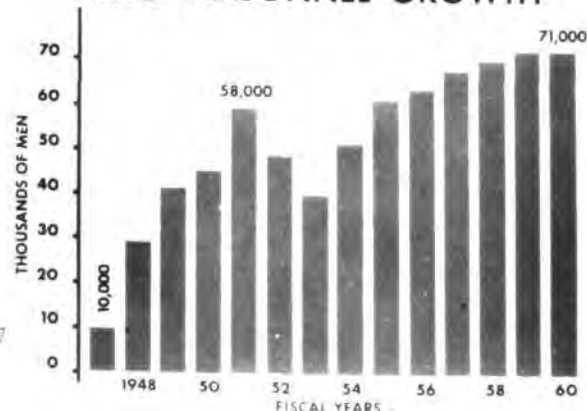
MILITARY STRENGTH

On 30 June 1960, the federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 70,820. This figure was approximately 2 percent short of the programmed fiscal

year end strength of 72,000. Total strength decreased 174 below that of 30 June 1959; officer strength increased 97, airman strength decreased 271.

For comparison purposes, ANG personnel strengths for FY 1946 through FY 1960 are shown below.

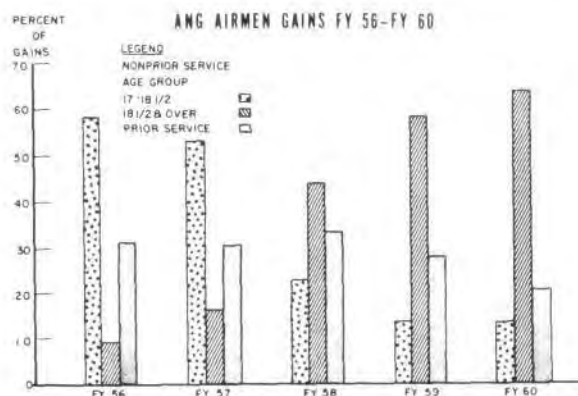
ANG PERSONNEL GROWTH



PROCUREMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

Approximately 93 percent of the officers procured to fill existing vacancies during the year came from four sources: Air Force Reserve, direct commission of ANG airmen, professional individuals from civil life, and the ANG Aviation Cadet Program.

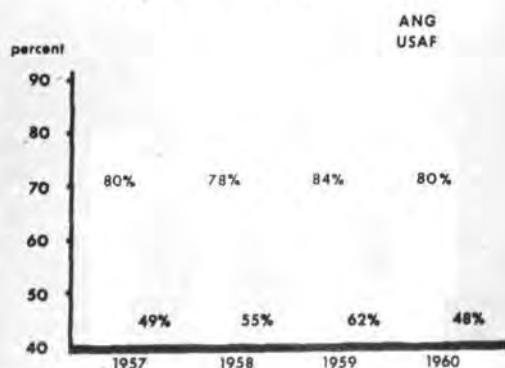
The decrease in airman strength was primarily due to more selective recruitment during FY 1960 and elimination of personnel with sub-standard drill attendance records prior to field training during the last two months of the fiscal year. Again this year, there has been a trend toward enlisting older non-prior service airmen. Airmen gains (non-prior, by age group, and prior service) are shown below for FYs 1956 through 1960.



In FY 1956, only one of seven non-prior service recruits was over 18½ years old, but by FY 1959 six out of seven were over 18½. This age group change began after draft deferment was extended in 1957 from ages 17-18½ to 17-25. As a result of recruiting older, more stable airmen, the attrition rate dropped from 23 percent in Fiscal Year 1956 to 19 percent in Fiscal Year 1960.

During the year 80 percent of the airmen whose enlistments had expired reenlisted without a break in service, ANG reenlistment rates compared with those of the active Air Force establishment are shown below for FYs 1957 through 1960.

ANG AIRMEN REENLISTMENT RATES



NOTE: For additional data regarding ANG officer and airman personnel, such as: grade distribution (assigned vs authorized); average age of personnel by grade; average years of service by grade, and airmen losses by type and grade, see appendix.

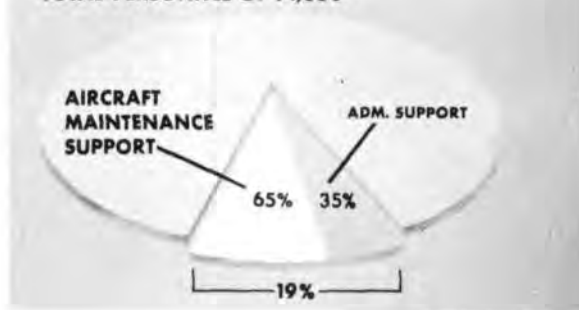
AIR TECHNICIANS



ANG technicians continued their high level of accomplishment. During the year all States were restricted to 98 percent employment of their authorization. Budget and manpower space limitations imposed by Department of Defense resulted in a decrease in the number employed from 13,342 on 30 June 1959 to 13,158 on 30 June 1960.

Personnel have been realigned and the emphasis placed in the critical areas. Below is shown the Air Technician support as of 30 June 1960. 19% of the 71,000 Air Guardsmen are technicians.

ANG AIR TECHNICIAN SUPPORT
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF 71,000



AIRMAN PROFICIENCY TESTING

Airman Proficiency Tests (APTs) measure technical job-knowledge and are used in conjunction with other

criteria for upgrading to the next higher skill level of airman specialties.

In FY 60, APTs were administered to 12,095 airmen. There has been a significant decline in percentage of passing scores for APTs administered during the past 3 years. Frequent reorganizations, many resulting in complete change of mission and equipment, and accelerated effort to raise combat readiness are partially accountable for this decline. These factors have resulted in premature testing of airmen being cross-trained into a new specialty. Through concentrated effort to ascertain causes in local situations and providing specialized guidance, results are expected to improve in the forthcoming year.

Other Testing. Various other personnel research tests are utilized by the ANG for determining qualifications of applicants for commissioning, selection of qualified persons for enlistment, initial classification of airmen, and progression of airmen from the 7 to 9 level of the Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC). During FY 1960, new editions of the Air Force Officer Qualifying Test and the Airman Qualifying Examination, used for screening officer and airman applicants, were implemented. Qualification on the USAF Supervisory Examination is required for progression from the 7 to the 9 level of the AFSC, which is prerequisite to promotion to pay grades E-8 or E-9. During FY 1960, 1,032 supervisory examinations were administered, and qualifying scores were achieved on 67.2 percent.

OFFICER PROMOTIONS

During FY 1960, eight colonels were appointed to brigadier general, all for tenure of office for duty as Assistant Adjutant General.

Unit vacancy promotions to the grade of major and lieutenant colonel remained frozen due to strength overages in these grades. This suspension has been in force since 1 July 1955, but will be relieved by legislation which became effective on 30 June 60 (ROPA). Authorized vacancies in the grades of colonel and captain were filled by promotion of qualified officers.

Action of the 1960 mandatory selection boards resulted in the following selections and deferments:

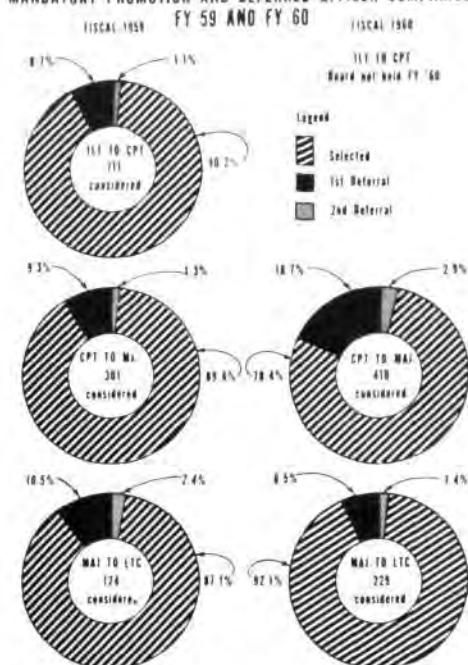
	Considered	Selected	Deferred 1st Time	Deferred 2nd Time
TOTAL	639	557	70	12
1st Lt to captain	Board not held during Fiscal Year 1960			
Captain to major	410	377	27	6
Major to lieutenant colonel	229	180	43	6

The accompanying chart provides comparison on mandatory selection and deferment of ANG officers during fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

OFFICER EFFECTIVENESS REPORTS

A concentrated effort was made during FY 1959 and

MANDATORY PROMOTION AND DEFERRED OFFICER COMPARISON



FY 1960 to improve the quality of effectiveness reports on Air National Guard officers. Emphasis was placed on closer observation by the rating officer and the preparation of objective, fully justified, and well organized reports. Cooperation of the States in this effort was reflected in more realistic effectiveness reporting and rating trends which compare more favorably with those of the active Air Force. It is believed that improved quality of Air National Guard reports has contributed directly to reducing ROPA promotion deferrals among ANG officers to a rate approximately equal to that for Reserve of the Air Force officers on extended active duty. This project was scheduled to be continued in FY 1961.

WARRANT OFFICER POSITIONS

During FY 60 Warrant Officer Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSC) were deleted from the manning documents. As a result all Warrant Officers currently assigned have been converted to company grade AFSCs. The various states have until 31 December 1960 to assign Warrant Officers to existing vacant company grade positions.

PROMOTION OF AIRMEN TO PAY GRADE E-8

The first promotions to pay grade E-8 were effected during FY 1960. Of the 1604 E-8 and E-9 positions authorized the Air National Guard, 360 spaces were filled by promotion of qualified airmen to pay grade E-8. Due to time in-grade requirements, no airmen were eligible for promotion to pay grade E-9 during this year.

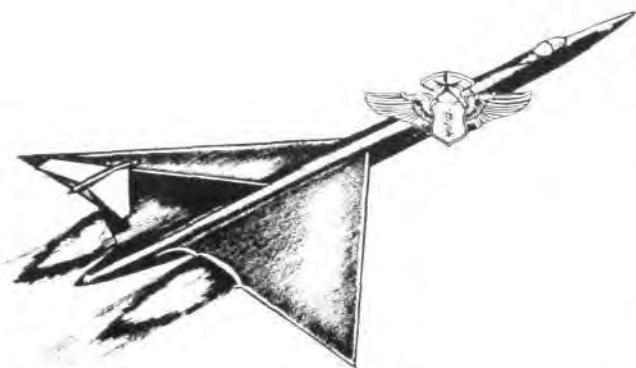
RETIREMENT RECORDS

In the past, individuals who applied for retirement were

subjected to long delays while Headquarters USAF collected data upon which to base retirement eligibility. To reduce this waiting time, as well as to assure that an individual is credited with service which he has performed, the Bureau instituted during FY 1960 a program of emphasis on correct preparation and distribution of retirement records for ANG officers. Also, a series of

conferences were held on the subject of airmen retirement records. As a result, each State began a campaign to complete retirement records of airmen under its jurisdiction. Most States completed this project by the end of FY 1960. A new unit was established in the Bureau's Air Personnel Division to control and assure continued correctness of officer retirement records.

Medical Activities



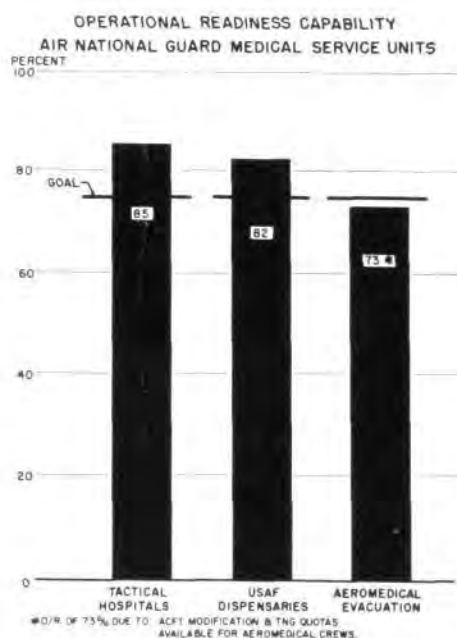
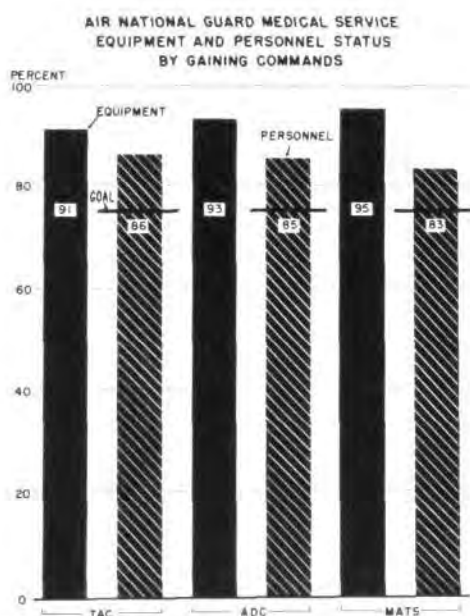
Significant progress was made during the year toward enhancing the operational capability of the Air National Guard Medical Service. The high level of interest and participation in the program, esprit de corps, and major advancements that have been realized are the end product

of positive actions to provide the medical units and elements with active missions and modern facilities. This has played an important part in attracting into the program the desired calibre of well-motivated professional personnel.

On an overall basis, Medical Service manning and combat operational capabilities have progressed beyond the minimum Ready Reserve requirements. Factors contributing to this improvement include: (1) a higher ratio of officers assigned, (2) continued emphasis on the program for modernizing medical facilities, (3) procurement of the necessary diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies, (4) a broadening of the scope of the medical functions and responsibilities, and (5) a raising of the professional and technical capabilities of personnel and units through formal and unit training programs.

ORGANIZATION

The ANG Medical Service is organized to provide medical personnel and units trained and equipped to oper-



ate medical facilities in support of ANG operational needs including aeromedical evacuation.

The Medical Service is comprised of 65 units and 42 elements, made up as follows:

Units: 11 tactical hospitals, 48 USAF dispensaries, 1 aeromedical transport group, 5 aeromedical transport squadrons.

Elements serve with the following ANG units: 19 with tactical fighter and reconnaissance squadrons, 4 with troop carrier squadrons, 1 with air transport squadron (light), 2 with tactical control groups, 9 with AC&W squadrons, and 7 with AC&W flights.

NEW UNITS PROPOSED

During the past year the ANG developed and demonstrated its capability to accept increased Medical Service responsibilities and requirements if current or future war-time planning should warrant such action. To this end, a proposed plan was submitted to the Surgeon General, USAF, indicating ANG resources and capabilities, and our desire to actively participate in a program toward meeting total requirements in the medical support areas. The proposed plan was favorably received, and it was indicated that initially 3,000 additional personnel spaces would be allocated to the ANG in order to organize medical units necessary for mobilization requirements. The Surgeon General designated a project officer to work with the ANG in effecting necessary changes in programs, manpower allocations and budgetary requirements.

The two wings of tactical fighters converted to air transport wings, heavy, during the year have an aeromedical evacuation capability. Therefore Headquarters USAF concurred in a proposal to fulfill aeromedical evacuation requirements by authorizing one aeromedical transport squadron for each air transport wing, heavy. The aeromedical evacuation squadrons were programmed for activation and organization in fiscal year 1961.

MEDICAL ADVISERS

Requirements were submitted to Headquarters USAF for aeromedical evacuation adviser personnel for the aeromedical transport groups and the two air transport wings, heavy. As of 30 June 1960 these requirements had been approved by Hq USAF but had not been incorporated in manning authorizations for the gaining command, the Military Air Transport Service (MATS). Efforts are being made to assign qualified personnel to adviser positions as soon as possible.

C-119 MODIFICATION

The C-119 aircraft currently assigned to the ANG's five aeromedical transport squadrons do not fully meet minimum requirements for the aeromedical evacuation of patients. In order to perform the emergency evacuation of patients and to conduct necessary training for medical

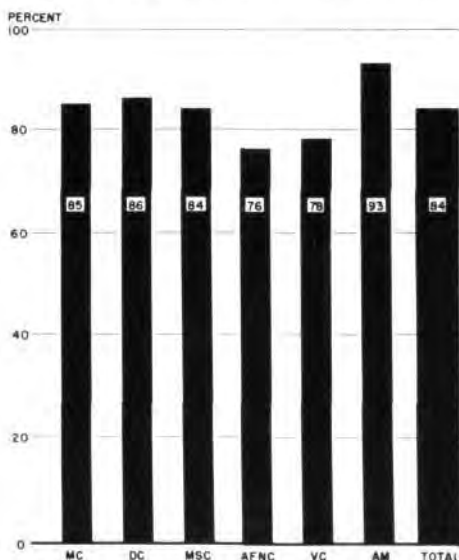


crews, modification was begun on one aircraft in each squadron. The modification includes measures to reduce noise and vibration, and installation of snap-in airline seats, toilets, and inflight food facilities. It is anticipated that this project will be completed early in the second quarter of FY 1961.

MANNING REVISIONS

Manning authorizations were revised for USAF dispensaries, tactical hospitals, and medical elements organic to separate tactical air transport and troop carrier squadrons. The revisions were designed to fulfill medical sup-

MEDICAL SERVICE MANNING LEVELS-BY CATEGORIES



port operational needs, and where indicated, to eliminate authorization for non-essential personnel.

NUCLEAR CASUALTY PROGRAM

The Department of Defense and the Air Force Medical Materiel Program for Nuclear Casualties was implemented in the ANG during the year. Instructions were issued regarding the scope of training that will be accomplished for nonmedical care, commonly known as the "Buddy system." Phase I Medical Materiel for the above program was being procured, and it was planned to complete the equipping program in FY 1961 for all ANG flying bases. In addition, arrangements were made to procure training kits to be used with this program.

MEDICAL SEMINAR

The Second Medical Seminar was held 20-21 April

1960, in conjunction with the ANG Commanders Conference at Ellington AFB, Texas. Considering that ANG Medical Service personnel must make arrangements for the care of their private practices, the attendance of 73 officers from ANG units, plus representatives from TAC and MATS, was considered excellent. Presentations included progress in overall operational capability, manning and equipping requirements, utilization of allocated funds for medical support, modification and modernization of medical facilities, and future programming and operational objectives. Participants discussed major problem areas and contributed valuable suggestions toward solutions. These seminars have afforded Medical Service personnel an opportunity to become more familiar with the operational requirements and problems of the U.S. Air Force and ANG, and have made significant contributions toward improvements in program management.

Operations and Training

ORGANIZATION

As of 30 June 1960 the Air National Guard consisted of 546 federally recognized units, 21 less than on 30 June 1959. This reduction resulted from conversions noted below.

The ANG tactical organization, as of 30 June 1960, consisted of 24 wings and 92 flying squadrons. See appendix H.

1. Twenty-six ANG squadrons changed aircraft types during the year. These conversions ranged from relatively minor transitions—such as from the F-86D interceptor to the improved F-86L—to conversions unprecedented in ANG history from single engine jet fighters to global four-engine heavy transports. (See Par. 2 below.) The following table summarizes these conversions:

AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS FY 1960

No. Conversions	Type Unit	A/C
6	Ftr Intercep Sq	F-86D to F-86L
5	" " "	F-89D to F-89J
1	" " "	F-89H to F-89J
1	" " "	F-94C to F-89J
1	" " "	F-89D to F-89H
2	" " "	F-86L to F-102A
1	" " "	F-86L to F-104A
1	" " "	F-86H to F-100C
1	Tac Ftr Sq	F-86H to C-97
3	Air Trans Sq (Heavy)	F-86L to C-97
1	" " " "	F-86D to C-97
1	" " " "	F-89H to C-97
1	Air Trans Sq (Light)	C-47 to C-123J
1	Tac Recon Sq	RB-57B to RB-57A

26

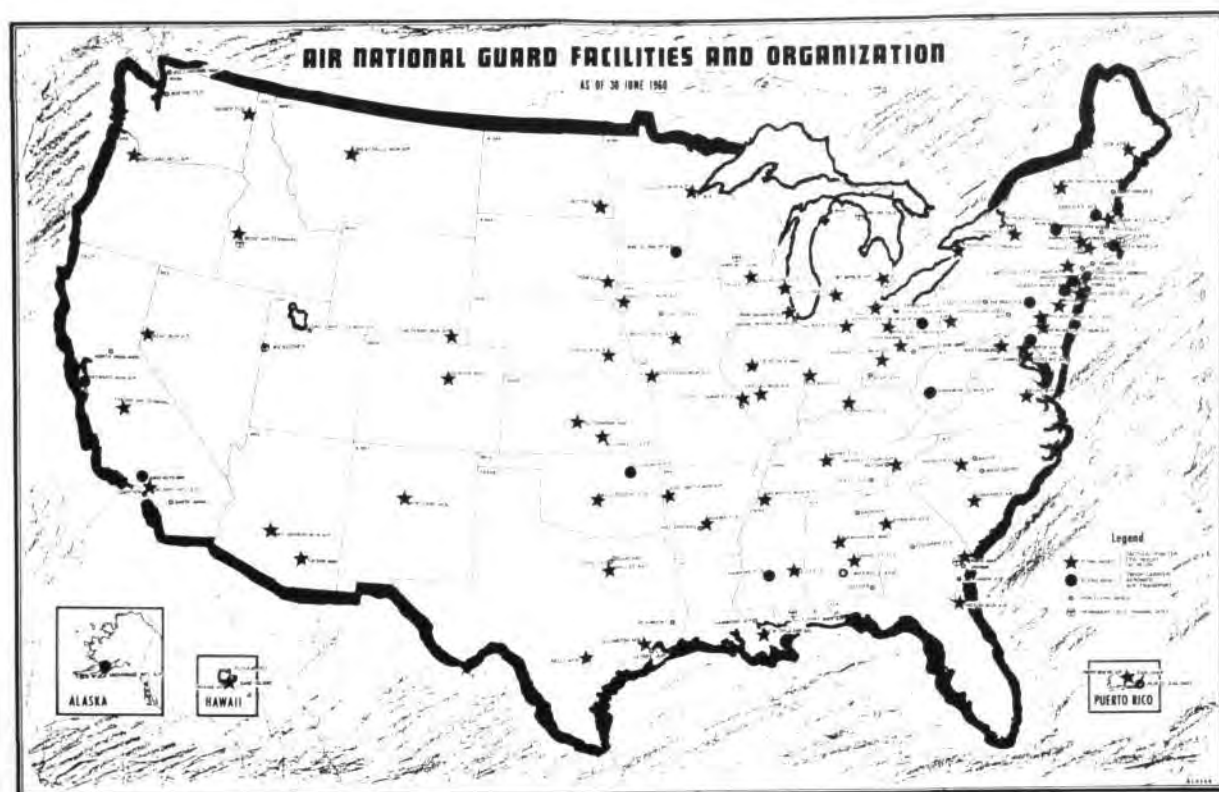
2. Included in the above conversions, California's 146th Tactical Fighter Wing, and its 115th and 195th Tactical



Fighter Squadrons and Oklahoma's 125th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, were redesignated Air Transport, Heavy. Minnesota's 133d Air Defense Wing and its 109th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, New Hampshire's 133d Fighter Interceptor Squadron, and New York's 139th Tactical Fighter Squadron, were redesignated Air Transport, Heavy. The fighter-type support structure of these units was retained pending development of manning documents for C-97 units.

3. The 116th Fighter Interceptor Wing, Georgia, was reorganized to a structure compatible with other units in the Air Defense Command.

4. The 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Alabama, the 123d Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Kentucky, and



the 127th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Michigan, were reorganized to the latest approved Tactical Air Command (TAC) organizational structure.

5. Five tactical fighter wings were also reorganized to the new TAC organizational structure. They are the 108th,

New Jersey; 113th, District of Columbia; 121st, Ohio; 122d, Indiana, and 131st, Missouri.

6. A new program for communications-electronics units was approved in the 3d quarter of FY 1960. This program is to be implemented in the 2d quarter of FY 1961, after completion of 1960 field training. All units and locations are retained in the new program with some changes in missions and gaining commands.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT CHANGES

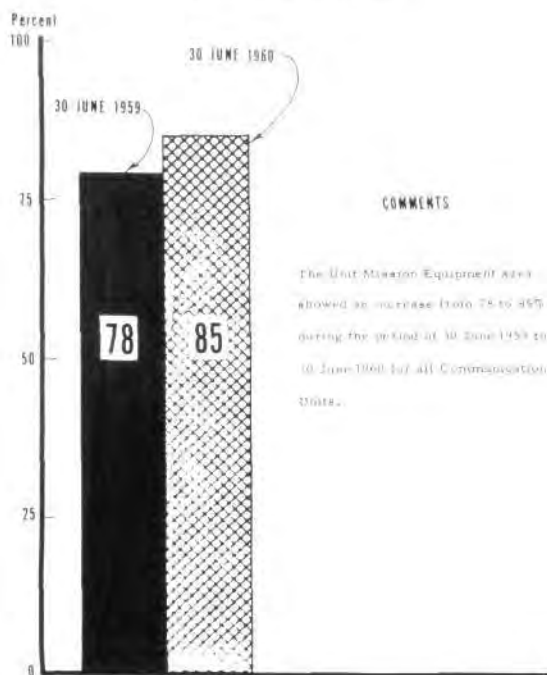
The new force structure changed the old by deleting one tactical control group and adding one communications group and four GEEIA units, which take their name from USAF's Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency. The planned activation of two Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS) mobile units, mentioned in last year's report, was abandoned in light of new requirements. As part of the new structure, one Air Force Reserve GEEIA unit at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, will be transferred to the Oklahoma ANG. The remaining three GEEIA units being added to the existing 11 differ from the rest in that their primary role is to meet the emergency tactical operations requirement of an overseas command.

The new communications-electronics force structure totals 75 units.



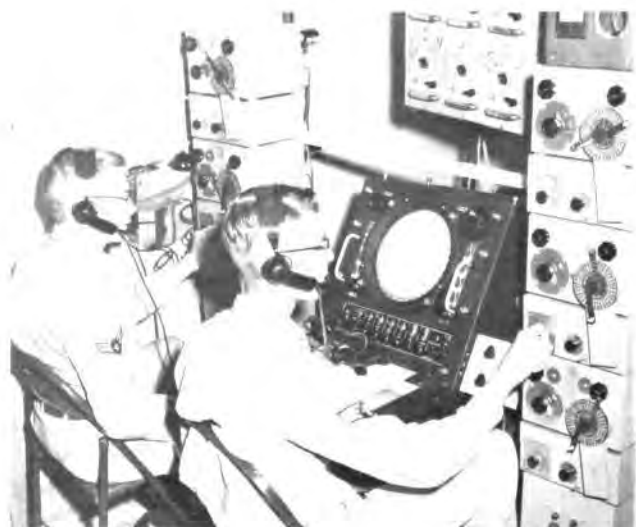
UNIT MISSION EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS UNITS

30 JUNE 1959 VS 30 JUNE 1960



COMMENTS

The Unit Mission Equipment Area showed an increase from 78 to 85% during the period of 30 June 1959 to 30 June 1960 for all Communications units.



new type of aircraft during the fiscal year. These detachments were assigned for periods of 1 to 6 months, depending upon the complexity of new aircraft.

FIELD TRAINING

Approximately 8,100 officers and 57,000 airmen participated in the annual 15-day field training exercises during the fiscal year, for an average attendance of 95 percent of the assigned officer strength and 91 percent of the assigned airmen strength.

Twenty-three flying units remained at home station for field training, since most of the tactical fighter and air defense units either had adequate ranges available adjacent to their home station or were in an aircraft conversion status. Certain aeromedical units trained at home station near their Air Force advisory unit permitting ANG aeromedical transport aircrews to participate as crew members on Air Force aeromedical transport missions.

TRAINING

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

AIR BASE TRAINING

Forty-eight unit training assemblies are authorized annually for the conduct of air base training. Approximately 8,100 officers and 56,200 airmen participated in the program at their home stations during the fiscal year, with a participation average of 95 percent of assigned officers and 90 percent of assigned airmen. All personnel on flying status were authorized 36 additional inactive duty flying training periods, to meet annual flying proficiency requirements and combat crew qualification.

Training aids and devices were provided to the maximum extent possible to support the training programs. As rapidly as they became available, synthetic aircraft instrument trainers and flight simulators were assigned to tactical flying bases. In addition, USAF mobile training detachments were assigned to ANG units which converted to a



Lack of an adequate range complex for tactical fighter units located in the northeastern United States required many units to operate through ANG field training sites or other bases located at a considerable distance from their home station in order to accomplish tactical weapons employment training. The National Guard Bureau continued its efforts to acquire an adequate range complex in the northeastern United States.

The annual active duty for training of tactical control and communications groups placed emphasis on system deployment and wartime roles. All GEEIA squadrons performed training in installing outside plant facilities at Air Force bases. The two Communications Maintenance squadrons sent out teams for training at Air Force depots and at active Air Force AC&W sites.

Major gaining commands continued to furnish advisory teams to assist ANG units during their annual field training by providing guidance in latest tactics and procedures used by the active Air Force. Also, gaining commands provided instructor aircrews and ground support personnel to ANG units converting to Century series aircraft to accelerate the transition program for these units.

SCHOOL TRAINING

All non-prior service airmen were required, as a condition of enlistment, to complete USAF basic military training. In February 1960, the duration of USAF basic military training was reduced from 9 to 8 weeks.

The ANG continued to make progress in its pilot and navigator training programs, which in general consist of undergraduate flying training and advanced flying training conducted by the Air Force for ANG officers and aviation cadets.

Adequate spaces were provided in the Air Force flying schools for the advanced training of all ANG fighter-interceptor pilots, and tactical fighter reconnaissance pilot

trainees were given advanced training at Air Force flying training schools following their graduation from basic flying training. Further qualification training in the mission aircraft was conducted by the parent ANG unit. Pilot trainees were also provided concentrated instrument training at the ANG Jet Instrument School.

The ANG 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 recently attended a formal instrument flight course.

Various familiarization courses, civilian factory courses, and special training courses were also made available to Air Guardsmen. It should be noted that adjustments in the training program during the year were required as a result of accelerated conversions to F-102, F-104, and C-97 aircraft by certain ANG units. Listed below are the number of individuals completing training in Fiscal Year 1960 and who were in training as of 30 June 1960 by various categories of training programs.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD SCHOOL TRAINING

Type of training	Completed training during fiscal year 1960	In training as of 30 June 1960
Officer technical training	950	162
Prior service airmen technical training	1,363	517
Non-prior-service airmen technical training	1,605	813
Voluntary extended training program	234	94
Eight weeks basic military training	6,822	1,891
Pilot training	69	33
Navigator training	45	31
ANG Jet Instrument School	224	12
TOTAL	11,312	3,553

SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING

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 order to accomplish these missions.

To prepare for the smooth integration of ANG 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 Airways and Air Communications Service 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 become familiar



with the latest operational equipment and receive indoctrination in current tactical concepts and operation procedures.

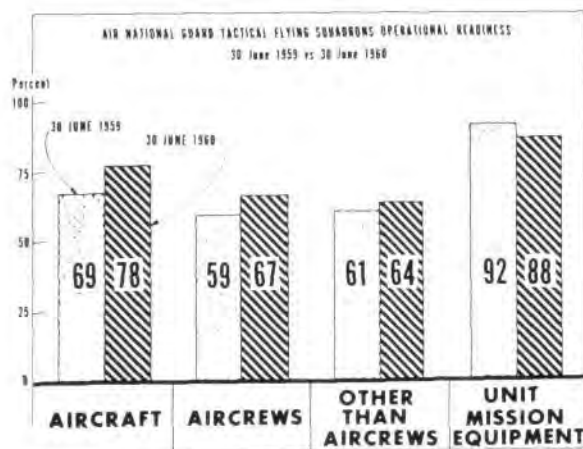
Eight-day accelerated pilot transition periods were authorized for all tactical pilots in units which converted to new types of tactical aircraft and for all newly assigned pilots not qualified in their unit's primary mission aircraft. These concentrated transition periods are a vital safety factor in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

OPERATIONAL READINESS

The most important product of ANG training and equipment is operational readiness. Operational readiness is a measurement of relative capability—the degree to which a unit is manned, equipped, and trained for the performance of its primary mission. In coordination with the gaining major Air Force commands, ANG has established realistic goals against which to measure progress toward major elements of operational readiness. These elements are *aircraft ready*, *aircrew ready*, *personnel other than aircrews ready*, and *unit equipment ready*. The goals on 30 June 1959 vs. 30 June 1960, are shown on the accompanying charts.

These scores show continued progress by our units, despite 26 aircraft model conversions during the year. Such conversions depress a unit's readiness to practically nothing because they must start from scratch with new training programs, checking out in new aircraft, and procuring new equipment.

The latest scores indicate a high state of readiness, and the accelerated rate at which ANG units reached these peaks clearly demonstrates the adaptability and aggressive capability of our personnel. These achievements demonstrate the strengths that keep the Air National Guard a first line element of defense.



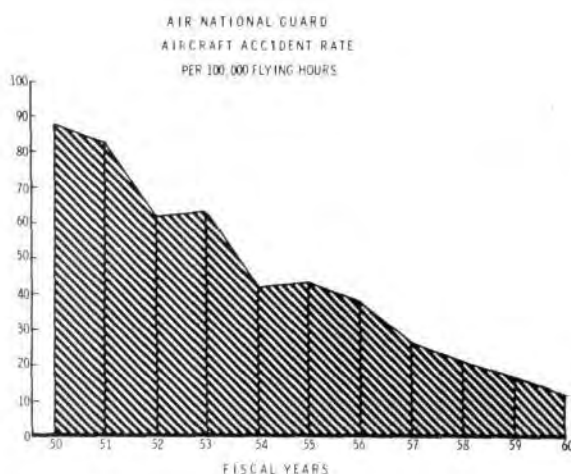
FLYING HOURS

During FY 1960, the ANG flew a total of 442,101 flying hours of which 354,359 were flown in jet aircraft and 87,742 hours in reciprocating engine aircraft. This represented 97.1 percent of the flying hours programmed. Flying hours were retarded during the months of January and February due to extremely poor flying weather and icy runways over a section of the country. Another reason for the shortfall was the conversion of six F-86 squadrons to C-97 aircraft.

FLYING SAFETY

The ANG major accident rate for FY 1960 was 11.7 for each 100,000 flying hours completed, as compared with the previous low of 17.1 in FY 1959. (See chart.) The three lowest monthly rates were 6.1, zero, and 5.1 in December 1959, January 1960, and April 1960 respectively. Major factors contributing to the ANG's improved flying safety record include increased supervisory controls and the recognition by the supervisor of his responsibility, and the increased individual pilot proficiency and personal recognition of the entire theme and intent of the ANG flying safety program. Additional factors in improving the flying safety record are the annual Flight Safety and Commanders Conference conducted by the Bureau's Assistant Chief for ANG; the increased number of flight safety survey teams made available by Headquarters USAF, and the high utilization of additional flying training periods.

Headquarters USAF has awarded flying safety awards to four ANG squadrons for achievement of an outstanding safety record in preventing aircraft accidents. During the 6-month period ending 31 December 1959, the two ANG squadrons selected as recipients of the Air Force highest peace-time safety award were the 112th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Toledo, Ohio, and the 125th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The 112th, employing F-84Fs, had flown more than 3,055 flying hours during



the award period and over 11,500 accident-free hours since its last major accident in July 1956. The 125th, flying F-86Es, had compiled more than 3,035 accident-free hours for the same period and more than 14,850 flying hours since its last major accident in July 1957.

For the six months ending 30 June 1960, USAF awards went to the 134th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Burlington, Vermont, and the 183d Aeromedical Transport Squadron, Jackson, Mississippi.

Vermont's 134th squadron, operating F-89s, flew more than 2,800 hours without accident during the period, and had accumulated more than 15,000 jet hours since its last accident in November 1956. The 183d, flying C-119s, logged 1,600 accident-free hours in the award period, and some 15,000 hours since its last mishap in March 1956.

JOINT EXERCISES

Although ANG programs provide a maximum of formal training, the final training payoff comes from joint exercises conducted with the active military establishment. These are peacetime mission requirements of the active forces which can be performed as a by-product of ANG training programs for only a token increase in cost. They provide the most realistic training possible, while at the same time performing constructive and vital missions. The following are examples of ANG participation in joint exercises.

AIR DEFENSE ALERT

During FY 1960, 21 squadrons participated in the ANG Air Defense Alert Program. Seven of these squadrons performed alert coverage on a 24-hour schedule and 14 squadrons on a 14-hour daylight basis. All the squadrons except one in Hawaii were located in the continental United States.

These squadrons, which are located in certain strategically vital areas, provide aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel to augment ADC. During their duty tours, aircrews are on a 5-minute runway alert to intercept unidentified and potentially hostile aircraft. Valuable training benefits are realized by units engaged in these missions while they are at the same time contributing to defense of the United States.

	No. Hours Flown on ADC Alert	Number Scrambles	Number Intercepts
FY 1960	22,037	14,465	22,945
Total Since 1954	132,237	77,635	151,111

In addition, 4 AC&W squadrons continued their round-the-clock participation in the active air defense network. Two, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado, were in the zone of interior, and two continued to provide the sole radar air defenses in Hawaii.

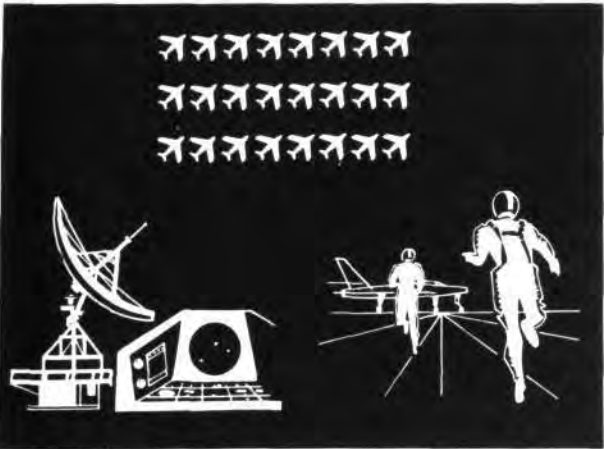
FIREPOWER EXERCISES

The ANG demonstrated its capability to provide tactical air support by performing firepower exercises at various Army locations during the year. These exercises, showing the tactical air firepower available to ground forces, are a part of Army command school programs. In addition to the live ordnance training received by the ANG and the Army, JAC is able to observe and evaluate ANG tactical units in action.



TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE

The Air Force has a continuing requirement for current photographic coverage of certain domestic urban areas and installations. This photography is utilized to produce area and installation analysis reports in the bomb damage assessment intelligence plan that would be utilized in the





event of enemy attack. ANG tactical reconnaissance units, in conjunction with Ninth Air Force, provided the required

photography and analysis reports for this project. These units also provided high priority photography for the Tactical Air Command throughout the year.

WIDE AWAKE

A requirement exists to periodically evaluate the tactical capability of the air defense system in the zone of interior. To provide a realistic means of evaluating commands other than ADC that have aircraft capable of simulating an enemy strike force (Faker aircraft) and run missions against strategic United States targets, ADC levied a requirement on the ANG to provide aircraft from tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance squadrons. The requirement is for 42 aircraft and aircrews each month, for nine months, at an average of three days per month.

For details on these joint exercises, see Appendix.

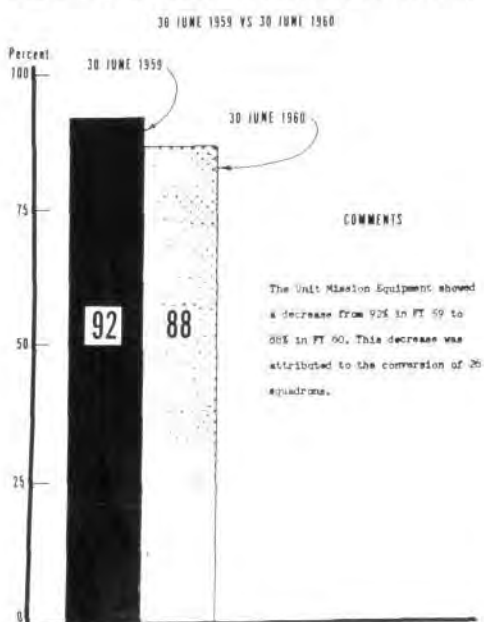
Air Materiel

SUPPLY

The assignment of certain Air National Guard units under the Military Air Transport Service (MATS) as gaining command was a test of the supply "know how" of operating personnel. Close liaison with MATS kept redistribution of related equipment and supplies flowing smoothly.

The conversion of certain fighter squadrons to more modern and complex aircraft proved the supply support systems to be adequate. Although there was no significant curtailment of flying due to equipment shortage, a limited number of jet engine field maintenance items and special testing equipment were in short supply. As of 30 June 1960, these critical items were on procurement.

UNIT MISSION EQUIPMENT ANG TACTICAL FLYING UNITS



Overall, the ANG had on hand 88 percent of its training mission equipment at the close of the fiscal year. Although this was a drop of 4 percent from last year, it was considered good in light of the many aircraft conversions and mission changes.

After better than a year of use, the IBM punch card machine has proven its worth in ANG supply activities. Not only has it greatly reduced the time factor for initiating requisitions but, being compatible with depot machine systems, it has also reduced the time needed to process materiel for depot support. In addition, these machines have been used in accounting, personnel, and maintenance activities. Complete base mechanization will be tested at one base commencing in the next fiscal year. If the mechanization system appears suitable it will be tested at one or more remote bases for positive determination of its applicability to the Air Guard.

The program for equipping units with needed communications-electronics equipment progressed very adequately during the year. Realignment of authorizations consistent with revised requirements and resultant redistribution of equipment assets did much to facilitate the training processes. A considerable amount of communications-electronics equipment was added to the ANG inventory from active establishment resources and from surplus assets of the Government.

Most ANG communications-electronics units benefited by receipt of either additional equipments or modernization of existing assets. Plans were initiated to further realign equipment authorizations and assets in keeping with the new communications-electronics force structure that becomes effective 1 October 1960.

Property audits and inspections continued to indicate

excellent supply management in the field. Project Count, the Air Force-wide fence-to-fence inventory, was completed and an inventory accuracy of 97 percent was achieved by the Air Guard.

Throughout the year, regional conferences were used to help forestall supply problems. These conferences were held jointly with maintenance personnel, the largest users of the supply system end product.

AIRCRAFT INVENTORY

At the end of FY 1960, the ANG aircraft inventory totaled 2,269 compared to 2,420 at the beginning of the year. Most of the reduction was in F-86D, F-86H, and F-89D models. A change in mission of 6 fighter squadrons to air transport squadrons equipped with C-97 models was responsible primarily for the decrease in the jet inventory. During the year, numbers of Century series aircraft increased with assignment of F-102s and F-104s to the Air Guard.

inventory reporting. As of 30 June 1960, the ANG vehicle inventory was approximately 8,000.



VEHICLES

The trend toward improvement in vehicle inventory control continued at a rapid pace during FY 1960. This progress was due to aggressive interest on the part of organizations concerned and their better grasp of the intricacies of the vehicle supply and reporting system.

Approximately \$2,000,000 worth of vehicles were acquired during this period, including a high proportion of direct aircraft support vehicles (e.g., the MC-1 vacuum sweeper, MB-4 aircraft towing tractor and the AF S32R-2 aircraft fuel servicing tank trucks), in addition to general purpose vehicles which were urgently needed as replacements.

The number of vehicles authorized remained consistent compared with the preceding year, while assets increased due to initial issue receipts and added emphasis on factual

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

Depot level aircraft maintenance support during FY 1960 was conducted within three categories:

1. *In Place Maintenance:* Contract field teams traveled to units and worked on certain aircraft "in place." This new concept of depot level support resulted in a substantial savings. Aircraft affected were F-86s, C-45s, F RF-84Es, F-89s and RB-57s.

2. *Depot Maintenance:* Only one type aircraft—the SA-16—was flown to an Air Materiel Command depot for modification and/or repair.

3. *Contractor Maintenance:* Both F-33 and F-100A aircraft received modification and/or repair at a contractor facility.

The work in all categories included compliance with outstanding technical orders, required accessory replace-

ment and special inspections, corrosion control, gaining access to items or areas requiring treatment or replacement, and sheet metal and electrical work beyond the capability of individual units.

A total of 1,694 aircraft received depot level maintenance under the three categories during fiscal year 1960.

Armament and electronic modifications were made on a majority of aircraft, designed to update and increase their mission capability. For example, several F-100 squadrons were modified for the Sidewinder missile (GAR-8) while RB-57 aircraft were modified for installation of an instrument landing and omni-directional navigation system (ARN-14-18 or ARN-31). Non-availability of components for the tactical air navigation (ARN-21) modification impeded this program; however, the equipment was expected to become available within the first 9 months of FY 1961.

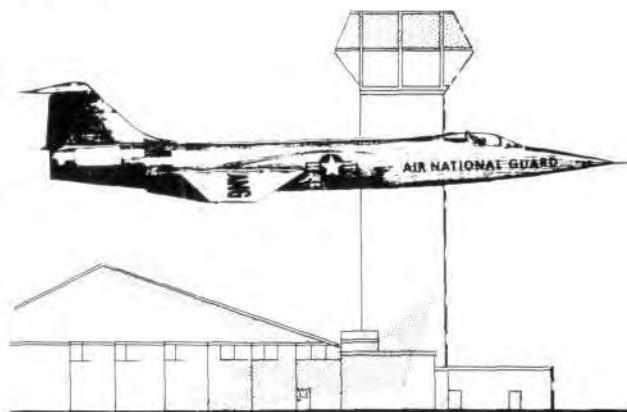
BUDGET AND REQUIREMENTS

During FY 1960, continued emphasis was placed on improving the Unit Requirements List (URL) system. This system was designed for developing, collecting, and consolidating data to show authorized requirements, current inventory, and related information pertaining to ANG unit mission equipment as authorized by the Bureau. The URL System, as established by ANGR 67-83, requires the reporting of day-to-day changes by operating units using electrical accounting machine cards and provided the Bureau with up-to-date records of requirements and assets at all times. Improvement in the key-punching of the cards has resulted from the changing of the card format and establishing a new NGB Form 74. New procedures were introduced to enable reporting units to reduce the number of cards used, thereby lessening to some degree the work load in maintaining unit and Bureau card files.

Civil Engineering

Accomplishment of the Air National Guard mission requires facilities for tactical flying units, training sites, and support facilities. On 30 June 1960, the ANG was utilizing 93 flying fields and 41 non-flying installations located in each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

New ANG facilities are constructed only when existing suitable facilities are not available. The accompanying photos show two examples of ANG facilities. At Salt Lake City, Utah, the Air Guard uses a former USAF installation. At Kelly AFB, Texas, new facilities have been constructed according to standard plans developed by the National Guard Bureau and tailored to the mission and equipment of individual units.



NEW CONSTRUCTION

The FY 1960 construction program was based on the continued modification and expansion of the ANG base structure to keep pace with more modern jet aircraft and changing missions. Major projects accomplished included six runway installations plus two overruns and one barrier, five hangars, two AC&W buildings, two apron expansions, two engine buildup shops, one control tower, a general purpose shop, an automotive maintenance shop, and a paint, oil, and dope storage building.

Real estate upon which ANG units are located is furnished either by the various States on a long term lease at nominal cost or by license on installations owned by the Federal government.

ANG major construction is accomplished in cooperation with the Department of the Army's Corps of Engineers, and the Department of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Federal funds are used for construction of ANG facilities as provided for in Chapter 133, Title 10, U.S. Code. The Congress annually authorizes projects on a line-item basis, and appropriates funds for them. Unlike funds appropriated for operations and maintenance and for personnel, which must be expended within the fiscal year, appropriations for construction projects may be carried over to succeeding years. Of the total amount of Federal appropriations for ANG construction remaining, authority was granted in Fiscal Year 1960 to proceed with projects representing an estimated total cost of \$14,400,000, and construction action was initiated on projects representing an estimated total cost of \$12,900,000.

In addition to the actual construction, advance planning was authorized for \$7,200,000 of anticipated construction for Fiscal Year 1961. Advance planning in the form of design and surveys has proven to be the most effective and efficient method of developing an orderly and sound construction program. Through such planning the considerations of lead time and use of available manpower receive more recognition, and better use is made of available labor and materials.

MAJOR REPAIR AND MODIFICATION

In FY 1960, 442 major repair and modification projects were accomplished at existing facilities on 107 installations. The total cost was \$2,882,482. The work included under this program was generated by conversions to more modern aircraft, along with more complex support equipment. Included also were requirements to make possible more efficient methods of operation and the need to modernize aging facilities. This program allows unit commanders to modify or alter existing facilities.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

The maintenance of the facilities and the operation of utilities systems at ANG bases were accomplished by serv-

ice contracts and agreements between the Federal Government and the various States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Under the terms of these contracts and agreements, the Federal Government defrayed 75 percent of the actual cost except for permanent field training sites where the entire funding was accomplished by the Federal Government. The total cost to the Federal Government in FY 1960 for maintaining and operating ANG installations was \$6,753,928.

NAVIGATIONAL AIDS AND AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

At the beginning of the fiscal year, it appeared that the lack of adequate ground navigational aid environments would limit the operational training capability of some ANG flying units. By the end of the year, however, the situation had improved considerably due to activation of VORTAC (Tactical VHF Omni Range) or TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation) facilities at the majority of ANG bases. Slippage in the airborne modification program and conversion of six jet units to conventional type aircraft also reduced the urgency of the requirement for certain new ground navigational aids. In addition, the Federal Aviation Agency and the military establishments provided a number of other navigational aids such as surveillance radar, instrument landing systems, and ultra high frequency direction finding (UHF DF) radio sets at ANG bases and have programmed additional facilities for the next year. The ANG also procured and installed TVOR (terminal very high frequency omni radio range) at Dobbins AFB, Georgia, and a fixed dual TACAN facility at the Permanent Training Site at Volk Field, Wisconsin. Both facilities will be commissioned early in Fiscal Year 1961. In addition, a UHF DF was installed at Volk Field. The ANG continued to operate control tower facilities at five ANG bases with air technicians.



CONTROL TOWER STRUCTURES

The USAF Ground Electronics Equipment Installation Agency (GEEIA) completed the installation of communications-electronics equipment components in control towers at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Hutchinson, Kansas. A new control tower structure was placed under construction contract at Springfield, Ohio, bids were solicited for a new tower at the Phelps Collins Airport, Michigan, training site, and architects began the design of a new tower for Congaree Air Base, South Carolina. A TACAN building was completed at the Volk Field Permanent Training Site.

PRESENT FACILITIES

A. Flying Facilities	93
Municipal Fields	71
State	2
Air Force Bases	13
Private	2
Navy Bases	5
	<hr/> 93*
* 38 Joint Use (Navy, AF, Res.)	
B. Non-Flying Bases	
AC&W—Radio Relay—etc.	41



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Appendix A

CHIEF OF:

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS - - - - 1908-1916

MILITIA BUREAU - - - - - 1916-1933

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU- - - - - 1933-

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver	1908-1911	Col. John F. Williams (Acting)	1936-1936
Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans	1911-1912	Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding	1936-1940
Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills	1912-1916	Maj. Gen. John F. Williams	1940-1944
Maj. Gen. William A. Mann	1916-1917	Maj. Gen. John F. Williams (Acting)	1944-1946
Maj. Gen. Jessie McL. Carter	1917-1918	Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger	1946-1947
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting)	1918-1919	Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer	1947-1950
Maj. Gen. Jessie McL. Carter	1919-1921	Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming (Acting)	1950-1951
Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards	1921-1925	Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming	1951-1953
Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond	1925-1929	Maj. Gen. Earl T. Ricks (Acting)	1953-1953
Col. Ernest R. Redmond (Acting)	1929-1929	Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson	1953-1959
Maj. Gen. William G. Everson	1929-1931	Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson (Acting)	1959-1959
Maj. Gen. George E. Leach	1931-1935	Maj. Gen. Donald W. McGowan	1959-
Col. Herold J. Weiler (Acting)	1935-1936		

Appendix B

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1960

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Henry V. Graham	Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Jr.
Alaska	Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Carroll	Michigan	Maj. Gen. Ronald D. McDonald
Arizona	Maj. Gen. John C. Wilson	Minnesota	Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Nelson
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger	Mississippi	Maj. Gen. William P. Wilson
California	Maj. Gen. Earle M. Jones	Missouri	Maj. Gen. Albert D. Sheppard
Colorado	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt	Montana	Maj. General. Spencer H. Mitchell
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. Frederick G. Reincke	Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Delaware	Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Scannell	Nevada	Maj. Gen. James A. May
District of Columbia	Maj. Gen. William H. Abendroth (Com. Gen.)	New Hampshire	Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney
Florida	Maj. Gen. Mark W. Lance	New Jersey	Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell (C of S)
Georgia	Maj. Gen. George J. Hearn	New Mexico	Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Fred W. Makinney	New York	Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara, (C of S)
Idaho	Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh	North Carolina	Maj. Gen. Capus M. Waynick
Illinois	Maj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle	North Dakota	Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards
Indiana	Maj. Gen. John W. McConnell	Ohio	Maj. Gen. Loren G. Windom
Iowa	Maj. Gen. Fred C. Tandy	Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. Roy W. Kenny
Kansas	Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell	Oregon	Maj. Gen. Alfred E. Hintz
Kentucky	Maj. Gen. Arthur Y. Lloyd	Pennsylvania	Maj. Gen. Anthony J. D. Biddle
Louisiana	Maj. Gen. Raymond F. Hufft	Puerto Rico	Brig. Gen. Juan Cesar Cordero
Maine	Maj. Gen. Edwin W. Heywood	Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Daniel S. T. Hinman
Maryland	Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord	South Carolina	Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
		South Dakota	Maj. Gen. Homer E. Jensen

Tennessee	Maj. Gen. George H. Butler	Washington	Maj. Gen. George M. Haskett
Texas	Maj. Gen. Kearie L. Berry	West Virginia	Maj. Gen. William E. Blake
Utah	Maj. Gen. Maxwell E. Rich	Wisconsin	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson
Vermont	Maj. Gen. Francis W. Billado	Wyoming	Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay
Virginia	Maj. Gen. Paul M. Booth		

Appendix C

U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1960

Alabama	Col. Clinton L. Adams	Montana	Maj. Harry W. Thode
Alaska	Col. Charles W. Casper	Nebraska	Maj. Harry A. Dahlgren
Arizona	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry	Nevada	Maj. Earl A. Edmunds
Arkansas	Capt. Clyde L. Price	New Hampshire	Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs	New Jersey	Col. Frank E. Hanlon
Colorado	Lt. Col. George J. Williams	New Mexico	Lt. Col. Robert H. Moser
Connecticut	Col. Edward D. Walsh	New York	Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher
Delaware	Col. John B. Grier	North Carolina	Col. Thomas B. Longest
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Fletcher F. Bernsdorff	North Dakota	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom
Florida	Col. Julian F. Pfaff	Ohio	Col. Raymond Strasburger
Georgia	Lt. Col. Charles S. Thompson, Jr.	Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Routh
Hawaii	Col. Clark G. Johnson	Oregon	Lt. Col. William H. Adams
Idaho	Col. Carl L. Isenberg	Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer
Illinois	Col. Gerald B. Lahey	Puerto Rico	Lt. Col. Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez
Indiana	Col. Norwood R. Hughes	Rhode Island	Lt. Col. John C. Wall
Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law	South Carolina	Col. Grover C. Cooper, Jr.
Kansas	Maj. Edwin J. Pease	South Dakota	Lt. Col. Carl J. Schieferstein
Kentucky	Maj. Willis R. Hodges	Tennessee	Lt. Col. Mitchell A. Marshall
Louisiana	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday	Texas	Col. Howard R. Clewis
Maine	Col. Theodore E. Lewin	Utah	Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides
Maryland	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh	Vermont	Lt. Col. Frank S. Isham
Massachusetts	Col. John F. Kane	Virginia	Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
Michigan	Col. Jay I. Nowlen	Washington	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen
Minnesota	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney	West Virginia	Col. Othal V. Knipp
Mississippi	Col. Sherman B. Anderson	Wisconsin	Col. Malvin P. Wang
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes	Wyoming	Maj. Henry W. Lloyd

Appendix D

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1960

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief, NGB.	Ator, Lloyd G., Col., ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison.
Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., USAF, Deputy Chief, NGB.	Blackman, Robert D., Maj., USAF, Assistant Legal Advisor
Terrill, Robert S., Col., USAF, Executive, NGB.	Connor, James R., Lt. Col., ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Public Affairs (TDY at school).
Brown, John G. C., Lt. Col., USA, Assistant Executive, NGB.	

Haygood, Herman R., Maj., USAF, Chief, Administrative Office.
Scholin, Allan R., Lt. Col., USAF, Acting Chief, Office of Public Affairs.

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

Kerr, Clayton P., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army.
Greenleaf, Francis S., Col., ARNGUS, Executive.
Piddington, Thomas C., Lt. Col., ARNGUS, Assistant Executive.
Ahee, Joe, Col., Armor, USA, Chief, Organization and Training Division.
Anderson, Allen O., Maj., Armor, USAR, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Badger, Ralph R., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Planning, Program and Budget Branch, Installations Division.
Beelman, Glenn T., Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Logistics Division.
Boatwright, Charles C., Lt. Col., AGC, ARNGUS, Chief, Officer Branch, Personnel Division.
Briggs, Richard F., Lt. Col., Armor, USA, Chief, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Brockway, Ronald S., Lt. Col., CE, USAR, Deputy Chief, Installations Division.
Campbell, John E., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Dicks, Arthur E., Lt. Col., SC, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.
Dunn, Thomas M., Jr., Capt., TC, USA, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.
French, Keith A., Lt. Col., Arty., USAR, Chief, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Holter, Howard H., Maj., MSC, ARNGUS, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.
Jacques, William R., Maj., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Organization, Mobilization, and Army Adviser Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Jetmore, Clinton N., Jr., Capt., FC USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division.
Kibler, George N., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Division.
McGuire, Elmer L., Maj., Ord., ARNGUS, Chief, Maintenance and Services, Logistics Division.
Metcalf, Charles G., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller Division.
Morley, Harrison A., Maj., Armor, USA, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Morse, Herbert E., Maj., Inf., USA, Organization, Mobilization, and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Novy, James F., Lt. Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Enlisted Branch, Personnel Division.
Orlob, August L., Maj., Arty., ARNGUS, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Persell, Robert A., Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Personnel Division.
Ross, Fred L., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Deputy Chief, Organization and Training Division.
Roughsedge, Walter L., Lt. Col., QMC, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Logistics Division.
Ruhe, Joseph G., Maj., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.
Sibley, James E., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.
Sisson, Edward A., Jr., Maj., Arty., ARNGUS, Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Walton, Charles F., Maj., AGC, USAR, Officers Branch, Personnel Division.
Winfield, Floyd A., Maj., Arty., ARNGUS, Organization, Mobilization, and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Wingate, Clifton B., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Army Technician Branch, Comptroller Division.

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

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., USAF, Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau, for Air.
Lichty, Benjamin W., Col., USAF, Executive.
Crider, Edward O., Maj., USAF, Assistant Executive.
Aubrey, Carl L., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Autrey, Marius M., Maj., USAF, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Battison, William J., Col., USAF, Chief, Civil Engineering Division.
Bell, Buron G., Maj., USAF, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Carigan, William E., Jr., Maj., USAF, Supply Branch, Materiel Division.
Clayton, Benjamin H., Maj., USAF, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Cooper, Peter G., Maj., USAF, Supply Branch, Materiel Division.
Davis, Silas E., Jr., Capt., USAF, Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Deneke, William L., Maj., USAF, Chief, Maintenance and Operations Branch, Civil Engineering Division.
Everett, Patrick C., Maj., USAF, Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Faris, Thomas B., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division.
Goode, John W., Capt., USAF, Programs and Manpower Branch, Operations and Training Division.
Goodnight, Elmer K., Maj., USAF, Accounting and

Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Greene, Harold C., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Hanley, Lloyd G., Col., USAF, Chief, Materiel Division.

Higgins, Raymond J., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Personnel Division.

Hogg, Roy B., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Management and Analysis Branch, Comptroller Division.

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

Hornung, Ernest L., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.

Hughes, Arthur G., Jr., Maj., USAF, Rated Personnel and Special Activities Branch, Personnel Division.

Hunter, James E., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Konin, David H., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Lakin, Robert K., Maj., USAF, Chief, Programs and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division.

Loveland, Albert C., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.

McQueen, Max B., Col., USAF, Air Surgeon.

Malnassy, Ernest, Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Supply Branch, Materiel Division.

Meis, Joe F., Col., USAF, Comptroller Division.

Metcalf, Curtis N., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Miller, Glenn A., Capt., USAF, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Oberschmid, Robert E., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.

O'Donnell, Robert A., Maj., USAF, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.

Paulk, James W., Jr., Maj., USAF, Chief, Budget and Requirements Branch, Materiel Division.

Pizzo, Philip J., Maj., USAF, Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division.

Ries, Raymond P., Capt., USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division.

Ringley, Howard D., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Robb, Stewart W., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.

Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Seabolt, Robert H., Capt., USAF, Programs and Manpower Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Sims, Ardath M., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.

Streidl, Edward G., Lt. Col., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.

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

Swanson, Harold A., Maj., USAF, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Taylor, Irving E., Jr., Capt., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Walters, Joseph C., Lt. Col., USAF, Deputy Chief, Civil Engineering Division.

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

White, George G., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Manpower Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Wibom, Francis C., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Accounting and Finance Branch.

Appendix E

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY, PERSHING TROPHY AND NATIONAL GUARD (STATE) TROPHY. This competition is based on the highest figure of merit attained by Army National Guard units in accomplishing prescribed qualification firing of assigned individual weapons. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams; the Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area; and the National Guard (State) Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each State. In

1959, units from 28 states entered this competition. The National winner was Company D, 1st Battle Group, 156th Infantry, Louisiana Army National Guard. Complete list of winners was published in NGB PAM 44-2.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TROPHY. This trophy is awarded annually to the team representing an Army National Guard unit which attains the highest score in all the States in .22 caliber rifle "postal matches." The underlying purpose of this competition is to encourage the

formation of competitive matches between leagues formed in each State with the winning team in each league being eligible to shoot for the National Rifle Association Trophy. In 1960, this trophy was won by the 613th Ordnance Company (DS), Hawaii Army National Guard. Complete list of winners was published in NGB PAM 44-3.

THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU'S TROPHIES. This competition consists of three indoor rifle matches conducted by the National Rifle Association for the National Guard Bureau, utilizing .22 caliber weapons. The matches consist of a unit team match, a battalion or equivalent team match, and an individual match. In 1960, 200 units entered teams in the Unit Team Match, 56 teams entered the Battalion Team Match, and 273 entries were received for the Individual Match. Respective winners of these matches were Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 48th Armored Division, Georgia ARNG; Special Troops Battalion, Hawaii ARNG; and Sfc Joseph C. Roark, 665th Ordnance Company (GS), South Dakota ARNG. Complete list of winners was published in NGB PAM 44-4.

MILITARY POLICE TEAM PISTOL TROPHY. This competition consists of a caliber .45 pistol match, sponsored by the Military Police Association. Entries are restricted to Military Police units of the Army National Guard. The trophy is permanently displayed in the Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Gordon, Georgia, and a replica is furnished the winning team for permanent retention. The winning team in 1959 was the 120th Military Police Company, Hawaii Army National Guard. Complete list of winners was published in NGB PAM 44-5.

THE EISENHOWER TROPHY. This trophy was presented to 50 units in 1959. Named in honor of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, it is awarded each calendar year to an outstanding company-size unit of the Army National Guard in each State. Complete list of winners was published in NGB PAM 44-6.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER'S TROPHY. The Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy is awarded each December to the most outstanding Army National Guard on-site missile battalion.

In fiscal year 1960, 1st Missile Battalion, 202d Artillery, Illinois Army National Guard, was the winner of the second annual trophy over elements of 32 eligible combat ready Army National Guard battalions in 14 States. The trophy is a cup which is replaced by permanent plaques for each firing battery as the cup is passed on to subsequent winners. The winner is determined on the basis of ratings achieved by the various battalions in operational readiness inspections, command maintenance inspections, annual service practice scores, and the Annual General Inspections.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

EARL T. RICKS MEMORIAL TROPHY. Named for Major General Earl T. Ricks, former Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, this trophy is awarded to Air National Guard pilots in competition which emphasizes flight planning, high speed cruise control, and tactical proficiency. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane and mounted on a silver base. The winner of the event held on 2 September 1959 was selected from a field of 10 pilots competing in the 850 mile course from Memphis, Tennessee to Miami, Florida. He was Captain Donald K. Reid, 171 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Michigan Air National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY (AIR). This trophy, presented for the first time in fiscal year 1960, will be awarded each year to the Air National Guard units judged most operationally ready in each major aircraft grouping. The criteria used are aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft, accident rates and flying safety programs. The winning units for fiscal year 1960, by type aircraft groupings were:

- 199 Fighter Interceptor Sq., Hawaii (F86 D/L)
- 114 Fighter Group, South Dakota (F89)
- 104 Tactical Fighter Group, Massachusetts (F86H)
- 108 Tactical Fighter Wing, New Jersey (84F)
- *160 Tac Recon Sq, Alabama (RF84F)
- *153 Tac Recon Sq, Mississippi (RF84F)
- *184 Tac Recon Sq, Arkansas (RF84F)
- 130 Troop Car Sq (Tac Support), West Virginia (SA 16)
- * Tied

SPAATZ TROPHY. This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying unit and remains in the permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are

judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative and logistical efficiency. The trophy is a large silver globe, surmounted by a modernistic aircraft and mounted on a silver base. If two Air National Guard units are tied for first place with a perfect score of 1000 points, each wins the trophy. A second highest scoring unit receives an engraved silver and mahogany plaque. An engraved bronze plaque is awarded to the third place winner.

First place winners:

141 Tactical Fighter Sq., New Jersey

163 Tactical Fighter Sq., Indiana

Second place winner:

195 Tactical Fighter Sq., California

Third place winner:

153 Tac Recon Sq., Mississippi

WINSTON P. WILSON TROPHY. This trophy, a

large silver urn surmounted by an American eagle, is engraved with the inscription: "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy awarded for year-round Excellence in the Performance of the Air National Guard All-Weather Defense Mission." In addition there is engraved the insignia of the National Guard Bureau and the donors, i.e., Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; North American Aviation Company; and Northrop Aircraft Corporation. The winner for fiscal year 1960 was the 133 Fighter Group (AD), Minnesota Air National Guard.

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING AIRMAN AWARD. The award, an engraved bronze plaque, is presented each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard airman, and remains in his permanent possession. The winner for fiscal year 1960 was Staff Sergeant Clarence E. Cunningham, a flight engineer of the 130th Troop Carrier Squadron, Charleston, West Virginia.

Appendix F

Revisions, changes and new regulations published during FY 1960:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ADMINISTRATION

NGR 2-2 (Military Publications) was revised completely to prescribe publication policies related to unit libraries. These policies concern development and maintenance of publications stockrooms, an alphabetical distribution formula, bulk requirements of publications and blank forms for units alerted for active military service, supply of publications to State officer candidate schools and to newly activated, reorganized, or redesignated TOE units, and instructions for preparation and submission of DA Form 12 (Requisition for Initial Distribution of Publications and Blank Forms).

NGB PAM 2-1-1 (Publications—National Guard Bureau) lists current NGB publications, provides an alphabetical index of subjects covered by NGRs and NGB Pamphlets, and lists all regulations and pamphlets rescinded or superseded in the past year.

NGB PAM 16-1 (United States Property and Fiscal Officer—Duties and Responsibilities) outlines general responsibilities of the USPFO for each State, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia.

NGR 57 (Reports—Morning Report) was changed to eliminate requirements for assignment of unit code numbers to State OCS units or any branches thereof; eliminate the statement by authenticating officers regarding persons enlisted or reenlisted; reduce the exces-

sive use of DA Form 1 or copies thereof, by providing for substantiating performance of equivalent training by certificate and furnishing the Army Advisor a copy of DA Form 1 in lieu of a No. 1 copy of the form; reduce the "time factor" involved in manual processing of monthly morning reports by prescribing inclusion of aggregate total strength in "Strength Section"; prescribe additional sample remarks for accounting for ARNG personnel who enter and return from six months active duty for training and their accountability during such training; and provide that all copies of morning reports for the Chief, NGB, be forwarded to the State adjutant general for transmission to the Bureau in bulk.

NGR 83 (Mail—Official Mail) was revised to implement provisions of AR 341-106 for the ARNG, permitting activities of the federally recognized ARNG to use official mail marking procedures adopted by Department of the Army.

PERSONNEL

NGR 10 (Personnel Identification (Identification Cards)) was revised to modify provisions of AR 606-5 for the ARNG and prescribe procedures for issue of DD Form 2A (Res) (red) Identification Card to members of the ARNG not on active duty and provide a means of identification for qualified dependents of such members entitled to certain privileges.

NGR 26 (Reserve and Service Obligations—Deferments and Exemptions Screening) was changed to prescribe that enlisted personnel with a reserve obligation may be assigned to the inactive ARNG for a period not to exceed six months, or for the unexpired term of current enlistment, whichever is sooner; that individuals who enlisted prior to age 18½ years and who fail to participate satisfactorily will be reported to local boards for priority induction; and to rescind the requirement for the annual submission of DD Form 44 (Military Status of Individual).

NGB PAM 51-1 (Technicians—Manning and Grade Criteria for Maintenance Technicians) provides a single document of instruction for computing required ARNG maintenance technician spaces.

NGR 52 (Technicians—Payment and Accounting Procedures) was changed to provide procedures for payment of differential pay to technicians who attend service schools in their military status as now prescribed by NGR 51.

NGR 62 (Medical Service) was changed to provide that personnel on the Temporary Disability Retirement List be transferred to the Army Reserve when laws of the State prohibit their retention in the inactive ARNG beyond expiration of their term of service; bring all references to ARs and DA Forms up to date; permit USPFOS to settle vouchers for civilian medical care up to \$500; make ARNG requirements for immunizations the same for active forces; and provide current instructions pertaining to initiation of new immunization forms.

Commissioned Officers

NGR 20-2 (Federal Recognition) was revised completely to effect the following major changes: (1) eliminate qualification for Federal recognition in the grade of second lieutenant by completion of the Army Pre-Commission Extension Course and accrual of two years creditable service to include six months active duty or active duty for training, or in lieu of active service completion of a leadership or NCO course; (2) limit the crediting of prior service toward extending maximum age for Federal recognition to prior service in the same or higher grade that has been accrued in a component of the U. S. Army only; (3) include evidence of a favorable National Agency Check prior to being boarded for a certificate of eligibility; (4) require specific documents to establish constructive credit entitlement as allied papers to support application for Federal recognition of medical and dental officers, and applicants for the Army Nurse Corps and Army Medical Specialist Corps; (5) incorporate requirement for draft age applicants to execute a statement of understanding; (6) include procedures for retirement of technical waivers; and (7) establish specific

qualifications for Federal recognition of State adjutants general.

NGR 20-3 (Promotion) was changed to specify that State adjutants general who are candidates for Federal recognition must have been duly appointed to the position of State adjutant general in a grade as prescribed by laws and regulations of the State, not to exceed major general.

NGR 20-5 (Appointment and Requirements for Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Officers Assigned to Selective Service Section, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments) was revised to provide that Selective Service Officers must complete Special Subcourse A (Emergency Telecommunications) as a professional requirement, and that officers initially assigned to the Selective Service Section in grades above second lieutenant may be given a technical waiver in the same manner as provided for other officers changing branch.

Enlisted

NGR 25-1 (Enlistment and Reenlistment) was changed to permit dual membership in ARNG and ROTC of members of the Senior Division, Army ROTC, provided the number of such individuals does not exceed 5 percent of unit authorized maximum strength and is within the State quota announced annually by the Chief, NGB.

NGR 25-3 (Discharge and Separation) was revised mainly to consolidate several changes in the existing regulation, and to provide authority to concurrently discharge personnel from both ARNG and Army Reserve due to hardship; detailed procedures for various types of discharge; procedures relative to NGB Form 22; for utilization of the Army Discharge Review Board for appeals regarding the class of discharge awarded; and that members of the Senior Division, ROTC, in both basic and advanced course, who fail to attend drill and who are not authorized constructive attendance, will be discharged from the Army National Guard and reverted to USAR control.

ORGANIZATION

NGR 15 (Organization) was changed to clarify strength authorizations resulting from ARNG reorganization.

NGB PAM 15-1 (Army National Guard—Units Allotted to the States) shows type and location of ARNG units allotted to each State.

TRAINING

NGR 44 (Trophies and Awards) was revised primarily to bring provisions of this regulation into line with current organization, and authorized equipment and training requirements, and to add three new awards: NGA All National Guard Rifle Team and All National Guard Pistol

Team awards and the U. S. Army Air Defense Commanders Trophy.

NGB PAM 45-4 describes administrative procedures for conduct of annual field training for ARNG units.

NGB PAM 45-5 (Schedule of Classes for ARNG Personnel) announces class schedules for courses of instruction conducted at Army Service Schools which are appropriate for ARNG personnel.

NGR 48 (Inspections) was changed to clarify and reduce the number of required command inspections; and to prescribe use of USCONARC Form 914 (Training Evaluation Report, Reserve Components of the Army) in lieu of NGB Form 115.

NGR 95-1 (Army Aviation—Selection and Processing for Warrant Officer Flight Training) Implements provisions of AR 135-20 (RESERVE COMPONENTS—Selection of Volunteers for Training as Rotary Wing Aviators) for the ARNG. It prescribes procedures for selection of ARNG personnel, not on active duty, to attend the Warrant Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course and, upon successful completion, for appointment and Federal recognition of enlisted personnel as warrant officers.

NGR 95-2 (Operations—Ferrying Army National Guard Aircraft) Prescribes procedures to be used for ordering ARNG aviators to active duty for training in Federal status for the purpose of ferrying aircraft.

LOGISTICS

NGR 70 (Transportation—Troops, Materiel, and Supplies) was revised to prescribe ARs applicable to ARNG transportation.

NGR 75-2 (Federal Property—Supply and Accounting Procedures) was revised to provide a basic regulation prescribing policies for supply and accounting of Federal property. Major changes include: (1) a revised NGB Form 30 which simplifies and improves the ARNG property accounting system so that operation of the office of the USPFO will now more closely parallel similar operations of the active Army, mobilization clearance for Army National Guard units will be simplified, units will conduct self-inventories, the USPFO will not be required to "ship" property to units on formal documentation upon mobilization, and administrative workload at unit level is reduced; (2) requirement for an informal record on reportable items in each State showing the quantity in current distribution; (3) deletion of requirements for serial number files in the offices of the USPFO; (4) a change in designation of "unit jacket file" to "Field Auditor Control File;" (5) deletion of the requirement to transfer accountability for property on Memorandum Receipt when USPFOs are changed; (6) changes in the period of absence of unit responsible officer from four months to three months for the purpose of authorizing waiver on formal transfer of responsibility, and in require-

ments for inventories and hand receipts; and (7) provision for sub-property accounts in shops, to insure proper control of recoverable items issued and dropped from accountable records.

NGB PAM 75-2-1 (Office of the USPFO) contains detailed accounting procedures for that office.

NGB PAM 75-2-3 (Units and Activities) contains detailed accounting procedures for ARNG units.

NGR 75-5 (Federal Property—Financial Inventory Accounting) was revised to reflect dropping "In Use" inventory from basic records and reporting forms used in ARNG Financial Inventory Accounting System.

NGB PAM 75-5-1 (Financial Inventory Accounting Procedures) prescribes uniform accounting procedures and records required for accumulation of financial data for supply management reports and statement of inventory transactions.

NGB PAM 75-9-1 (Record of Engineer Equipment Requiring Repair Parts Support) provides instructions and procedures for reporting requirements for repair parts support on Engineer equipment.

NGB PAM 76-2 (Controlled Cannibalization of Equipment) prescribes procedures to establish controlled cannibalization points as a source of supply for low mortality repair parts.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ADMINISTRATION

ANGR 174-1 (Reports Control—ANG Reports Control Systems) provides an administrative means of control over the number of reports an ANG unit must submit to higher headquarters. New reports must be approved by NGB and assigned a control symbol. Certain reports, including vouchers, weather reports, and Inspector General reports are exempt.

FINANCE

ANGR 173-01 (Finance—ANG Civilian Personnel) covers travel allowance for civilian personnel (air technicians), and prescribes procedures for submitting claims covering pay and allowances due deceased air technicians.

PERSONNEL

ANGR 31-01 (Preparation, Maintenance and Disposition of Certain Military Personnel Records) furnishes supplementary instructions to AFMs 35-9 and 35-12 on the requirement for and management of military personnel records of ANG officers and airmen.

ANGR 35-02 (Selective Assignment of Qualified Reservists) Published in consonance with revision of AFR 45-30, which it modifies for ANG use. No change in policy was effected.

ANGR 35-03B (Screening of ANG Personnel) modifies the basic regulation which provides for screening and annual records review. It implements DoD Directive 1200.12 providing for identification and disposition of key Federal employees who would not be available for active Federal service in event of mobilization.

ANGR 35-05A (Personnel Strength Program) amends the basic regulation on the personnel strength program by deleting all references to CONAC, in line with the new Reserve Forces Management Plan; clarifies certain aspects of basic regulation in determining required maintenance strength for augmented units, and Federal recognition status of airmen who enlist in non-federally recognized units.

ANGR 36-011 (Classification of Officers) modifies AFM 36-1 for ANG use in officer classification, but effects no major change in classification policies.

ANGR 36-012 (Federal Recognition of Warrant Officer Appointments) was revised to restrict acceptance of warrant officers to those already appointed as Reserve warrant officers of the Air Force, in keeping with the Air Force decision to phase out the warrant officer program.

ANGR 36-013A (Federal Recognition in ANG and Promotion as a Reserve Warrant Officer of the Air Force) amends the basic regulation to preclude permanent Reserve promotion as a warrant officer based on temporary promotion received on active duty; deletes the requirement for holding a Federal Recognition Board for warrant officer promotions, since they are in all instances selected by a central board in the same manner as commissioned officers who are mandatorily promoted.

ANGR 36-10 (Training Performance and Training Report) changes dates of submission for annual training performance reports to 31 August for lieutenants and warrant officers, 30 September for majors and captains, and 31 October for colonels and lieutenant colonels; provides more specific instructions for preparing training performance reports and includes philosophy behind effectiveness reporting and evaluation.

ANGR 39-9A (Enlistment and Reenlistment in the ANG and as a Reserve of the Air Force) deletes the requirement for obtaining waivers in cases of minor traffic violations before enlistment or reenlistment can be accomplished; specifies that reenlistment for a 1 year period must be accomplished on the date following discharge, and tightens dependency restrictions for airmen of the lower grades; brings references within the basic regulation up to date; and provides format for availability certificate which must be obtained by Federal employees.

ANGR 39-10 (Enlisted Personnel—Discharge) was revised to reflect the standardized discharge criteria published in DoD Directive 1332.14, 14 January 1959. Separate reasons for discharge were reduced in number, with many being placed under the general heading of "Convenience of the Government."

ANGR 39-29 (Enlisted Personnel—Promotion and Demotion of Airmen) standardizes minimum eligibility requirements for promotion of airmen; establishes time-in-grade requirements as well as total years service requirement for progression to certain grades, and provides for accelerated promotion of especially qualified noncommissioned officers, not to exceed one-half of one percent of total assigned airman strength within any fiscal year.

ORGANIZATION

ANGR 23-01 (Organization—State Headquarters) was revised to change the manning guide attachment for Headquarters, State ANG.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

ANGR 55-6 (Operations—ANG Operational Readiness Reports) was revised to include a series of changes previously published, and to establish a new quarterly report on IBM cards by the highest military organization on any one base as a means of reviewing over-all base readiness.

ANGR 50-02A (Training—Unit Training Assemblies) changes rate of subsistence authorized at unit training assemblies and prescribes additional conditions in which subsistence is authorized.

ANGR 52-2 (Training—On-the-Job Training) makes applicable AFR 52-2 pertaining to on-the-job training; and includes special ANG policies relating to participation in OJT.

ANGR 123-1 (Inspection) modifies AFR 123-1, relating to the inspection system, and makes it applicable to ANG units.

MATERIEL

ANGR 66-04 (Maintenance Engineering—Technical Order Compliance Reporting for Propulsion Units) establishes ground rules and reporting procedures for accomplishing technical order compliance on aircraft propulsion units.

ANGR 66-12 (Maintenance Engineering—Vehicle Management and Maintenance) implements AFM 66-12 for ANG with modifications.

ANGR 67-44 (Supply—Project Night Life (WRM)) provides for prestocking of Project AF-GEN-1-50 OPR Equipment and Supplies (WRM) at ANG Bases.

ANGR 67-83 (Supply—Unit Requirements List) establishes a system for developing, collecting, and consolidating data to show authorized requirements, current inventory, and related information pertaining to authorized ANG unit equipment.

ANGR 77-03 (Motor Vehicles—Vehicle Requirements, Redistribution and Disposition) provides policies and procedures regarding supply, disposition, and redistribution of vehicles.

ANGR 77-1 (Motor Vehicles—Inventory Control and Reporting) establishes a uniform procedure for inventory control and reporting of vehicles.

Appendix G

Special Projects FY 1960

WIDE AWAKE AND EYE OPENER FOR ADC

1- 4 November 1959	4—RB-57
8- 9 November 1959	12—F-84
	12—RF-84
	8—RB-57
9 December 1959	6—F-86H
	6—F-84F
	6—RF-84F
16-17 January 1960	18—T-33
	4—RB-57
	8—F-86H
11-13 March 1960	12—T-33
	8—RB-57
29 April-1 May 1960	12—RB-57
	15—T-33

SPECIAL MISSIONS FOR TAC

Firepower Demonstrations at Army Schools using 16 to 20 F-84Fs and required support:

17 October 1959	Fort Sill	122d TFW (Indiana)
30 January 1960	Fort Sill	131st TFW (Missouri)
4 February 1960	Fort Knox	121st TFW (Ohio)
11 February 1960	Fort Lewis	113th TFW (Massachusetts)
8 April 1960	Fort Bragg	107th TFW (New York)
7 May 1960	Fort Sill	122d TFW (Indiana)

Minute Man 1959—simulating BDA mission deploying 22 RF-84Fs 11-18 July 1959

SPECIAL MISSIONS FOR HEADQUARTERS USAF

1. ANG placed second in the world-wide USAF gunnery meet at Tyndall AFB Fla., October 1959.
2. ANG provided 200 aircraft days for photo coverage for TAC in support of USAF Photo Almanac using RF-84Fs and RB-57s.

FLIGHTS AT REQUEST OF TAC FOR US ARMY

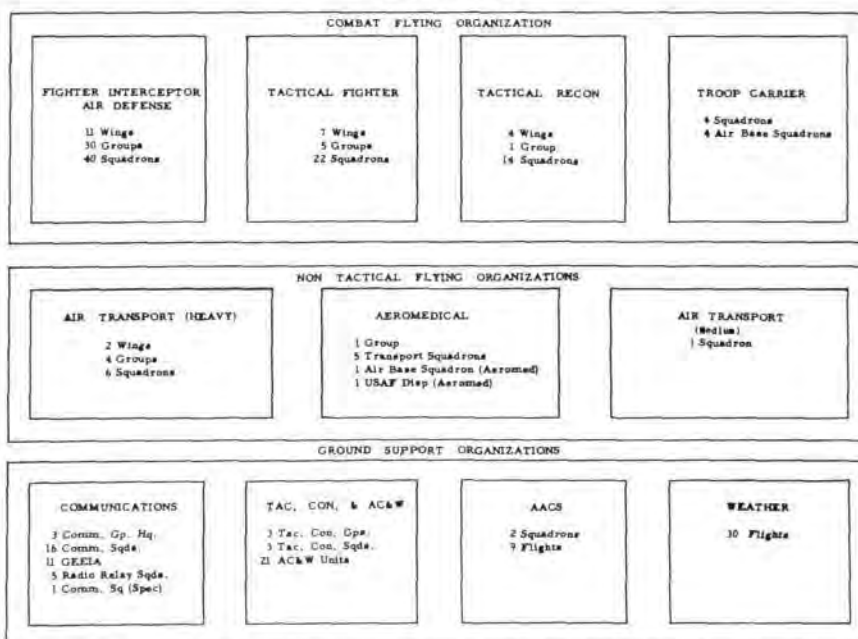
Quick Switch (Special Forces US Army)	
14-21 November 1959	6—SA-16
Air Exfiltration (US Army Special Warfare)	
21-22 September 1959	4—SA-16
Little Bear (Photo flights in support of USARAL cold-weather exercise)	
10-24 February 1960	6—RB-57

SPECIAL PROJECTS AT REQUEST OF CONAC

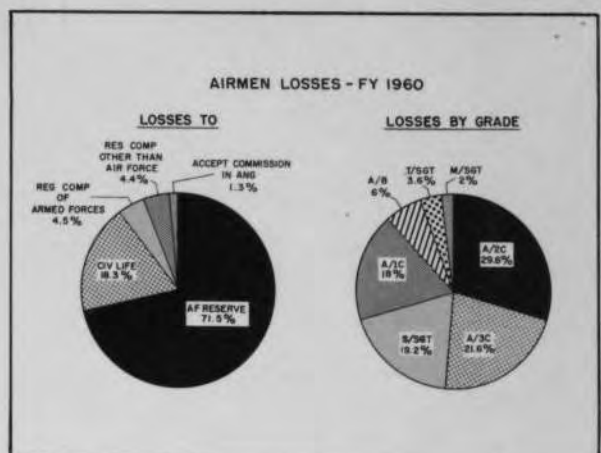
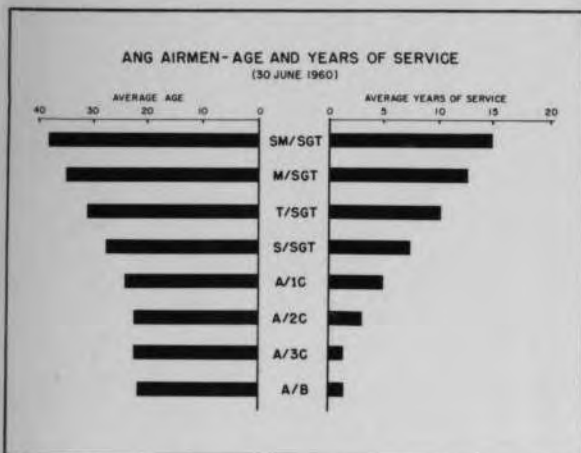
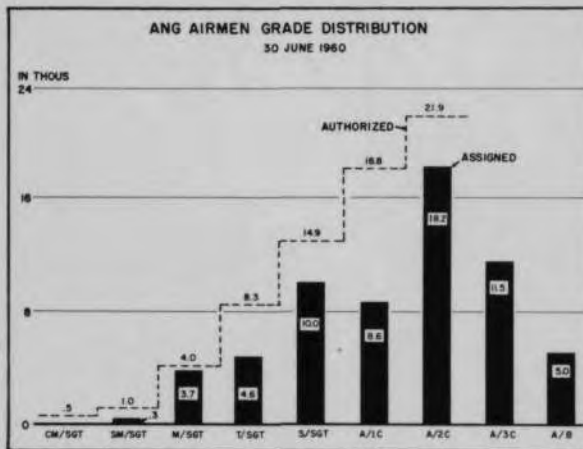
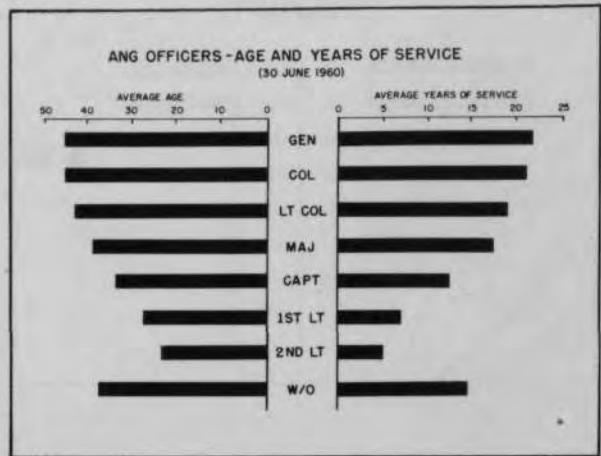
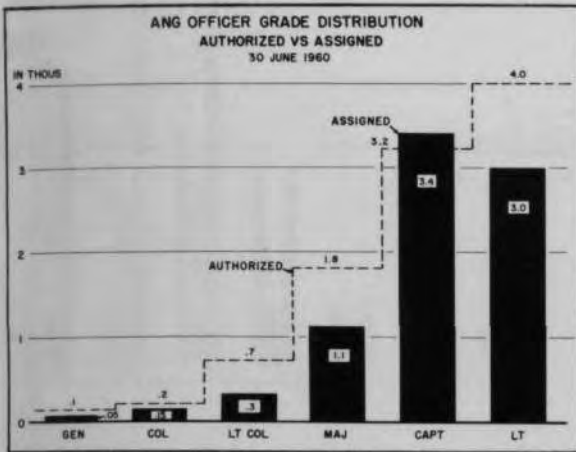
Photo coverage of troop carrier drop zones. Approximately 60 flights on an as-required basis 27 October 1959 through 30 June 1960.

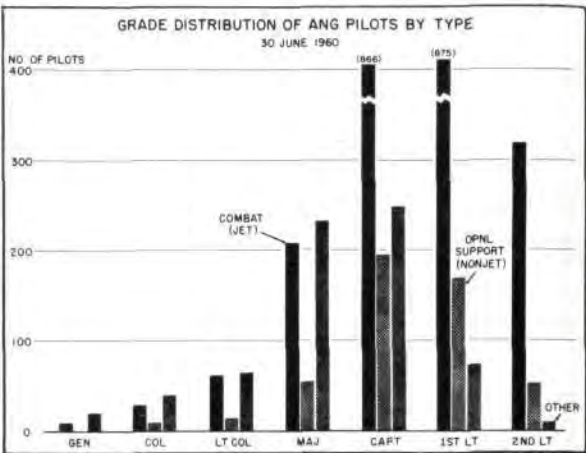
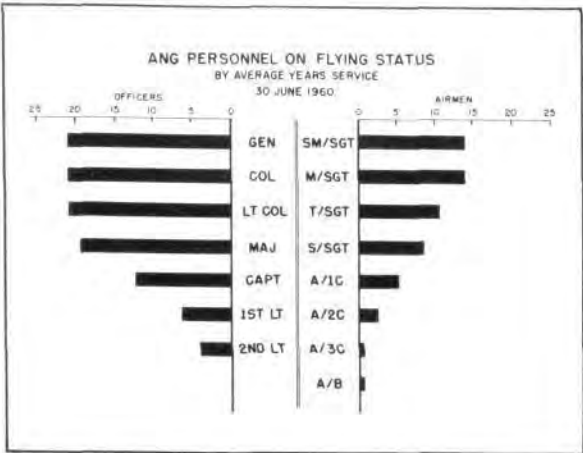
Appendix H

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED UNITS 30 JUNE 1960



Appendix I





OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL GUARD EXERCISES, 1960									
Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Army National Guard, 1960	Other Military Personnel Data
Grand Total	404,400,255	252,265,680	44,152,702	12,614,154	10,470,966	33,526,774	3,676,853	6,295,508	350,791
Appropriated to States - Total	529,774,988	172,705,226	44,152,702	12,614,154	10,470,966		3,676,853		29,103
1. Alaska	1,585,621	2,251,499	5,881,521	516,661	3,944,954		58,392		8,386
2. Alaska	2,530,521	890,004	162,587	60,766	405,892		161,844		146
3. Arizona	1,984,753	1,126,010	256,829	104,400	640,462		32,082		432
4. Arkansas	6,254,603	5,569,328	896,570	196,303	2,175,289		23,626		10,189
5. California	17,635,618	8,639,501	5,901,250	676,359	5,710,444		218,944		26,471
6. Colorado	2,316,905	1,212,950	255,319	111,167	756,317		19,809		1,007
7. Connecticut	4,637,540	2,556,626	622,003	232,808	1,447,160		34,648		5,326
8. Delaware	2,400,459	1,258,556	270,440	107,788	758,576		20,481		283
9. District of Columbia	1,465,619	746,550	185,003	71,060	451,779		5,903		770
10. Florida	4,946,496	2,567,337	591,298	175,259	1,036,280		34,242		1,946
11. Georgia	6,333,540	4,130,317	1,151,073	385,295	2,365,459		18,580		4,749
12. Hawaii	5,092,543	2,172,050	592,691	423,467	382,692		20,149		1,048
13. Idaho	3,376,447	1,928,443	334,490	162,331	816,251		44,862		759
14. Illinois	9,819,854	5,224,593	1,128,710	415,875	3,152,556		21,3391		5,458
15. Indiana	7,336,330	4,185,559	1,016,572	224,143	2,613,703		23,217		1,896
16. Iowa	5,145,021	2,947,097	747,737	213,875	1,793,550		41,746		1,595
17. Kansas	5,152,458	2,866,960	851,181	139,241	1,662,256		19,356		1,923
18. Kentucky	3,893,491	1,908,640	475,011	62,526	1,239,076		4,667		2,951
19. Louisiana	3,708,325	3,252,079	771,040	119,844	2,026,630		33,329		4,215
20. Maine	3,407,496	1,598,852	362,172	132,735	746,182		32,677		2,342
21. Maryland	7,233,528	3,541,945	976,795	304,333	1,762,952		100,049		5,161
22. Massachusetts	11,271,289	5,910,127	1,425,486	212,962	3,621,054		141,702		33,068
23. Michigan	9,775,900	4,945,661	1,025,577	481,142	2,861,767		69,652		3,373
24. Minnesota	7,664,363	4,138,171	916,009	253,761	2,534,853		33,699		2,679
25. Mississippi	6,886,690	4,427,268	1,148,577	201,861	2,680,059		24,803		6,524
26. Missouri	6,885,054	3,494,866	945,686	156,203	2,053,421		135,452		752
27. Montana	2,590,762	1,145,713	260,896	165,294	418,576		28,695		200
28. Nebraska	3,207,071	1,426,617	367,208	111,818	859,788		15,524		40
29. Nevada	1,062,222	374,344	87,252	52,878	185,642		16,220		462
30. New Hampshire	2,584,087	1,019,964	270,988	61,094	466,335		12,011		844
31. New Jersey	12,153,053	5,930,399	1,096,092	542,594	3,617,048		102,133		13,486
32. New Mexico	3,365,821	1,451,974	337,636	135,213	846,427		15,719		383
33. New York	21,295,923	11,997,658	2,920,205	844,830	6,926,910		295,278		24,363
34. North Carolina	7,446,781	4,184,616	906,763	201,698	2,713,047		23,760		9,441
35. North Dakota	2,256,936	1,050,875	234,374	100,480	601,077		28,898		578
36. Ohio	16,675,471	6,291,070	1,496,214	410,303	3,724,714		194,442		4,639
37. Oklahoma	5,215,443	3,150,199	741,002	252,985	1,890,759		46,270		2,121
38. Oregon	4,587,442	2,564,720	457,180	182,668	1,487,459		58,666		2,791
39. Pennsylvania	14,036,562	7,548,565	1,488,596	545,685	4,660,411		218,724		13,257
40. Puerto Rico	5,114,038	3,161,038	749,847	201,055	1,912,963		42,717		680
41. Rhode Island	2,507,415	1,212,652	285,671	137,702	695,834		21,323		1,548
42. South Carolina	6,833,574	3,657,916	672,788	194,413	2,454,914		18,795		8,997
43. South Dakota	3,036,516	1,661,729	408,692	121,547	391,983		20,392		5,245
44. Tennessee	8,417,251	5,948,915	2,015,262	251,071	2,642,621		142,302		2,003
45. Texas	14,403,371	7,110,813	1,131,012	501,516	4,920,672		91,088		13,282
46. Utah	3,662,545	2,005,131	441,990	162,606	1,164,457		77,091		5,677
47. Vermont	2,678,020	1,307,421	316,757	96,978	775,295		14,301		1,578
48. Virginia	7,711,085	3,692,658	885,840	267,017	2,022,180		110,750		6,791
49. Washington	6,526,932	3,729,124	611,718	311,128	1,456,734		104,283		4,642
50. West Virginia	4,246,542	1,316,530	304,942	112,381	393,174		7,984		909
51. Wisconsin	2,684,592	1,741,346	1,013,471	281,515	3,118,474		37,407		14,122
52. Wyoming	1,855,269	741,152	182,747	61,476	424,988		12,231		3,425
Unappropriated to States - Total	74,625,247	59,560,452		52,5094		33,526,774	82,588	6,295,508	38,288
Chief of Engineers	207,705								
Chief, National Guard Bureau	59,974,534	56,836,893				53,526,774		6,295,508	38,288
Chief Signal Officer	5,500								
Chief of Staff	1,625,841								
Platoon and Account Office, U. S. Army	2,377,226	2,335,274		23,533			5,728		
The Adjutant General	1,257,815								
The Quartermaster General	27,932								
The Surgeon General	10,000								
First Army	1,167,447	38,550							
Second Army	81,881.9	81,287							
Third Army	855,553	93,719							
Fourth Army	81,441	11,000							
Fifth Army	617,467	44,538							
Sixth Army	532,529	25,115							
Seventh Army	15,724								
USARV	32,521								
USARPAC	11,0571	2,914							
USMACV	70,722								

Individual's Name (Last, First, Middle)	Individual's Address (Street, City, State, Zip)	Individual's Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	Individual's Social Security Number	Individual's Tax Identification Number	Individual's Marital Status (M, S, D, W, C)	Individual's Filing Status (M, S, D, W, C)	Individual's Tax Year (YYYY)	Individual's Taxable Income (Before Deductions)	Individual's Taxable Income (After Deductions)	Individual's Taxable Income (After Credits)	Individual's Taxable Income (After Exemptions)	Individual's Taxable Income (After Other Adjustments)	Individual's Taxable Income (After All Adjustments)
NAME	ADDR	DOB	SSN	TIN	MAR	FIL	YR	BEFORE	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER
6146177	8872156	4762270	1596769	104964360	0226047	398794	732481	865066	6154204	8516367	4984857		
3846724		6075048		132899465			22210	615255	7056951	8516367	4742463		
342570		477015		3964023			138	25750	314959	276408	152615		
36484		54795		753121			1997	6000	111984	30665	8783		
42764		50041		850594			188	2039	41532	52317	33238		
164355		98405		2307845			92	16219	94636	156310	107188		
402192		70369		8842077			798	30719	319020	596177	323445		
48003		15308		1002752			336	2617	55506	30718	31100		
117316		97056		1774252			88	4770	60991	85637	44040		
47426		93642		1554975			4056	70750	85723	36241			
4701		19734		717349			1014	71999	20567	10170			
92300		86052		2372165			1261	4815	130258	196271	75181		
200900		704172		1689002			271	26335	200476	366171	156511		
76807		13864		2747913			406	42642	39310	53126	33756		
63624		83127		1626452			865	11968	70271	115661	96508		
95688		203215		4391024			367	11707	145908	183991	106404		
185785		133669		2710005			13	3617	148578	176443	128195		
75313		68940		2076433			146	5944	95238	130097	95297		
115488		77518		2085727			80	11591	176492	104786	120784		
71726		51676		1868142			174	3195	79771	137109	67316		
145199		157303		2452003			189	5136	127582	197083	82514		
70947		51797		1400671			227	4388	125049	93238	41240		
254307		137363		3455840			638	240515	118854	75371			
272794		196149		4908800			114	15392	224872	229068	86448		
346694		146850		4374883			913	17241	220684	243446	103012		
482698		115481		3355109			692	17402	368299	149328	160097		
194329		170085		3497378			71	25793	196248	241499	158485		
114758		88592		2540109			473	10427	157400	132149	118646		
49793		52459		1305524			604	3044	36173	113372	71754		
26199		46040		1243984			528	4007	14842	79703	57070		
15155		16737		685790			852	1073	43362	57922	32625		
36265		52825		1154180				6246	97275	50668	21693		
234688		317358		5376736				11649	234148	388940	98073		
66242		46354		1942054			218	4747	93612	121809	60558		
557921		426149		8541124			1674	18985	355427	543498	201696		
164733		158234		2516521				10889	127315	151819	98185		
44781		40695		1145490			95	10223	60096	75925	45942		
274338		184421		4211738			523	36147	251751	260355	170119		
131940		83111		2054257			554	11031	115000	128733	86746		
83741		92015		1953425			1702	8021	115000	130967	63636		
361758		278134		6135289			1989	20668	143536	277926	108736		
161971		85605		1576596				10445	52706	112431	44095		
44332		26241		1294213				2491	44989	42660	23714		
156894		146115		2582696				10315	138167	197612	96771		
71654		42418		1240911			942	6219	69306	96089	82149		
337867		156892		2838228			150	16355	120500	240000	207823		
261255		192188		5861026			1001	5946	260249	498459	220551		
78512		74798		1640592			93	11621	44880	98889	61328		
55416		45098		1218080				5147	84772	110030	42134		
162529		137551		3616795				22006	44800	171068	95370		
125039		108579		3791675			227	25402	109309	176656	109902		
56497		40643		1224597			234	2777	70502	112131	48827		
193425		83132		2694884			608	8912	538109	110367	85635		
38521		17766		978573			587	5415	49761	45491	46167		
326453	8872756	2492222	1596769	11064795	1226047	398794	710271	549811	1095253		244394		
314591	8872756	386209	1596769	203705			3709						
				3132455									
				3300			3500		1036301				
		2306013		1625841	1226047	398794							
				41992									
				1257815									
10000				27952			2980		24952				
				1128097			23714	36918					
1047				738532			54112	58715					244394
599				761974			141350	37145					
				847941			196215	41704					
				552979			153678	75486					
				503214			83531	81649					
				15724			4232	8940					
				10521			28934	2767					
216				101697			2285	50112					
				70722			8320	2074					

Approved:
 Army National Guard (ARNG)
 Department of Defense (DoD)

ARNG Activity	Other Operating Supplies and Equipment	Support of National Guard Units	Organizational Requirements	H. S. Property and Plant Office Requirements	Veteran Maintenance Technician	Group Destination Transportation From Imports	Personal Facilities, Including Regime, Utilities, and Other Expenses Incurred in Opening, Operating, and Closing Summer Camps	Other Facilities, Regime, and Utilities	Other Facilities, Regime, and Restorations	Training and Operational Costs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4857	1,854,550	2,980,706	5,471,656	13,759,761	25,528,277	2,067,138	5,513,806	7,545,655	247,799	15,532,518
2,463	745,285	2,467,504	5,471,656	13,759,761	25,528,277			7,545,655	14,674	15,516,529
5,615	1,2887	84,907	1,393,800	593,003	530,000			177,979		
6,703	6,231	34,430	2,725,740	144,773	706,063			48,655		
3,258	5,595	27,498	33,5189	14,526	16,0574			51,898		
1,188	8,800	27,755	1,125,277	24,409	413,707			114,048		
3,445	56,106	123,498	3,273,314	635,838	1,117,169			273,451		2,291,653
1,100	5,201	18,166	471,672	142,611	232,772			31,851		
4,040	10,241	42,221	78,4672	21,5229	356,279			73,635		118,199
4,241	5,820	13,565	52,3525	15,1838	288,582			154,873		
0,170	1,565	9,270	296,650	17,3603	193,795			12,504		17,458
5,381	10,594	56,374	1,035,230	274,963	403,813			177,423		
8,511	17,699	58,542	1,414,155	305,977	827,913			314,952		
3,756	8,619	26,101	50,1011	281,135	486,851			93,525		1,076,363
8,508	7,645	60,024	56,5208	178,425	370,548			146,109		
4,404	23,254	60,119	1,513,069	558,614	785,341			220,166		1,307,147
8,195	8,735	47,246	1,244,703	284,056	550,071			105,951		
3,267	6,971	23,738	86,7564	242,239	292,590			305,029		
0,984	1,1839	36,728	976,632	227,027	341,353			76,035		
7,315	10,412	45,943	807,665	193,863	351,404			158,372		
32,514	12,080	41,076	399,293	265,737	678,194			88,119		
1,248	32,123	36,772	463,782	248,446	268,636			64,202		
75,731	1,766	17,235	845,381	220,303	322,896			96,238		1,453,977
16,949	18,955	64,484	1,922,255	358,194	653,405			224,441		1,048,046
33,012	23,867	63,198	1,416,518	318,755	457,654			286,667		1,368,646
80,087	16,491	55,599	1,151,346	306,396	526,208			583,060		
18,485	22,423	72,917	1,432,906	307,063	703,467			327,907		
9,646	13,956	55,513	1,171,315	273,427	526,695			154,108		
77,754	8,214	17,690	412,802	161,958	316,653			117,260		
37,070	7,556	23,583	473,159	167,919	278,972			116,875		
32,625	2,840	16,994	234,468	107,100	176,059			12,495		
21,683	5,607	17,105	498,415	175,975	243,088			76,178		
98,073	24,520	84,546	2,117,458	414,216	1,051,838			71,168		853,780
60,658	8,348	41,640	625,000	191,000	317,900			77,122		
91,696	38,616	134,179	3,451,003	761,477	1,399,764			350,921		1,265,846
99,185	14,566	46,259	1,517,413	290,936	389,750			88,391		
83,542	6,690	47,117	375,785	136,537	210,324			167,146		
70,119	16,305	61,011	1,990,800	422,054	702,040			261,544		38,089
86,746	17,624	35,591	1,041,292	266,660	301,460			48,569		
63,636	10,673	34,459	834,612	235,231	348,638			170,234		
08,756	36,523	73,828	2,145,042	445,037	799,958			88,303		1,960,160
14,095	6,096	15,235	736,821	264,531	298,024			75,302		
23,714	7,613	25,717	508,952	175,508	298,580			83,904		78,295
36,771	21,361	53,328	1,294,065	280,045	437,755			47,306		
82,149	8,614	61,605	362,345	156,634	163,115			22,693		
07,823	13,300	65,065	1,378,598	294,641	459,593			40,243		
20,551	31,681	127,856	2,688,428	531,058	1,173,774			382,086		
61,328	5,735	30,626	701,111	181,749	307,428			197,332		
42,134	6,884	26,114	448,667	167,783	238,954			93,585		
95,370	18,170	57,497	916,204	224,119	411,787			65,042	14,674	1,456,272
06,902	14,579	46,626	854,872	264,036	503,158			231,203		1,151,359
48,927	4,976	24,451	454,621	166,758	250,106			86,832		
85,635	15,869	48,797	1,308,570	277,866	370,670			80,598		41,259
46,167	3,158	27,597	328,888	137,487	206,837			127,901		
44,594	908,285	492,402				2,067,138	3,513,806		233,125	15,989
						2,067,138			204,005	
	20,368	5,977								15,712
	886,915	36,900								
24,594		120					793,633		28,120	
	87	35,013					624,417			
		38,321					524,350			
		20,555					571,699			
		13,171					303,703			
							348,764			
		21,62					100,278			
		4,363					46,656			271

REGISTRATION (1960) -- (Continued) (1961) (Continued) (1962)		AGGREGATION (1960) -- Military (Continuation Army National Guard)			AGGREGATION (1960) -- Military (Continuation Army Reserve)					Grand Total (All Aggregations)	Army National Guard, 1960
id	# Maintenance and Utilities	Total (1960)	Total (1961)	Total (1962)	Total (1960)	Total (1961)	Total (1962)	Total (1960)	Total (1961)		
635171		428,563	428,563	1,628,063	15,667,551	86,1532	111,869	111,869	111,869	404,400,235	Grand Total
427,671		428,563	428,563	1,628,063	15,667,551	86,1532	111,869	111,869	111,869	328,774,988	Apportioned to States -- Total
		14,500	14,500	168,589	168,589					11,383,621	1. Alabama
		876	876	886,520	816,708	65,812				2,930,521	2. Alaska
		4,712	4,712	637	637					1,984,753	3. Arizona
		3,165	3,165	374,267	374,267					6,254,603	4. Arkansas
		2,847	2,847	124,393	124,393					1,763,618	5. California
		2,054	2,054	93,169	93,169					2,316,905	6. Colorado
		12,552	12,552	288,560	288,560					4,637,540	7. Connecticut
		6,150	6,150							2,600,459	8. Delaware
		1,720	1,720							1,465,619	9. District of Columbia
		2,160	2,160	4,936	4,669	167				4,946,496	10. Florida
		9,119	9,119	705,102	696,540	8,762				8,555,540	11. Georgia
		799	799	171,901	171,901					5,092,543	12. Hawaii
		1,4819	1,4819	208,733	208,733					3,378,447	13. Idaho
		1,271	1,271	- 1,034	- 1,034					3,815,854	14. Illinois
		12,458	12,458	528,308	528,308					2,234,330	15. Indiana
		11,000	11,000	110,531	110,531					5,145,021	16. Iowa
		6,268	6,268	173,483	173,483					5,152,438	17. Kansas
		3,441	3,441	103,268	103,268	- 2,990				3,883,491	18. Kentucky
		4,243	4,243							5,708,325	19. Louisiana
		3,718	3,718	604,055	524,735	78,320				3,407,496	20. Maine
		2,959	2,959	232,984	232,984					2,233,328	21. Maryland
		18,602	18,602	438,760	355,619	84,141				11,277,289	22. Massachusetts
		53,282	53,282	247,336	- 1,806	249,142	5,906	5,906		9,775,900	23. Michigan
		10,484	10,484	174,693	174,693					7,664,563	24. Minnesota
		12,324	12,324	347,719	347,719					6,284,690	25. Mississippi
		13,580	13,580	236,499	236,499					6,285,054	26. Missouri
		5,597	5,597	133,938	133,938					2,596,762	27. Montana
		7,296	7,296	527,174	527,174					3,207,071	28. Nebraska
		1,186	1,186	1,962	1,962					1,063,222	29. Nevada
		4,386	4,386	408,423	275,850	132,573				2,586,087	30. New Hampshire
		13,000	13,000	89,258	85,189	4,069				12,150,505	31. New Jersey
		2,300	2,300	368,493	368,493					3,365,821	32. New Mexico
		20,382	20,382	736,799	736,799					21,295,923	33. New York
		13,349	13,349	726,295	724,745	1,550				7,440,781	34. North Carolina
		4,966	4,966	55,605	1,946	53,659				2,256,936	35. North Dakota
		23,700	23,700	146,963	146,963					1,4673,471	36. Ohio
		10,987	10,987							5,275,423	37. Oklahoma
		5,100	5,100	264,199	264,199					4,587,442	38. Oregon
		22,801	22,801	332,927	332,927					14,038,582	39. Pennsylvania
				376,404	376,404					2,507,415	40. Puerto Rico
		180	180	570	570					6,833,574	41. Rhode Island
		10,080	10,080	582,702	582,167	535				3,036,516	42. South Carolina
		1,775	1,775	126,101	126,101					9,417,251	43. South Dakota
		2,200	2,200	1,027,908	1,027,908					14,403,371	44. Tennessee
		6,500	6,500	1,425,032	1,425,032					3,662,545	45. Texas
		5,676	5,676	17,146	- 19	15,165				2,678,020	46. Utah
		4,777	4,777	147,742	147,742					7,711,085	47. Vermont
		3,056	3,056	596,576	596,576					6,926,932	48. Virginia
		6,133	6,133							4,246,542	49. Washington
		4,575	4,575	1,593,077	1,393,947	201,120	105,963	105,963		2,684,592	50. West Virginia
		16,186	16,186	232,176	163,193	68,983				1,852,269	51. Wisconsin
		2,650	2,650	135,894	135,894						52. Wyoming
		7,500								76,425,247	Unapportioned to States -- Total
										207,705	Chief of Engineers
										5,974,534	Chief, National Guard Bureau
										3,300	Chief Signal Officer
										1,675,841	Chief of Staff
										2,572,226	Finance and Accounts Office, U. S. Army
										1,251,615	The Adjutant General
										77,932	The Quartermaster General
										10,000	The Surgeon General
										1,167,447	First Army
										818,819	Second Army
										855,553	Third Army
										912,441	Fourth Army
										617,467	Fifth Army
										532,524	Sixth Army
										15,224	Seventh Army
										32,621	USARPAC
										110,571	USAMCINCPAC
										70,732	USARPAC
</											

	ANG Construction-Appropriation				ANG	
	Grand Total	57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning	ANG Construction	5703840 Total	Operation of Aircraft
			310	320		410
Air National Guard, 1960						
Grand total	\$227,585,948	\$11,454,420	\$630,904	\$10,823,516	\$ 168,240,012	\$46,028,000
Allocated to States - total.	114,090,759	1,033,857	148,022	885,835	96,056,290	
1. Alabama	2,480,315	5,550	5,550		2,095,728	
2. Alaska	744,161	-0-			701,161	
3. Arizona	2,847,175	-0-			2,304,978	
4. Arkansas	1,787,827				1,556,872	
5. California	6,279,898	128,155		128,155	5,135,070	
6. Colorado	2,501,430	140,000	140,000		2,104,287	
7. Connecticut	1,636,240				1,388,938	
8. Delaware	1,018,290				859,449	
9. District of Columbia	1,808,641				1,491,673	
10. Florida	1,231,359				1,099,360	
11. Georgia	3,696,753	3,041		3,041	2,935,028	
12. Hawaii	2,847,991	322,172	472	321,700	2,311,524	
13. Idaho	1,465,423				1,246,443	
14. Illinois	3,135,386				2,769,931	
15. Indiana	2,281,557	1,600		1,600	1,972,629	
16. Iowa	2,467,026	48,997		48,997	2,023,762	
17. Kansas	1,863,045				1,612,259	
18. Kentucky	1,293,661				1,128,220	
19. Louisiana	1,218,286				1,074,092	
20. Maine	1,338,234				1,073,612	
21. Maryland	1,738,172				1,499,183	
22. Massachusetts	3,016,854				2,525,464	
23. Michigan	3,383,506				2,933,896	
24. Minnesota	2,698,893				2,207,843	
25. Mississippi	1,866,513				1,553,462	
26. Missouri	2,764,741				2,350,527	
27. Montana	1,472,846				1,133,445	
28. Nebraska	1,076,475				912,081	
29. Nevada	1,140,326	4,652		4,652	944,352	
30. New Hampshire	1,080,414				900,147	
31. New Jersey	2,898,200				2,573,421	
32. New Mexico	1,131,822				1,013,273	
33. New York	6,248,803				5,248,343	
34. North Carolina	1,131,075				984,967	
35. North Dakota	1,335,971				1,092,315	
36. Ohio	4,955,850				4,114,769	
37. Oklahoma	2,433,394				2,007,823	
38. Oregon	1,600,108				1,227,108	
39. Pennsylvania	4,159,404				3,763,155	
40. Puerto Rico	1,403,269	132,740		132,740	1,066,483	
41. Rhode Island	1,009,498				843,003	
42. South Carolina	1,210,855				1,041,354	
43. South Dakota	1,315,793				958,056	
44. Tennessee	3,232,169	2,000	2,000		2,792,524	
45. Texas	4,113,703				3,668,359	
46. Utah	1,820,255				1,550,256	
47. Vermont	1,030,919				844,088	
48. Virginia	902,834				784,512	
49. Washington	1,871,716	244,950		244,950	1,400,841	
50. West Virginia	1,722,602				1,527,224	
51. Wisconsin	3,201,327				2,655,655	
52. Wyoming	1,179,754				1,053,345	
Allocated to commands - total.	113,495,189	10,420,563	482,882	9,937,681	72,183,722	46,028,000
National Guard Bureau	99,100,069				69,109,828	46,028,000
Directorate of Administrative Services	19,430				19,430	
Air Materiel Command	2,732,995	13,800	13,800		2,719,195	
Yards and Docks, Bureau of	1,049,769	1,049,769	1,185	1,048,584		
Lockland AFB, Texas	886,627					
Office of Chief of Engineers	9,356,994	9,356,994	467,897	8,889,097		
Continental Air Command	133,982					
Military Air Transport Service	168,921				119,946	
Alaskan Air Command	465				168,921	
Air Training Command	45,937				465	
					45,937	

APPENDIX B


NATIONAL GUARD UTILIZATION





















ANG Operations and Training-Appropriation					ANG Personnel-Appropriation			
Operation of craft	Logistical Support	Training Support	Medical Support	Service-wide Support	5703850 Total	ANG Personnel	Grand Total	
410	430	440	470	480		520		Air National Guard, 1960
6,028,000	\$22,957,098	\$98,702,797	\$455,860	\$96,257	\$47,891,517	\$47,891,517	\$227,585,948	Grand total
		95,624,817	431,473		17,000,613	17,000,613	114,090,759	Allocated to States - total.
		2,079,598	16,130		379,037	379,037	2,480,315	1. Alabama
		700,161	1,000		43,000	43,000	744,161	2. Alaska
		2,295,789	9,189		542,197	542,197	2,847,175	3. Arizona
		1,543,972	12,900		230,955	230,955	1,787,827	4. Arkansas
		5,110,396	24,674		1,016,673	1,016,673	6,279,898	5. California
		2,099,823	4,464		257,143	257,143	2,501,430	6. Colorado
		1,386,252	2,686		247,302	247,302	1,636,240	7. Connecticut
		855,651	3,798		158,841	158,841	1,018,290	8. Delaware
		1,487,978	3,695		316,968	316,968	1,808,641	9. District of Columbia
		1,094,213	5,147		131,999	131,999	1,231,359	10. Florida
		2,921,521	13,507		758,684	758,684	3,696,753	11. Georgia
		2,307,665	3,859		214,295	214,295	2,847,991	12. Hawaii
		1,240,699	5,744		218,980	218,980	1,465,423	13. Idaho
		2,758,174	11,757		365,455	365,455	3,135,386	14. Illinois
		1,963,225	9,404		307,328	307,328	2,281,557	15. Indiana
		2,015,136	8,626		394,267	394,267	2,467,026	16. Iowa
		1,605,469	6,790		250,786	250,786	1,863,045	17. Kansas
		1,118,290	9,930		165,441	165,441	1,293,661	18. Kentucky
		1,071,474	2,618		144,194	144,194	1,218,286	19. Louisiana
		1,070,666	2,946		264,622	264,622	1,338,234	20. Maine
		1,495,298	3,885		238,989	238,989	1,738,172	21. Maryland
		2,514,798	10,666		491,390	491,390	3,016,854	22. Massachusetts
		2,922,828	11,068		449,610	449,610	3,383,506	23. Michigan
		2,202,606	5,237		491,050	491,050	2,698,893	24. Minnesota
		1,538,145	15,317		313,051	313,051	1,866,513	25. Mississippi
		2,341,034	9,493		414,214	414,214	2,764,741	26. Missouri
		1,127,155	6,290		339,401	339,401	1,472,846	27. Montana
		910,485	1,596		164,394	164,394	1,076,475	28. Nebraska
		937,710	6,642		191,323	191,323	1,140,326	29. Nevada
		896,797	3,350		180,267	180,267	1,080,414	30. New Hampshire
		2,556,848	16,573		324,779	324,779	2,898,200	31. New Jersey
		1,010,785	2,488		118,549	118,549	1,131,822	32. New Mexico
		5,226,979	21,364		1,000,460	1,000,460	6,248,803	33. New York
		980,562	4,405		146,108	146,108	1,131,075	34. North Carolina
		1,087,029	5,286		243,656	243,656	1,335,971	35. North Dakota
		4,084,267	30,502		841,081	841,081	4,955,850	36. Ohio
		1,998,269	9,554		425,571	425,571	2,433,394	37. Oklahoma
		1,222,371	4,737		373,000	373,000	1,600,108	38. Oregon
		3,740,421	22,734		396,249	396,249	4,159,404	39. Pennsylvania
		1,059,986	6,497		204,046	204,046	1,403,269	40. Puerto Rico
		837,284	5,719		166,495	166,495	1,009,498	41. Rhode Island
		1,037,245	4,109		169,501	169,501	1,210,855	42. South Carolina
		953,470	4,586		357,737	357,737	1,315,793	43. South Dakota
		2,783,806	8,718		437,645	437,645	3,232,169	44. Tennessee
		3,654,244	14,115		445,344	445,344	4,113,703	45. Texas
		1,546,639	3,617		269,999	269,999	1,820,255	46. Utah
		841,592	2,496		186,831	186,831	1,030,919	47. Vermont
		780,561	3,951		118,322	118,322	902,834	48. Virginia
		1,392,813	8,028		225,925	225,925	1,871,716	49. Washington
		1,521,812	5,412		195,378	195,378	1,722,602	50. West Virginia
		2,643,072	12,583		545,672	545,672	3,201,327	51. Wisconsin
		1,051,754	1,591		126,409	126,409	1,179,754	52. Wyoming
6,028,000	22,957,098	3,077,980	24,387	96,257	30,890,904	30,890,904	113,495,189	Allocated to commands - total.
6,028,000	22,937,668	25,851	24,387	93,922	29,990,241	29,990,241	99,100,069	National Guard Bureau
	19,430						19,430	Directorate of
		2,716,860		2,335			2,732,995	Administrative Services
					886,627	886,627	1,049,769	Air Materiel Command
							886,627	Yards and Docks, Bureau of
		119,946			14,036	14,036	9,356,994	Office of Chief of Engineers
		168,921					133,982	Continental Air Command
		465					168,921	Military Air Transport Svcs
		45,937					465	Alaskan Air Command
							45,937	Air Training Command














I am the Guard

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

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

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

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