

FISCAL YEAR | 1961

Annual Report Chief National Guard Bureau







*Departments of the Army and the Air Force
National Guard Bureau
Washington 25, D. C., 30 June 1961*

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 1961, is respectfully submitted.

Twenty-one years ago the President ordered 300,000 National Guardsmen into active Federal service. The United States was not at war, but armed forces of the Axis Powers had already overwhelmed half of Europe. That conflict spread world-wide and our National Guard units were not to return home until they had fought across Africa, Europe and the islands of the far Pacific.


By June 1950, when the Red tide broke across the 38th parallel in Korea, the strength of the reorganized National Guard had reached 370,000 men. As always in every emergency, the National Guard in the next few months had bolstered our country's combat power with units totalling 183,000 men, Army and Air. Additionally, thousands of items of equipment, including tanks, weapons, vehicles and aircraft were turned over to meet critical shortages in the active forces.

As this report is written, the Soviet Union is threatening to liquidate Allied rights in Berlin. Communist elements are causing increased tensions in Southeast Asia. The President had already called for a sharp increase in the readiness of the National Guard and is now directing an increase in the number of combat divisions in the Active Army to impress on all that the United States is determined to resist communist aggression in any part of the world. Once again, with its supersonic jets, guided missiles, rockets, and other weapons of modern warfare, the trained manpower of the National Guard is prepared to answer the President's call.

Pages 5 thru 14 of this report show in capsule form the 30 June 1961 ready status of both the Army and Air National Guard. Following pages contain more detailed and comprehensive information in illustrated narrative. Appendixes include statistics and tabulated data.

Gratefully acknowledged is the support of all those who have contributed to the continued progress of the National Guard during the past year: The President and the 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.

Entirely a volunteer force, the Guard's combat power reflects the sacrifices and devoted efforts of all its members. Modern minutemen, they proudly carry forward the traditions born more than three centuries ago. They stand READY NOW wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit is needed to serve the nation, in peace or in war.


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

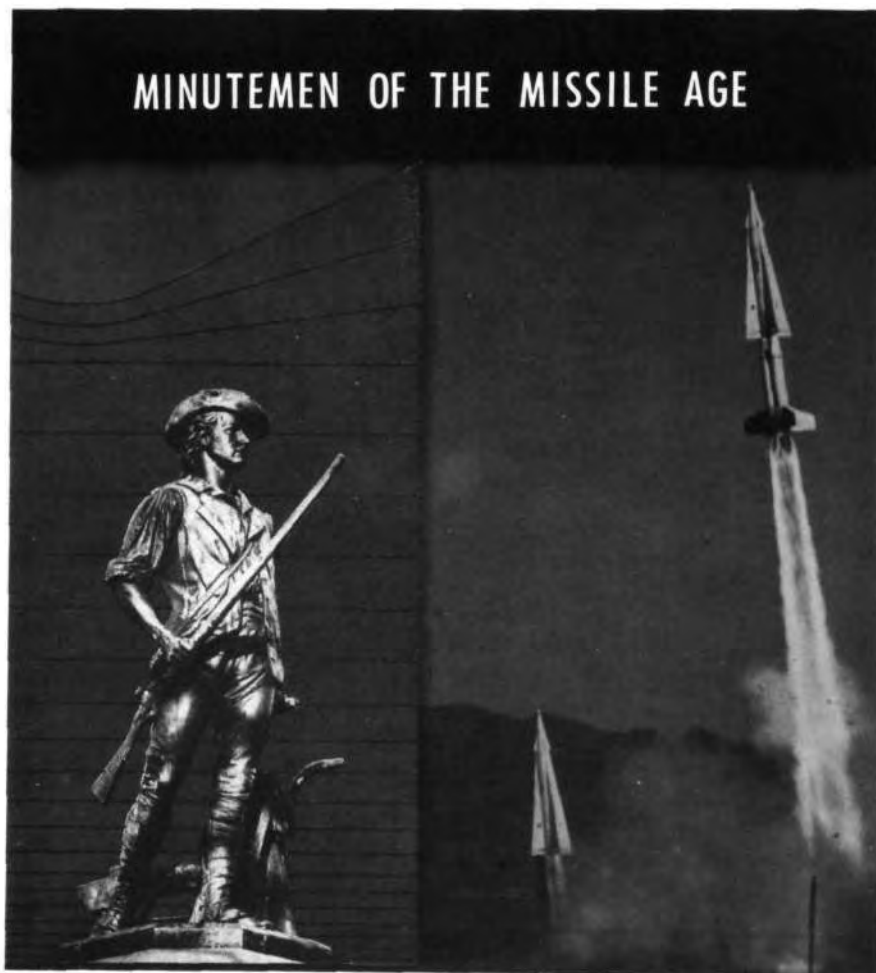
Chief, National Guard Bureau

FISCAL YEAR 1961

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THE BIG PICTURE

The Guard Dollar



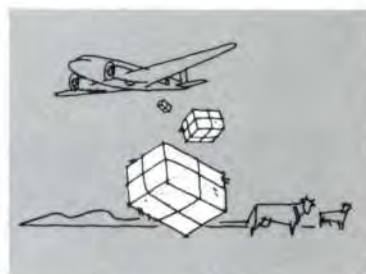
OPERATIONAL MISSIONS



MOBILIZATION TRAINING



STATE SERVICE



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

\$166,316,000
230,277,000
17,540,000

414,133,000

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE
PERSONNEL
FACILITIES

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

\$189,481,000
46,000,000
13,850,000

249,331,000

Congress appropriated \$663,464,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1961.

While a substantial sum, this represents less than two percent of the entire FY 61 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 AirForce 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 National Guard.



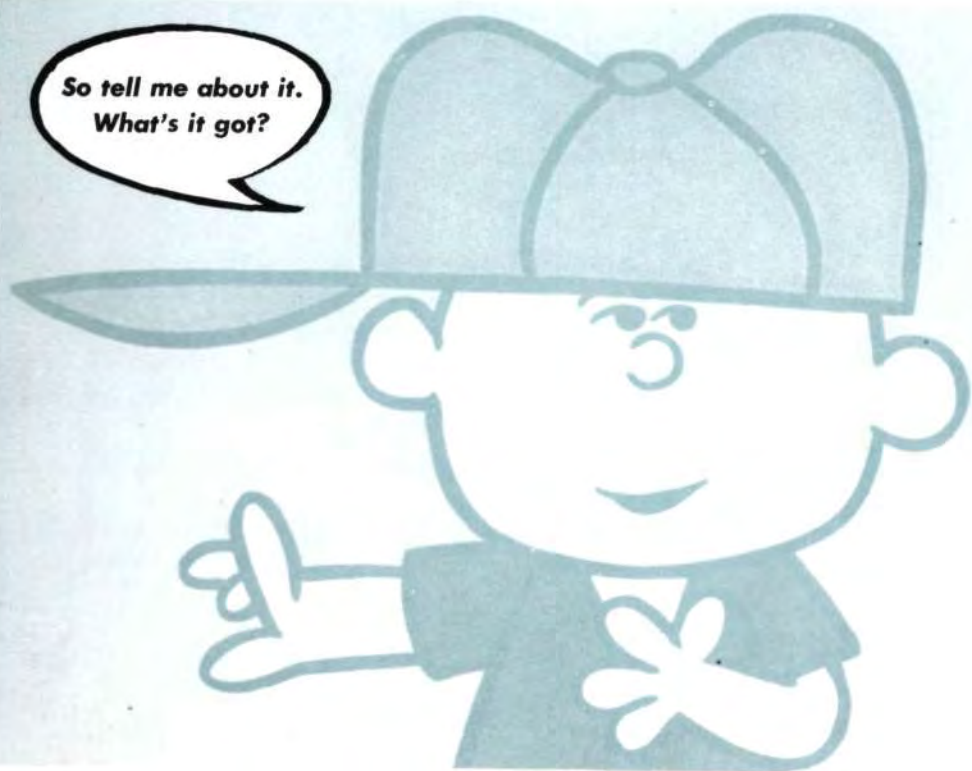
These two "little guys" have performed in several award-winning television commercials for the National Guard and are now hard at work on another one.

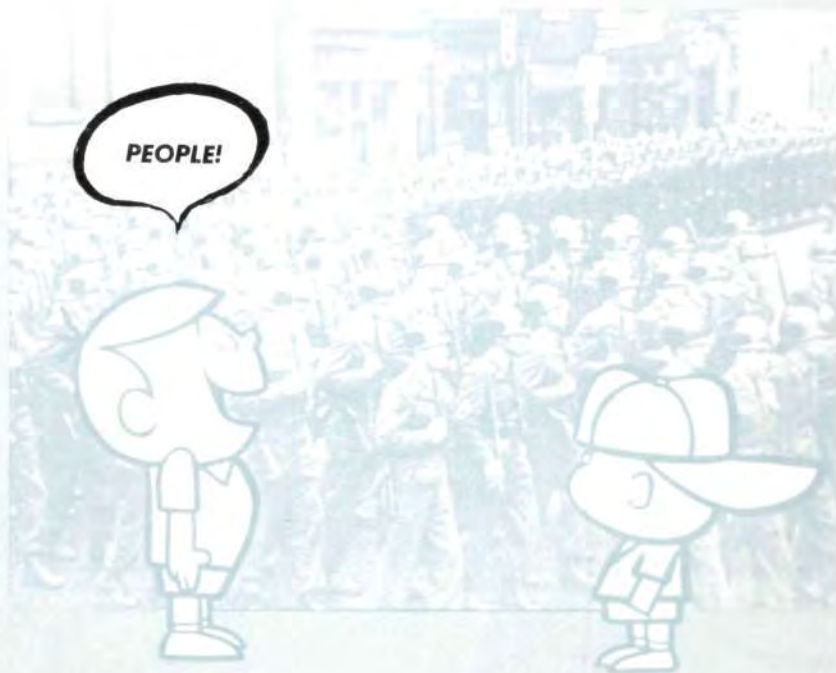
NATIONAL ★ GUARD ★

*That's the
First Line of
Defense—The
National Guard!*



*So tell me about it.
What's it got?*





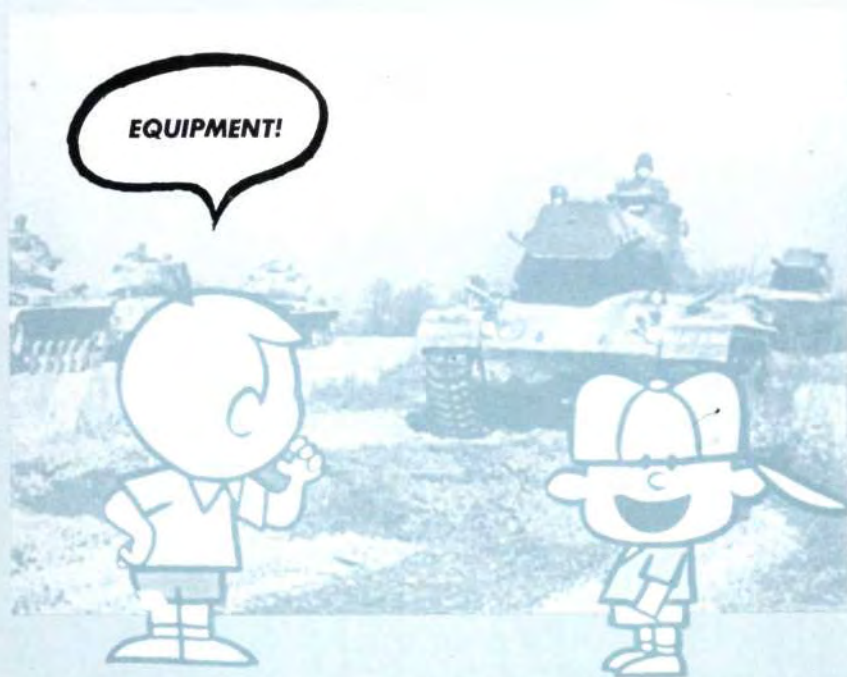
Personnel

ARMY

400,000 OFFICERS AND MEN—trained and ready . . . nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the active Army.
96,000 NEW ENLISTEES—with prior active service or for 6 months active duty training.
64.3% REENLISTMENTS—a proud organization with a 300-year history.
21,716 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS—the hard core of profesisonals . . . 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.
9,183 NEW ENLISTMENTS—including skilled active Air Force veterans.
79.3 REENLISTMENTS—highest of any military force in the nation.
13,810 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS—keeping equipment and aircraft ready for instant action.



Equipment

ARMY

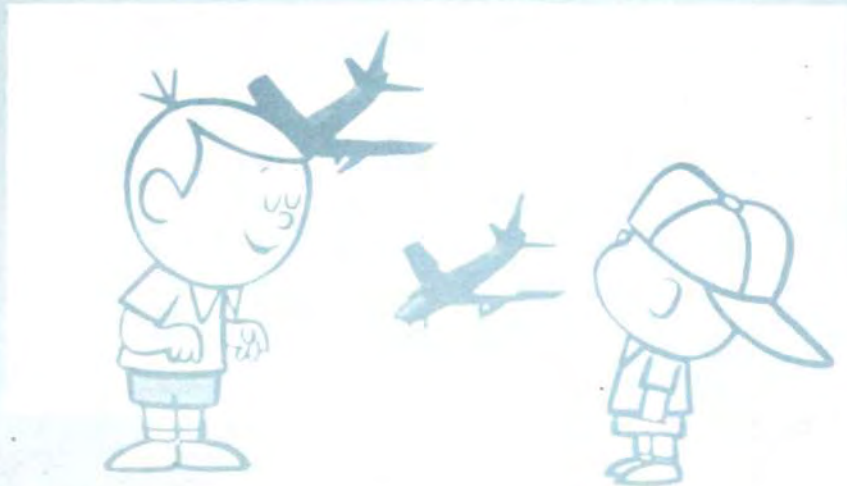
\$1.5 BILLION INVENTORY—including some of the Army's latest items . . . modern equipment for effective training.

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

2,000 AIRCRAFT	RB-57s
FF-100s	C-119s
F-102s	F-84Fs
F-104s	F-89s
C-97s	





Organization

ARMY

4,400 UNITS IN 2,600 COMMUNITIES—Of the 4,400 units, 440 units were ordered to active duty during the month of October. A local force, ready for any emergency . . . dispersed to withstand nuclear attack.

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

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

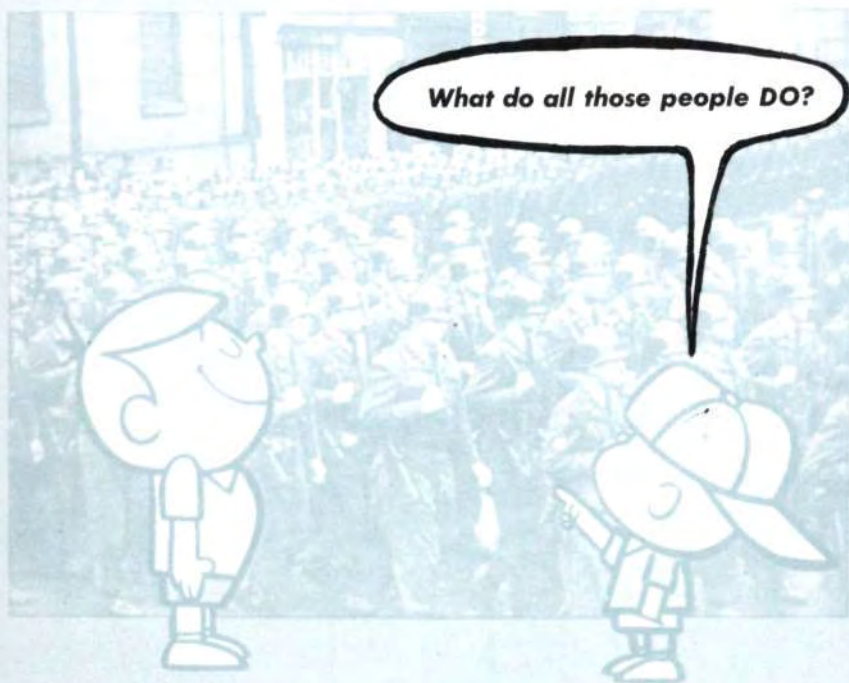
52 NIKE MISSILE BATTERIES—operational and on site—part of ARADCOM—defending against attack 24 hours every day.

AIR

584 TRAINED UNITS

24 COMBAT WINGS, WITH . . . 32 Air Defense Squadrons—11 long range heavy air transport squadrons—1 medium air transport squadron—14 flying support squadrons.

ELEMENTS OF 26 Fighter Interceptor Squadrons and 4 Aircraft Control & Warning Squadrons are daily augmenting the active Air Force defense coverage.





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.

8500 ATTENDING SCHOOLS—Maintaining proficiency, qualifying for promotion . . . standards identical with active Army.

48,000 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 training with the Air Force.

JET INSTRUMENT COURSE—operated entirely by the Air National Guard . . . 197 graduated this year.

SCHOOLING—over 8,900 officers and airmen completed service and technical schools in '61 . . . Air Guardsmen abreast of the times.

OVER 90% ATTENDED weekly unit training and annual field training.





Facilities

ARMY

- 1,966 Adequate Armories
- 939 Maintenance Shops
- 62 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
- 92 FLYING FIELDS
- 40 NON-FLYING INSTALLATIONS—including: Air-
craft Control & Warning Sites Communications
Squadron Sites.



NATIONAL ★ GUARD ★



I'm gonna be
someday.
My brother,
he's a **SERGEANT**
in the Guard!



Mission, Organization, and Administration



"The Guardsman Guards Twice"

MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE NATIONAL GUARD is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The framers of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a Federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (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 of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed.

While its Federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each State remains constitutionally a State-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 defenses" is shown in this next chart.

Army National Guard



At the 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, Army National Guard Nike Ajax batteries engage with units of the active Army in 'round-the-clock' defenses of key industrial areas. Next, Army Guard 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 the full mobilization of the Army.

Air National Guard



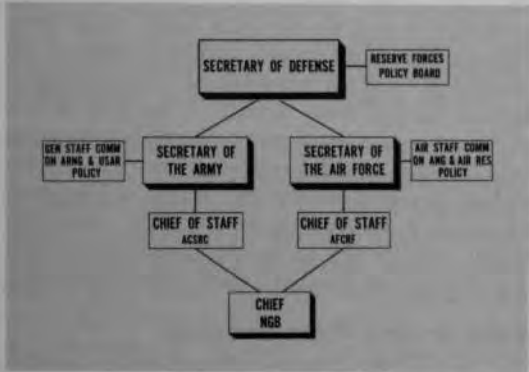
Similarly, the Air National Guard fits into and supports U. S. Air Force missions as shown on the above chart.

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 Air Guard 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 Air National Guard is committed to the Pacific Air Forces and one Air Guard communications unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

The bottom line reflects the types of units comprising the Air Guard force structure. As the arrows indicate, some Air Guard units are serving in peacetime as integral elements of active Air Force commands. For example, 21 Air National Guard interceptor squadrons maintain aircraft on runway alert full time under ADC control. Air Guard tactical squadrons perform peacetime missions for TAC. Air National Guard heavy transports carry cargo for MATS. Air Guard Ground Electronics Engineering (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 the chart shows, it is a joint Bureau of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The Chief, National Guard Bureau reports to the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff and is the principal staff adviser on National Guard affairs.

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

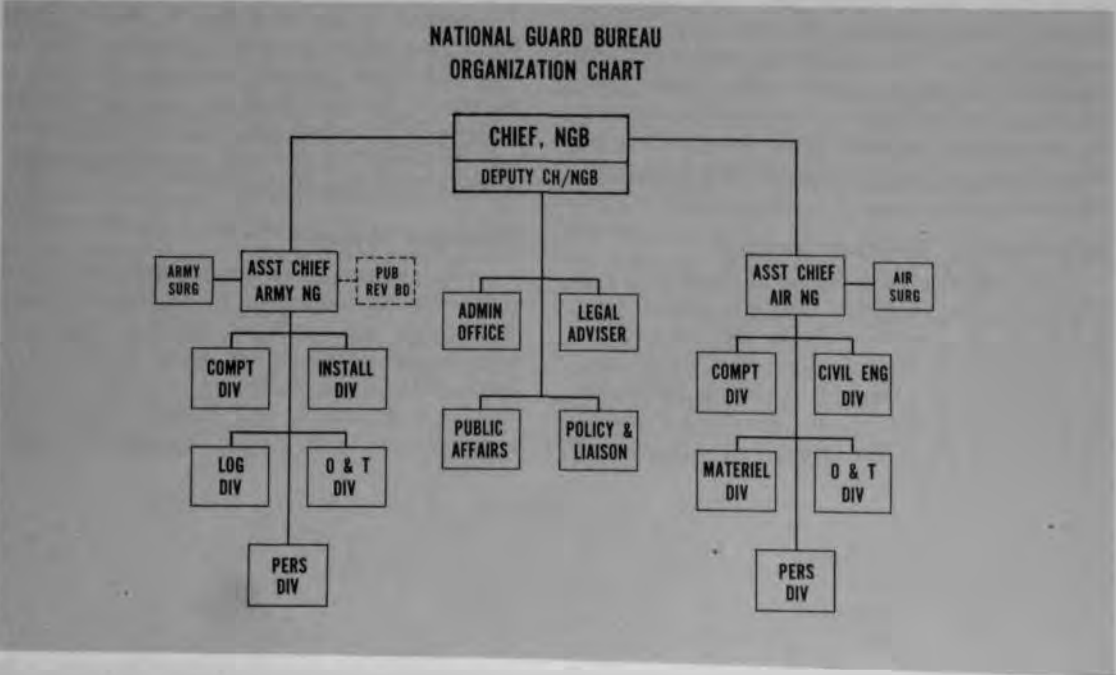
The organization of the National Guard is shown on this chart. The offices of the Assistant Chief, Army National Guard, and the Assistant

Chief, Air National Guard, are similarly organized into five Divisions each. 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.

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

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

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Militia Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1961 is attached as Appendix D. Appendixes B and C, respectively, show the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1961.



MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

State Operating Budgets

In March 1960, the National Guard Bureau initiated a financial management procedure whereby the States, beginning with Fiscal Year 1961, were to submit state operating budgets to support their programs. The budgets were classified under the appropriations headings: National Guard Personnel, Army; and Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard. Guidance was provided by the Bureau to assist the States in the development of their annual budget estimates. The state operating budgets provided a basis for the issuance of annual funding programs to the States at the beginning of the fiscal year. This procedure facilitated the planning of State level operations, within available funds, throughout the year. Sound financial management was maintained through the initial analysis and subsequent quarterly review, by the Bureau, of these state operating budgets.

In addition, the practice of approving program transfers contributed to more economical and efficient financial management by enabling the use of excess funds in areas of the most critical need.

RFA Trainee Clothing Issues

In October 1960, the Army National Guard adopted a new policy affecting the clothing issues to RFA Trainees at home stations and training centers. Under this policy, which also affects related billing procedures, the open allotment was cancelled and funding to support the issues at the training centers was given to the States, in the belief that the States could much better manage their own fiscal and clothing supply programs. The States were further required to supervise and control the quantity and quality of clothing issued at the home stations. This resulted in the reduction of excess stock, elimination of non-essential clothing items, and reduction of home station issues to unsized and easy to fit clothing items.

Military Pay Voucher System

In September 1960, the test of the Military Pay Voucher system, until then limited to selected units in 15 States, was expanded to the entire Army National Guard. Formal adoption of the Military Pay Voucher was accomplished with the publication of NGR 58, 31 March 1961, and NGB Pamphlet 58-1, 1 April 1961. The system is an adaptation of

the active Army Military Pay Voucher with minor variations to meet the particular needs of the Army National Guard and provide uniformity between the active Army and the Army Guard. The new system spreads the workload throughout the pay period, eliminates a number of printed forms and furnishes each Guardsman with a copy of his own pay voucher so that he knows exactly how his pay is computed. In search of further improvements, the Army National Guard is now testing the preparation of these pay vouchers on electronic bookkeeping machines.

Year Around Field Training

In FY 1961, five Air National Guard interceptor units accomplished their 15 days of field training under a year-round individual field training plan. Under this plan, originated by Texas' 136th Air Defense Wing, Air Guardsmen are called individually or in small groups for periods of from one to 15 days as they are needed throughout the year, rather than the entire wing attending 15 days training at the same time. Each individual, however, performs a total of 15 days of such duty per year.

Reports indicate that this type of scheduled training is advantageous in that it provides a flexible system within which commanders can program all available manpower and training days in a comparatively even flow, thus giving the constant support needed to perform unit missions. With fewer men on hand at any one time, in contrast to the manpower input peak normally associated with the 15-day encampment, supervisors can give closer attention to individual training and personnel utilization.

Because of the advantages it offers to units with "home station" missions, a majority of air defense units have requested authorization to adopt the plan in FY 62. Some air transport units are expected to participate also, because of the advantages of scheduling personnel to support transport missions throughout the year.

Financial Support

On 1 January 1961, the responsibility for providing financial support for all Air National Guard organizations was transferred from five regional accounting and finance offices, under jurisdiction of the Continental Air Command (CONAC), to the Air Force Accounting and Finance Office. Each unit is serviced by the AFAFO regional office near-

est to it. As a result, payment of vouchers has increased in promptness and accuracy. In addition, many of the new paying offices provide on-the-job training for Air Guard accounting and finance personnel. This training is most welcome since it gives Guardsmen an insight into the practical application of training directives in their occupation specialty.

Aircraft Conversion Supply List

To aid in the many recent aircraft conversions, the Bureau's Air Guard Supply Branch has developed an equipment list essential to individual aircraft types. As a result of conferences held with Air Guard base personnel, the items and quantities required were determined with a particular view toward economy and efficiency. This system enables the Base Supply Officer and Base Maintenance Officer to utilize one listing of necessary equipment, rather than searching through several. The various

Air Force Depots are also enabled to annotate the items and quantities they have available for redistribution, permitting individual bases to plan accordingly.

On Base Modification Projects

The Air National Guard implemented a program to have certain maintenance projects, normally performed by an Air Force Depot, accomplished by contract field teams. These included major modifications such as converting 47 F-104A and F-104B aircraft from a downward to an upward ejection system. A modification of this magnitude had never before been attempted outside an AFLC depot or a contractor facility. This modification was accomplished at an Air Guard base with a minimum of difficulty, saving the Air Guard and the Air Force approximately \$500,000.

LEGISLATION ENACTED

Appropriations

The 86th Congress enacted Public Law 86-601, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year ending 30 June 1961, and Public Law 86-630, the Military Construction Appropriation Act for FY 1961.

Several other bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law by the 87th Congress during FY 1961. The following is a summary of the important aspects of this legislation.

Claims

P. L. 86-740 authorizes 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 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, United States Code, 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 statute also provides for the time within which such claims may be filed and contains other limitations. Claims not in excess of \$5,000 may be paid by the Secretaries; the excess over \$5,000 must be reported to the Congress for consideration.

Personnel

P. L. 86-603 amends the provision of law pertaining to physical examinations for members of the Reserve components to eliminate the requirement for physical examination for members of the Standby Reserve and to permit the appropriate Secretary to prescribe regulations governing physical examinations for such members. It also authorizes, under regulations proposed by the appropriate Secretary, commissioned officers of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States, whether or not on active duty, to be designated as competent authority to order Guardsmen to active duty for training, or take other actions with respect to the Federal status of members of those components.

P. L. 86-632 grants members of the National Guard who perform three to six months' active duty

for training the same reemployment rights available to members of the Ready Reserve performing the same type and length of training and adjusts 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 six

months of active duty for training, and after being examined for induction.

Construction

P. L. 87-57 authorized military construction for FY 1962.

PENDING LEGISLATION

A NUMBER of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in the 87th Congress on 30 June 1961. They included the following:

H.R. 5041 will authorize the Secretaries of the Army and of the Air Force to furnish a uniform and flag for interment of National Guard personnel who die under honorable conditions, other than as the result of a service-connected injury or disease.

H.R. 4774 will grant the same hospital and medical care, pay and allowances, and other benefits for members of the Reserve components who contract or aggravate a disease in line of duty while proceeding directly to or from, or while performing, inactive duty training or active duty for 30 days or less as are now provided for such individuals on duty for ordered periods over 30 days. It would also grant the same entitlement to benefits to those National Guardsmen and reservists who are injured in line of duty while proceeding directly to or from inactive duty during the scheduled period of training or duty.

H.R. 4776 would amend section 303(c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to provide that the term "permanent station" may also include the home of a member upon call (order) to or relief from active duty or active duty for training, or full-time duty performed under the provisions of sections 316, 503, 504, or 505 of Title 32, U.S.C. This will authorize the payment of per diem to members of reserve components performing a duty for which they receive Federal pay under the same circumstances as members on active duty.

H.R. 4786 permits the Secretaries concerned to authorize travel allowances for inactive duty training, whether or not the training was in a pay or nonpay status. (Approved 25 August 1961 as P.L. 87-164.)

H.R. 4788 would authorize Reserve officers to combine service in more than one reserve component

in computing the four years of satisfactory Federal service necessary to qualify for the uniform maintenance allowance.

H.R. 4791 would modernize and clarify chapter 3 of Title 32, U.S.C., with respect to a court-martial system for the National Guard not in Federal service. Although it is within their power to do so, many of the States have not enacted a comprehensive military justice code for their National Guard not in Federal service duty but have, in varying degrees, incorporated by reference the Articles of War or the Uniform Code of Military Justice. H.R. 4791 would amend sections 327-333 of Title 32 to provide, in those cases, a system of discipline for the militia as contemplated by Article I, Section 8, Clause 16 of the Constitution. The new section 334, proposed to be added to Title 32, U.S.C., by this bill would provide that if a State has enacted a law providing for a court-martial system for its National Guard not in Federal service, such State law would be applied in place of sections 326-333 of Title 32, U.S.C.

H.R. 4792 would amend 32 U.S.C. 504 to include within the definition of National Guard schools such schools as the National Guard State Officer Candidate Schools, which may be conducted by National Guard officers. It would assure coverage of National Guard members instructing at or attending such schools. It also clarifies the authority of the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of the Air Force to provide for inactive duty training of individuals in addition to the 48 unit drills now provided by section 502 of Title 32, U.S.C. Since inactive duty training which will authorize medical and other benefits of section 318 of Title 32 in case of a line of duty injury must itself be authorized under section 502 of Title 32, broadening of the latter will extend the coverage of 32 U.S.C. 318 to include training activities outside the 48 scheduled drill periods.

H.R. 5490 is an omnibus bill. As applied to the National Guard, it (1) provides the same statutory deferment for those enlisting in the National Guard between 18½ and 26 years of age as is now granted to those enlisting between 17 and 18½. (2) makes priority induction and the 45-day involuntary active duty for training applicable to those enlisting in the National Guard between 17 and 26 after the effective date of the amendments. (3) authorizes a flexible system of enlistment in the National Guard instead of the present rigid requirements of 32 U.S.C. 302 (original enlistments of 3 years, reenlistments of 1 or 3 years). Under the bill, the individual could enlist for the entire period of his Ready Reserve obligation. Discharge and reenlistment, with its necessary attendant administrative work, would be largely eliminated by authorizing extension of enlistments, and (4) the bill would again authorize military leave for Federal employees on a calendar instead of a fiscal year basis. (Approved 4 October 1961 as P.L. 87-378.)

H.R. 6597 credits, for retirement eligibility and in computing retired pay, service in the Armed Forces before attainment of the minimum statutory age for enlistment. (Approved 25 August 1961 as P.L. 87-165.)

H.R. 8765 amends the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to (1) reinforce reemployment protection of certain persons who may perform additional military service under present conditions, (2) remove a requirement that rejectees must request a leave of absence from their employer for the purpose of determining their physical fitness to enter the Armed Forces, and (3) assure that persons who are called for preinduction examinations and who are subsequently accepted or rejected are entitled to remain in their employment pending their induction or rejection. (Approved 4 October 1961 as P.L. 87-391.)

H.R. 4785 provides the same authority to withhold, and pay over to the State, the employee con-

tributions required of National Guard technicians under State-sponsored retirement, disability and death benefit programs as now exists under the Act of June 15, 1956 (70 Stat. 283, 5 U.S.C. 84d), with respect to employee contributions under State employees retirement systems. (The Senate added an amendment to this bill to provide for the authorization of funds for contribution by the Secretaries of the Army and of the Air Force to State retirement systems. However, such contributions shall not exceed 6½ percent of the compensation on which such contributions are based.) (Approved 13 September 1961 as P.L. 87-224.)

H.R. 1792 would exempt the cost-of-living allowances paid to certain caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard outside the continental United States or in Hawaii from income tax in the same manner as similar allowances are paid civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government stationed outside the continental United States. The effective date is to be retroactive to allow a claim for refund or credit for any or all years after 1 January 1949 for amounts paid as taxes resulting from the inclusion of the cost-of-living allowance in gross income.

H.R. 4790 would remove the present limitation of 15 National Guard civilian caretakers employed at a single maintenance or storage pool. It 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. 7276 would extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to caretakers in the employ of the National Guard of a State, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

INFORMATION AND RECRUITING PROGRAM

THE ANNUAL information program of the National Guard Bureau is designed to accomplish two ends: (1) to stimulate enlistments and thereby maintain the Guard at its approved strength levels;

and (2) to keep the American public informed of the missions and accomplishments of the Guard. Some of the program is carried out on the national level. For the most part, however, the Bureau con-

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

Intensive recruiting efforts were necessary during the fiscal year to provide replacements for personnel lost through attrition. Particular emphasis was placed on recruiting veterans and obligors, and on the procurement and retention of junior officers. To illustrate the traditional militia role of the Guard as well as its current readiness, the chosen theme of the program was "Ready Now!" This theme exemplified greater emphasis on patriotism and service, and sought to tell not "What's in it for me," but "what's in it for the good of the country."

A total of \$398,000 from Federal appropriations was spent on the program during the fiscal year. Most of that amount was applied in contracting with a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of printed and graphic materials to be distributed to the States, as well as recorded radio programs and filmed television shows to be used by stations throughout the country as free public service support for the Army and Air National Guard.

Printed Material

The National Guard Bureau newsletter was changed in format and content. Now called "National Guard Information Topics," it is published in convenient fold-out form. "Topics" is designed to give a bi-monthly summary of the NGB information and recruiting program, and includes such features as "pointers" for State and unit pro-

grams and an inventory of information materials available in the Bureau.

A new plan for distributing printed material to the States was instituted in FY 1961. Under this plan, the Bureau furnishes an advance copy or a detailed description of the item to each Adjutant General, with a recommendation of the quantity that may be needed by the State. After notification from the various Adjutants General of the quantities required, the Bureau totals the requirements and issues its production order on that basis. This plan, besides assuring greater economy and efficiency, serves to give the Bureau a better picture of the types of materials most useful to the States.

During the year a variety of printed material was distributed. Seven thousand 24-sheet billboard posters were shipped to the States. The States also received 50,000 transit car cards and 10,000 wall posters with the "Up-to-the-Minute Men" theme. Thirty thousand posters which combined an industrial safety message with a Guard message were sent to the States and to various industries.

As in FY 1960, National Guard trucks were again loaned to the U.S. Post Office to assist in the Christmas mail deliveries. On their sides, 5,000 trucks carried banners with the message, "Season's Greetings! Helping Santa, Your National Guard."

Special kits were developed to help the States publicize the annual observance of Muster Day during the Washington 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, and 3,200 supplementary kits were sent to National Guard project officers in the States.





This folder contains a variety of public service ads for local support of your National Guard. These ads are appropriate for use during "Operation Muster 1961" during February 1961— but they may be used for publication at any time during the year. If you require additional mats or repro proofs please order them through your local National Guard unit.



A business and industry kit was distributed to the presidents of 2,600 leading business firms in the United States as part of a continuing effort to obtain greater employer understanding and support for employees who are members of the National Guard. The Bureau received approximately 1,700 unsolicited letters in response to this campaign, many requesting additional materials, and most pledging support for the Guard.

The Bureau distributed 50,000 copies of the pamphlet "Your Career as an Officer" to every officer in the Army National Guard. Among the other pamphlets mailed to the States were 125,000 copies of the "Guardsmen's Guide to Army Basic Training," 500,000 copies of "Take Six," 500,000 copies of an Air Guard pamphlet, and 75,000 copies of the fact sheet, "This is Your Army National Guard."

Historical Paintings

During FY 1961, the first oil painting in the National Guard Heritage series was completed. Painted by Mr. Ken Riley and entitled "The Whites of Their Eyes!" it depicts the stand of the colonial militiamen in the Battle of Bunker Hill. One million postcard reproductions of this painting were distributed to the States for use by Guardsmen at Annual Field Training. A controlled, prestige distribution is planned for this item. (See p. 50.)

Displays

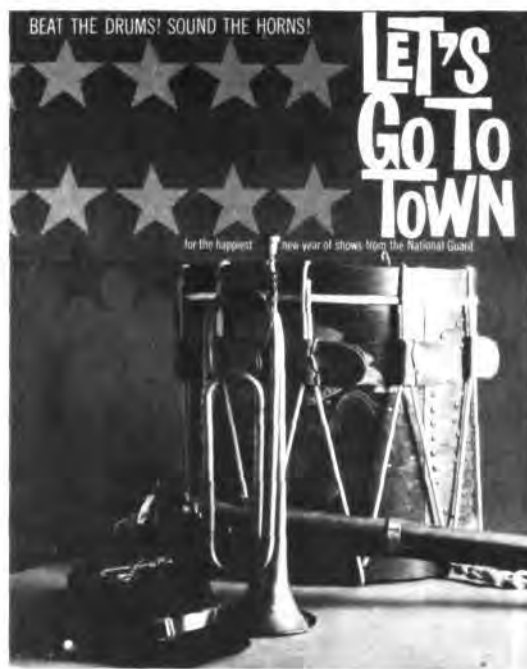
Two stationary displays, previously built, continued to be used at fairs, festivals, and other public events during the fiscal year. In addition, a mobile bus display depicting the role of the militia in the Civil War was constructed for use at re-enactments

and other observances throughout the period of the Civil War Centennial.

Radio

The Bureau continued to develop high quality radio programs, starring some of the nation's leading entertainers. The programs included advertising, recruiting and public information messages and were distributed to stations for free public service presentation.

The principal radio activity was the "Let's Go To Town" series of 15-minute shows in which ten



singing stars and ten name bands each performed four shows. Performers included:

Tony Bennett with Buddy Morrow
Anita Bryant with Guy Lombardo
June Christy with Stan Kenton
Rosemary Clooney with Nelson Riddle
Jill Corey with Billy Maxted
Hi-Lo's with George Shearing
Giselle McKenzie with Les Brown
Les Paul and Mary Ford with Buddy Rich
Andy Williams with Quincy Jones
Joe Williams with Count Basie

From these 40 shows, selections were edited to form the 12-show summer series, "All Star Salute," with Bill Cullen of NBC as master of ceremonies. The combined series of 52 shows was distributed to some 1,700 stations on a request basis.

The Air Guard show, "Lombardoland, U.S.A.," was continued for the tenth consecutive year. Featuring the popular Guy Lombardo, this series of 52 half-hour shows was broadcast by more than 250 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

In addition, a special set of 5-minute shows publicizing Muster Day was released to each of the 3,444 commercial stations in the country.

A survey of 1,250 stations was conducted in an effort to determine the most effective types of future programming for the Guard. A 71.5 percent response, much higher than expected, was received from the stations.

Television

The major television event was the "Inside Basketball" show. This weekly 15-minute show featured Bud Wilkinson and the U.S. Olympic Championship Basketball Team.

The Army's television series, "The Big Picture," featured a half-hour film on the National Guard entitled "I am the Guard."

The series of animated spot announcements featuring the "two little fellas" was used for the

second year, this year placing emphasis on veteran recruitment. This popular series placed third in the public service category in the American Television Commercials Festival, and was rated First among military entries.

Information Planning Group

In May 1961, the NGB Information Planning Group held its second annual session. The Group included Colonel James B. Deerin, New Jersey, chairman; Lt. Col. W. Warren Knox, Jr., New York; Lt. Col. Charles S. Manooch, Jr., North Carolina; Major Art Swan, Utah; and Major Lloyd L. Johnson, Nebraska. The planners reviewed the FY 1961 program with National Guard Bureau and agency personnel and laid plans for FY 62 and future programs.

Other 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 Departments of Army, Air Force, and Defense. Information activities also included liaison with members of Congress, military and other Federal government agencies, State and local officials, and private citizens 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 PROGRAM

THE PURPOSE of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations of the Army National Guard and to stimulate their interest

in such fields as marksmanship, technical proficiency in training, and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are given annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and other sponsoring agencies to



The National Guard Association Trophy, one of the many awards given to outstanding Guardsmen each year as a stimulus to continued proficiency and spirit.

outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and the Air National Guard.

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

Army National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle, carbine, and pistol marksmanship at

State, Army Area, and National levels under the sponsorship of affiliated organizations, including the Military Police Association, the National Rifle Association, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Guard Association of the United States, and the Association of the United States Army. In 1961, 34 State pistol teams and 47 State rifle teams from both the Army Guard and Air Guard participated in the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The following trophies and awards are described in Appendix E:

Army National Guard

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

Air National Guard

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

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 résumé is contained in Appendix F.

STATE SERVICE

THROUGHOUT its long history the National Guard of the several States has responded to State and local emergencies. During Fiscal Year 61 the Guard again covered a wide gamut of State services, including snow emergencies, floods, tornadoes, search and rescue missions, mercy missions, explosions, fires, civil disorders, etc. The cost of these activities is borne entirely by the States. A few accounts of typical State services follow:

Snow Emergencies

When 18 inches of snow fell in Lovington, New Mexico, members of local Battery A, 1st Automatic Weapons Battalion, 200th Artillery, and the nearby Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 1st Battalion, pitched in with trucks, a wrecker, and M42 multiple gun carriages. These Guardsmen worked through the night helping stranded motorists and towing snowbound cars. Others were called out the next morning to drive trucks or accompany school buses on their rounds.

In Indiana, Guardsmen helped provide emergency transportation when snow buried wide sections of the State. A diabetic needing insulin had it delivered to him in a helicopter manned by Captain Richard Gardner and Brigadier General John S. Anderson, Indiana's Adjutant General.

White Mountain, Alaska, faced the prospect of having no heat in the homes of its 200 residents last winter when the summer supply ship failed to make its annual fuel-delivery call. Men of Nome's Company B, 1st Scout Battalion, flew into the area in small Army planes to prepare parachute drop zones. Members of the Army's Quartermaster Air Items Branch rigged the oil drums into cargo packs and the Alaska Air Guard parachuted the packs—containing more than 3,000 gallons of oil—to the grateful inhabitants.



Floods and Tornadoes

Oklahoma was hit repeatedly by tornadoes in the Spring of 1960. Components of the 1st and 2d Battle Groups, 180th Infantry, were called out to patrol shattered towns, maintain roadblocks, haul in pure water, and operate field messes for the homeless.

In Alabama, floods threatened the State's entire river system. Helicopters of Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division Trains, and the 1st Howitzer Battalion, 203d Artillery, rescued farmers from their flooded properties. Fort Dixie Graves was used to house and feed 350 people. A number of other Alabama units worked to evacuate people, as well as remove, or feed by air, thousands of head of cattle.

In Mississippi, Guardsmen from the 3656th Ordnance Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 5th Howitzer Battalion, 114th Artillery; Company B, 890th Engineer Battalion; and the 101st Area Headquarters, evacuated more than 5,000 people from a 15-square-mile area in a round-the-clock operation, sometimes in chin-deep water.

Kansas was plagued with a tornado and floods in nine cities. More than 300 Guardsmen from nine Kansas units worked to contain the floods and maintain order. In addition to these natural calamities, a bank in Halstead collapsed in a gas explosion, blowing \$7,200 into the streets. In response to a plea from the Sheriff, Company C of the 1st Battle Group, 137th Infantry, set up a cordon around the block and began combing the area for scattered currency. Within two hours, they found and bagged all but \$4 of the original amount.

Search and Rescue

A husband and wife with their three small children were out on a Sunday fishing expedition on the Muskingum River near Zanesville, Ohio, when the engine on their ponton raft died and they were pinned against the face of the Ellis Dam. Phone calls by spectators brought two Ohio Army Guard helicopters from Scott Field within an hour. One Guardsman, riding inside an auto tire suspended from a helicopter, lifted the three children to safety, so that the parents could then be pulled to shore on a line.

Prison Revolt

At Minnesota State Prison, 110 prisoners sat down on the baseball diamond and refused to move until their demands were met. One hundred and fifty Guardsmen from Headquarters Company and Company B, 1st Battle Group, 135th Infantry, marched on the prisoners in riot formation with bayonets fixed. Without violence, the prisoners quietly filed back into custody.

Mercy Mission

The 19-year-old son of an Air Force major lay critically ill of Hodgkins Disease in the hospital at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. An Air Force doctor, Captain P. R. Coggins, who was needed to administer a special drug to the youth, was several hundred miles away in Philadelphia. Captain John J. Secamiglio, of Philadelphia's 111th Fighter Group, flew Captain Coggins in a jet trainer to Wright-Patterson, where an ambulance rushed him to the hospital. The patient was reached in time and recovered. The "unstinting help" of Captain Secamiglio and other members of the 111th, said Captain Coggins later, "without question saved the life of the 19-year-old patient."

Explosions and Fires

Explosions rocked the Utah countryside early on a Sunday morning in May when three microwave communications relay stations were destroyed in acts

of sabotage by a pair of fanatics. That same day, Utah Guardsmen moved out to search and guard other relay stations over a 250-mile chain in that State. In New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, and Wyoming, Guardsmen rushed to scores of similar installations, protecting them until telephone company security forces could take over later in the week. The saboteurs were apprehended the following month.

More than 200,000 acres of Western forestland were charred by forest fires during a prolonged summer dry spell. Four hundred Oregon Guardsmen, mostly from the 1st Battle Group, 186th Infantry, volunteered to help man the fire lines, operate kitchens for fire crews, and haul manpower and equipment from one hot spot to another. The Guardsmen also provided 19 trucks, 3 water trailers and 4 complete kitchens to the fire-fighting organization. Guardsmen from the State of Washington also joined in the fire fighting.

Civil Disorders

When 12,000 teenagers rioted at the annual Newport, Rhode Island, Jazz Festival, some 200 Guardsmen joined Marines and local police to quell the disorders. They included members of the 143d Air Base Squadron and the 102d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Rhode Island Air National Guard; as well as Companies D and E, 118th Engineer Battalion; Battery A, 1st Automatic Weapons Battalion, 243d Artillery; the 118th Military Police Company; and Company A, 118th Engineer Battalion. The Guardsmen worked most of one night, battling the rioters and setting up blockades on routes into the city until order was restored next morning.

Martial law was declared in Montgomery, Alabama, by Governor John Patterson in May, 1961, when "Freedom Rider" bus trips had resulted in rioting and bloodshed by club-swinging mobs in Birmingham and Montgomery.

Alabama National Guardsmen, led personally by the Adjutant General of the State, Major General Henry V. Graham, moved into Montgomery on May 21, 1961, and, in nine tension-filled days, restored peace and order to the community. Guardsmen dispersed a mob threatening to attack a church filled with Negroes. Later, in an armed convoy of sixteen patrol cars with L19 aircraft and H23 helicopters overhead, they escorted the riders to the Mississippi border. There, a contingent of the Mississippi Guard, led by that State's Adjutant General, Major General



William P. Wilson, took over and escorted the riders to Jackson.

In the course of their period of service, the initial contingent of 200 Alabama Guardsmen grew to 1,400. Units included the Air Guard's 160th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron; and, from the Army Guard, the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 31st Infantry Division; 231st Armor Group; 373d Ordnance Detachment; 118th Special Forces Operating Detachment; 31st Aviation Com-

pany; Headquarters and Company A of the 731st Ordnance Battalion; 31st Quartermaster Company; Headquarters, 1st Howitzer Battalion, 203d Artillery; 2d Battle Group, 167th Infantry; and the 156th Military Police Battalion. General Graham had explicitly cautioned his men against "taking sides." The Guardsmen's impartial, efficient work earned praise from the Nation's press as well as from State and Federal authorities, including the U. S. Attorney General.

ACTIVE ARMY AND AIR FORCE SUPPORT

DURING THE YEARS since the end of the Korean War, the National Guard has enjoyed a closer working relationship with the active Army and Air Force than at any other time in the Guard's history. The sustained support given by the active components has been a major factor in making the Guard into an integral part of our Nation's defense team and in bringing its units to an unprecedented level of readiness.

Army National Guard

The essence of the "One Army" concept was succinctly expressed by General Maxwell D. Taylor, special military adviser to the President, who, while serving as Army Chief of Staff, said: "The Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, and the active Army make up a single integrated Army with a single task to perform."

In the area of direct support, the active Army contributes both manpower and equipment throughout the year to the Guard. Army recruiters help to fill our manpower requirements when assistance is requested by the States. Approximately 2,600 active Army personnel are assigned year-round to adviser duties with our units, and training evaluators are assigned to every unit during annual field training. All Army Guard units receive General Inspections annually by Army Area representatives. Thousands of Guardsmen attend active Army service schools each year and many thousands more take extension courses conducted by these schools. Lesson plans and examinations for our State-operated officer candidate schools are prepared by the U.S. Army

Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Army supplies the Army Guard with all of its ammunition requirements, and provides heavy equipment from its inventory without reimbursement, augmenting 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 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 Army National Guard have been earmarked for earliest deployment with the Army's Strategic Army Force. Guard NIKE units are filling an active role round-the-clock in the active air defenses of the Nation. Army Guard aircraft maintenance units, moreover, are supporting flying elements of the U. S. Army Reserve.

Air National Guard

The Air National Guard has a similarly integral relationship with the active Air Force. General Curtis E. LeMay, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, stated: "We have at the present time the strongest, best equipped, and best trained Reserve and National Guard units that we have ever had in our history."

To accomplish and maintain this standing, the Air Force has been providing the Air Guard with advisers, recruiting support, school facilities, and modern equipment, including such late-model aircraft as the F-100, F-102, and F-104.

Like the Army Guard, the Air Guard participates in a number of the missions of the active establishment. During Fiscal Year 1961, Air National Guard units performed several firepower exercises at Army schools. Photographic missions were performed by the Air Guard in conjunction with the active Air Force. Our units also participated in "Swift Strike" and several other Army-Air Force Joint Exercises during the fiscal year.

There are also missions of a permanent nature. Air defense units of the Air National Guard stand 24-hour-a-day runway alert in key areas of the United States, 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 Service.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

Progress continued during fiscal year 1961 in reducing the distribution of nonessential publications to the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Continued emphasis was placed on more appropriate distribution of essential publications and blank forms, correlating the distribution with pertinent operations, administration, training and mobilization missions. Stockpiling and waste have been reduced significantly.

\$950,000 was programmed for procurement of publications and forms during FY 1961. Obligations totalled approximately \$727,000 representing a saving of \$223,000. This economy was accomplished without adversely affecting operations, training, administration or maintenance in any State.

During the year a revised National Guard Regulation 2-2 was published, placing greater emphasis on the receipt, storage, distribution and handling of classified publications and forms. It also increases

State stock levels for all publications and forms from 90 to 120 days. This 120-day stock level will take care of each State's publications requirements in case of emergency.

During the third quarter of FY 1961, over 1,000,000 blank forms, 20,000 various types of manuals, and 5,000 miscellaneous publications were redistributed within the Army National Guard. The end result of this program was that critical storage space was made available to the various States, and excess quantities of publications and blank forms not required by a specific State were trans-shipped to other States requiring them.

The quantity of publications requisitioned during the year was reduced considerably. For example, the States requisitioned approximately 25 percent fewer field manuals than in FY 1960 and approximately 37 percent fewer technical manuals. Similar reductions were recorded in other publications and blank forms.

Guardsmen check State Publication Stock Room.



Army National Guard



"Tell us about the old Army, Sarge—before pushbuttons."

—Mauldin in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

FOREWORD

ON FRIDAY, May 26, 1961, in his second State of the Union message, President John F. Kennedy announced plans "to make possible a much more rapid deployment of (the Army's) highly trained reserve forces." He said:

"When these plans are completed, and the reserve is strengthened, two combat-equipped divisions, plus their supporting forces, a total of 89,000 men, could be ready in an emergency for operations with but three weeks' notice. Two more divisions, with but five weeks' notice; and six additional divisions and their supporting forces, making a total of ten divisions, could be deployable with less than eight weeks' notice.

"In short, these new plans will allow us to almost double the combat power of the Army in less than two months, compared to the nearly nine months heretofore required."

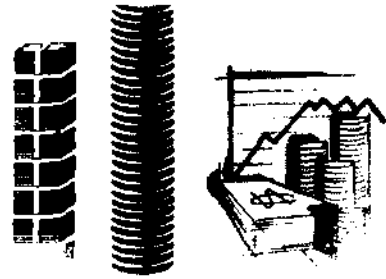
Thus the Army National Guard, already at the highest state of readiness in its peacetime history, prepared to move into a new, even more significant era.

To accomplish this increased readiness, plans called for higher manning and equipment levels in units, additional periods of training each year, reorganization to the ROAD (Reorganization Objectives Army Divisions) concept, and assignment of individual Ready Reservists to Army National Guard units for training purposes.

Clearly these plans mean personal sacrifice for thousands of Guardsmen—both in terms of time and effort—but no one doubted the Guard would rise to the occasion in the proud tradition of America's oldest fighting force.

For FY 1961, we look back with pride at our accomplishments here detailed. We look ahead with anticipation to even greater preparedness and the performance of more vital service to our Nation.

COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS



THE CONGRESS appropriated \$414,133,000 for the support of the Army National Guard during FY 1961. These funds were included in three appropriations, covering personnel, operating costs and the construction of armory and non-armory facilities.

Appropriations

	Appropriated	Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$230,277,000	\$1,100,000	\$231,377,000
ARNG Operation and Maintenance	166,316,000	60,000	166,376,000
ARNG Military Construction	17,540,000	....	*See Summary Statement, Military Construction, ARNG.

These funds supported "an average strength of not less than 400,000" and an input of 62,000 Army National Guard trainees into the six month active duty training program. Included is a supplemental appropriation for \$4,315,000 under Army National Guard Operation and Maintenance to provide for the 7½ percent pay increase for graded civilian employees as authorized by PL 86-568.

*Summary Statement, ARNG Military Construction

(No year appropriation)	
Funds available from FY 1960.	\$13,551,000
FY 1961 appropriation.....	17,540,000
Total available in FY 1961....	31,091,000
Obligations in FY 1961.....	19,674,000
Funds available for FY 1962..	11,417,000

Funding

Apportionment of the full appropriation, \$231,377,000 was made under the "National Guard Personnel, Army" appropriation. Initially, the Office of the Secretary of Defense withheld \$6,400,000 for items which were not directly related to the increase of 40,000 in the end strength. (\$360,000 in President's budget—\$400,000 in Appropriation) However, these funds were released during the 2nd quarter of FY 1961, \$2,800,000 being apportioned for higher drill pay rates and \$3,600,000 for uniforms and uniform allowances.

Apportionment of the entire appropriation \$166,376,000 was made under the Army National Guard Operation and Maintenance appropriation. Initially, \$5,000,000 was being withheld in reserve

for items not directly related to the 400,000 end strength. These funds were later apportioned in two segments: \$2,600,000 was released during the last quarter to provide for average salary rates for Army National Guard technicians; and \$2,400,000 was released during the 2nd quarter to increase Army National Guard technician support by 253 man-years and to pay the FY 61 approved wage-board schedules. Apportionment of \$4,315,000, the supplemental appropriation, was provided during the 4th quarter for the civilian pay increase (authorized by PL 86-568. and appropriated under PL 87-14).

Obligations

ARNG Personnel.....	\$229,716,256
ARNG Operation and Maintenance.....	165,466,158
ARNG Military Construction....	19,674,411

State funding programs were 99.3 percent obligated, as compared with 99.3 percent in FY 1959 and 99.3 percent in FY 1960.

A table showing State and Department of the Army Agencies or appropriated funds obligated during FY 1961 is attached as Appendix J.

Finance Activities

In FY 1961, NGB was directed by the Department of Defense to change the Army National Guard Personnel appropriation structure to conform to the standard budget and expense accounting classifications established by army regulations for the reserve components.

As a further step toward the full implementation of the Army Financial Management Plan, the groundwork was laid for Army National Guard participation in the Integrated Command Accounting and Reporting System on 1 July 1961.

The Army Audit Agency performed an internal type audit on approximately half of the U. S. Property and Fiscal Officers' Federal fund and property accounts in the States. Federal Standards were applied in auditing these accounts. The findings and recommendations were reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau and interested offices of the Department of the Army. The

States evaluated these reports and initiated needed action to improve procedures for accounting and reporting of Federal funding and property accounts. The National Guard Bureau's review and analysis of all the findings and recommendations were also used as the basis for improved management procedures.

Requests for reconsideration and appeal of charges on Army National Guard reports of survey were reviewed by the National Guard Bureau and recommendations for relief, when warranted, were made before the reports were forwarded to the Secretary of the Army for final action.

Travel allowances for Army National Guard technicians were revised to permit payment of per diem instead of reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses. The directive was issued by National Guard Bulletin No. 26 (30 June 61) and will be incorporated into National Guard Regulation 51, early in FY 1962. The change was effective 1 July 1961.

Procedures for settlement of amounts due estates of deceased Army National Guard technicians were simplified by authorizing, in NGR 52 (See Appendix F), submission of the payroll directly to the local Finance and Accounting Officer, rather than submission to NGB for administrative examination, then to the U. S. General Accounting Office for adjudication. Now only if the Finance and Accounting Office finds an element of doubt need the payroll go to the U. S. General Accounting Office.

The bi-weekly pay period for Army National Guard technicians was made mandatory under the provisions of NG Regulation 42, revised. This was another step toward uniformity between Army National Guard technician personnel procedures and those prescribed for civilian employees of the Department of the Army.

Procedures were established for the payment of Army National Guard rifle and pistol teams participating in the National matches. Team members are paid prior to departure from Camp Perry.

Technicians

Army National Guard technicians are authorized by law and paid by the Federal Government for employment by the States in the day-to-day administration of Guard units, mobilization training of units, supply and accounting duties in the offices of the United States Property and Fiscal Officers and in the maintenance, repair and inspection of Federal materiel provided for the Army Guard.

Technicians are federally recognized members of the Army National Guard of the State by which



they are employed, with such few specific exceptions as are authorized by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. The following exceptions have been authorized thru 30 June 1961: (1) Female employees in secretarial positions in the offices of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer and State Maintenance Officer and minor designated clerical positions in USPFO and field maintenance activities; (2) males who were employed as non-members of the National Guard in the office of the USPFO prior to 2 March 1956 who cannot meet requirements for membership in the Army National Guard; and (3) federally recognized members of the Air National Guard who are specifically approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau for employment in the office of the USPFO.

Technicians manning provides that individuals perform as technicians, those duties which will be initially required of them in military status upon mobilization. As shown by the following statistical table, 21,716 technicians were employed in the States on 30 June 1961 at a fiscal year cost of \$122.6 million.

	Number Employed 30 June 1960	30 June 1961	Man- Years FY 1961	Obligations
ARNG Technician Program (7500)	16,904	17,464	16,951	\$ 99,106,127
ARNG Air Defense Technician Program (7600)	3,774	4,252	3,950	23,512,596
	20,678	21,716	20,901	\$122,618,723

Obligations include social security payments for Army National Guard technicians in 47 States and Puerto Rico. In addition, a pay raise of 7.5 percent for Classified Technicians was implemented as of the

first pay period beginning in FY 1961. This pay increase was a result of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960 (P.L. 86-568). Also implemented during the fiscal year were Army-Air Force Wage Board increases authorized through the 3rd quarter of FY 1961, as well as step-in-grade increases earned during the year.

Reports Control

Continued reports control by NGB, as delegated by the Comptroller of the Army in FY 1960 resulted in a total requirement of only 24 reports from the various States to the Bureau. Considering the magnitude and complexity of the mission of the Army National Guard, this was an outstanding achievement. Also, during FY 1961, two reports were combined into one and nine reports were simplified and subsequently revised.

Review and analysis is another important Comptroller function. The purpose of this function is to examine critically all of the facts in a given area

covering a specific period of time in order to explain and interpret both deficiencies and achievements revealed by those facts. While this is a continuing process in each division of NGB, the segmentary data is correlated and interpreted by the Comptroller Division, which then analyzes trends and develops the overall conclusions essential to the continued modern, aggressive management of the Army Guard.

The major review and analysis activity of the Army Comptroller results in the quarterly publication of the Army National Guard Progress Report. This report continued to show satisfactory program progress during FY 1961, in that the majority of the activities adhered closely to previously determined objectives. The report served to highlight problem areas, resulting in management improvements in the Bureau and in the States from the competitive representation of facts and statistics especially in the areas of armory drill attendance, and procurement of qualified personnel.

PERSONNEL

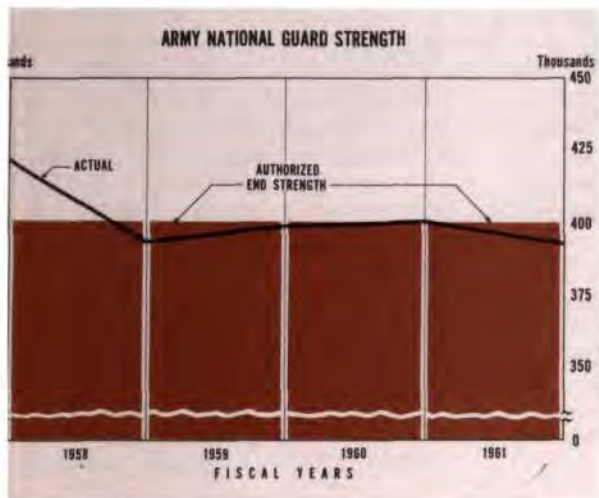
Military Strength

The strength of the active Army National Guard in 4,367 federally recognized units on 30 June 1961 was 393,807. The chart shows the authorized and actual strength from FY 1958 through FY 1961.

Procurement (Officers and Warrant Officers)

Although there was a slight increase in the number of second lieutenants procured during 1961,

New Guardsmen take the oath of enlistment.





Six-month trainees familiarize themselves with the Army's rocket launcher.

the overall officer-warrant officer strength of the Army National Guard as of 30 June 1961 was 897 less than at the end of FY 1960.

	Assigned Strength 30 Jun 60	Assigned Strength 30 Jun 61	Net Loss
Officers.....	32,365	31,827	-538
Warrant Officers.....	4,777	4,418	-359
Total.....	37,142	36,245	-897

There were insufficient new appointments to compensate for the larger number of officer resignations and transfers to the Inactive National Guard experienced during the fiscal year.

As in the past four fiscal years, the primary source of second lieutenants during FY 1961 was from accredited officer candidate schools. A comparison of FY 1960 and FY 1961 procurement of second lieutenants, by major source, is shown below:

Officer Candidate Schools:	FY 1960	FY 1961
Regular (Army).....	(13)	(13)
Special (Army).....	(303)	(376)
State.....	(1248)	(1259)
OCS Totals.....	1564	1648
ROTC (USAR) Graduates.....	362	441
Former Officers and Other USAR		
Officers.....	154	123
All Other Sources.....	96	22
Grand Totals.....	2176	2234

The drop in warrant officer strength was brought about primarily by the termination of Federal recognition or reassignment for the then remaining 438 warrant officer Unit Administrators (MOS 2123). These personnel were full time Army National Guard technicians whose retention as Unit Administrators in an excess status had been authorized, following the discontinuance of the position and warrant officer military specialty in 1954. In March 1959 the States were advised that continued unlimited retention of warrant officer Unit Admini-

strators was organizationally unsound and contrary to the best interests of the Army National Guard. As a result, the Federal recognition of all warrant officers (Unit Administrators) who were not reassigned by 31 December 1960, was withdrawn.

Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)

The following table depicts the procurement and loss of enlisted personnel during Fiscal Year 1961.

Fiscal Year 1961 Enlisted Gains and Losses			
	Programmed	Procured	
GAINS:			
Enlisted in 61 to take 6 in 61.....	52,800	53,650	+ 850
Enlisted in 61 to take 6 in 62.....	15,000	12,600	-2400
Veterans.....	9,000	7,050	-1950
Reserve Forces Act Obligors.....	7,000	6,750	- 250
Transferred from Inactive National Guard.....	2,000	4,450	+2450
Enlist from other Reserve Components.....	9,000	8,100	- 900
Other.....	3,500	3,300	- 200
TOTAL GAINS.....	98,300	95,900	-2400
LOSSES:			
Anticipated.....			100,000
Actual.....			103,000

Personnel Actions

Only 1 percent of completed State enlistment applications were rejected by the Bureau in FY 1961 as compared with 1.1 percent rejected during FY 1960. This low rejection rate indicates the continued careful screening of applications by recruiting personnel, unit commanders, and other State authorities.

The following table reflects the officer and warrant officer personnel actions taken during FY 1960 and FY 1961. An increase in the number of Federal recognition actions (appointments, promotions and changes in branch) is noted, as well as the increased number of separations and transfers to the inactive National Guard. These latter are believed to be largely due to a leveling-off period which followed the major reorganization of the Army National Guard and the implementation of revised tables of organization during Fiscal Years 1959 and 1960.

	FY 1960	FY 1961
Federal Recognitions.....	12,365	13,125
Reassignments.....	34,494	12,698
Transfers to the Inactive National Guard.....	993	1,638
Separations.....	4,443	6,732



Trainees take calisthenics during six month active duty training program.

RFA—55 Training Program

The Six Month Active Duty Training Program (described further in the Training section of this Report) had a programmed input of 62,000 for FY 1961. This program was 100.4 percent accomplished, with 62,278 actually entering training. The number completing training in the fiscal year was 62,492. Since the program's inception in FY 1956, 271,744 Army National Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered to "take six," 245,636 have actually entered training and 203,129 have completed training and returned to their units. On 30 June 1961, there were 30,404 Army National Guard enlisted men training in the six month program.

Reserve Officer Personnel Act

On 1 July 1960 the attritive provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 (ROPA) relating to length of commissioned service and time in grade became effective. These provisions will cause the Federal recognition of Army National Guard officers to be withdrawn at an earlier age than it had been in the past when mandatory separation other than for cause was based upon attaining certain prescribed maximum ages. In general, the attritive provisions of ROPA require the termination of Federal recognition of Army National Guard lieutenant colonels and below after they have accrued 28 years of commissioned service, both actual and constructive. Brigadier generals and colonels must be separated after completing 30 years of commissioned service or five years in grade, whichever comes later, and major generals must be removed from an active Army National Guard status after completing 35 years of commissioned service or five years in grade, whichever comes later. During FY 1961, Federal recognition was withdrawn from 167 Army National Guard officers due to the attritive provisions

of ROPA. The majority of these officers would have been retained for an additional period of service under the maximum age criteria which existed prior to 1 July 1960.

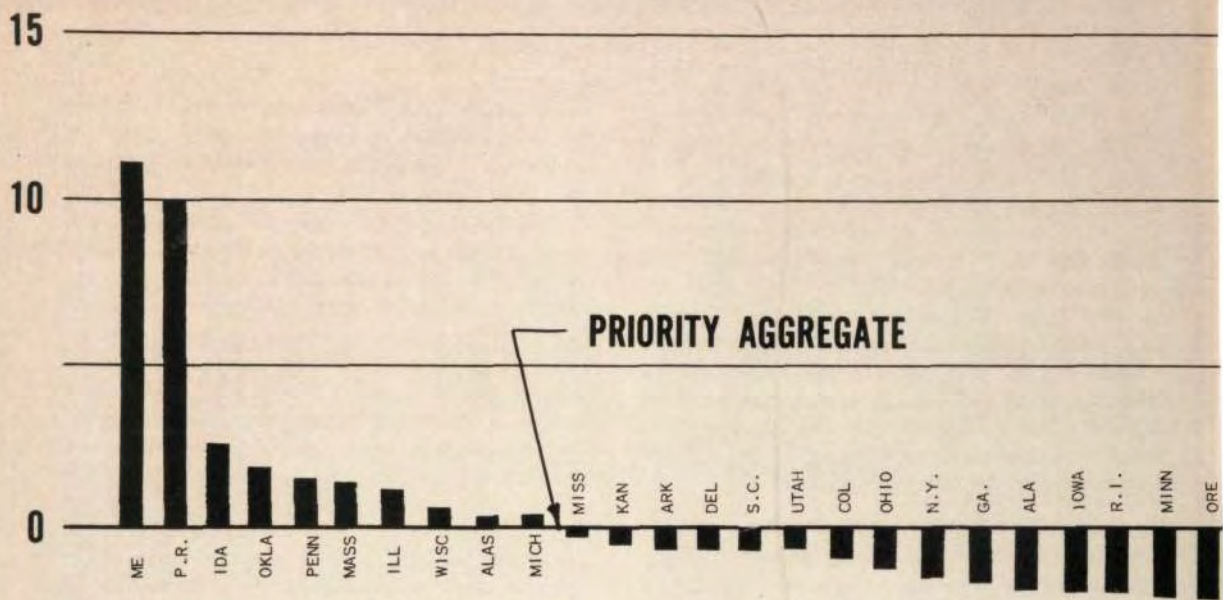
In June 1960 Congress enacted P.L. 86-559, an amendment to the Reserve Officer Promotion Act of 1954, which included a provision whereby, effective 1 July 1960, Army National Guard officers in the grades of first lieutenant, captain, and major must be mandatorily considered for promotion as Reserve Commissioned officers of the Army after accrual of certain maximum periods of time in grade and total years of service. Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) officers in the grade of first lieutenant must be mandatorily considered for promotion prior to completing four years in grade and six total years of commissioned service; captains must be considered for promotion prior to completing seven years in grade and 12 years of commissioned service; and majors, prior to completing seven years in grade and 17 total years of commissioned service. Although the law provides for mandatory promotion as Reserves of the Army of those considered and selected, it also provides that such officers may decline the promotion for a period of not more than three years if the appropriate National Guard authority of the State approves the action.

The mandatory promotion provisions of PL 86-559 were implemented by Army Regulations 135-155, 20 December 1960, which effected the establishment of Reserve Promotion Boards in each of the several States. In addition, AR 135-155 prescribe that in order to be selected, ARNGUS officers being considered by Reserve Promotion Boards must meet the military education requirements specified in National Guard Regulations for Federal recognition in the higher grade. An officer who fails

STATE STRENGTHS

(% OF PRIORITY AGGREGATE)

30 JUNE 1961



OVER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

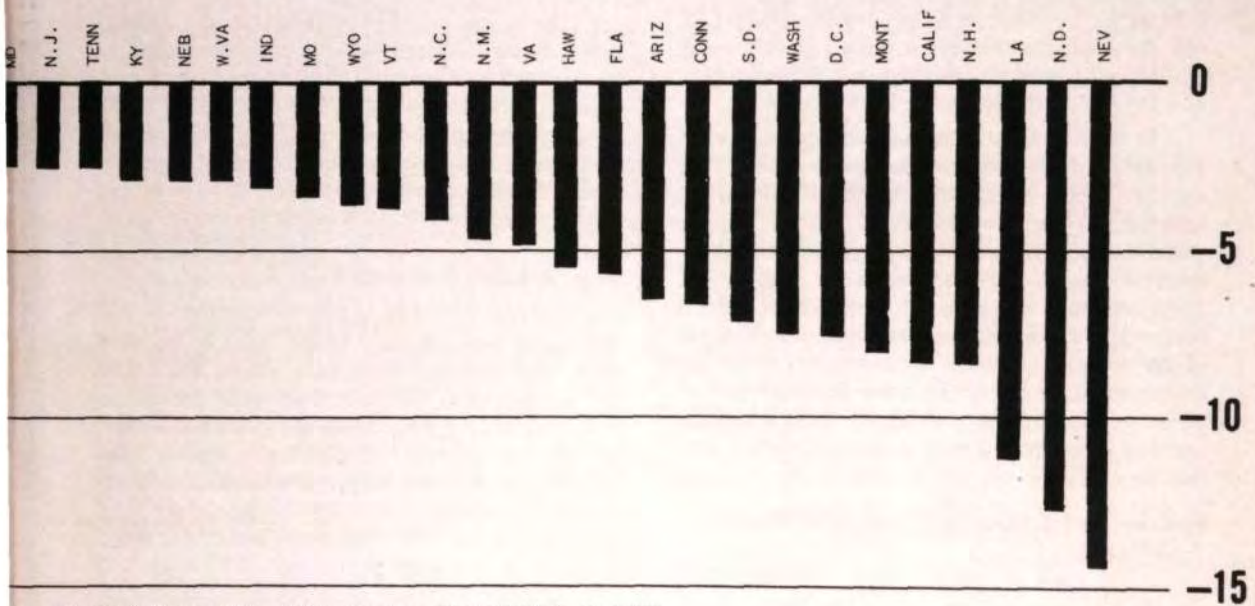
ME	296	MASS	197
P.R.	615	ILL	146
IDA	77	WISC	66
OKLA	138	ALAS	8
PENN	259	MICH	38
<hr/>			
1,840			

THIS CHART SHOWS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH BY STATE. THE PRIORITY AGGREGATE STRENGTH IS INDICATED

UNDER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

MISS	22	ALA	281	NEB	107	FLA	430
KAN	23	IOWA	136	WVA	96	ARI	181
ARK	53	R. I.	53	IND	303	CONN	394
DEL	18	MINN	186	MO	268	S. D.	288
S. C.	56	ORE	126	WYO	60	WASH	462
UTAH	25	TEX	449	VT	113	D. C.	148
COL	23	MD	173	N. C.	441	MONT	215
OHIO	179	N. J.	368	N. M.	157	CAL	1,853
N. Y.	417	TENN	272	VA	402	N. H.	224
GA	167	KY	141	HAW	220	LA	973
						N. D.	347
						NEV	119

10,969



BY THE '0' LINE AND THE ACTUAL 30 JUNE 1961 STRENGTH IS SHOWN
AS A PERCENTAGE ABOVE OR BELOW THAT PRIORITY AGGREGATE.

to be selected after being twice considered will either be separated as a Reserve of the Army, or if he is qualified and applies therefor, he will be transferred to the Retired Reserve of the U.S. Army Reserve.

Following publication of AR 135-155, selection boards were convened and, by the end of FY 1961, ARNGUS officers subject to mandatory consideration had been considered in approximately 50 percent of the States for promotion as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army.

An evaluation of selection board recommendations received as of the close of FY 1961 indicates an excessive percentage of non-selections, which was obviously due to failure of the officers concerned to meet prescribed military education requirements. The highest percentage of non-selections was found among captains being considered for promotion to major, where the rate of non-selection is 60 percent. The non-selection rate among first lieutenants considered for captain was 55 percent, and among majors considered for lieutenant colonel, 40 percent.

It can be presumed that a great number of those non-selected will either enroll for courses of military education which will satisfy prescribed requirements for promotion, or if already enrolled, will accelerate their study in order to avoid being again passed over when considered for promotion as a Reserve of the Army in Fiscal Year 1962.

It is anticipated that many of those selected will either decline the promotion or accept it as members of the Army Reserve, due to the lack of appropriate Army National Guard Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) position vacancies for them in the higher grade. As of the close of FY 1961, no appointments in the higher grade had yet been tendered ARNGUS officers by the Department of the Army as a result of mandatory promotion consideration. Accordingly, there has been no experience factor relative to declination of promotions tendered or acceptance with assignment to the Army Reserve.

Special Programs (Officers and Warrant Officers)

Based upon the recommendation of The General Staff Committee on Army National Guard Policy, the Secretary of the Army, on 9 December 1960, adopted a policy whereby retention of officers in a State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, beyond the date they would otherwise be re-

moved by the normal length of service provisions of ROPA, would be specifically approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, acting for the Secretary of the Army. Approval would be based upon the officers essentiality to the State Headquarters. Officers affected would be ineligible to be retained beyond age 60 and would not be eligible for Federal recognition in a higher grade without specific approval by the Secretary of the Army. The new policy occasioned the screening out, effective 31 January 1961, of all officers assigned to State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment who exceeded the length of service provisions of ROPA and who were not determined indispensable to the mission of the State Headquarters.

The new Career Program for warrant officers of the Reserve components of the Army not on active duty, has rendered 16 warrant officer military occupational specialties obsolete. Pending the issuance of instructions implementing the new program, Federal recognition has been suspended, effective 15 May 1961, on new appointments and reassignments of Army National Guard warrant officers to TOE positions which specify those occupational specialties.

Army National Guard Register

The 1 January 1961 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the field and to interested United States Government agencies during the month of May 1961. This 1089-page volume contains the names, and biographical, educational and military service data of approximately 39,800 officers and warrant officers of the active and Inactive Army National Guard.

Pay Grades E-8 and E-9

Through FY 1961, a total of 4,065 grade E-8 spaces had been allocated to the States to be filled on a "best qualified" basis from among those who met the minimum criteria, including 24 months in grade E-7 and 15 years of service (8 of which must be enlisted service). Promotion authority was broadened in FY 1961 to permit consideration of all personnel qualified to fill TOE grade E-8 (NCO) positions. By 30 June 1961, there were 2,132 E-8's in the Army National Guard.

Allocation of E-9 spaces (NCO) to the States will be made on 1 October 1961. Earlier allocation was not required, since one of the requirements for promotion to grade E-9 is completion of 28 months in grade E-8.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Personnel

The need for more Medical Corps officers in the Army National Guard was still evident at the end of FY 1961. On 30 June 1961 the actual strength of Medical Corps officers was 941, representing 54.3 percent of those authorized in federally recognized units and a gain of 96 during the year. Dental Corps officer strength was 206, or 98.1 percent of authorized strength. Nurse Corps strength was 44, or 10 percent of the authorization. Officer strength of the Medical Service Corps was 837, or 88 percent of the authorization. The following table compares strengths in the various corps for the past three years.

	30 June 1959	30 June 1960	30 June 1961	Authorized Strength in Federally Recognized Units
Medical Corps...	721	847	941	1,733
Dental Corps.....	222	204	206	210
Nurse Corps.....	41	56	44	438
Medical Service Corps.....	1,234	880	837	951
TOTAL.....	2,218	1,987	2,028	3,332

The number of federally recognized medical units by type in the Army National Guard as of 30 June 1961 is shown below:

Medical Detachments (organic).....	9
Medical Companies (organic).....	54
Medical Battalions, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments (organic)...	27
Medical Companies (separate).....	19
Medical Battalions, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments (Separate)...	8
Evacuation Hospitals.....	9
Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals.....	5
Dental Detachments (KJ).....	6
Medical Detachments (OA).....	2
TOTAL.....	139

Two medical units were authorized and granted Federal recognition during FY 1961. These are the 293d Medical Detachment (OA), of Boston, Massachusetts, federally recognized as of 18 September 1960; and the 664th Medical Detachment (OA) of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, federally recognized as of 22 August 1960.

The constant effort to maintain combat ready medically qualified Army National Guard personnel is reflected by the following number of officer medical examination reports reviewed by the Army Surgeon's office during FY 1961.



Type of Examination

Initial Federal recognition, promotion, etc.....	12,976
Army Aviation.....	406
Periodic Examinations.....	8,212
School Attendance.....	1,279
Statements in lieu of examinations...	21,074
TOTAL.....	43,947

Thirty-four officers were found unacceptable for participation in the aviation program. Of those examined for all other purposes, 164 were found medically unacceptable for appointment or retention.

In addition, 5,811 questionable enlisted medical examination reports were reviewed.

During the year, 1,757 formal and 2,122 informal reports of line of duty determinations of disease or injury of Army National Guard personnel were reviewed and processed by this office.

The National Guard Bureau was allocated \$410,000 by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, to provide physical examinations and medical care for Army National Guard personnel during FY 1961. Of this total, \$361,738 was obligated by the States.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Troop Units Organization

The Army National Guard, as of 30 June 1961, consisted of 4,367 federally recognized units of company or detachment size. On the accompanying chart the troop basis is broken down into Infantry, Armor, Artillery and Other.



The 4,367 federally recognized units represents a decrease of 19 units below the 30 June 1960 total of 4,386.

During the latter part of the fiscal year, reorganization actions were accomplished to align the Army National Guard troop basis with revised mobilization requirements. These actions resulted in a major reorganization of the Maine Army National Guard involving the reorganization of an Armored Cavalry Regiment to Armor, Field Artillery and Engineer Battalions. Other minor reorganization actions were accomplished in Oregon and Wisconsin, providing units for which a mobilization requirement existed and eliminating units which had become obsolete.

Special Forces

Army National Guard Special Forces are organized into some 81 detachments in four groups, located in Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Utah and West Virginia, with an aggregate assigned strength of approximately 1,000 Guardsmen.

The combat mission of the Special Forces is a unique one: to infiltrate by land, sea or air into hostile areas and to organize, equip, train and direct indigenous forces in the conduct of guerrilla warfare.

Many of the Guardsmen, who are hand-picked

for Special Forces, attend the Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Additional training is then provided to make each man highly proficient in one of four basic military skills: demolitions, weapons, communications or medicine. All Special Forces Guardsmen are cross-trained in fields other than their specialty. They train in the swamp and jungle areas of Georgia and Florida, and also learn to operate in mountainous and cold-weather areas. All are required to qualify in Parachute School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and to jump every three months thereafter. They are taught hand-to-hand combat and silent killing; Morse Code, skiing and underwater demolitions. They are instructed in techniques of evasion and escape, and learn the local customs, geography and history of selected areas threatened with aggression. Many attend the Army Language School in Monterey, California, to learn fluently the language of a country in which their services may be needed.

In addition, Special Forces Guardsmen receive the most rigorous training designed to enable them to traverse long distances in desolate or forbidding terrain, and to survive and be ready to fight when

Each member of the Special Forces at Fort Bragg, N. C., gets training in sending radio messages from behind enemy lines.



they reach their objective. In October 1960, eight Guardsmen trekked 167 miles across the tops of some of the West's highest mountains in 15 days to successfully field test a new survival ration.

Air Defense Artillery

The Air Defense On-Site Missile Program, instituted in 1958, provided for 82 firing batteries from 34 missile battalions in 15 States to participate in the CONUS and Hawaiian air defense systems. Fiscal Year 1961 saw the culmination of that program when the eighty-second firing battery became operational. By the end of FY 1961, 76 Nike-Ajax firing batteries were operational in the following 15 CONUS defense areas: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York City, Boston-Providence, Hartford-Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington-Baltimore, and Norfolk. Six Nike-Hercules firing batteries were operational on the Island of Oahu; however, two of these batteries were using temporary control areas pending the completion of construction of permanent areas.

The efficiency of Army National Guard on-site units greatly increased during FY 1961, as evidenced by the results of annual service practice and



operational readiness evaluations. In the area of annual service practice, Army Guard Ajax batteries placed third and fourth in the Nation among all active Army and Army National Guard units firing during FY 1961. The average annual service practice score for an Army Guard firing battery increased by 11 percent over the average for FY 1960, while the average for successful operational readiness evaluations increased by 55 percent.

Battery of NIKE-AJAX missiles point skyward.





Judo "chop and push" against knife-wielding assailant is demonstrated by Guardsmen.



The "Honest John" rocket in its first test firing by Guardsmen during summer field training, Fiscal Year 1961.

Training Criteria

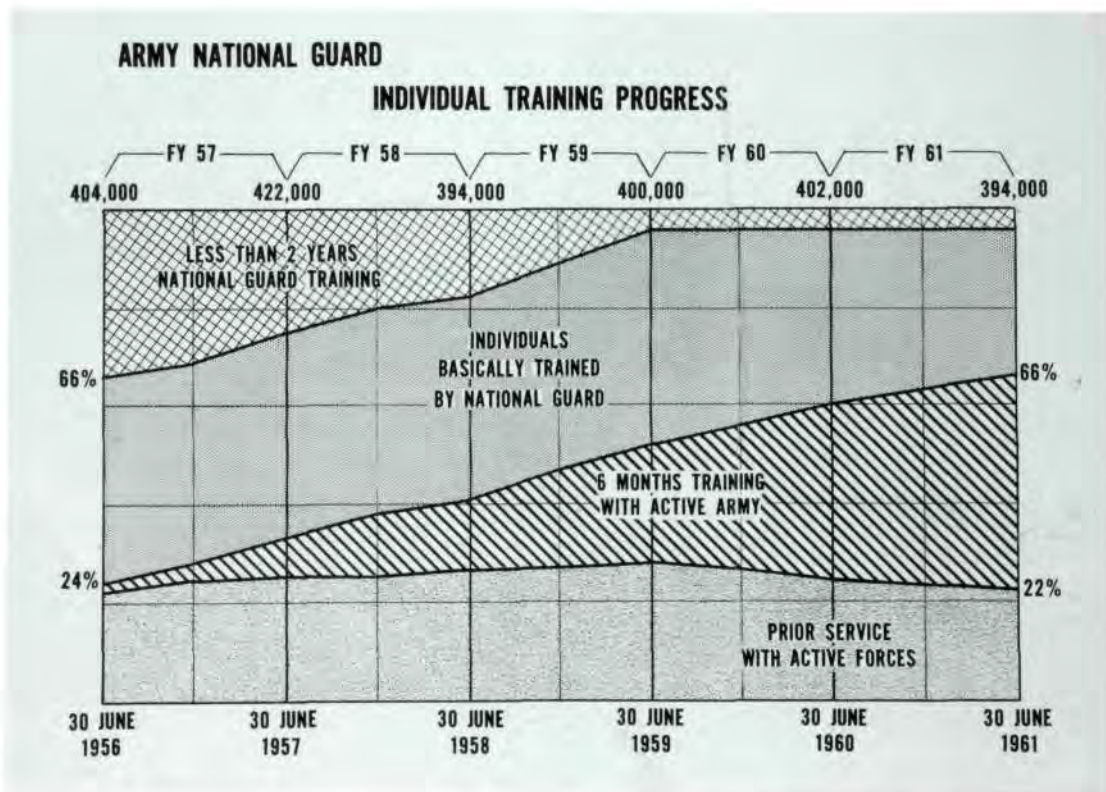
The Army National Guard conducts training in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, Continental Army Command (USCONARC) and Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM). The USCONARC training criteria are set forth in the appropriate annexes of its Training Directive, dated

1 July 1958, which establishes the following objectives for the Army National Guard:

a. Individuals:

(1) To attain and maintain the proficiency of all personnel in the fundamentals of combat operations;

(2) To prepare, by progressive selection and



training, officers qualified to assume command and staff responsibility at all echelons;

(3) To develop and qualify all personnel in their MOS and grade assignment;

(4) To develop efficient instructors; and

(5) To maintain standards of mental and physical fitness necessary for active duty, including indoctrination of all individuals in the Code of Conduct.

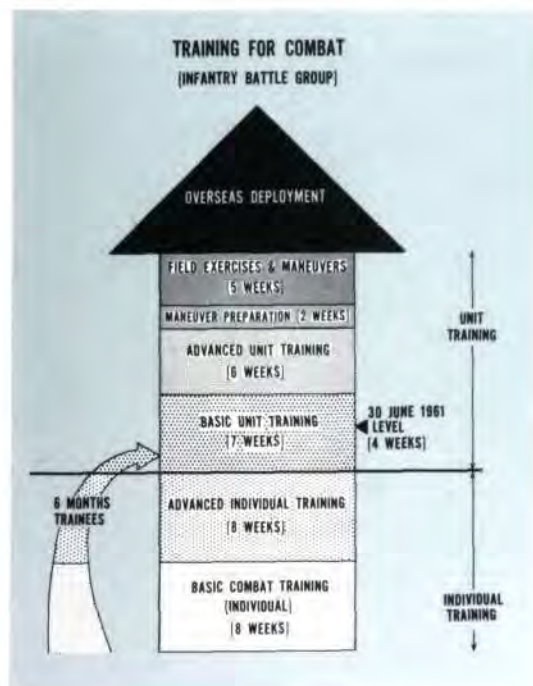
The chart shows Army Guard individual training progress from FY 1959 through FY 1961. As of 30 June 1961, 95 percent of all officers and men were basically trained. Of these, 66 percent were prior servicemen or 6 month trainees. The vital importance of the six month training program to this training progress is evident.

b. Units:

To bring all units to such a state of readiness that upon mobilization, they can receive, administer, and train qualified fillers as necessary, and train under appropriate Army Training Programs or Intensified Combat Training Programs as directed.

Combat Training

The general status of Army Guard training on 31 December 1961 is depicted on the "Arrow" graph.



As indicated, an Infantry Battle Group undergoes a 36-week training program in attaining readiness for overseas deployment. The training programs for units of Infantry and Armored Divisions are comparable. Some technical service administrative type units require less time.

The six month active duty training program made it possible for the entire Army National Guard to initiate basic unit training in October 1958. Individuals returning from RFA training are integrated into unit training without additional training. At the end of FY 1961, Army Guard units had satisfactorily completed an average of 4½ weeks of basic unit training, or 20½ of the total 36 week training program. This is 2½ weeks better than the 1960 average unit training level.



Guardsmen level the antenna on a Missile Tracking Radar.

Armory Training

All Army National Guard units participated in at least 48 paid assemblies during Fiscal Year 1961. Multiple (8-hour) training assemblies accounted for 31 percent of the total. During FY 1961, the number of multiple training assemblies decreased approximately 11 percent from those held in FY 1960. This decrease was expected, however, due to the reduction from 9 to 6 multiple drills required by USCONARC training directives.

The number of officers, warrant officers and enlisted men participating in armory training amounted to an average of 91.5 percent of assigned strength, excluding constructive attendance, an overall percentage increase of 2.1 over the previous

fiscal year. This increase is indicative of the enforcement of Minimum Standards and an increased effort to attain maximum attendance at all training assemblies.

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

	Fiscal Year 1960	Fiscal Year 1961
Officers and warrant officers.....	95.8	96.8
Enlisted men.....	88.7	90.9

Annual Field Training

Approximately 330,000 Guardsmen, representing about 97 percent of the Army National Guard paid drill strength (assigned strength less constructive attendance), attended 15-day annual field training during FY 1961. Training, as prescribed in appropriate Army programs, was accomplished at 105 sites owned and operated as shown below.

330,000
GUARDSMEN



ANNUAL
FIELD TRAINING

During this training, active Army evaluation teams inspected each federally recognized Army Guard unit. Team reports concerning training and administration were used as a basis for corrective action and evaluation and constituted 40 percent of the unit rating for this type of training. During FY 1961, every Army National Guard unit received satisfactory, excellent or superior ratings, as is shown in the following table. No unit was rated unsatisfactory.

Field Training Evaluation

RATING	PERCENTAGE				
	FY 57	58	59	60	61
Satisfactory and Above..	95.4	99.7	99.9	98.9	100.0
Unsatisfactory.....	4.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0

A training high point during the year was the successful firing of the Honest John Tactical Rocket by selected units. Other significant field training accomplishments included:

1. Battery level training for many artillery units;
2. Completion and testing of section/platoon training with few exceptions;
3. Significant decrease of minimum standards deficiencies.



Annual General Inspections (Armory)

Annual general inspection ratings for 4,357 Army National Guard units were reviewed by the Bureau. These armory inspections, conducted by representatives of Army Area Commanders, generally ascertain the degree of excellence in attaining regulatory:

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

Immediately apparent in the following table is the fact that, for the past five years, almost all Army Guard units consistently received ratings of satisfactory and above. Although not shown by the table in Fiscal Year 1961, approximately 79 percent of the units inspected received excellent or superior ratings.

Annual General Armory Inspections

RATING	PERCENTAGE				
	FY 57	58	59	60	61
Satisfactory and Above..	98.9	99.0	99.5	99.1	98.7
Unsatisfactory.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.3

School Program

The Army National Guard School Program is one of the keystones in the development of capable leaders and key specialists for the Army Guard. The Williams Board, which recently studied the entire Army educational system, again re-emphasized the value of the Army Service School system when it concluded that the school system was the perpetuator and cultivator of the arts and sciences of land warfare. Successful graduates of the Army School System return to their units and are used to instruct other personnel.

The Army Guard School Program consists of three principal phases: Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools and Officer Candidate Schools. Army National Guard personnel likewise participate in the Army Extension Course Program to a considerable extent.

The Army Service Schools comprise the principal activity of the program. After receiving his commission, each newly commissioned officer, unless a graduate of the Regular Officer Candidate Course, is encouraged to attend a Branch Officer Orientation Course of the branch to which he is assigned, such as Infantry, Armor or Engineers. These eight-week courses stress practical work, offer a minimum of theoretical instruction, and are designed to prepare the newly commissioned second



Students attending Field Artillery Officer Orientation Course are instructed on the VRC-9 radio.

lieutenant for his initial assignment with troops. Regular Officer Candidate School graduates are considered already qualified.

The Army Guard Officer is also expected to attend his Branch Career Course between his third and twelfth year of service. This course is designed to prepare the officer for duties at company through battle group or comparable level, and includes instruction on the organization and operations of the Division, and the functions of the Division General Staff.

Prior to reaching age 45, officers assigned to key positions may also be selected to attend the Command and General Staff College. This college trains officers in the tactical application of the combined arms and services. The Command and General Staff College has proven itself as the place where ground commanders learn the art of battlefield command.

The Army Service Schools also provide excellent courses for the training of enlisted personnel to insure their professional and technical progress. Such courses include radio maintenance, heavy equipment operation and tracked vehicle maintenance.

During FY 1961, 8,409 officers and enlisted men participated in this activity.

State Adjutants General are also provided funds to send personnel to Army Area Schools, conducted by the Army Commanders. These schools offer noncommissioned officer courses, and basic enlisted specialist courses such as those for auto mechanics, clerks and cooks.

The Officer Candidate School program provided the Army National Guard with its major



Cadets in training at one of the 48 State Officer Candidate Schools.

source of second lieutenants. There are three separate types of officer candidate courses which an enlisted man may attend to earn a commission in the Army National Guard:

- The regular 23-week active Army Officer Candidate Course is available at the U. S. Army Infantry School and the Army Artillery and Missile School. It is conducted at sufficient intervals during the year to enable any enlisted man to attend, provided he can arrange leave from his civilian employment to attend this long course.

- A special 11-week Officer Candidate Course is also conducted at these same two schools. This course is specifically tailored to fit the needs of high school graduates and college students. One class is conducted during the winter months and a second one during the summer.

- The third type of Officer Candidate training is the Department of Army accredited State OCS Program. This program provides a means for eligible enlisted men to earn a commission without leaving their civilian pursuits. The instruction is conducted during annual field training and over a series of weekends throughout the year. The Army Infantry School prepares the program of instruction, provides the lesson material, and grades all examinations. The majority of Army Guard second lieutenants are procured through this program. The District of Columbia, and all States in the Continental United States except one, had organized a State Officer Candidate School as of 30 June 1961.

The Army Extension Course Program is a part of the Army Service School System. In addition to Officer Orientation and Career type extension courses, there are approximately 1,085 separate subcourses on military subjects, administered by 24

of the Army Service Schools. The fiscal year closed with more than 48,000 Army National Guardsmen actively engaged in the Army Extension Course Program.

Army Aviation

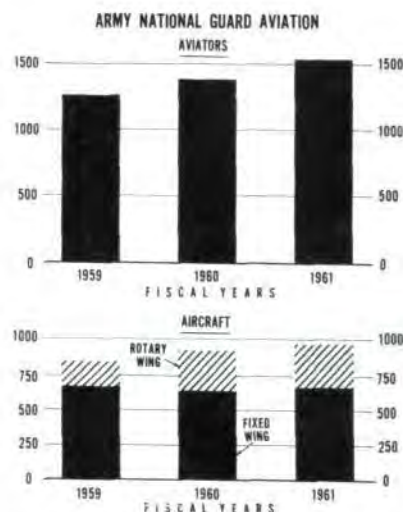
During FY 1961, the number of Army National Guard aviators on flying status increased from 1,382 to 1,516, a net gain of 134 toward a current authorization of more than 3,000. The primary sources of aviator procurement were Guardsmen graduated from the U. S. Army Aviation School and former rated officers recruited from the active Army and other services.

Army National Guard aircraft flying hours totaled 176,894. This is an increase of 16,552 hours over FY 1960. Approximately 40 percent of this time was accomplished during the annual field training periods.

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 155 individuals completed Army Primary Flight Courses, 120 completed the Rotary Wing Qualification Course, 26 completed the Contract Instrument Flying Course, 21 completed Senior Officer Advanced Aviation Courses, and 230 men completed Aircraft Maintenance Courses.

A total of 116 Army Guardsmen were on non-crew member flying status as of 30 June 1961. This included three flight surgeons, four aerial observers and 109 aircraft maintenance supervisors.

The accompanying chart shows three years of growth in pilots and aircraft.



**AIRCRAFT IN USE
BY THE
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**



L-19 Bird Dog Observation Plane



H-19 Chickasaw



H-13 Sioux



L-20 Beaver

H-23 Raven



L-23 Seminole

U1A Otter



Army Advisers

As of 30 June 1961 there were 1,034 Army National Guard Adviser spaces filled by active Army officers. This number, 22 less than that assigned on 30 June 1960, represented 93.1 percent of National Guard Bureau minimum requirements.

Overall, Army Guard Adviser positions were manned at acceptable levels. Shortages continued in Artillery, Ordnance and Signal units and were of primary concern from a training standpoint. Continued shortages in these areas are anticipated due to impending loss of a large number of field grade officers. The Officers Assignment Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, is endeavoring to meet Army Guard requirements from the qualified personnel available, in accordance with Department of the Army priority for Army National Guard adviser duty.

Branch	AR 611-30 and RC1B-61 Guidance	NGS Minimum Requirement	Number Assigned	Percent Min. Rqmt. Assigned	Major Command Authorization	Percent of NGS Min. Rqmt.
Total.....	1215	1111	1034	93.1	1195	107.6
Infantry.....	228	228	244	107.0	313	137.3
Artillery.....	436	387	338	87.3	408	105.4
Armor.....	163	153	160	104.6	171	111.8
Engineer.....	76	75	65	86.7	66	88.0
Ordnance.....	91	65	63	96.9	64	98.5
Signal.....	97	84	62	73.8	66	78.6
Medical.....	49	46	40	86.9	39	84.8
Transportation....	49	49	45	91.8	49	100.0
Military Police....	13	11	9	81.8	12	109.1
Quartermaster....	8	8	7	87.5	7	87.5
Adjutant General..	5	5	1	20.0	...	...

LOGISTICS

Equipment

The National Guard Bureau received very limited quantities of new equipment for distribution to Army National Guard units during Fiscal Year 1961. Many items of equipment necessary for training were in short supply, and some of these shortages had an adverse effect on certain types of training.

Engineer

A limited quantity of Water Purification Sets, Light Tactical Bridges, and substitute Plastic Assault Boats was made available for distribution. Shortages and the use of substitutes, particularly for authorized bridges, scoop loaders, and assault boats, posed the most serious training problem.

Ordnance

The most significant increases in Ordnance equipment resulted from distribution of limited quantities of medium tanks, armored personnel carriers and 762 mm. rocket launchers. Issues of armored personnel carriers were partially offset by withdrawal of some older models.

Although the levels of Ordnance equipment on hand were reported to be fairly constant, specific shortages, necessitating continued use of substitute

and obsolete items, hampered effective training. This was particularly true with regard to recoilless rifles, self-propelled artillery and some types of wheeled vehicles.

Quartermaster

The overcoats (OG-107) currently on hand were 56 percent of Army National Guard national requirements. Approximately 23 percent of the required winter work uniforms (OG-108) had been provided for the northern States.

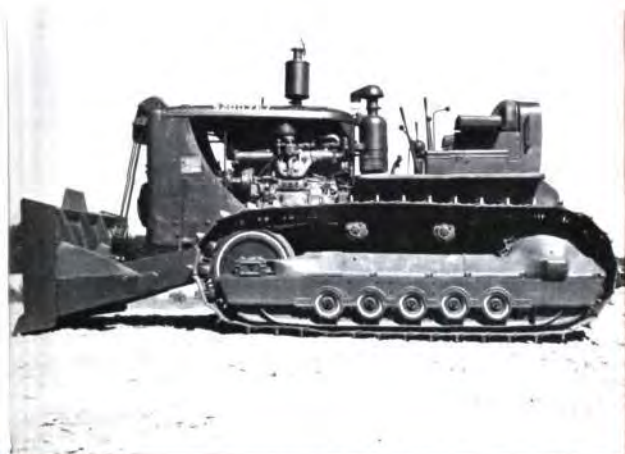
Signal

The shortage of central office sets, radar, and those communication items for Corps and Field Army communications systems posed the most serious training equipment problems for the Army National Guard.

Transportation

The Army National Guard aircraft inventory on 30 June 1961 included 649 fixed wing aircraft, 312 rotary wing aircraft, and 48 flight simulators. This represents a net gain over the 30 June 1960 totals of 4 fixed wing and 42 rotary wing craft and 8 flight simulators.

Army National Guard marine units operate various types of marine craft such as landing craft,



D7 caterpillar tractor with rubber rollers—one of newest models in Guard inventory.



Army National Guard artillerymen blast a target many miles away with the new atomic-capable M-55 8-inch self-propelled howitzer. Note projectile in the distance at upper left.



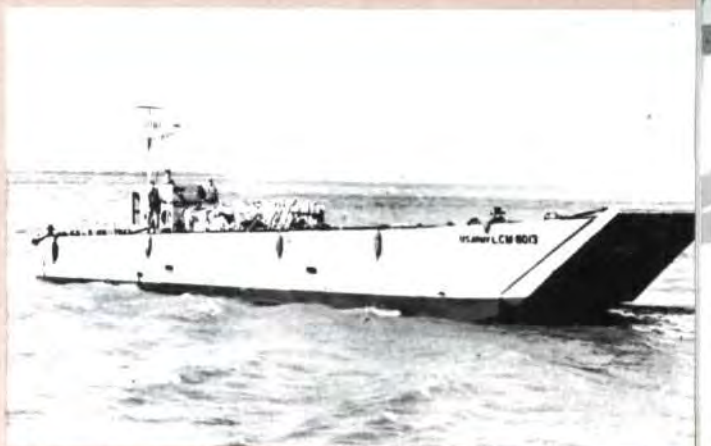
Armored Personnel Carriers on maneuvers at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia.



Demonstration of the Corporal missile erector vehicle for a class attending the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, Ft. Sill, Okla. Guardsmen attend such Army Service Schools side-by-side with members of the active Army.



100-foot diesel harbor tug, Washington Army National Guard. This tug can move overseas under its own power.



74-foot diesel Landing Craft, Medium. This craft can be carried aboard an attack transport or cargo vessel.

"... the whites of their eyes!"

BUNKER HILL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, JUNE 17, 1775.

Along the battle line on Breed's Hill and extending to the Mystic River (destined to go into history books as "The Battle of Bunker Hill"), the colonial militiamen coolly held their fire as seven crack regiments of the British Army, the best infantry in the world, advanced toward them. Up from the Charlestown landings came the red-coated enemy, anticipating an easy victory. An officer sternly ad-

monished the militiamen, "Do not fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" With magnificent discipline and courage, they waited . . . fired . . . and thus began the War for Independence. The American militia proved to the world that civilian volunteers could be moulded into trained fighting men, thus forging the high tradition of the National Guard in our armed forces.





which are intended for participation in Army water terminal or waterborne tactical operations, or to augment naval craft in joint amphibious operations. Marine units also operate amphibious vehicles, for amphibious or logistical operations; tugs, and a floating drydock to provide depot maintenance for other marine craft.

Maintenance

The equipment maintenance program of the Army National Guard continued to show improvement during FY 1961. This was due to continued training, a more closely controlled organizational maintenance program and the renovation and construction of new field maintenance shops.

The discussion of maintenance played an important part in the six Army Area Conferences held during the fall of 1960. These conferences were well attended by representatives from each State, Army Area Headquarters, Technical Services, depots and the National Guard Bureau.

Organizational Maintenance

The emphasis on responsibility for organizational maintenance at unit and battalion level, with closer supervision from the office of the State Maintenance Officer, has reduced the work flow to the Combined Field Maintenance Shops.

Authorization now exists for 877 Organizational Maintenance Shops and Storage Compounds. During FY 1961, an additional 42 Organizational Maintenance Shops were constructed, 58 existing buildings were converted to OMS use, and 113 vehicle storage areas were constructed. As of 30 June there were 542 adequate shops, 177 that required modification, and 158 still to be constructed.

Field Maintenance

The workload in the Combined Field Maintenance Shops increased during the year. This was due to aging of equipment, receipt of additional equipment and acceleration of the Modification Work Order Program. There were an estimated 463,000 job orders completed during Fiscal Year 1961 and, as of 30 June, a backlog of 23,000 uncompleted jobs remained in process.

Funds were made available to the States for the procurement of portable, skid-mounted gasoline tanks to alleviate the critical shortage of gasoline tank trucks and other fuel service facilities. The purchase of 47 750-gallon tanks and 61 600-gallon tanks was authorized for each State.

The National Guard Bureau continued to

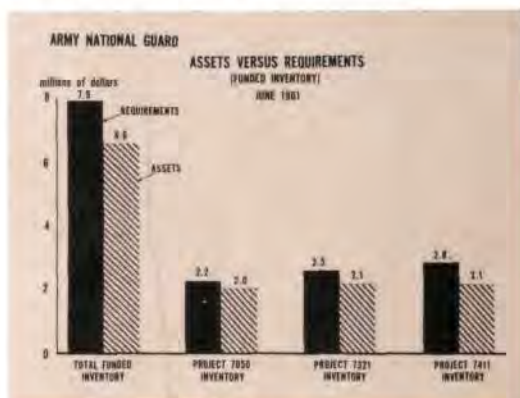
screen clothing and items of individual equipment reported excess by the States, and to apply these assets against the needs of other States.

Inventory Management

The Inventory Management Plan of the Army National Guard for FY 1961 consisted of two major facets: standardized stock control for item accounting, based upon the established Field Supply System; and Financial Inventory Accounting (FIA).

Financial Inventory Accounting was used by the National Guard in measuring assets against requirements, in verifying the requirements based on demands, and in achieving the optimum balance between resources and minimum essential requirements.

The chart, Assets Versus Requirements, reflects the inventory status of those items which are demanded on a recurring basis and are procured with National Guard Funds. The chart shows, in millions of dollars, inventory on hand and on order to meet requirements, as of 30 June 1961.



The bars entitled Total Funded Inventory show a total funded recurring stockage requirement of \$7.9 million, and inventory of \$6.6 million on hand and on order to meet the requirement. The other bars show a breakout of the total inventory and requirement by the major fiscal funding projects.

Project 7050 shows the status of the Individual Clothing inventory. Aggressive action since December 1960 has eliminated the excesses which previously existed in this inventory.

Project 7321, Organizational Equipment, and Project 7411, Repair Parts, reflect a shortage of stock on hand and on order to meet requirements, due to the lack of funds for procurement.

Maintenance of U.S. Army Reserve Equipment

During FY 1961, authority was granted to the States to enter into agreements with USAR units for the performance of field maintenance of USAR equipment. This program, to be effective 1 July 1961, enhances the "One Army" concept. When adequate Army National Guard facilities are available, and no prohibitions exist, USAR equipment will receive the same maintenance as is now provided the Army National Guard. USAR funds will be utilized for this purpose.

Army Aircraft Repair Battalions

During Fiscal Year 1961 authority was granted the Army Guard to establish and operate three Army aircraft depot maintenance shops as training media for the three Aircraft Repair Battalions now in the Army Guard organizational structure. These shops, to be phased in over a 12-month period, will be operational in Fiscal Year 1962 and will provide personnel training that is not now available.

Maintenance and Operating Supplies

As reported by the States, the cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during the year was approximately \$8,090,000. Due to a shortage of funds, this was a decrease of 5 percent against FY 1960.

Disposition of Excess Property

During FY 1961, the need for disposal of excess property resulted primarily from the reorganization of units. Obsolescence and ordinary wear and tear were also contributing factors.

Excess property on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was valued at \$33.7 million. During the year, \$73.3 million was generated and disposition was made of \$85.4 million, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.6 million. Thus there was a net reduction of \$12.1 million in excess inventory on hand in the States as of the close of FY 1961.

The following information shows the various ways in which excess property was utilized.

\$7 million was utilized by the Army National Guard. This represents items which, after first being listed as excess by various Army Guard installations, were later withdrawn from the excess reports and used by those installations.

\$52.5 million was utilized by the Department of the Army. \$40.4 million of this figure included items returned to depot stock. The remaining \$12.1 million was redistributed within the Department of the Army.

\$20 million represents excess items transferred to the Property Disposal Officer.

\$5.9 million represents items transferred to other Federal, state and private agencies, and adjustments for accounting and other purposes. This amount includes property transfers in the amount of \$100,000 to the Department of the Navy, \$200,000 to the Department of the Air Force, and \$1.8 million to other Federal agencies.

INSTALLATIONS

UNDER the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, Federal support has been available each year since 1952 for construction of facilities required by the Army National Guard. Under this legislation armory conversions and non-armory construction are supported by 100 percent

Federal funds, while other armory projects are supported on the basis of 75 percent Federal—25 percent State participation. The States are required to furnish suitable sites for all armory construction, at no cost to the Federal Government.

In the period from Fiscal Year 1953 through



Fiscal Year 1961. Federal support for armory type construction totaled \$147.5 million and for non-armory type construction almost \$23.6 million.

Facilities placed under contract in FY 1961 were as follows:

Armory Projects

Total	127
Complete Armories	110
Rehabilitations	4
Conversions	4
Expansions	6
Alterations and Additions	2
Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings	1
(not included are 5 minor construction projects)	

Total Armory Obligations \$15,407,938

Non-Armory Projects

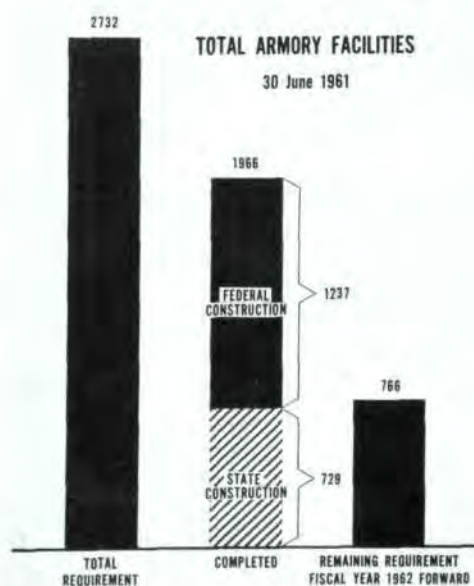
Total	12
Training Facilities	4
Organizational Maintenance Shops	1
Motor Vehicle Storage Sheds	1
Combined Field Maintenance Shops	3
USPFO Warehouses	1
USPFO Warehouse Conversion	1
USPFO Office and Warehouse	1
(not included are 2 minor construction projects)	

Total Non-Armory Obligations \$4,266,473

Total Armory & Non-Armory \$19,674,411

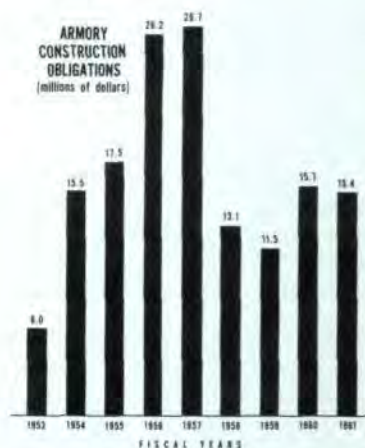
A complete State-by-State study conducted in 1959, and based on reorganization of the Army National Guard to the Pentomic Concept, determined that there was an overall requirement for 2,732 armory facilities to house, administer and train all units adequately.

As shown below, by 30 June 1961, 766 of this requirement remained for future construction.



Approximately \$239 million is the Federal contribution required for the total armory construction program. Of this, Congress has appropriated \$157.4 million through FY 1961, leaving \$81.6 million as the remaining appropriation requirement for FY 1962 and future years.

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



Also under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, \$26,203,295 (including eviction funds) has been obligated for non-armory construction through FY 1961. These funds provided for the following types of construction:

Combined Field Maintenance Shops

These shops are normally authorized for construction on the basis of one per State. However, in States where there are two or more divisions, authorized Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites, or unusual geographical considerations, as in Hawaii, additional shops or sub-shops are authorized. Field maintenance of all Federal equipment issued to the State, except aircraft, is performed at these facilities.

Organizational Maintenance Shops

These shops are authorized for each battalion, or comparable organization or grouping of units. Organizational maintenance is performed at these facilities of all Federal equipment, except aircraft issued to the battalion, or comparable organization or grouping of units.

Army Aviation Maintenance Shops

These shops are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State for each State having five or more assigned aircraft. For States having two Divisions, two such shops are provided. All organizational and field maintenance on Army fixed and rotary wing aircraft, and allied equipment issued to the State, is performed at these facilities.

United States Property & Fiscal Officer Office & Warehouse

An office and warehouse is authorized each State for use by the United States Property and Fiscal Officer in the administration, receipt, storage, and issue of all Federal property required for use by the Army National Guard.

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 Army Guard use.

During FY. 1961 the Army National Guard utilized the following type of facilities:

- 212 federally owned facilities
- 138 privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including:
 - 46 Army Adviser Offices
 - 59 Target Range Sites
 - 33 Aircraft facilities

The Bureau screened excess federally-owned real properties with the States and advised and assisted them in the acquisition of such properties when required by the Army National Guard.

Repairs and Utilities

\$3,022,873 was obligated to maintain, repair and operate Army National Guard facilities under 56 Service Contract Agreements executed with the various States.

Approximately \$81,300 was obligated to maintain and repair 80 small-arms firing ranges.

\$3,129,621 was obligated to support minor new construction, alteration, conversion and improvement of facilities. This included the establishment of 96 administrative vehicle storage compounds and 100 Organizational Maintenance Shops, alteration of 22 armory buildings to accommodate new and heavier types of equipment, and numerous modifications and improvement projects to place facilities in a more useable condition.

Troop Facilities at Field Training Sites

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

As of 30 June 1961 Federal funds had been utilized in the construction of troop facilities at Field Training Sites, as well as the following other non-armory facilities:

- 39 Combined Field Maintenance Shops
- 109 Organizational Maintenance Shops
- 16 USPFO Offices
- 22 USPFO Warehouses
- 33 Shop Hangars



\$4,828,430 was obligated to support the opening, operating and closing of annual field training sites. Of this amount, \$3,345,609 was obligated at 62 federally controlled training sites and \$1,482,821 at 35 State controlled training sites. These are listed as follows:

Federally Controlled Installations

Fort McClellan, Ala.
 Fort Richardson, Alaska
 Fort Chaffee, Ark.
 Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
 Benicia Arsenal, Calif.
 Fort Irwin, Calif.
 Camp Roberts, Calif.
 Fort McArthur, Calif.
 Fort Ord, Calif.
 Los Angeles Defense
 Missile Sites,
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 San Francisco Defense
 Missile Sites,
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Sharpe General Depot,
 Calif.
 Fort Carson, Colo.
 Hartford-Bridgeport
 Defense Missile Sites,
 Conn.
 Atlanta General Depot,
 Atlanta, Ga.
 Fort Benning, Ga.
 Fort Gordon, Ga.
 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
 Chicago Defense
 Missile Sites,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Granite City
 Engineer Depot,
 Granite City, Ill.
 Fort Benjamin Harrison,
 Ind.

Fort Riley, Kans.
 Camp Breckenridge, Ky.
 Fort Knox, Ky.
 Callender Field, La.
 Camp Leroy Johnson, La.
 Fort Polk, La.
 Baltimore, Md.—
 Washington, D. C.,
 Defense Missile Sites
 Boston, Mass.—
 Providence, R. I.,
 Defense Missile Sites
 Camp Wellfleet, Mass.
 Fort Devens, Mass.
 Fort Holabird, Md.
 Fort Meade, Md.
 Detroit Defense
 Missile Sites,
 Detroit, Mich.
 Selfridge Air Force Base,
 Mich.
 Camp Drum, N. Y.
 Niagara-Buffalo
 Defense Missile Sites,
 N. Y.
 New York City
 Defense Missile Sites,
 New York, N. Y.
 Fort Bragg, N. C.
 Cleveland Defense
 Missiles Sites,
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Fort Sill, Okla.

Indiantown Gap Military
 Reservation, Pa.
 Letterkenny
 Ordnance Depot,
 Elberton, Pa.
 New Cumberland
 General Depot,
 New Cumberland, Pa.
 Philadelphia
 Defense Missile Sites,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pittsburgh
 Defense Missile Sites,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Tobyhanna Signal Depot,
 Tobyhanna, Pa.
 Salinas Training Area,
 Salinas, Puerto Rico
 Fort Jackson, S. C.
 Fort Bliss, Tex.
 Fort Hood, Tex.

Camp A. P. Hill, Va.
 Camp Pickett, Va.
 Fort Belvoir, Va.
 Fort Eustis, Va.
 Norfolk
 Defense Missile Sites,
 Norfolk, Va.
 U.S. Army Signal
 Intelligence School,
 Arlington, Va.
 Fort Lewis, Wash.
 Seattle
 Defense Missile Sites,
 Seattle, Wash.
 Yakima Firing Center,
 Yakima, Wash.
 Camp McCoy, Wis.
 Milwaukee
 Defense Missile Sites,
 Milwaukee, Wis.

State Controlled Installations

Camp Robinson, Ark.
 Camp Dempsey, Conn.
 Bethany Beach, Del.
 Fort Stewart, Ga.
 Fort Ruger, Hawaii
 Sand Island, Hawaii
 Gowen Field, Idaho
 Camp Bishop, Idaho
 Camp Logan, Ill.
 Camp Dodge, Iowa
 Camp Beauregard, La.
 Camp Keyes, Maine
 Camp Curtis Guild, Mass.
 Camp Grayling, Mich.
 Camp Ripley, Minn.
 Camp Shelby, Miss.
 Fort William H. Harrison,
 Mont.
 Camp Ashland, Neb.
 Camp Powell, N. H.

National Guard
 Training Center,
 Sea Girt, N. J.
 Camp Smith, N. Y.
 Camp Grafton, N. Dak.
 Camp Perry, Ohio
 Camp Rilea, Ore.
 Camp Varnum, R. I.
 Camp Rapid, S. Dak.
 Camp Mabry, Tex.
 Camp Williams, Utah
 State Military Reservation,
 Va.
 Camp Johnson, Vt.
 Underhill Training Area,
 Underhill, Vt.
 Camp Murray, Wash.
 Port of Tacoma, Wash.
 Camp Dawson, W. Va.
 Camp Guernsey, Wyo.

Air National Guard



FOREWORD

IN REVIEWING the Air National Guard of FY 1961 it becomes readily apparent that its objectives were for the most part attained and the year was one of progress and success. During this period the aircraft inventory increased in modern first line equipment, reflecting a corresponding increase in combat potential. Air National Guard pilots flew 434,455 aircraft hours, pilot proficiency increased and the aircraft accident rate remained low at 12.66.

At year end, total personnel assigned to the Air National Guard was 70,895, including 3,506 pilots and 13,810 air technicians. More than 8,900 Air National Guardsmen completed courses at Air Force service and technical schools. In addition, the Air National Guard Jet Instrument School at Ellington AFB, Texas, graduated 147 students.

On 30 June 1961 the Operational Readiness status of the 92 flying squadrons reflected aircraft readiness at 74%; aircrew readiness 61%; personnel (other than aircrews) readiness 59%; and unit mission equipment 88%.

These were but a few of the developments of FY 61. As you review the following pages it will be noted that, in general, the Air National Guard moved forward on all fronts.

COMPTROLLER

Budget

The President's budget estimate for Fiscal Year 1961 contained fund requirements for the Air National Guard for Military Construction, Operations and Maintenance, and National Guard Personnel, Air Force. These estimates were based on program guidance available at time of submission. Subsequent to this submission changes were made in the organizational structure of the Air National Guard so that its units would conform to the structure of like units of the Air Force gaining commands. These changes involved six fighter squadrons converted to C-97 transport aircraft and two squadrons to F-104 aircraft. There were also programmed changes involving six squadrons from F-86s and one from F-89s to F-102 aircraft.

These changes affected the three Air Guard appropriations. Revisions could be made within the amount requested for Military Construction and National Guard Personnel, but not with regard to Operations and Maintenance. To support increased flying hours and increased man-years required to maintain and operate aircraft in converted squadrons, an increase of \$11,291,000 in Operations and Maintenance funds was approved by Congress.

The 7.5 per cent pay increase for Federal civil service employees was made applicable to supervisory and clerical Air Technicians during the year. The necessary funds, amounting to \$2.19 million, were not included in the original O&M estimate, but were provided for later in the year with a supplemental appropriation request approved by Congress.

The following table represents funds appropriated for FY 61 and obligations as of 30 June 1961:

Program	Appropriated	Obligated	Per- cent
Military Construction ANG ¹	13,850,000	11,489,000	83.0
Operations & Maintenance AF ²	189,481,000	189,069,825	99.8
National Guard Personnel ANG ²	46,000,000	45,653,852	99.3
Total	\$249,331,000	\$246,212,677	98.7

¹ Represent no year funds, unobligated balance available for subsequent years.
² One year funds.

The total obligation rate of 98.7 percent is the highest percentage ever achieved by the Air National Guard and reflects a most efficient utilization of funds. To a considerable degree it is the result of decentralization of funding to base level. Another



factor is the close scrutiny accorded each stage in planning and funding new projects.

Financial Support

On 1 January 1961, the responsibility for providing financial support for all Air National Guard organizations was transferred from five regional accounting and finance offices, under jurisdiction of the Continental Air Command (CONAC), to the Air Force Accounting and Finance Office. Each unit is serviced by the regional office nearest to it. As a result, payment of vouchers has increased in promptness and accuracy. In addition, many of the new paying offices provide on-the-job training for Air Guard accounting and finance personnel. This training is most welcome since it gives Guardsmen an insight into the practical application of training directives in their occupational speciality.

Punch Card Mechanization Test

The number of records maintained, and reports submitted, by Air Guard bases is constantly increasing. Funds and space authorizations for administrative air technicians are not being made available in proportion to the increased administrative workloads. In order to determine whether command effectiveness and capabilities could be increased without a proportionate increase in manpower, a mechanization test using punch card equipment was undertaken by Air Guard Detachment at McGuire AFB, New Jersey. Equipment was installed in January and the test proceeded for the balance of the fiscal year. Supply, dollar, maintenance man-hour accounting, and maintenance data collection applications were programmed and tested, as well as several minor applications.

Although final evaluation of the test's effectiveness could not be made by 30 June, the outlook was promising. Punch card mechanization at Air Guard

bases would provide training facilities not presently available for statistical services personnel assigned to group and wing headquarters.

On 1 July 1960, the Air National Guard commenced using accounting procedures prescribed for

Air Force bases in the new "century" (177-100) series of Air Force Accounting and Finance manuals. Previously, separate account codes and procedures were used. The Air Guard is now in step with the Air Force in this important management area.



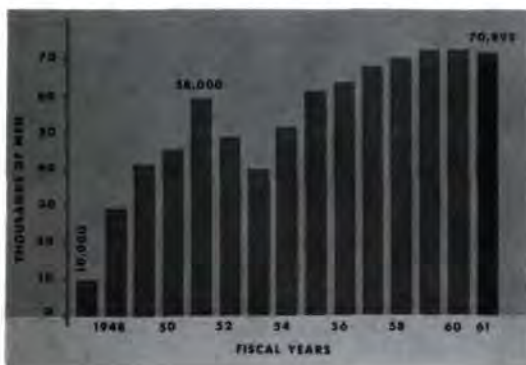
PERSONNEL

Military Strength

On 30 June 1961, the federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 70,895. This figure was approximately 1.5 percent short of the programmed fiscal year-end strength of 72,000. Total strength increased by 75 over that of 30 June 1960: Officer strength increased 148; airman strength decreased 73.

For comparison purposes, personnel strengths for FY 1947 through FY 61 are shown below.

ANG PERSONNEL GROWTH

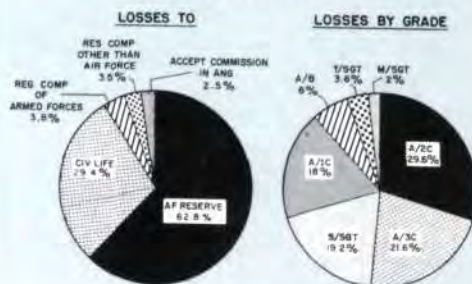


Procurement of Military Personnel

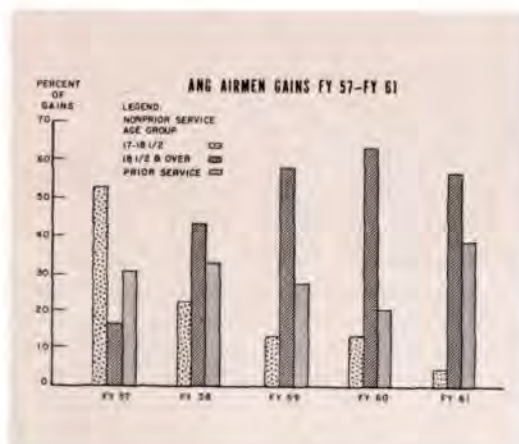
Approximately 94 percent of officers procured to fill existing vacancies during the year came from four sources: Air Force Reserve, direct commission of airmen, professional individuals from civilian life, and the Air Guard Aviation Cadet Program.

The decrease in airman strength was primarily due to halting all non-prior service enlistments on 15 June 1960, pending establishment of a control procedure to preclude exceeding the authorized drill

AIRMAN LOSSES - FY 1961



pay strength of 72,000. This freeze on enlistments was partially relaxed on 14 July and fully removed in August 1960. The control procedures instituted reduced annual input of non-prior service airmen from 8,500 to 6,500. This resulted in an appreciable drop in strength during the first quarter of the fiscal year. Even though the entire first quarter loss was not recouped, airman strength increased by 776 during the remainder of the year, attributed to additional emphasis on recruitment of prior service personnel and an increased rate of retention of on-board personnel. This year, as in the past five years, there has again been an increase in the proportion of older non-prior service airmen enlisted. Airmen gains (non-prior, by age group, and prior service) are shown below for FY 1957 through 1961.



As a result of increased efforts to reenlist on-board personnel plus implementation of legislators authorizing 45 days active duty for non-participants, the attrition rate dropped from 23 percent in FY 56 to 15.2 percent in FY 61.

During the year 79.3 percent of airmen whose enlistments had expired reenlisted without a break in service.

Aptitude and Specialty Knowledge Testing

Specialty knowledge tests (SKTs), formerly known as proficiency tests, measure technical job knowledge and are used in conjunction with other criteria for upgrading airmen to the next higher skill level in their specialty.

During the past year, as a result of a reevaluation of the concept of specialty knowledge testing,

significant changes have occurred in the program. Chief among these have been a change in the scoring scale, and the establishment of a "conditionally eligible" area in the scale immediately below the "desired score" cut-off. Due to these changes, which occurred progressively throughout the last six months of this fiscal year, four different sets of qualifying criteria were utilized for the 5- and 7-level SKTs in this 12-month period; consequently, a comparison with last year's results would not be significant.

In FY 61, 5- and 7-level SKTs were administered to 10,692 airmen, of whom 50 percent attained passing scores. (For this purpose, "conditionally eligible" scores attained since the change in scoring system are considered as failures.)

Several changes occurred during the year in other tests utilized by the Air National Guard. The Airman Qualifying Examination (AOE), an aptitude test employed in enlistment screening and for initial classification, was replaced by the Airman Classification Test (ACT-61).

The USAF Supervisory Examination (USA-FSE) is administered to 7-level airmen being considered for award of the 9-level AFSC (E-8 and E-9 positions). During the year, 1,012 airmen were administered the USAFSE, with a passing rate of 80.6 percent.

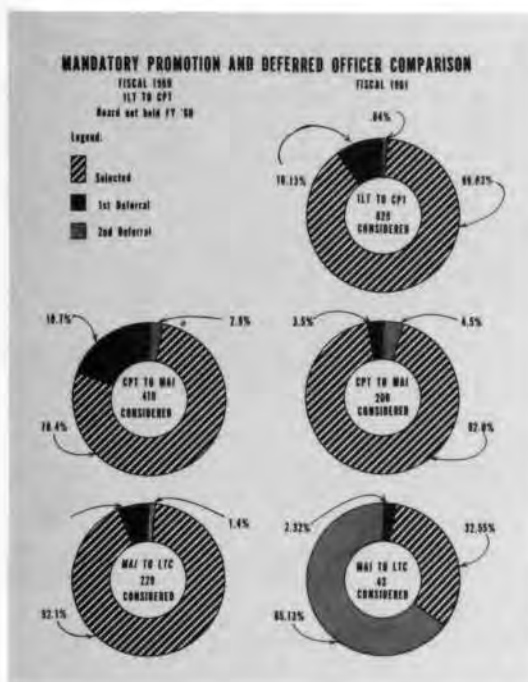
Officer Promotions

During FY 61, three Air Guard colonels were promoted to brigadier general and one brigadier general to major general for tenure of office as assistant adjutants general and adjutant general, respectively. By law, unit vacancy promotions to the grades of major and lieutenant colonel were authorized effective 1 July 1960 for a four-year period terminating on 30 June 1964. During the period from 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961, the following promotions were effected under unit vacancy promotion authority:

Grade	No. of Promotions
Warrant Officer.....	61
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.....	363
First Lieutenant to Captain.....	342
Captain to Major.....	634
Major to Lieutenant Colonel.....	252
Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel.....	17
Colonel to Brigadier General.....	5
Brigadier General to Major General.....	1
	1,675

Mandatory ROPA selection boards convened during FY 61 resulted in the following selection and deferral actions:

Grade	Considered	Selected	Passed Over	
			1st Time	2d Time
First Lieutenant to Captain.....	829	738	84	7
Captain to Major	200	184	7	9
Major to Lieutenant Colonel...	43	14	1	28
Total.....	1,072	936	92	44



Records Management

The emphasis on quality and administrative correctness of appraisals of officer effectiveness has been continued. Marked improvement in quality of reports as well as promptness of submission has been attained. Emphasis on prompt submission of retirement records (AF Form 190) has contributed to a definite reduction in the number of missing documents. A cardex file has been established to facilitate monitoring submission of officer retirement records and officer performance appraisals.

In order to provide a central location for Airman Master Personnel Records, States have been requested to forward Master Personnel Records of airmen to the Air Force Branch, Military Personnel Records Center, in St. Louis at the end of each enlistment. This practice will ultimately reduce both State storage requirements and the workload required to maintain these records.

Emphasis continues on utilization of Air Force personnel forms and, wherever possible, adoption of the Air Force governing directive. This policy will facilitate gaining command unit inspection and ease transition into active federal service, if units are mobilized.

Air Technicians

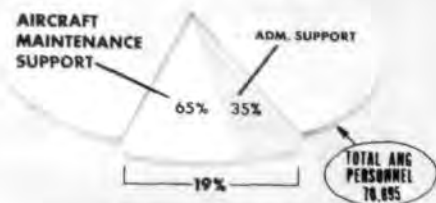
The Technician force continued to be the backbone of the Air National Guard during FY 61. Throughout the year, numerous aircraft conversions, mission realignments, and procedure and equipment changes constantly tested versatility of the technician. Jet-equipped units converted to higher, faster flying Century series aircraft, to aeromedical missions, and to the piston-driven, four-engine C-97 heavy transport aircraft. New positions had to be

Air National Guard technicians performing maintenance on a jet aircraft engine.



ANG AIR TECHNICIAN SUPPORT

TOTAL PERSONNEL OF 13,810
30 JUNE 1961



created and Technicians cross-trained to extremely complicated, highly skilled new occupations. Ground

crew mechanics became flying engineers twirling knobs and adjusting throttles on the complicated C-97 flight panels. Flying training instructors, with thousands of hours in single-engine fighter aircraft, became proficient aircraft commanders of multi-engine transports.

With the hard core National Guard technician imparting know-how to other Guardsmen, converted units progressed rapidly to a state of operational readiness. The rapid, progressive changes in the Air National Guard force structure created increased requirements which caused an increase in the number of Technicians from the 13,158 employed on 30 June 1960 to 13,810 on 30 June 1961; 99.99 percent of available Air Technician man years were utilized.



MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

THE AIR National Guard Medical Service is organized to provide medical personnel and units trained and equipped to operate medical facilities in support of ANG operational requirements, including aeromedical evacuation.

As of 30 June 1961, the Medical Service was composed of 72 units, comprising 11 tactical hospitals, 45 USAF dispensaries, 2 aeromedical transport groups, 9 aeromedical transport squadrons, and 5 aeromedical evacuation squadrons. An additional 55 units provide limited augmentation of medical support.

Progress in manning levels has been very satisfactory in the past fiscal year, with a higher ratio of officers being assigned to medical units and elements. Additionally, the continued improvement of medical facilities, continued procurement of first line medical diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies, broadening of medical functions and responsibilities, and increased use of formal and unit training programs, have all served to enhance the combat-ready capability of medical service activities.

The only area of manning difficulty foreseeable for the immediate future is in the category of flight nurses for new Aeromedical Transport and Aero-

medical Evacuation Squadrons. This problem will be alleviated to some extent through assignment of active Air Force Nurses as advisors at group level, who will participate in recruitment programs of individual squadrons.

The aeromedical field preceptorship training program for airmen, conducted at Andrews, Scott, and Travis Air Force Bases, combined with a 4-week training period with the MATS Aeromedical Unit, has proven highly effective in speeding AFSC qualification of aeromedical technicians. This program has also resulted in improved patient care where it is in operation.

Manning authorizations have been revised for USAF Dispensaries, Tactical Hospitals, and medical elements organic to separate Tactical Air Transport and Troop Carrier Squadrons. These revisions were designed to fulfill medical support operational needs, at the same time eliminating non-essential personnel.

Excellent progress has been made in furnishing medical units and elements with modern fixed equipment and supplies. Allowances for medical equipment in the Air National Guard have undergone major revisions, and a program set up to better equip each medical facility. Funds have been pro-

vided in part, and the program is progressing satisfactorily. In base facilities, the use of field type medical equipment has been eliminated.

During the fiscal year, procurement was completed for Phase I equipment sets for the Department of Defense and Air Force Medical Materiel Program for Nuclear Casualties, with exception of training kits for these sets which are now being procured.

At present there exist medical assemblages, such as Tactical Hospitals, Air Transportable Infirmaries and Dispensaries, and other useable items of medical equipment which are excess to the Medical Service's current combat mission or operating needs for M-Day. This equipment has already been paid for and, if retained, remains as an Air Force asset. However, if it were declared excess and reported to the DOD Single Manager, there would be little if any likelihood of realizing any credit or reimbursement from it. If a need for this equipment arises at some future date, it would require budgeting again for the necessary appropriated funds, and again paying the agency for the items needed. For these reasons, action is contemplated which would author-

ize retention of this equipment, and it is planned to locate it at bases assigned to heavy air transport or aeromedical transport units. In this way it will be readily available for immediate deployment and use in event of a disaster or military necessity.

Much of the success of the Medical Service in attaining its present manning levels and state of readiness has been due to the continued provision of adequate, modern facilities and equipment. This has been facilitated because the budget and appropriations system of the Air National Guard Medical Service is entirely separate from that of the active Air Force, permitting maximum expeditious utilization of financial resources.

In the interests of speed and economy, a number of existing buildings have been rehabilitated and modernized so as to make them into first class medical facilities. These projects can be accomplished much more quickly because the authority for initiating them is lodged entirely with the Assistant Chief, NGB, for Air National Guard. As a result, rehabilitation projects can be reviewed, approved, and the necessary funds allocated within the space of a few days.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

ORGANIZATION

As of 30 June 1961, the Air National Guard consisted of 584 federally recognized units, organized

into 24 wings and 92 squadrons. This is an increase of 38 units over the total for 30 June 1960, resulting from 4 wing conversions and 14 squadron

A C-97 heavy transport. Five Air National Guard squadrons converted to this type of aircraft in Fiscal Year 1961.



AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE

Federally Recognized Units
30 June 1961

COMBAT FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR AIR DEFENSE

8 Wings
32 Groups
32 Squadrons

TACTICAL FIGHTER

8 Wings
8 Groups
22 Squadrons

TACTICAL RECON

3 Wings
3 Groups
12 Squadrons

TROOP CARRIER

4 Squadrons
4 Air Base Squadrons

NON-TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

AIR TRANSPORT (HEAVY)

5 Wings
10 Groups
11 Squadrons

AEROMEDICAL

2 Groups
10 Squadrons

AIR TRANSPORT (MEDIUM)

1 Squadron

GROUND SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS

4 Comm. Gp. Hq.
12 Comm. Sqs.
8 Radio Relay Sqs.
2 Comm. Maint. Sqs.
1 Comm. (Sq.)
15 GEEIA Sqs.

TAC. CON. & AC&W

2 Tac. Con. Gps.
2 Tac. Con. Sqs.
17 AC&W Units

AACS

2 Squadrons
9 Flights

WEATHER

30 Flights

conversions involving changes in mission, and the organization of 4 additional squadrons.

Nine Fighter Interceptor Squadrons were converted—three to Air Transport Squadrons, Heavy;

three to Aeromedical Transport Squadrons, Light; two to Tactical Fighter Squadrons, and one to a Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron. Three Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons were converted—two to

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATION

AS OF 30 JUNE 1961



Air Transport Squadrons, Heavy, and one to a Tactical Fighter Squadron. Two Tactical Fighter Squadrons were converted to Aeromedical Squadrons.

The 4 new squadrons organized were Aero-medical Transport Squadrons, assigned to the new

145th Aeromedical Transport Group of North Carolina.

Including the 14 squadrons which underwent changes in mission, 29 squadrons experienced major or minor conversions to other aircraft. The following table details these facts.

Aircraft Conversions, FY 61

Unit	Location	Former Aircraft	Gaining Command	New Unit Desig.**	New Aircraft	Gaining Command
111th FIS*	Houston, Tex.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-102	ADC
122d FIS	New Orleans, La.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-102	ADC
123d FIS	Portland, Ore.	F-89H	ADC	.....	F-89J	ADC
127th FIS	Wichita, Kans.	F-86L	ADC	127th TFS	F-100C	TAC
128th FIS	Marietta, Ga.	F-86L	ADC	128th AT(H)	C-97F	MATS
146th FIS	Greater Pittsburgh, Pa.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-102	ADC
147th FIS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	F-86L	ADC	147th AMTS	C-119C	MATS
151st FIS	Nashville, Tenn.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-104	ADC
156th FIS	Charlotte, N. C.	F-86L	ADC	156th AMTS	C-119C	MATS
159th FIS	Jacksonville, Fla.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-102A	ADC
175th FIS	Sioux Falls, S. D.	F-89D	ADC	.....	F-102A	ADC
176th FIS	Madison, Wis.	F-79H	ADC	.....	F-89J	ADC
182d FIS	San Antonio, Tex.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-102A	ADC
185th FIS	Oklahoma City, Okla.	F-86L	ADC	185th AT(H)	C-97F	MATS
187th FIS	Cheyenne, Wyo.	F-86L	ADC	187th AMTS	C-119C	MATS
191st FIS	Salt Lake City, Utah	F-86L	ADC	191st AT(H)	C-97C	MATS
192d FIS	Reno, Nev.	F-86L	ADC	192d TRS	RB-57B	TAC
196th FIS	Ontario, Calif.	F-86D	ADC	.....	F-86L	ADC
197th FIS	Phoenix, Ariz.	F-86L	ADC	.....	F-104A	ADC
198th FIS	San Juan, P. R.	F-86D	CAirC	.....	F86H	CAirC
199th FIS	Hickam AFB, Hawaii	F-86L	PACAF	.....	F-102A	PACAF
120th FIS	Denver, Colo.	F-86L	ADC	120th TFS	F-100C	TAC
121st TFS	Washington, D. C.	F-86H	TAC	.....	F-100A	TAC
136th TFS	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	F-86H	TAC	.....	F-100C	TAC
137th TFS	White Plains, N. Y.	F-86H	RAC	137th AMTS	C-119C	MATS
167th TFS	Martinsburg, W. Va.	F-86H	TAC	167th AMTS	C-119C	MATS
105th TRS	Nashville, Tenn.	RF-84F	TAC	105th AT(H)	C-97F	MATS
155th TRS	Memphis, Tenn.	RF-84F	TAC	155th AT(H)	C-97F	MATS
174th TRS	Sioux City, Iowa	RF-84F	TAC	174th TFS	F-100A	TAC

* FIS = Fighter Interceptor Squadron, TFS = Tactical Fighter Squadron, TRS = Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, AT(H) = Air Transport Squadron (Heavy), AMTS = Aeromedical Transport Squadron.

** For units having changes in mission.

OPERATIONS

Flying Hours

During FY 61, the Air National Guard flew a total of 434,455 flying hours, of which 339,512 were flown in jet aircraft, 48,509 in tactical support aircraft, and 46,434 in C-47 support aircraft. Total hours flown were fewer than programmed, due to units converting to new aircraft earlier than was programmed and to slow delivery of new aircraft.

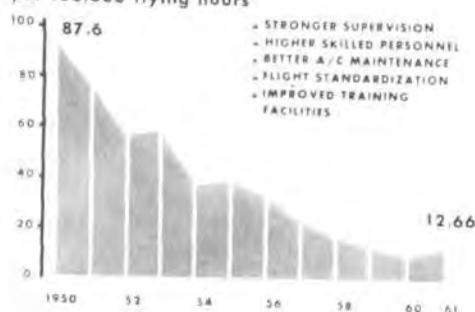
Flying Safety

The Air National Guard major accident rate for FY 61 was 12.66 per 100,000 flying hours, as

compared with the previous low of 11.76 in FY 1960. Although undesirable, this increased rate is understandable in the critical transition period to more complex high performance aircraft. Aircraft such as F-100Cs coming into the inventory are much more demanding on maintenance, require such facilities as longer runways, barriers, and associated items, and call for a high degree of pilot competence. In spite of these demands, the Air Guard has demonstrated the capability to operate from marginal facilities.

An aggressive flying safety program formulated at the 1st annual USAF Safety Congress is being

ANG AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RATE per 100,000 flying hours



vigorously pursued at unit level. Other important tools for the Air Guard accident prevention program are the annual Flight Safety and Commanders Conferences, conducted at Ellington AFB, Texas, in April 1961, and the increased number of flight safety surveys conducted by the Directorate of Flight Safety Research and USAF gaining commands.

Headquarters USAF awarded flying safety awards to two squadrons for achievement of an outstanding safety record in preventing aircraft accidents during the 6-month period ending 31 December 1960. Selected as recipients of the Air Force's

highest peacetime safety award were the 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron, Washington, D.C., and the 194th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Fresno, California. The 121st, employing F-100Cs, flew more than 3,400 accident-free jet hours during the award period and had accumulated more than 16,000 flying hours since its last major accident on 12 September 1958. The 194th, equipped with F-86L aircraft, flew more than 3,700 accident-free jet hours and had accumulated over 19,000 hours since its last accident on 13 January 1958.

Joint Exercises

Although Air National Guard 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 Air Guard 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 Air Guard participation in joint exercises:

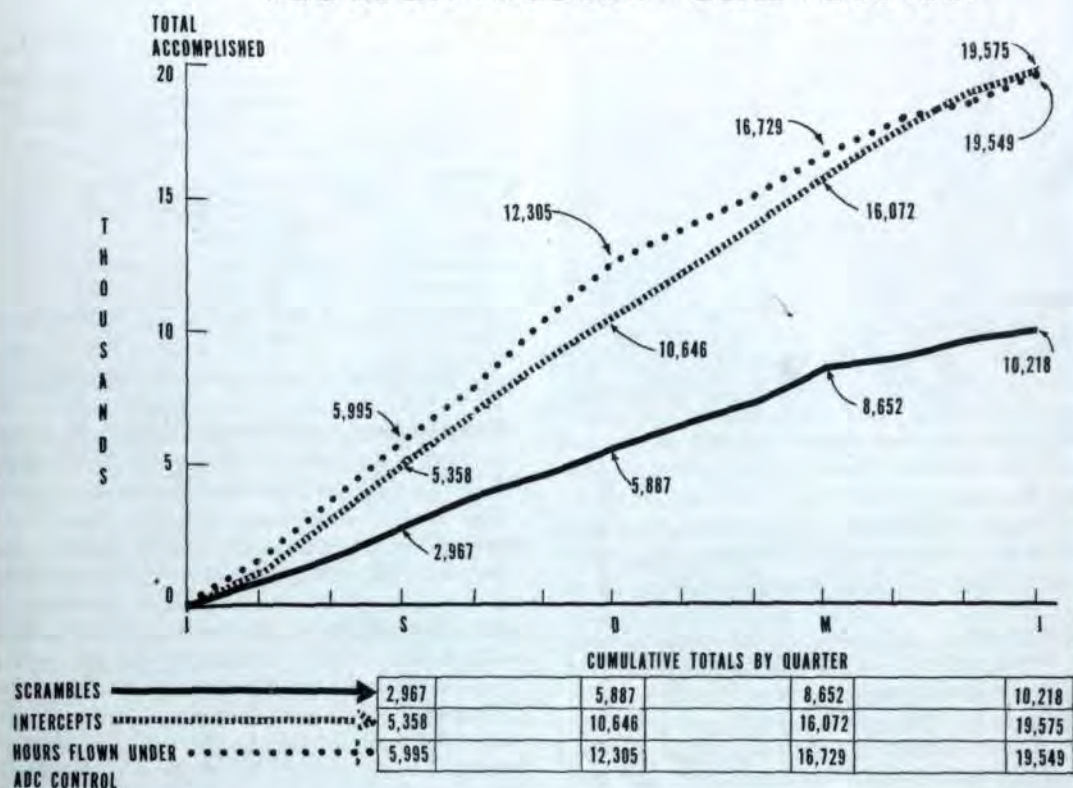
Air Defense Alert

During FY 61, 21 squadrons participated in the Air Defense Alert Program. Six of these squadrons

A trio of F-104 Fighter Interceptor "Starfighters."



ADC ALERT PROGRAM-FISCAL YEAR 1961



performed alert coverage on a 24-hour schedule while 15 squadrons participated on a 14-hour daylight basis. All the squadrons except one in Hawaii were located in the continental U.S.

These squadrons provide aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel to augment ADC coverage. During their duty tours, aircrews are on a 5-minute runway alert to intercept unidentified and potentially hostile aircraft. Units engaged in these missions realize valuable training benefits while contributing to U.S. defense.

	Hours Flown on ADC Alert	Number of Scrambles	Number of Intercepts
FY 1961.....	19,548	10,175	19,416
Total since 1954.....	151,785	87,810	170,527

In addition, 4 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons continued round-the-clock participation in the active air defense network. Two, at Salt Lake

City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado, function as part of the North American Air Defense Command network, and two continue to provide the sole radar air defense in Hawaii for the Pacific Air Forces. One of the two Hawaiian units moved to an offshore site on the Island of Kauai in March 1961 and is now operating with more modern equipment. This has improved the radar coverage and operational capabilities of the Hawaii Air Defense system to a considerable degree. The other Hawaiian unit is scheduled for similar equipment improvement in the future.

Firepower Exercises

The Air National Guard demonstrated its capability to provide tactical air support by performing firepower exercises at several Army schools during the fiscal year. These exercises, each employing

18 to 20 F84F Aircraft and required support, were performed by the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing at Fort Bragg, N.C., on 8 July 1960; the 162d Tactical Fighter Squadron at Fort Hood, Texas, on 21 March 1961; and the 112th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Fort Sill, Okla., on 29 April 1961. The exercises, showing the tactical air firepower available to ground forces, are a part of Army command school programs. In this way, live ordnance training is received by the Air Guard and the Army, and at the same time TAC is able to observe and evaluate Air Guard 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 contributes to the bomb damage assessment intelligence plan that would be utilized in event of enemy attack. Air Guard 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 TAC throughout the year.

Swift Strike

TAC and the U.S. Army annually call for Air National Guard tactical fighter, tactical reconnaissance, and troop carrier aircraft and crews for concomitant assignments in the tactical phase of a 15-day Army-Air Force joint exercise designed to simulate and test techniques in confined close operations, and/or brush fire type combat conditions. The exercise conducted in the summer of 1961 was called Swift Strike. In addition to operational training, the exercise provides training for staff and planning personnel who operate typical staff and command post positions for the exercise. The Swift Strike staff planning phase was accomplished during May 1961, and the preliminary and continuation phases in July. The exercise itself was conducted in August.

Close Support Exercises

At request of the active Army, tactical air units of the Air National Guard provided close ground support for a number of Army-Air Force joint exercises during the year. Valuable training was realized in this way by Air Guard aircrews flying F-84F, F-86H, RB-57, C-123, and SA-16 aircraft. The largest of these Exercises was Operation Willow Freeze, in which units from Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Alaska provided tactical reconnaissance and tactical fighter support; a West Virginia unit

carried troops to the exercise. The table below specifies the units participating in joint exercises during the fiscal year.

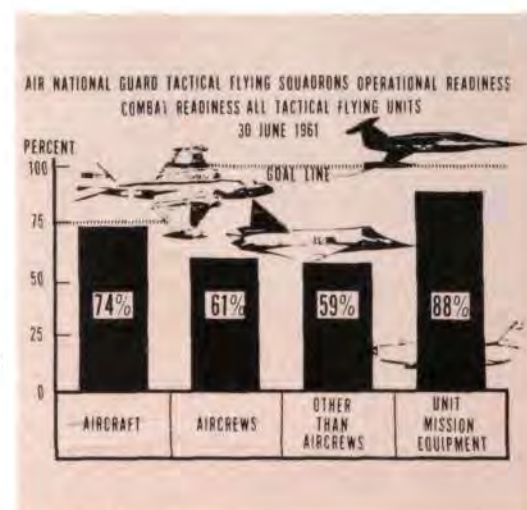
Unit	Date	Location of Exercise
118th FIS (Conn.)	November 1960	Ft. Riley, Kansas
130th TFS (W. Va.)	November 1960	Alaska
131st TFS (Mass.)	January 1961	Alaska
165th TRS (Ky.)		
144th ATS (Alaska)		
130th TCS (W. Va.)		
110th TFS (Mo.)	February 1961	Ft. Riley, Kansas
108th TFW (N. J.)	March 1961	Ft. Bragg, N. C.
108th TFW (N. J.)	April 1961	Ft. Bragg, N. C.
149th TFS (Va.)		
110th TFS (Mo.)	May 1961	Ft. Riley, Kansas
108th TFW (N. J.)	June 1961	Alaska
144th ATS (Alaska)		
149th TFS (Va.)	June 1961	Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Operational Readiness

The most important product of Air National Guard training and equipment is operational readiness. This 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 major Air Force gaining commands, the Air Guard 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 achievements as of 30 June 1961 are shown on the accompanying chart.

These percentages show continued progress by our units, despite 29 aircraft conversions during the year. Such conversions depress a unit's readiness to practically nothing, because the unit must then initiate a new training program, procure new equipment and check out in new aircraft.

The latest scores indicate a high state of readiness, and clearly demonstrate the adaptability and aggressive capability of Air National Guard personnel.



TRAINING

AIR NATIONAL GUARD unit and individual training is accomplished through four major programs: Air Base Training, Field Training, Supplemental Training and School Training.

Air Base Training

Forty-eight unit training assemblies are authorized annually for the conduct of general military training and on-the-job training. During these assemblies each organization functions as a unit in the routine performance of its missions. Total participation at assemblies during the year was 98 percent of assigned officer strength and 95 percent of assigned airmen strength.

To increase aircrew proficiency and insure combat readiness, all personnel on flying status are authorized annually 36 additional inactive duty flying training periods. These training periods are performed for a minimum duration of 4 hours. A total of 301,514 such periods were performed, representing a 93 percent participation of eligible officer personnel and 85 percent of eligible airmen personnel.

Training devices and instructor teams were provided to the maximum extent possible to support the training programs. Aircraft mock-ups, transparency sets, and other training aids appropriate to new aircraft entering the inventory were distributed to each unit as required. To provide familiarization training on new aircraft and related equipment, Mobile Training Detachments were provided by the Air Training Command. These detachments are composed of qualified instructors and equipment necessary to familiarize personnel with the various systems of an aircraft. Twenty-three Air Guard bases were visited by appropriate MTDs, assigned at each base for 3 to 4 months. Additional training aids, such as synthetic instrument trainers, flight simulators, cockpit procedure trainers and weapons systems evaluators, were delivered to units as needed and as available. In addition, on-the-job training advisory teams from Air Training Command visited about one-fourth of Air Guard bases to conduct 2- to 8-day courses of instruction in the administration of OJT programs.

Annual Field Training

During the year, approximately 8,150 officers and 70,800 airmen participated in 15 days of annual field training. Most units used field training sites at Gulfport, Mississippi; Boise, Idaho; Savannah, Georgia; Volk Field, Wisconsin; Alpena, Michigan;



Air Guardsmen observe a demonstration of the CMB fire extinguisher during annual field training 1961.

Otis AFB, Massachusetts, and Niagara Falls, New York. In addition, 34 flying units conducted their training at home stations. Training at home stations was performed in cases where adequate facilities were available and for those units which do not have a mobility requirement.

Five Air Defense type units accomplished the 15 days of training under the year-round individual field training plan. This plan was developed and tested by Texas' 136th Air Defense Wing. Reports indicate that this type of scheduled training is advantageous in that it provides a flexible system within which commanders can program all available manpower and training days in a comparatively even flow, thus giving the constant support needed to perform unit missions. By scheduling Guardsmen's field training participation in consonance with Air Technician support, normal unit training assembly periods, and aircrew inactive duty flying training periods, the manpower input peak normally associated with the 15-day encampment is eliminated, resulting in the accomplishment of more and better individual training. A majority of air defense units have requested authorization to adopt the plan in FY 62. Some air transport units are expected to participate also, because of the advantages of scheduling personnel to support transport missions throughout the year.

Tactical Fighter units used field training sites for staging air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons employment and for mobility planning and exercises.

The Air Force Gaining Commands and their

subordinate commands contributed much to the Air Guard by furnishing highly qualified advisory teams to assist units during field training periods. Guidance was provided on current tactics and procedures used by the active Air Force.

Supplemental Training

To speed up operational readiness training and to expedite unit conversions to new and different types of aircraft and related equipment, the normal training programs are supplemented by additional authorized training projects and exercises.

The following training was provided primarily to expedite aircraft conversions:

- Eight days of active duty training was given each eligible pilot who had not previously been familiar with the unit-equipped aircraft. This was accomplished at the unit's home station.
- Tactical Air Command provided instructor pilots at three F-100 squadrons to check out key pilots in the aircraft.
- Strategic Air Command provided a training program at Randolph Air Force Base to train aircrews and maintenance personnel on the C/KC-97 aircraft. During the year 145 aircrew members and 125 maintenance personnel completed the program.
- F-102 aircrews were trained at the Air Guard facility at Kelly AFB, Texas, through a cooperative program of ADC and Texas' 149th Fighter Group.
- The Air Materiel Command provided a training program for missile maintenance person-

nel at Olmstead AFB, Pennsylvania. The training was given on the Falcon Missile, primary weapon of the F-102 aircraft.

Additional supplemental training was offered aircrews of tactical fighter and fighter interceptor units as follows:

- Nine Air Defense units deployed to the ADC Weapons Center, Tyndall AFB, Florida, to accomplish air-to-air missile firing. Eight units were equipped with F-89Js and one with F-102As. This deployment and firing is required for the qualification of all crews on these types of aircraft. Units deployed in flights of 6 aircraft for 4 to 6 days. Each aircraft was required to successfully fire one missile, firing being accomplished at target drones.
- Tactical fighter units, in order to attain and maintain proficiency in weapons delivery, staged their aircraft and aircrews at field training sites and Air Force Bases. These exercises, usually conducted on week-ends, are for air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons employment and are performed according to the techniques and tactics developed by the Tactical Air Command.

School Training

All non-prior service airmen are required, as a condition of enlistment, to complete USAF basic military training. The Air National Guard this year supported three programs to achieve this goal. Each began with basic military training and followed with either (1) basic technical training and/or on-the-job training (OJT) for a total period of six months;

Air Guard recruits get their first military aircraft ride.



(2) immediate entry into a Basic Technical School; or (3) OJT at the home station in a unit training status. The Air Guard continued to 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 Air Guard officers and aviation cadets. FY 61 saw the end of pilot trainees in aviation cadet status; all Air Guard pilot trainees now enter training in officer grade, obtaining a commission by direct appointment or attendance at an Officer Candidate School.

Adequate spaces were provided in Air Force flying schools for advanced training of all Air Guard fighter interceptor pilots, tactical fighter pilots, and reconnaissance pilots, following their graduation from basic flying training. Further qualification training in mission aircraft was conducted by the parent unit. Pilot trainees were also provided with concentrated instrument training at the Air National Guard Jet Instrument School, which 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 and special training courses were also made available to Air Guardsmen. Adjustments and a decrease in some technical training areas were required during the year as a result of the extensive aircraft conversion program within the Air Guard. Listed below, by various categories of training programs, are the

number of individuals completing training in FY 61 and those who were in training as of 30 June 1961.

Type of Training	Completed Training During FY 61	In Training as of 30 June 1961
Officer Technical Training.....	678	92
Prior-Service Airmen Technical Training.....	926	157
Basic Military Training with Basic Technical Training and/or OJT (6 months).....	193	33
Combined Basic Military Training with Basic Technical Training.....	1,594	869
Basic Military Training.....	5,513	855
Pilot Training.....	21	77
Navigator Training.....	31	16
ANG Jet Instrument School.....	147	10
Total.....	9,103	2,109

Air Force Advisers

Due largely to the conversion of Air Guard fighter units to air transport units and an increase in the number of communications type units, Air Force adviser authorizations increased by 46 positions during FY 61. As of 30 June 1961, 182 Air Force advisers were assigned, as against 213 authorized positions.

Flying Status

During FY 61, the National Guard Bureau suspended from flying status 90 pilots who were assigned to non-rated positions. Thirty-eight other rated officers were suspended from flying status for various reasons.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE NEW force structure program for Air National Guard ground communications electronics units, outlined in last year's Annual Report, was implemented 1 October 1960. The new structure totals 75 units, consisting of 2 Tactical Control Groups (with 8 units in each group), 4 Communications Groups (with 6 units in each of 3 groups and 7 units in 1 group), 5 Fixed Air Defense type Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&W) Squadrons, 2 Airways and Air Communications Services (AACS) Squadrons (totalling 11 units), 1 Special Communications Squadron, 2 Communications Main-

tenance Squadrons, and 15 Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons.

Coincident with the establishment of the new force structure, action was taken to realign assignments of various units of the four Communications Groups so as to facilitate improved training operations and better management. For example, in one of the Communications Groups (whose six units must all train together in a system) all assigned units were so aligned as to be in one State (California).

When the new force structure was established, all unit manning documents were revised and

modernized in keeping with new requirements and the latest wartime utility concepts.

Air Base Training

A major objective in training ground communications electronics units is to obtain constructive benefits and dollar savings for the active Air Force as a by-product of normal year-round training operations. Considerable progress was made along these lines during the past year. Several GEEIA units worked in their geographical areas on active Air Force base projects during their normal training weekends and contributed much-needed manhours toward expeditious accomplishment of USAF projects, while simultaneously raising their own readiness status. The Communications Maintenance units performed a similar function by assisting the Air Force in depot level repair of electronics equipment. The Special Communications Squadron participated in classified Air Force readiness exercises in the same functions it would perform in a national emergency, thereby obviating the need for the diversion of active establishment personnel from other duties for this purpose. Certain AACS mobile units provided navigational aid and air traffic control support of Air Guard flying training operations in the vicinity of the units' locations. This also obviated the need for such service from the Air Force or the Federal Aviation Agency. The California Communications Group was incorporated into the State disaster communications network. Through its normal training, the Group is now in a position to serve the State in conjunction with its regular duties in event of a national emergency.

Field Training

The annual active duty for training of ground communications electronics units continued to stress system deployments and realism in operations comparable to that which would be encountered in wartime. Constructive benefit for the Air Force as a side result of training operations was a major objective during field training as it was during normal year-round training, the only difference being that there was a greater capability of contributing to the USAF during field training because of the longer sustained periods on the job. As an example of the contribution made, the active establishment estimated that the work done by Air Guard GEEIA units saved the Air Force approximately \$400,000 in installation costs during calendar year 1961 field training.



F-100A. Eighteen percent of Air Guard aircraft are now "Century" series.

MATERIEL

Supply

During the period covered by this report, the Air National Guard entered a new phase in the use of large cargo aircraft. Such a change in an operational concept necessarily changes materiel support requirements also. In addition, decreases in the available quantity of support equipment call for greater reliance on quality and utilization.

In order to maintain combat readiness, materiel necessary for the various weapons systems must be readily available. Emphasis has therefore been placed on responsive supply support for those items specifically used by the respective weapons systems. This emphasis is in consonance with the Air Force's "Project Money Tree," which seeks maximum utilization of funds and property.

Continued efforts are also being made to keep

Members of a Communications Maintenance Squadron performing repair on automatic tracking radar equipment during annual field training, 1961.



in line with the USAF methods of accounting. A test is being conducted at one location to determine the feasibility and economy of establishing the Punch Card Accounting Method (PCAM) within the Air National Guard.

Aircraft Inventory

During FY 61, the Air National Guard aircraft inventory dropped from 2,269 to 1,999. The jet inventory decreased with disposal of F-86D and many F-86L aircraft and acquisition of C-119 and KC-97 aircraft. Despite this jet aircraft reduction, there was an increase in the Century series, with the acquisition of approximately 110 F-102s and 125 F-100Cs. The Century series inventory, composed of F-100s, F-102s and F-104s, makes up approximately 18 percent of the total Air Guard aircraft inventory.

The increase in types of aircraft in the inventory has had a direct effect on equipment allowances. In order that personnel in the field may receive timely information with respect to additions and other changes in allowances, there is underway a gradual conversion of Bureau authorization listings into the machine system.

To aid in the many aircraft conversions, the Supply Branch has developed an equipment list peculiar to the individual aircraft. As a result of conferences held with Air Guard base personnel, the items and quantities required were determined with a particular view toward economy and efficiency. This system enables the Base Supply Officer and Base Maintenance Officer to utilize one listing of necessary equipment, rather than searching through several. The various depots are also enabled to annotate the items and quantities they have avail-

able for redistribution, permitting individual bases to plan accordingly.

A great deal of progress was made in equipping ground communications electronics units. Receipt of many new equipments and redistribution of assets in keeping with the new communications electronics force structure contributed greatly to the much improved equipment status of these units.



One of the new 6-passenger utility pickup trucks in use by the Air National Guard.

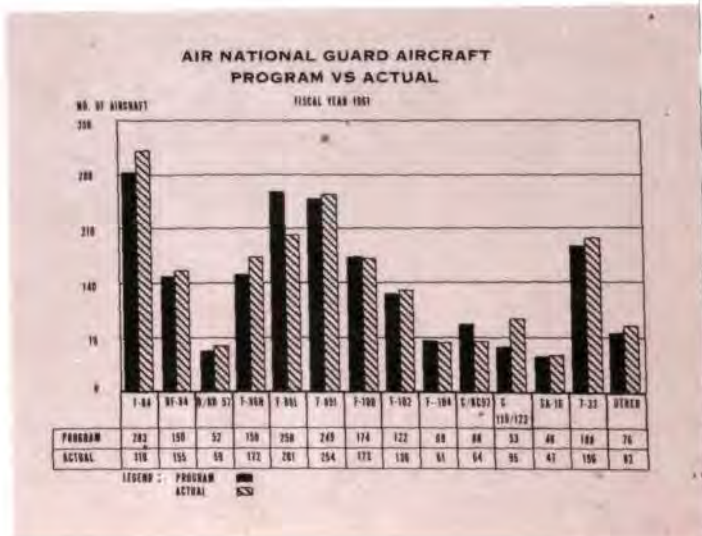
Vehicles

The vehicle authorization in the Air National Guard increased slightly during FY 61 as a result of aircraft conversions and reorganization of communications and electronics units. The new vehicles replaced 1950, '51 and '52 models at an approximate total cost of \$1,200,000. Among the replacements were new 6-passenger utility pickup trucks. Sixty-five of these versatile vehicles, which combine the functions of pickup trucks and passenger vehicles,

A formation of F-102 "Delta Daggers."



73



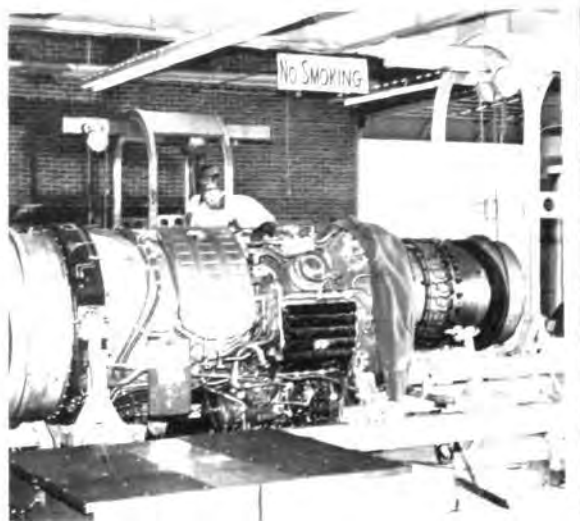
were delivered to units this fiscal year. Another 425 are scheduled for delivery during FY 62.

Vehicle inventory control is now 99 percent accurate. As of 30 June 1961, the vehicle inventory consisted of approximately 8,600 vehicles with a value of \$45.2 million.

Aircraft Maintenance

Aircraft maintenance during FY 61 received a new look, with implementation of Air Force Manual 66-1. This implementation, though primarily directed toward the 5-day week operation, was also made applicable to air technicians and units during drill periods and summer training. Unit commanders are now provided with a management tool for the conduct of air operations involving the present complex weapons system. This management function, of course, is something which commanders and maintenance officers have always accomplished for the utilization of personnel and equipment. Now, however, an up-to-the-minute aircraft status and specialist dispatch system provides the commander and maintenance officer with information required to accomplish the unit mission.

The most significant change in Air Guard maintenance, other than the implementation of AFM



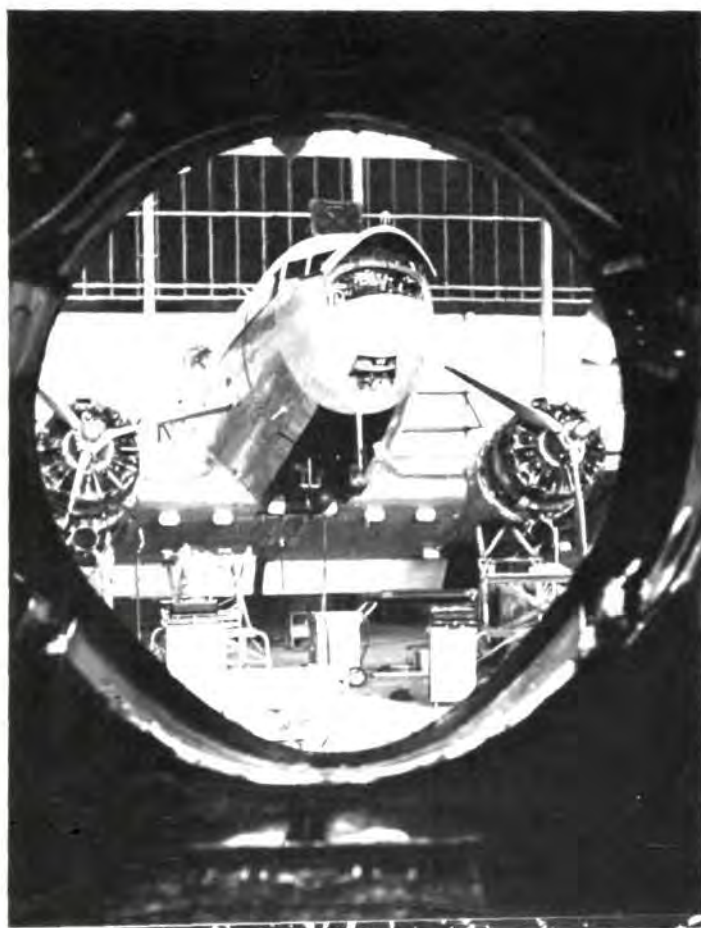
Jet Engine Field Maintenance performed in Engine Buildup Shop.

66-1, was the accomplishment of jet engine field maintenance at all Century series aircraft bases. This program goes hand in hand with the installation and fabrication of engine shops. In previous years, all engines were shipped back to an Aircraft maintenance depot for overhaul. With the capability of Air Guard squadrons to accomplish minor jet engine repair, the requirement for Air Force Logistical Command (AFLC) depots to overhaul Air Guard engines has been reduced by approximately 75 percent. This program saved the Air Force and the Air Guard approximately \$1.6 million in labor and transportation costs. Although this is called a jet engine *minor* repair program, the extent of the maintenance performed is of *major* importance to the Air National Guard.

Depot Maintenance

Depot maintenance, accomplished primarily by a contract field team, included major modifications such as converting 47 F-104A and F-104B aircraft from a downward to an upward ejection system. A modification of this magnitude had never before been attempted outside an AFLC depot or a contractor facility. This modification was accomplished at an Air Guard base with a minimum of difficulty, saving the Air Guard and the Air Force approximately \$500,000.

One depot program accomplished the removal of skis on C-123 aircraft, and work was performed on a small number of T-33, C-47, C-119 and SA-16 aircraft in a contractor facility. With these exceptions, all depot maintenance was performed in the field by contract field teams, at a cost of approximately \$6,500,000.



Programs and Requirements

Mechanized transaction reports of changes in Unit Requirements Lists (URL) were far more timely and accurate during FY 61 than during the previous fiscal year. Continued emphasis was placed on the accuracy of these reports, particularly the necessity for complete reporting of all replacement item requirements and assets.

Special action was directed on 17 February 1961 to remove excess equipment from unit inventories. Actions at unit and base level were taken where necessary to adjust authorized requirements

and assets. Gain and loss reports were received from the various base supply activities as excesses were turned in by the units and disposition instructions were furnished by the National Guard Bureau. Under the URL System, as established by ANGR 67-83, the Bureau is provided with data concerning replacement item requirements and assets. This data is then used for distributing, redistributing and programming purposes. Unit URL data is reported by the Bureau to the Air Force Logistics Command for inclusion in overall Air Force requirement computations for buy budget programs.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

ACCOMPLISHMENT of the Air National Guard mission requires facilities for tactical flying units, training sites, and support facilities. On 30 June 1961 the Air Guard was utilizing 92 flying

fields and 40 non-flying installations located in each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Of the flying fields, 37 are shared by the Air National Guard with the Air Force, Air Force Re-

Air National Guard installations, McGuire AFB, New Jersey.





Air National Guard installations, Kelly AFB, Texas.

serve, or Navy. The non-flying installations include such facilities as Aircraft Control and Warning Stations and Radio Relay Stations.

The FY 61 construction program was geared to the continued modification and expansion of the base structure to keep pace with more modern jet aircraft and changing missions. Major projects initiated included 2 runway-taxiway extensions, 3 apron expansions, 2 taxiways, 1 control tower, 1 overrun, 1 runway rehabilitation and 5 maintenance docks. In addition, construction was begun on a complete complex of Air Guard facilities at the Jackson, Mississippi, Municipal Airport; and on F-102 facilities, consisting of Weapons Calibration Shelter and Assembly and Checkout Building at 7 installations.

Real estate required for Air National Guard units is normally provided for under a Federal long-term lease at nominal cost. At some locations certain real estate is under USAF control (Government-owned) and is made available to the State under a license.

Federal funds are used for construction of facilities as provided for in Chapter 133, Title 10, U.S. Code. The Congress annually authorizes projects on a line-item basis and appropriate 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. Congress authorized Air Guard construction projects for FY 61 amounting to \$13,797,000. Construction action was initiated on projects representing an estimated total cost of \$10,811,729.

In addition to actual construction, \$569,770 of advance planning funds were authorized for \$18,606,000 of anticipated construction authorization for FY 62. Advance planning in the form of designs and surveys has proved to be the most efficient method of developing a sound, orderly 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.

For the first time, the Air National Guard had a Minor Construction program. Congress authorized and appropriated \$700,000 for such construction, most of which was used for engine build-up shops at various locations. Some funds were also applied to requirements created by aircraft conversions, such as alert shelters and crash stations.

Major Repair and Modification

In FY 61, over 1100 major repair and modification projects were accomplished at existing facilities at a total cost of \$5,370,000. The work under this program was made necessary by conversions to more modern aircraft, and the acquisition of more complex support equipment. Also included in this program were requirements to realize more efficient methods of operation and to modernize aging facilities.

Maintenance and Operations

Facilities maintenance and utilities systems operation at Air Guard bases were accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the Federal Government and the various States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Under terms of these contracts and agreements, the Federal Government defrayed 75 percent of the actual cost, except at permanent field training sites where the entire cost was underwritten by the Federal Government. The total cost to the Federal Government in FY 60 for maintaining and operating Air Guard installations was \$9,086,901.

Calibration shelter, used for calibrating the radar on F-102 aircraft. These shelters, being constructed at all F-102 bases, are typical products of the Air Guard minor construction program.



Present Facilities	
Flying Bases:	
Municipal Fields.....	69
State-owned Fields.....	3
Privately-owned Fields.....	2
Air Force Bases.....	12
Navy Bases.....	3
ANG Bases.....	3
Total.....	92
Non-flying Bases.....	40

Navigational Aids and Air Traffic Control

The program to provide adequate ground navigational aids for flying units was greatly accelerated during the fiscal year, to keep pace with the phase-out of ground low-frequency radio ranges and the improved Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) retrofit schedule for Air Guard aircraft. By the end of the fiscal year, all B-57, RB-57, F-84F, RF-84F and F-100 aircraft had been TACAN-equipped; F-86 aircraft are scheduled for retrofit in early FY 62.

These developments created an urgent need for the improvement of schedules for some FAA VORTAC (Tactical VHF Omni Range) installations, and the provision of ground TACAN facilities at locations not included in the Air Force or FAA TACAN/VORTAC programs. As a result, ANG-operated TACANs were installed at Bradley Field, Connecticut; Phelps Collins ANG Base, Alpena, Michigan; and San Juan, Puerto Rico. Others were



A TACAN antenna is installed on a Century series jet aircraft.

scheduled for installation in FY 62 at Martin Airport, Baltimore, Maryland; and Clinton County AFB, Ohio.

The Air National Guard took over temporary maintenance of Air Force TACAN at Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, New York. The TACAN at Buckley ANG Base, Colorado, was commissioned. The schedule FAA VORTAC installations at Springfield, Illinois, and Sioux City, Iowa, were reprogrammed to earlier dates in FY 62.

New control tower installations were completed at Congaree ANG Base, South Carolina, and Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi. New control towers were scheduled for commissioning in early FY 62 at Phelps Collins ANG Base, Alpena, Michigan, and Springfield, Ohio. The FAA took over operation of the Gulfport, Mississippi, control tower formerly operated by the Air Guard. At the end of FY 61, six control towers were being operated by Air Technicians.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A

CHIEF OF:

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1961

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Henry V. Graham	Montana	Maj. Gen. Spencer H. Mitchell
Alaska	Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Carroll	Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Arizona	Maj. Gen. John C. Wilson	Nevada	Maj. Gen. James A. May
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger	New Hampshire	Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney
California	Maj. Gen. Roderic L. Hill	New Jersey	Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell (CofS)
Colorado	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt	New Mexico	Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. Frederick G. Reinecke	New York	Maj. Gen. Almerin C. O'Hara (CofS)
Delaware	Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Scannell	North Carolina	Maj. Gen. Claude T. Bowers
District of Columbia	Maj. Gen. William H. Abendroth (Com. Gen.)	North Dakota	Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards
Florida	Maj. Gen. Mark W. Lance	Ohio	Maj. Gen. Loren G. Windom
Georgia	Maj. Gen. George J. Hearn	Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. Roy W. Kenny
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Fred W. Makinney	Oregon	Maj. Gen. Alfred E. Hintz
Idaho	Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh	Pennsylvania	Maj. Gen. Malcolm Hay
Illinois	Maj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle	Puerto Rico	Maj. Gen. Juan C. Cordero
Indiana	Brig. Gen. John S. Anderson	Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland
Iowa	Maj. Gen. Fred C. Tandy	South Carolina	Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
Kansas	Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell	South Dakota	Maj. Gen. Homer E. Jensen
Kentucky	Maj. Gen. Arthur Y. Lloyd	Tennessee	Maj. Gen. Van D. Nunally, Jr.
Louisiana	Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming	Texas	Maj. Gen. James E. Taylor
Maine	Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood	Utah	Maj. Gen. Maxwell E. Rich
Maryland	Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord	Vermont	Maj. Gen. Francis W. Billado
Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Donnelly	Virginia	Maj. Gen. Paul M. Booth
Michigan	Maj. Gen. Ronald D. McDonald	Washington	Maj. Gen. George M. Haskett
Minnesota	Brig. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein	West Virginia	Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams
Mississippi	Maj. Gen. William P. Wilson	Wisconsin	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson
Missouri	Maj. Gen. Albert D. Sheppard	Wyoming	Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay

APPENDIX C

U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1961

Alabama	Col. Herman A. Price, Jr.	District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Fletcher F. Bernsdorff
Alaska	Col. Charles W. Casper	Florida	Col. Julian F. Pfaff
Arizona	Lt. Col. John G. Smith, Jr.	Georgia	Lt. Col. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
Arkansas	Capt. Clyde L. Price	Hawaii	Col. Clark G. Johnson
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs	Idaho	Col. Carl L. Isenberg
Colorado	Lt. Col. George J. Williams	Illinois	Col. Gerald B. Lahay
Connecticut	Col. Edward D. Walsh	Indiana	Col. Norwood R. Hughes
Delaware	Lt. Col. George I. Sylvester, Jr.	Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law

Kansas..... Maj. Edwin J. Pease
Kentucky..... Maj. Willis R. Hodges
Louisiana..... Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday
Maine..... Col. Theodore E. Lewin
Maryland..... Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh
Massachusetts..... Col. John F. Kane
Michigan..... Col. Jay I. Nowlen
Minnesota..... Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney
Mississippi..... Col. Sherman B. Anderson
Missouri..... Lt. Col. James J. Mayes
Montana..... Maj. Harry W. Thode
Nebraska..... Maj. Harry A. Dahlgren
Nevada..... Maj. Earl A. Edmunds
New Hampshire..... Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson
New Jersey..... Col. Frank E. Hanlon
New Mexico..... Lt. Col. Robert H. Moser
New York..... Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher
North Carolina..... Col. Thomas B. Longest

North Dakota..... Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom
Ohio..... Col. Raymond Strasburger
Oklahoma..... Col. Ross H. Routh
Oregon..... Lt. Col. William H. Adams
Pennsylvania..... Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer
Puerto Rico..... Lt. Col. Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez
Rhode Island..... Lt. Col. John C. Wall
South Carolina..... Col. James C. Dozier
South Dakota..... Lt. Col. Carl J. Schieferstein
Tennessee..... Lt. Col. Mitchell A. Marshall
Texas..... Col. Howard R. Clewis
Utah..... Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides
Vermont..... Lt. Col. Frank S. Isham
Virginia..... Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
Washington..... Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen
West Virginia..... Col. Othal V. Knipp
Wisconsin..... Col. Malvin P. Wang
Wyoming..... Maj. Henry W. Lloyd

APPENDIX D

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1961

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief, NGB.
Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., USAF, Deputy Chief, NGB.
Terrill, Robert S., Col., USAF, Executive, NGB.
Ross, Fred L., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Assistant Executive, NGB.
Ator, Lloyd G., Col., ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison.
Blackman, Robert D., Maj., USAF, Assistant Legal Adviser.
Haygood, Herman R., Maj., USAF, Chief, Administrative Office.
Scholin, Allan R., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant 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.
Greenlief, Francis S., Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Executive.
Wolff, Edward L., Lt. Col., Arty., USAR, 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.
Bailey, James, Maj., Inf., USA, Organization, Mobilization, and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.
Bayles, Wayne W., Maj., OrdC., USAR, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.
Beelman, Glenn T., Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Logistics 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.
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.
- Hallinger, Earl S., Jr., Lt. Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.
- Heske, Richard F., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.
- Holter, Howard H., Maj., MSC, ARNGUS, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.
- Jetmore, Clinton N., Jr., Capt., FC, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Kelly, George P., Maj., Arty., USA, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.
- King, Henry J., Capt., FC, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division.
- McGuire, William A., Lt. Col., SigC, ARNGUS, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.
- Meidling, George A., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Division.
- Metcalf, Charles G., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller 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.
- Pederson, Moritz E., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCOM, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- Roughsedge, Walter L., Lt. Col., QMC, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Logistics Division.
- 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.
- Ward, Richard H., Jr., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.
- Wells, Ray D., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, Fort Bliss, Texas.
- 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., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau, for Air.
- Lichty, Benjamin W., Col., ANGUS, Executive.
- Crider, Edward O., Maj., AFRes, Assistant Executive.
- Autrey, Marius M., Maj., AFRes, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Battison, William J., Col., USAF, Chief, Civil Engineering Division.
- Bell, Buron G., Maj., ANGUS, Supply Branch, Materiel Division.
- Carigan, William E., Jr., Maj., AFRes, Supply Branch, Materiel Division.
- Clark, Dennis J., Maj., USAF, Training Branch, Operations and Training 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., ANGUS, Schools Branch, Personnel Division.
- Davis, Thomas P., Maj., AFRes, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.
- Day, Joseph D., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Branch, Materiel Division.
- Deneke, William L., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance and Operations Branch, Civil Engineering Division.
- Everett, Patrick C., Maj., ANGUS, Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Faris, Thomas B., Lt. Col., AFRes, Chief, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division.
- Goode, John W., Capt., ANGUS, 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.
- Hensley, Gaston M., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Hogg, Roy B., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Management Analysis and Statistical Services Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Hook, Fred G., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Division.

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

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

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

Jenks, Harford P., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pease, Phillip, Col., MC, AFRes, Air Surgeon.

Pizzo, Phillip J., Maj., ANGUS, Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division.

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

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

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

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

Sims, Ardath M., Maj., ANGUS, 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.

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

Tipsword, William H., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Branch, Operations and Training Division.

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

Wibom, Francis C., Lt. Col., AFRes, Chief, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

APPENDIX E

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

Army National Guard

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY, PERSHING TROPHY AND NATIONAL GUARD (STATE) TROPHY. These awards are given as a result of competition among Army Guard units in prescribed qualification firing of specific individual weapons. The National Guard Association Trophy, shown in the text, 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, a plaque bearing a bas-relief

profile of General Pershing, is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each State. In 1960, units from 34 States entered this competition. The national winner was Company D, 1st Battle Group, 156th Infantry, Louisiana Army National Guard. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Pamphlet 44-2.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TROPHY. This bronze plaque is awarded annually to the Army Guard unit team which attains the highest score among all States in .22 caliber rifle "postal" matches. The purpose of this competition is to encourage the formation of competitive matches

among leagues formed in each State, with the winning team in each league being eligible to shoot for the National Rifle Association Trophy. In 1961, this trophy was won by Headquarters Company, 107th Engineer Battalion, Michigan Army National Guard.

CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU TROPHY. Competition for this award is carried out in three indoor .22 caliber rifle matches conducted by the National Rifle Association for the National Guard Bureau. The matches consist of a unit team match, a battalion or equivalent team match, and an individual match. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque, which is passed on annually to subsequent winners. The names of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaque. In FY 1961, 252 units entered teams in the unit team match, 65 entered the battalion team match, and 291 the individual match. Respective winners of these matches were: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 48th Armored Division, Georgia Army National Guard; 1st Battle Group, 115th Infantry, Maryland Army National Guard; and SFC Franklin E. Watts, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Combat Command B, 48th Armored Division, Georgia Army National Guard. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Pamphlet 44-4.

MILITARY POLICE TEAM PISTOL TROPHY. Competition for this award is a .45 caliber pistol match, sponsored by the Military Police Association. Entries are restricted to Military Police units of the Army National Guard. The trophy, a plaque with a crossed-pistol design, is permanently displayed in the Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Gordon, Ga., and a replica is furnished to the winning team each year for permanent retention. The winning team in 1960 was the 120th Military Police Company, Hawaii Army National Guard, which was also the winner the previous year. The highest-scoring individual is also awarded a trophy bearing the figure of a Military Policeman in shooting position. The individual winner in 1960 was SSgt. Patrick R. Cullen of the 120th Military Police Company. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Pamphlet 44-5.

EISENHOWER TROPHY. This trophy, named in honor of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a bronze cup permanently on display in the National Guard Association Memorial in Washington, D. C. Identical cups are awarded each year to an outstanding company-size unit in each

State, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The trophies are rotated annually within each State, with the winners given replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. The complete list of winners was published in NGB Pamphlet 44-6.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER'S TROPHY. This trophy is awarded each December to the outstanding Army National Guard on-site missile battalion. 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 Annual General Inspections. In FY 1961, the third annual trophy was won by the 4th Missile Battalion, 251st Artillery, California Army National Guard, in competition among elements of 32 eligible combat-ready Army National Guard battalions in 14 States. The award consists of a cup which is passed on to each annual winning battery, and a plaque for permanent possession.

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

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

Air National Guard

SPAATZ TROPHY. This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded each year to the

most outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying unit 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. The second-highest scoring unit receives an engraved silver and mahogany plaque. An engraved bronze plaque is awarded to the third place winner. In FY 1961 the first place winner was the 163d Tactical Fighter Squadron (SD) of Indiana which also tied for the award in FY 1960; the second place winner was the 104th Tactical Fighter Group of Massachusetts; and the third place winner was the 132d Fighter Group (AD) of Iowa.

WINSTON P. WILSON TROPHY. This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, the Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, and Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau for Air National Guard. The trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American Eagle and engraved with the inscription: "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy awarded for year-round excellence in the performance of the ANG All-Weather Defense Mission." This year the trophy was awarded to the 132d Fighter Group (AD), Des Moines, Iowa.

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING UNIT TROPHY. This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the outstanding Air Guard Tactical Flying Unit. The trophy is a large silver bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. This year's winner was the 163d Tactical Fighter Squadron (SD), Fort Wayne, Indiana, which tied for the trophy last year.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY (AIR). This trophy, presented for the first time in FY 1960, is awarded each year to 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 FY 1961, by types of aircraft groupings were:

F-84F: 110th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 131st Tactical Fighter Wing, Missouri
 RF-84F: 171st Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, 127th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Michigan
 F-86H: 104th Tactical Fighter Squadron, (113th Tactical Fighter Wing), Maryland
 F-86L: 124th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 132d Air Defense Wing, Iowa
 F-89: 132d Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 101st Air Defense Wing, Maine
 F-100: 118th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 103d Fighter Group, (101st Air Defense Wing), Connecticut
 F-102: 159th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 125th Fighter Group, (112th Air Defense Wing), Florida
 SA-16: 143d Troop Carrier Squadron, Rhode Island
 RB-57: 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, (123d Tactical Reconnaissance Wing), Arkansas
 C-97: 109th Air Transport Squadron, 133d Air Transport Wing, Minnesota
 C-119: 183d Aeromedical Transport Squadron, (145th Aeromedical Transport Group), Mississippi

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING AIRMAN AWARD. This 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 FY 1961 was Master Sergeant Raymond L. Shannon, 147th Fighter Group (AD), Texas.

EARL T. RICKS MEMORIAL TROPHY. Named for Major General Earl T. Ricks, former Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, this trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to an Air Guard pilot or crew in competition which emphasizes flight planning, high speed cruise control, tactical proficiency, and capability to successfully complete an operational mission. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane and mounted on a silver base. In the two-phase competition, a field of 12 pilots participated in a weapons delivery meet on 20 September 1960 and a 390-mile speed run from George AFB, California, to Hamilton AFB, California, on 21 September. The winner was Major Milan R. Forkapa, Jr., 112th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Ohio Air National Guard.

APPENDIX F

REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1961

Army National Guard

NGR 2-2 (Military Publications) was revised to effect the following major changes: (1) provide guidance for procurement and maintenance to Department of the Army publications required in the operation of the Army National Guard; (2) insure proper safeguarding of classified publications, for Official Use Only and sensitive and/or accountable forms; (3) insure that unit libraries are maintained on a current basis and that excess and obsolete publications are disposed of in accordance with instructions of the State Adjutant General; (4) restrict submission of "Special" requisitions to those required because of non-receipt of initial distribution or a partial distribution and when directed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; (5) change stockage levels within a State from 90 to 120 days; and (6) include reference to AR 135-300 which lists forms and publications needed upon an alert order.

NGB PAM 2-1-1 (Publications—National Guard Bureau) was revised to list current National Guard Bureau publications and provide an alphabetical index of subjects covered by National Guard Regulations and National Guard Bureau Pamphlets. This pamphlet also provides a list of all regulations and pamphlets rescinded or superseded in the past year.

NGR 2-3 (Military Publications—Distribution of National Guard Bureau Publications and Blank Forms) has been developed to establish a system and formula for distribution of National Guard Bureau publications and blank forms.

Personnel

NGR 10 (Personnel Identification—Identification Cards) was changed to provide authority for the entry of "Indefinite" in the expiration date column on DD Forms 2A(Res) issued to Army National Guard technicians.

NGR 57 (Reports—Morning Report—Army National Guard) was changed to require the States to furnish certain statistical data on the Morning Report concerning the State Officer Candidate School and its branches.

NGR 20-1 (Appointment, Assignment and Transfer) was changed to include policy regarding

the upgrading of Medical Corps and Dental Corps Officer positions in Tables of Organization and Equipment applicable to the Army National Guard. It also authorizes Army Guard aviators in the grade of captain to be assigned to rated lieutenant positions if all other positions in the unit in the grade of captain and above are filled.

NGR 25-1 (Enlistment and Reenlistment) was changed to include: (1) the enlistment program and training agreement for non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard; (2) ineligibility provisions pertaining to officers affected by Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) elimination; and (3) enlistment and reenlistment without a break in service of certain personnel who have four or more dependents.

NGR 25-4 (Personnel Records) was changed to provide for: (1) clarification of recording of State service awards in section 10, DA Form 24; (2) placement of DA Form 1041 (Election of Options) in the right side of the Personnel Records Jacket to conform with AR 37-104; (3) elimination of the requirement to forward the Employees Withholding Exemption Certificate and Tax Withholding Record to the U.S. Army Reserve for individuals reverting to USAR control; (4) DA Form 10-195 (Individual Clothing Record) to be furnished to the USAR for all personnel reverting to USAR control by reference to NGB PAM 75-2-3. The last change adds an appendix which furnishes U.S. Army Corps addresses and area of jurisdiction.

NGR 25-5 (Active Duty for Training in Federal Status) is a new regulation which provides instructions for administering the six month active duty program for nonprior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard. This regulation implements the provisions of AR 130-15 and Public Law 86-603.

NGR 52 (Technicians—Payment and Accounting Procedures) New features in the revised regulation were: (1) authorization for local finance and accounting officers to make settlements of amounts due to deceased Army Guard technicians; and (2) adoption of the mandatory bi-weekly pay period.

NGR 58 (Financial Administration—Pay of the Army National Guard) was revised to incorporate

entitlement features formerly published in NGR 58 and NGR 59. Important new features of the regulation are: (1) adoption of the Military Pay Voucher System as the method of payment for all ARNG members; (2) special pay for medical and dental officers; (3) incentive pay for ARNG members performing parachute or demolition duty; and (4) mandatory requirements for specific information to be incorporated into special orders for supplemental training.

NGB PAM 58-1 (Financial Administration—Military Pay Voucher System, Army National Guard) prescribes uniform payroll procedures for the processing of Army Guard payrolls under the Military Pay Voucher System. The provisions of this pamphlet implement the principles and policies contained in NGR 58.

Training

NGR 44 (Trophies and Awards) was changed to revise the Army Guard award for Efficiency in Training and to change the selection criteria for the "All National Guard" rifle and pistol teams.

Two new awards, The Association of the United States Army Award and the Armor Leadership Award, have been added.

NGB PAM 45-5 (Schedule of Classes for Army National Guard Personnel) announces the schedule of classes for courses of instruction conducted at Army Service Schools which are appropriate for Army Guard personnel.

Logistics

NGR 75-3 (Federal Property—Care and Safe-guarding) has been revised to: (1) outline the specific responsibilities of the State Adjutant General and unit commanders for the care and preservation of Federal property issued to Army Guard units; (2) impose more stringent controls on safekeeping of Federal property; (3) revise the basis for determining adequacy of security and regulatory controls within a facility; and (4) change reporting procedure in case of loss or theft of firearms, ammunition, or ammunition-propelling devices.

NGB PAM 75-8-1 (Federal Property—Administrative Motor Vehicle Management) This is a new pamphlet which prescribes Army Guard procedures to establish and maintain a program for the management of General Transport Administrative Vehicles and to establish and operate transportation motor pools.

NGR 76 (Maintenance of Supplies and Equip-

ment—Responsibilities and Policies) was changed to reflect the following: (1) clarification of the position, duties and responsibilities of the State Maintenance Officer; (2) the requirement that State maintenance facility support plan be furnished annually to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, as of 15 January; (3) spot check inspections of all organizational maintenance shops, to be made quarterly; and (4) the requirement for submission of the Monthly Incident Report to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

NGR 77-1 (Marking and Packing of Supplies and Equipment) implements provisions of AR 746-10, which prescribes a uniform system for the permanent marking of selected clothing and equipment items.

Installations

NGB PAM 74-2 (Repairs and Utilities—Army National Guard Program) was revised to delete the provisions which provided for direct purchase, under service contract, of machine tools, ground maintenance equipment, and cement mixers.

Air National Guard

ANGR 35-01 (Military Personnel—Retirement) was revised to clarify many points on which questions were raised under the previous regulation. The method of recording flying points was changed, so that year of service for retention now coincides with year of service for retirement, and there is now a formula for determining partial satisfactory retention years for persons transferring from other Armed Forces with different retention requirements.

ANGR 35-04 (Military Personnel—Consolidated Unit Personnel Administration System [CUPAS]) supplements and modifies the provisions of Tactical Air Command (TAC) Regulation 35-1 on the same subject, to reflect the degree of implementation required by units having a mobilization commitment to TAC.

ANGR 36-02B (Officer Personnel—Federal Recognition of Appointment in the Air National Guard and Appointment as a Reserve of the Air Force) implements changes necessitated by enactment of P.L. 86-559, concerning officer appointments. The regulation contains minor changes in appointment criteria placed in effect previously by interim instruction. It also brings up to date the list of documents required by NGB for determination of eligibility for Federal recognition.

ANGR 36-03A (Officer Personnel—Federal Recognition Examining Boards for Appointment or Promotion in the Air National Guard) changes all references from the Continental Air Command to the gaining command, due to the change in the plan for management of the Air Reserve Forces. Federal recognition examining boards, previously convened by CONAC, are now convened by the major command to which the unit concerned will be assigned in the event of mobilization.

ANGR 36-04B (Officer Personnel—Federal Recognition of Promotion in the Air National Guard and Promotion as a Reserve of the Air Force) implements the changes necessitated by enactment of P.L. 86-559, concerning promotion of officers. This regulation includes in the definition of "deferred officer," one who is selected for promotion but declines to accept the promotion. A second lieutenant who is not promoted when he completes 3 years of promotion service, must be discharged on the day he completes the service, rather than within 30 days thereafter, as previously permitted. Provisions are also clarified for retention of air technicians employed prior to the effective date of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA), to stipulate that such officers are not subject to elimination for reason of mandatory promotion or total years service maximums. Such officers may be removed without their consent before attaining age 60 only for cause, physical disability, or second failure of selection for promotion.

ANGR 36-05A (Officer Personnel—Separation of Air National Guard Officers) provides discharge instructions for persons being considered for Efficiency Board action under ANGR 36-014, who submit resignation in lieu of further board action. It also corrects the definition of total years' service for ROPA elimination purposes.

ANGR 36-014 (Officer Personnel—Discharge of Officers of the Air National Guard for Misconduct or Inefficiency) was revised to incorporate procedures for processing probationary officers in the manner provided by law. Probationary officers considered

for discharge for reason of misconduct or inefficiency are not entitled to personal appearance before a board, as is the nonprobationary officer. Such cases now go through a streamlined procedure and are considered by the Air Force Personnel Board. All references to the Continental Air Command have been deleted, and "gaining command" substituted therefor, due to the change in the plan for management of the Air Reserve Forces. Efficiency Boards, previously convened by CONAC, are now convened by the major command to which the unit concerned will be assigned in the event of mobilization.

ANGR 36-10A (Officer Personnel—Training Performance and Training Report) amends the basic regulation to provide that all copies of AF Form 475, Training Report, be forwarded directly to the State Adjutants General, rather than to the National Guard Bureau, and implements the AF Form 77a for use as a continuation sheet for the AF Form 1085, Reserve Officer Training Performance Report. This amendment also rearranged the reporting schedule in order that current, timely officer appraisals would be available for mandatory selection board review.

ANGR 39-10A (Enlisted Personnel—Discharge) amends the basic regulation to specify that authority to discharge airmen as Reserves of the Air Force may be delegated below the State Adjutant General to commanders of wings, separate groups or separate squadrons.

ANGR 39-29A (Enlisted Personnel—Promotion and Demotion of Airmen) amends the authority paragraph of the basic regulation to point out that, in certain instances, Air Training Command has the authority to effect promotion of Air Guard airmen as Reserves of the Air Force while they are attending technical training conducted by the Air Training Command. This regulation further provides that, when such promotion is effected, the Air Guard unit will take action to announce the Reserve of the Air Force promotion, and effect concurrent promotion in the Air National Guard of the State concerned.

APPENDIX G

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE

Federally Recognized Units
30 June 1961

COMBAT FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR AIR DEFENSE

8 Wings
32 Groups
32 Squadrons

TACTICAL FIGHTER

8 Wings
8 Groups
22 Squadrons

TACTICAL RECON

3 Wings
3 Groups
12 Squadrons

TROOP CARRIER

4 Squadrons
4 Air Base Squadrons

NON-TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

AIR TRANSPORT (HEAVY)

5 Wings
10 Groups
11 Squadrons

AEROMEDICAL

2 Groups
10 Squadrons

AIR TRANSPORT (MEDIUM)

1 Squadron

GROUND SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS

4 Comm. Gp. Hq.
12 Comm. Sqs.
8 Radio Relay Sqs.
2 Comm. Maint. Sqs.
1 Comm. (Sq.)
15 GEEIA Sqs.

TAC. CON. & AC&W

2 Tac. Con. Gps.
2 Tac. Con. Sqs.
17 AC&W Units

AACS

2 Squadrons
9 Flights

WEATHER

30 Flights

APPENDIX H

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

(All)

Army National Guard, 1961	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army (2112060)
Grand Total	415,418,290	229,716,256
Apportioned to States—Total	353,043,742	177,389,349
1. Alabama	11,134,996	6,643,911
2. Alaska	2,543,270	962,857
3. Arizona	2,373,612	1,259,573
4. Arkansas	6,695,424	3,723,593
5. California	18,821,175	9,115,262
6. Colorado	2,348,534	1,200,020
7. Connecticut	5,520,203	2,519,284
8. Delaware	2,603,000	1,321,620
9. District of Columbia	1,545,345	805,561
10. Florida	6,195,042	3,456,518
11. Georgia	10,200,346	4,602,384
12. Hawaii	5,535,098	1,810,665
13. Idaho	3,405,324	1,496,928
14. Illinois	11,069,910	5,373,411
15. Indiana	7,686,670	4,250,727
16. Iowa	5,442,958	3,164,470
17. Kansas	5,029,285	2,839,503
18. Kentucky	4,354,436	2,065,780
19. Louisiana	5,963,671	3,277,996
20. Maine	3,026,659	1,383,969
21. Maryland	6,690,986	2,632,751
22. Massachusetts	12,316,652	6,545,037
23. Michigan	11,183,675	5,138,362
24. Minnesota	9,374,466	4,340,250
25. Mississippi	9,976,934	4,689,289
26. Missouri	6,297,880	3,613,635
27. Montana	2,894,707	1,175,382
28. Nebraska	3,108,434	1,595,589
29. Nevada	1,310,104	345,894
30. New Hampshire	2,536,263	1,103,178
31. New Jersey	13,728,447	6,938,747
32. New Mexico	3,384,827	1,553,107
33. New York	22,984,946	11,583,197
34. North Carolina	8,666,551	4,928,906
35. North Dakota	2,698,364	1,050,552
36. Ohio	11,617,487	6,415,223
37. Oklahoma	5,670,765	3,423,762
38. Oregon	4,874,617	2,597,518
39. Pennsylvania	15,299,649	7,902,341
40. Puerto Rico	4,825,996	3,174,735
41. Rhode Island	3,069,311	1,250,289
42. South Carolina	7,475,966	4,187,392
43. South Dakota	3,364,311	1,601,072
44. Tennessee	6,736,300	3,278,419
45. Texas	15,047,123	7,955,119
46. Utah	4,262,867	1,970,257
47. Vermont	2,760,006	1,314,599
48. Virginia	7,702,283	3,347,589
49. Washington	6,638,417	2,646,503
50. West Virginia	3,978,796	1,746,756
51. Wisconsin	9,174,567	5,330,032
52. Wyoming	1,897,087	739,841
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	62,374,548	52,326,907
Chief of Engineers	169,428	.....
Chief, National Guard Bureau	53,731,561	51,869,600
Chief Signal Officer	3,300	.....
Chief of Staff	1,328,767	.....
Chief of Transportation	7,000	.....
Finance & Accounts Office, U.S. Army	725,083	34,938
The Adjutant General	1,105,824	.....
The Quartermaster General	135,336	.....
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000
First Army	1,338,258	1,614
Second Army	749,725	84,855
Third Army	632,552	100,266
Fourth Army	996,648	98,118
Fifth Army	632,106	83,168
Sixth Army	572,312	35,758
USARAL	50,208	.....
USARCARI	117,229	8,590
USARHAW	69,211	.....

OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1961

Appropriations)

Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (2112065)	Operation and Maintenance, Army (2112020)	Military Construction, Army National Guard (21X2085)	Military Construction, Army Reserve (21X2086)
165,466,158	361,738	19,674,411	199,727
155,418,517	361,738	19,674,411	199,727
4,138,952	13,005	339,128	.....
1,017,531	1,211	561,677	.....
922,514	4,656	186,869	.....
2,586,568	1,634	383,629	.....
9,272,183	30,279	361,451	42,000
1,042,064	1,648	104,802	.....
2,654,705	11,753	334,461	.....
1,276,744	4,636	.....	.....
738,364	1,420	.....	.....
2,517,368	2,003	219,153	.....
3,967,701	4,448	1,625,813	.....
3,608,777	879	114,777	.....
1,616,640	7,702	284,054	.....
5,685,270	11,229	.....	.....
2,876,317	6,400	553,226	.....
2,118,559	7,964	151,965	.....
2,092,561	7,291	89,930	.....
1,798,826	3,115	486,715	.....
2,654,606	5,422	25,647	.....
1,483,937	3,648	155,105	.....
4,041,944	4,301	11,990	.....
5,076,205	12,322	683,088	.....
5,594,935	12,100	438,278	.....
3,338,684	8,881	1,686,834	183
3,733,684	11,459	1,542,502	.....
2,653,779	9,756	20,710	.....
1,448,068	5,299	265,958	.....
1,248,481	7,290	257,074	.....
653,513	1,216	309,481	.....
1,126,828	3,630	302,627	.....
6,230,407	9,053	550,240	.....
1,664,600	3,150	163,970	.....
10,743,750	6,536	651,463	.....
2,689,559	12,826	1,035,260	.....
1,156,599	6,915	484,298	.....
4,880,381	22,735	299,148	.....
2,226,702	7,651	12,650	.....
2,146,241	7,740	123,118	.....
7,156,468	19,993	220,907	.....
1,627,016	.....	24,245	.....
1,690,227	86	128,709	.....
2,854,950	8,646	424,978	.....
1,400,560	7,982	354,697	.....
3,006,575	1,685	442,664	6,957
6,196,254	8,279	887,471	.....
1,793,279	2,128	497,203	.....
1,213,646	3,049	228,712	.....
4,205,402	1,647	147,645	.....
3,870,969	5,478	115,467	.....
1,297,168	5,261	934,303	4,692
3,363,062	11,266	314,562	155,645
1,018,394	3,095	135,757	.....
10,047,641	.....	.....	.....
169,428	.....	.....	.....
1,861,961	.....	.....	.....
3,300	.....	.....	.....
1,328,767	.....	.....	.....
7,000	.....	.....	.....
690,145	.....	.....	.....
1,105,824	.....	.....	.....
135,336	.....	.....	.....
1,336,644	.....	.....	.....
664,870	.....	.....	.....
532,286	.....	.....	.....
898,530	.....	.....	.....
548,938	.....	.....	.....
536,554	.....	.....	.....
50,208	.....	.....	.....
108,639	.....	.....	.....
69,211	.....	.....	.....

NATIONAL GUARD

Army National Guard, 1961	Total	Pay and Allowances, Active Duty for Training, Officers (7010)	Pay and Allowances, Active Duty for Training, Enlisted (7020)	Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty for Training, Officers (7030)
Grand Total	229,716,256	19,902,132	66,663,368	26,498,537
Apportioned to States	177,389,349	19,626,124	33,133,512	26,498,537
1. Alabama	6,643,911	643,924	1,203,305	1,044,043
2. Alaska	962,851	56,678	161,284	116,594
3. Arizona	1,259,573	165,033	230,214	172,240
4. Arkansas	3,723,593	429,938	675,471	559,119
5. California	9,115,262	1,210,808	1,509,336	1,340,826
6. Colorado	1,200,020	146,398	216,177	180,190
7. Connecticut	2,519,284	353,136	457,998	360,380
8. Delaware	1,321,620	176,405	252,678	190,790
9. District of Columbia	805,561	71,782	135,668	121,893
10. Florida	3,456,518	424,175	779,265	476,974
11. Georgia	4,602,384	508,122	1,137,842	630,665
12. Hawaii	1,810,665	191,005	403,621	246,437
13. Idaho	1,496,928	193,973	268,314	172,288
14. Illinois	5,373,411	521,364	1,010,678	832,054
15. Indiana	4,250,727	473,570	835,218	662,463
16. Iowa	3,164,470	439,578	587,254	469,024
17. Kansas	2,839,503	360,253	542,452	431,926
18. Kentucky	2,065,780	214,056	415,056	307,383
19. Louisiana	3,277,996	316,639	596,879	511,422
20. Maine	1,383,969	171,634	264,296	193,439
21. Maryland	2,632,751	221,413	342,594	458,425
22. Massachusetts	6,545,037	586,175	1,207,307	1,014,894
23. Michigan	5,138,362	541,082	903,201	726,060
24. Minnesota	4,340,250	459,315	713,692	606,816
25. Mississippi	4,689,289	579,805	970,363	681,012
26. Missouri	3,613,635	411,085	729,076	537,920
27. Montana	1,175,382	172,269	212,491	161,641
28. Nebraska	1,595,589	274,755	293,320	225,238
29. Nevada	345,894	46,502	71,177	47,697
30. New Hampshire	1,103,178	126,031	224,721	164,291
31. New Jersey	6,938,747	830,471	1,636,027	911,550
32. New Mexico	1,553,107	173,447	336,497	217,288
33. New York	11,583,197	1,201,202	2,039,188	1,775,402
34. North Carolina	4,928,906	561,074	1,065,194	710,161
35. North Dakota	1,050,552	122,061	185,702	153,692
36. Ohio	6,415,223	784,726	1,227,538	977,796
37. Oklahoma	3,423,762	447,641	577,477	495,523
38. Oregon	2,597,518	327,331	396,402	394,828
39. Pennsylvania	7,902,341	701,025	1,563,957	1,208,333
40. Puerto Rico	3,174,735	252,443	693,161	471,674
41. Rhode Island	1,250,289	158,791	249,571	180,190
42. South Carolina	4,187,392	447,707	793,737	641,265
43. South Dakota	1,601,072	199,649	291,175	241,137
44. Tennessee	3,278,419	219,716	68,730	673,063
45. Texas	7,955,119	823,282	1,314,845	1,269,280
46. Utah	1,970,257	233,398	288,511	307,383
47. Vermont	1,314,599	162,633	264,895	190,789
48. Virginia	3,347,589	309,895	621,253	522,021
49. Washington	2,646,503	369,085	482,945	373,629
50. West Virginia	1,746,756	235,600	500,572	209,338
51. Wisconsin	5,330,032	495,965	1,063,576	784,357
52. Wyoming	739,841	82,079	121,611	100,694
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	52,326,907	276,008	33,529,856	
Chief of Engineers				
Chief, National Guard Bureau	51,869,600		33,465,967	
Chief Signal Officer				
Chief of Staff				
Chief of Transportation				
Finance & Accounts Office, U.S. Army	34,938	25,969		
The Adjutant General				
The Quartermaster General				
The Surgeon General	10,000			
First Army	1,614	1,567		
Second Army	84,855	47,731	11,680	
Third Army	100,266	60,838	18,832	
Fourth Army	98,118	61,184	12,647	
Fifth Army	83,168	50,070	12,017	
Sixth Army	35,758	24,309	4,976	
USARAL				
USARCARIB	8,590	4,340	3,737	
USARHAW				

PERSONNEL, ARMY, (2112060)

Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty for Training, Enlisted	Individual Clothing and Uniform Gratuities	Subsistence in Kind For ARNG Personnel	Travel, Active Duty For Training, Officers	Travel, Active Duty For Training, Enlisted	Other Costs Relating to ARNG Personnel
(7040)	(7050)	(7060)	(7070)	(7080)	(7090)
80,206,712	8,693,706	17,622,384	1,115,987	8,680,197	333,233
80,206,712	7,031,124	7,901,664	1,047,376	1,653,465	290,835
3,160,144	244,652	283,038	21,584	29,177	14,044
352,910	38,139	43,324	20,937	172,535	450
521,344	78,984	55,904	12,099	18,665	5,090
1,692,362	175,014	156,487	13,787	9,165	12,250
4,058,460	392,891	427,617	119,609	46,252	9,463
545,406	50,376	46,979	8,698	5,562	234
1,090,811	85,963	94,306	22,139	51,547	3,004
577,488	41,785	61,885	12,456	7,381	752
368,951	39,218	63,014	1,255	2,542	1,238
1,443,721	120,474	179,178	14,747	16,121	1,863
1,908,920	159,234	225,948	10,668	16,068	4,917
745,922	36,009	69,780	29,508	87,188	1,195
657,695	59,696	58,280	20,868	20,720	94
2,518,491	177,075	185,769	22,925	98,014	7,041
2,005,168	175,446	69,870	10,424	8,275	10,293
1,419,659	131,501	59,742	17,815	33,206	6,691
1,307,369	116,583	57,462	13,142	8,806	1,510
930,398	112,600	80,712	2,696	1,307	1,572
1,547,990	133,539	134,160	12,126	9,198	16,043
585,509	73,529	64,411	14,651	10,772	5,728
1,387,576	121,022	42,770	20,375	35,129	3,447
3,071,917	234,981	290,551	31,603	88,782	18,827
2,197,664	196,009	466,275	31,841	68,538	7,692
1,836,734	195,124	484,648	24,001	15,075	4,845
2,061,312	158,230	201,487	12,596	20,159	4,325
1,628,196	152,105	107,162	12,869	28,002	7,220
489,261	67,550	45,398	13,237	12,404	1,131
681,757	75,574	28,097	10,688	4,930	1,230
144,372	13,870	14,875	2,516	4,689	196
497,282	30,136	53,430	5,210	2,009	68
2,759,111	225,414	447,018	29,439	84,155	15,562
657,695	82,375	64,198	6,308	14,799	500
5,373,850	414,962	557,083	74,151	136,960	10,399
2,149,540	201,995	201,794	16,657	9,181	13,310
465,199	66,442	40,976	8,576	7,160	744
2,959,628	221,813	174,013	31,256	35,142	3,311
1,499,865	227,692	142,366	16,478	13,501	3,219
1,195,080	119,039	112,373	37,195	13,625	1,644
3,657,426	213,198	474,340	26,689	47,017	10,357
1,427,679	124,790	154,033	20,773	26,172	4,010
545,406	37,624	43,005	9,769	25,572	362
1,941,002	160,453	176,031	13,118	5,356	8,722
729,881	61,630	45,909	11,783	8,650	11,258
2,037,250	188,789	69,418	12,519	4,878	4,056
3,841,901	341,088	269,883	39,397	35,427	20,016
930,398	76,959	59,271	28,010	28,673	17,653
577,488	43,784	60,567	7,271	6,463	710
1,580,072	132,384	128,814	14,919	35,732	2,499
1,130,915	97,513	110,914	37,565	40,466	3,471
633,633	62,088	95,799	2,842	6,047	838
2,374,119	215,899	232,140	29,787	130,130	4,059
304,785	27,884	89,160	5,804	6,141	1,683
	1,662,582	9,720,720	68,611	7,026,732	42,398
	1,662,027	9,708,614		6,990,594	42,398
	555		8,414		
		10,000			
			47		
			15,642	9,802	
		1,180	9,738	9,678	
		413	17,603	6,271	
			12,923	8,158	
			4,244	2,229	
		513			

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,

Army National Guard, 1961	Total	National Guard Bureau	Recruiting and Publicity	Armory Drill	Field Training	Procure- ment of Organiza- tional Equipment	Repair Parts and Materials (Except for Depot Main- tenance)	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
		(7111)	(7112)	(7211)	(7221)	(7321)	(7411)	(7412)
Grand Total	165,466,158	1,328,767	399,893	721,203	987,954	6,863,819	8,089,983	5,444,785
Apportioned States—Total	155,418,517			19,085	630,232	6,319,790	8,089,983	5,129,792
1. Alabama	4,138,952			18	25,482	299,657	276,231	186,398
2. Alaska	1,017,531			2,496	9,225	139,465	25,115	11,000
3. Arizona	922,514			217	3,226	48,727	60,065	36,543
4. Arkansas	2,586,568			63	17,391	66,127	170,480	117,151
5. California	9,272,183			616	32,925	311,431	529,196	347,746
6. Colorado	1,042,064			502	2,642	24,477	40,943	33,201
7. Connecticut	2,654,705			233	5,508	53,402	83,148	42,624
8. Delaware	1,276,744				3,148	36,391	72,081	41,913
9. District of Columbia	738,364				1,373	24,981	32,253	9,776
10. Florida	2,517,368			1,201	11,964	185,876	213,953	124,260
11. Georgia	3,967,701			181	42,929	103,735	365,514	154,377
12. Hawaii	3,608,777			343	45,524	39,313	75,607	33,532
13. Idaho	1,616,640			744	5,963	80,653	101,657	100,143
14. Illinois	5,685,270			740	10,622	128,324	171,917	129,256
15. Indiana	2,876,317				3,506	146,806	149,991	111,384
16. Iowa	2,118,559			27	6,429	91,678	129,234	109,933
17. Kansas	2,092,561			246	5,936	72,716	109,798	96,705
18. Kentucky	1,798,826			256	7,071	87,774	96,817	71,771
19. Louisiana	2,654,606			80	5,534	156,279	153,004	97,207
20. Maine	1,483,937			161	4,699	60,093	104,905	47,963
21. Maryland	4,041,944				4,630	118,263	104,789	49,739
22. Massachusetts	5,076,205			19	16,463	216,079	201,286	100,773
23. Michigan	5,594,935			1,259	22,055	210,010	207,239	170,800
24. Minnesota	3,338,684			534	23,320	139,844	147,167	163,571
25. Mississippi	3,733,684			34	23,054	184,516	218,875	155,722
26. Missouri	2,653,779			578	12,074	139,210	122,503	130,408
27. Montana	1,448,068			540	4,022	83,252	90,161	76,265
28. Nebraska	1,248,481			456	5,329	41,504	71,999	48,805
29. Nevada	653,513			782	1,090	34,939	36,817	25,885
30. New Hampshire	1,126,828				3,047	46,217	47,220	30,546
31. New Jersey	6,230,407				28,838	210,881	389,189	141,406
32. New Mexico	1,664,600			81	14,720	57,400	150,400	63,200
33. New York	10,743,750			1,065	35,610	313,257	507,796	228,030
34. North Carolina	2,689,559				10,877	141,674	131,010	121,511
35. North Dakota	1,156,599			331	10,534	63,009	63,041	49,511
36. Ohio	4,880,381			535	13,527	201,184	270,645	170,884
37. Oklahoma	2,226,702			119	8,660	94,921	105,837	92,426
38. Oregon	2,146,241			832	4,117	111,080	132,807	82,929
39. Pennsylvania	7,156,468			979	26,241	227,137	206,607	152,139
40. Puerto Rico	1,627,016			13	9,995	54,539	94,070	36,856
41. Rhode Island	1,690,227				2,638	46,166	36,041	25,311
42. South Carolina	2,854,950			149	11,806	134,495	212,565	117,752
43. South Dakota	1,400,560			336	6,894	85,136	80,705	76,296
44. Tennessee	3,006,575			112	11,142	155,466	200,157	89,382
45. Texas	6,196,254			1,177	13,766	289,761	472,712	270,917
46. Utah	1,793,279			92	8,607	95,509	103,272	53,950
47. Vermont	1,213,646			42	4,243	57,399	74,864	39,288
48. Virginia	4,205,402			199	8,977	147,850	212,389	94,544
49. Washington	3,870,969			193	10,170	179,501	157,373	118,566
50. West Virginia	1,297,168			79	6,396	73,960	76,346	83,390
51. Wisconsin	3,363,062			205	11,611	176,126	154,236	110,753
52. Wyoming	1,018,394			220	4,682	31,600	47,956	55,352
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	10,047,641	1,328,767	399,893	702,118	357,722	544,029		314,993
Chief of Engineers	169,428			3,700				
Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,861,961					174,064		
Chief Signal Officer	3,300			3,300				
Chief of Staff	1,328,767	1,328,767						
Chief of Transportation	7,000				7,000			
Finance & Accounts Office, U.S. Army	690,145		399,893	17,733	7,612	237,388		
The Adjutant General	1,105,824							
The Quartermaster General	135,336			2,759		132,577		
The Surgeon General								
First Army	1,336,644			22,477	39,021			314,993
Second Army	664,870			53,057	42,300			
Third Army	532,286			145,684	55,932			
Fourth Army	898,530			192,586	43,880			
Fifth Army	548,938			143,653	95,791			
Sixth Army	536,554			68,898	58,337			
USARAL	50,208			36,039	3,918			
USARCARI	108,639			2,317	2,825			
USARHAW	69,211			9,915	1,106			

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (2112065)

Other Operating Supplies and Equipment	Support of National Guard Units	Organiza- tional Technicians	US. Property and Fiscal Office Technicians	Field Main- tenance Technicians	Second Destination Transpor- tation From Depots	Federal Facilities, Including Repairs, Utilities, and Other Expenses Incident to Opening, Operating, and Closing Summer Camps	Other Facilities, Repairs, and Utilities	Other Facilities, Repairs, and Restora- tions	Opera- tional Costs	Mainte- nance and Utilities
(7413)	(7511)	(7512)	(7513)	(7514)	(7519)	(7521)	(7522)	(7523)	(7621)	(7631)
1,419,261	2,835,468	60,391,026	14,914,324	23,800,777	1,687,897	3,345,609	7,716,587	193,707	24,115,570	1,209,528
672,098	2,417,724	60,391,026	14,914,324	23,800,777			7,716,587		24,112,571	1,204,528
17,191	70,254	2,195,445	421,727	560,328			86,221			
5,923	38,420	285,067	162,141	109,585			229,094			
5,279	21,775	383,284	154,267	171,582			37,548			
9,990	37,727	1,291,503	267,430	410,472			198,235			
31,328	107,864	3,325,486	690,103	1,228,899			129,954		2,446,835	89,800
4,665	15,460	507,187	148,560	236,167			28,260			
10,347	26,443	853,658	221,398	355,141			50,992		899,730	52,081
4,862	10,162	571,218	167,881	275,589			93,499			
1,150	6,124	361,476	132,427	152,563			16,241			
12,865	50,808	1,140,264	296,775	389,148			90,254			
25,784	46,863	1,528,233	331,887	905,841			462,357			
7,836	21,928	595,413	301,807	420,934			62,371		1,969,331	34,838
8,201	51,985	592,095	200,662	361,251			113,286			
15,444	57,386	1,498,253	392,803	697,448			159,655		2,295,552	127,870
11,493	60,369	1,432,039	309,786	507,428			143,515			
10,090	24,829	1,012,386	256,875	334,288			142,790			
9,772	56,440	1,065,915	247,347	382,732			44,954			
10,658	39,609	827,235	205,594	385,107			66,934			
11,751	67,010	1,204,396	292,872	574,496			91,977			
24,837	53,457	532,950	273,808	253,137			127,927			
13,821	24,576	907,448	229,213	338,704			72,774		2,063,495	114,492
18,618	55,134	2,083,182	397,967	601,608			138,498		1,161,726	84,852
19,912	59,441	1,512,130	358,205	514,992			477,134		1,938,988	102,770
12,989	56,874	1,259,953	335,984	541,341			657,107			
21,614	62,353	1,583,794	344,785	740,029			398,908			
13,989	49,333	1,255,081	301,152	429,176			200,275			
8,283	33,360	467,602	179,906	350,778			153,899			
6,381	19,380	546,120	176,063	272,170			60,274			
4,069	21,089	241,057	115,787	158,688			13,310			
4,931	18,669	486,796	189,758	227,279			72,365			
22,484	52,624	2,247,818	441,829	1,040,732			100,686		1,458,978	94,942
8,252	44,674	659,260	208,600	339,890			118,123			
34,624	118,667	3,596,539	797,228	1,520,862			420,820		3,011,139	158,113
12,889	52,006	1,459,062	311,822	367,980			80,728			
7,294	34,083	469,167	159,273	207,442			92,914			
18,025	76,304	2,145,525	446,752	732,039			309,587		482,310	13,064
16,233	34,395	1,147,346	289,025	317,837			119,903			
11,800	37,538	990,019	255,939	392,204			126,976			
19,163	70,146	2,425,067	482,178	776,686			169,600		2,455,630	144,895
5,716	14,578	833,668	264,345	228,896			84,340			
6,748	20,191	531,129	194,390	272,162			56,212		482,290	16,949
21,546	45,531	1,422,703	307,789	426,577			154,037			
6,149	34,461	640,151	175,360	195,170			99,902			
15,231	57,934	1,539,301	322,257	464,349			151,244			
29,901	140,894	2,959,616	583,082	1,156,876			277,552			
7,199	44,591	774,753	199,829	355,655			149,822			
6,578	35,897	537,163	175,248	236,515			46,409			
17,395	44,610	1,049,396	247,220	439,643			127,699		1,729,327	86,153
13,664	90,279	1,092,900	310,007	523,304			77,031		1,225,455	72,526
6,255	27,480	503,060	181,897	275,046			63,259			
16,723	43,265	1,484,717	300,774	459,039			102,643		491,785	11,183
4,156	32,454	336,000	154,510	184,972			166,492			
747,163	417,744				1,687,897	3,345,609		193,707	2,999	5,000
					1,687,897			165,728		
20,243	2,276									
726,824	379,000									
	329					931,845		27,979		
96	4,444					569,513				
	4,141					326,130				
	13,288					657,923				
	3,282					296,206				
	681					406,037				
	1,172					9,570				
	4,131					102,325			2,999	5,000
						46,060				

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
(2112020)

Army National Guard, 1961	Total (2112020)	Medical Services in Non-Army Facilities, Except Medicare Administered by Executive Agent (2430)	Total (2112085)	National Guard Bureau (8511)
Total	361,738	361,738	19,674,411	14,250,164
Apportioned to States—Total	361,738	361,738	19,674,411	14,250,164
1. Alabama	13,005	13,005	339,128	285,968
2. Alaska	1,211	1,211	561,677	561,588
3. Arizona	4,656	4,656	186,869	181,675
4. Arkansas	1,634	1,634	383,629	365,439
5. California	30,279	30,279	361,451	347,980
6. Colorado	1,648	1,648	104,802	96,225
7. Connecticut	11,753	11,753	334,461	308,325
8. Delaware	4,636	4,636		
9. District of Columbia	1,420	1,420		
10. Florida	2,003	2,003	219,153	208,448
11. Georgia	4,448	4,448	1,625,813	694,367
12. Hawaii	879	879	114,777	114,777
13. Idaho	7,702	7,702	284,054	264,285
14. Illinois	11,229	11,229		
15. Indiana	6,400	6,400	553,226	522,836
16. Iowa	7,964	7,964	151,965	98,951
17. Kansas	7,291	7,291	89,930	89,930
18. Kentucky	3,115	3,115	486,715	408,547
19. Louisiana	5,422	5,422	25,647	
20. Maine	3,648	3,648	155,105	123,874
21. Maryland	4,301	4,301	11,990	—11,180
22. Massachusetts	12,322	12,322	683,088	586,859
23. Michigan	12,100	12,100	438,278	411,952
24. Minnesota	8,881	8,881	1,686,834	686,094
25. Mississippi	11,459	11,459	1,542,502	461,956
26. Missouri	9,756	9,756	20,710	—2,520
27. Montana	5,299	5,299	265,958	122,665
28. Nebraska	7,290	7,290	257,074	206,578
29. Nevada	1,216	1,216	309,481	297,257
30. New Hampshire	3,630	3,630	302,627	283,116
31. New Jersey	9,053	9,053	550,240	209,180
32. New Mexico	3,150	3,150	163,970	146,341
33. New York	6,536	6,536	651,463	648,685
34. North Carolina	12,826	12,826	1,035,260	977,045
35. North Dakota	6,915	6,915	484,298	459,043
36. Ohio	22,735	22,735	299,148	297,835
37. Oklahoma	7,651	7,651	12,650	
38. Oregon	7,740	7,740	123,118	103,091
39. Pennsylvania	19,933	19,933	220,907	150,660
40. Puerto Rico			24,245	6,530
41. Rhode Island	86	86	128,709	128,709
42. South Carolina	8,646	8,646	424,978	362,614
43. South Dakota	7,982	7,982	354,697	337,277
44. Tennessee	1,685	1,685	442,664	393,332
45. Texas	8,279	8,279	887,471	829,572
46. Utah	2,128	2,128	497,203	
47. Vermont	3,049	3,049	228,712	104,013
48. Virginia	1,647	1,647	147,645	142,952
49. Washington	5,478	5,478	115,467	
50. West Virginia	5,261	5,261	934,303	854,677
51. Wisconsin	11,266	11,266	314,562	253,715
52. Wyoming	3,095	3,095	135,757	128,901

NATIONAL GUARD (21X2085)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE
(21X2086)

Non-armory Facilities, National Guard	Minor Construction	Advance Planning	Total (21X2086)	USAR Armories	Acquisition of Land for USAR Con- struction	Advance Planning
(8512)	(8541)	(8551)		(8611)	(8613)	(8651)
4,013,797	306,948	1,103,502	199,727	144,772	42,000	12,955
4,013,797	306,948	1,103,502	199,727	144,772	42,000	12,955
	38,231	14,929				
-2,598		2,687				
		5,194				
		18,190				
		13,471	42,000		42,000	
		8,577				
		26,136				
		10,705				
849,777		81,669				
		19,769				
		30,390				
48,193		4,821				
56	48,502	29,610				
		25,647				
		31,231				
	11,990	11,180				
1,650	49,742	44,837				
7,679		18,647				
905,450	27,367	67,923	-183	-183		
1,021,655		58,891				
		23,230				
123,185		20,108				
	13,800	36,696				
		12,224				
-5,558		25,069				
336,071		4,989				
		17,629				
		2,778				
-1,750		59,965				
960		24,295				
		1,313				
	12,650					
		20,027				
	39,104	31,143				
		17,715				
-370		370				
26,950		35,414				
		17,420				
		49,332	6,957			6,957
	25,423	32,476				
475,229		21,974				
121,200		3,499				
		4,693				
109,167		6,300				
-2,757		82,383	-4,692	-10,690		5,998
-392	40,139	21,100	155,645	155,645		
		6,856				

APPENDIX I

AIR NATIONAL

Military Construction, Air National Guard— Appropriation

Operations and Appro

Air National Guard-1961	Grand Total	57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Con- struction 320	Minor Con- struction 340	5713840 Total	Operation of Aircraft 410
Grand Total	\$258,891,459	\$23,120,790	\$1,013,265	\$21,599,219	\$508,306	\$190,018,822	\$50,706,000
Apportioned to States—Total	125,757,423	2,625,071	14,254	2,102,511	508,306	107,879,906	
1. Alabama	2,774,787	5,550	5,550			2,357,344	
2. Alaska	904,411					860,625	
3. Arizona	2,965,255	34,549			34,549	2,655,186	
4. Arkansas	2,033,805	29,800			29,800	1,703,156	
5. California	7,115,708	626,459		626,459		5,729,191	
6. Colorado	3,287,532	140,000		140,000		2,900,066	
7. Connecticut	1,671,240					1,472,160	
8. Delaware	1,010,770					942,202	
9. District of Columbia	1,936,659	35,470			35,470	1,749,229	
10. Florida	1,524,691	26,250			26,250	1,296,194	
11. Georgia	3,449,577	3,041		3,041		3,067,305	
12. Hawaii	3,435,025	363,057	472	362,585		2,836,756	
13. Idaho	1,646,758					1,374,291	
14. Illinois	3,560,946	45,283			45,283	3,076,081	
15. Indiana	2,335,270	1,600		1,600		2,095,378	
16. Iowa	2,909,338	147,527			147,527	2,383,225	
17. Kansas	2,042,239					1,819,271	
18. Kentucky	1,454,165	7,614		7,614		1,255,925	
19. Louisiana	1,421,343					1,280,327	
20. Maine	1,418,017					1,267,294	
21. Maryland	1,724,428					1,554,646	
22. Massachusetts	3,221,007					2,742,276	
23. Michigan	3,501,323	108,805		108,805		2,967,943	
24. Minnesota	2,746,449	34,163			34,163	2,311,206	
25. Mississippi	1,984,495					1,749,596	
26. Missouri	3,056,585	4,000		4,000		2,605,371	
27. Montana	1,589,020	51,017		51,017		1,322,349	
28. Nebraska	1,162,159					1,007,345	
29. Nevada	1,135,057	6,232	6,232			1,089,322	
30. New Hampshire	1,101,588	1,000		1,000		941,426	
31. New Jersey	3,102,484					2,777,413	
32. New Mexico	1,278,367					1,172,168	
33. New York	6,986,192	162,900		162,900		5,978,565	
34. North Carolina	1,403,755	1,760		1,760		1,255,458	
35. North Dakota	1,380,649					1,155,644	
36. Ohio	4,871,578	45,557		7,076	38,481	4,423,619	
37. Oklahoma	2,627,160	1,924		1,924		2,187,004	
38. Oregon	1,752,955	35,781			35,781	1,401,602	
39. Pennsylvania	4,618,623					4,092,241	
40. Puerto Rico	1,499,460	134,476		134,476		1,169,673	
41. Rhode Island	1,099,183					939,726	
42. South Carolina	1,430,171					1,277,576	
43. South Dakota	1,339,622	34,782		34,782		1,115,066	
44. Tennessee	4,028,933	2,000	2,000			3,398,195	
45. Texas	5,068,930	222,691		141,689	81,002	4,283,722	
46. Utah	2,023,573					1,756,180	
47. Vermont	1,289,473					1,114,190	
48. Virginia	1,039,200					922,416	
49. Washington	2,383,561	244,950		244,950		1,607,549	
50. West Virginia	1,986,477					1,688,728	
51. Wisconsin	3,491,331	66,833		66,833		2,901,387	
52. Wyoming	936,099					849,098	
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	133,134,036	20,495,719	999,011	19,496,708		82,138,916	50,706,000
National Guard Bureau	108,008,771					78,259,348	50,706,000
Directorate of Administrative Services	23,985					23,985	
Air Force Logistics Command	4,794,233	1,179,176	93,676	1,085,500		3,615,057	
Yards & Docks, Bureau of	1,822,444	1,822,444	121,467	1,700,977			
Lackland AFB, Texas	749,978						
Office, Corps of Engineers	17,494,099	17,494,099	783,868	16,710,231			
Continental Air Command	40,056					40,056	
Military Air Transport Service	54,443					54,443	
Alaskan Air Command	1,070					1,070	
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	144,957					144,957	

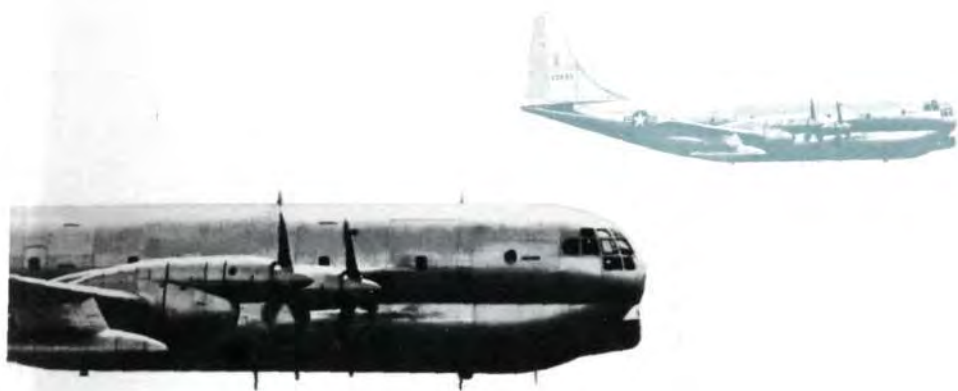
GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Maintenance—
Appropriation

National Guard Personnel, Air Force— Appropriation

Logistical Support 430	Training Support 440	Medical Support 470	Service Wide Support 480	5713850 Total	ANG Personnel 520	Grand Total	Air National Guard—1961
\$27,473,193	\$111,194,048	\$554,243	\$91,338	\$45,751,847	\$45,751,847	\$258,891,459	Grand Total
	107,339,174	540,732		15,252,446	15,252,446	125,757,423	Apportioned to States—Total
	2,347,275	10,069		411,893	411,893	2,774,787	1. Alabama
	857,720	2,905		43,786	43,786	904,411	2. Alaska
	2,650,149	5,037		275,520	275,520	2,925,255	3. Arizona
	1,698,647	4,509		300,849	300,849	2,033,805	4. Arkansas
	5,687,190	42,001		760,058	760,058	7,115,708	5. California
	2,896,653	3,413		247,466	247,466	3,287,532	6. Colorado
	1,465,952	6,208		199,080	199,080	1,671,240	7. Connecticut
	936,052	6,150		68,568	68,568	1,010,770	8. Delaware
	1,744,415	4,814		151,960	151,960	1,936,659	9. District of Columbia
	1,291,396	4,798		202,247	202,247	1,524,691	10. Florida
	3,053,985	13,320		379,231	379,231	3,449,577	11. Georgia
	2,828,676	8,080		235,212	235,212	3,435,025	12. Hawaii
	1,367,927	6,364		272,467	272,467	1,646,758	13. Idaho
	3,064,496	11,585		439,582	439,582	3,560,946	14. Illinois
	2,082,005	13,373		238,292	238,292	2,355,270	15. Indiana
	2,373,649	9,376		378,586	378,586	2,909,338	16. Iowa
	1,809,783	9,488		222,968	222,968	2,042,239	17. Kansas
	1,250,868	5,057		190,626	190,626	1,454,165	18. Kentucky
	1,275,102	5,225		141,016	141,016	1,421,343	19. Louisiana
	1,261,363	5,931		150,723	150,723	1,418,017	20. Maine
	1,550,103	4,543		169,782	169,782	1,724,428	21. Maryland
	2,724,140	18,136		478,731	478,731	3,221,007	22. Massachusetts
	2,952,199	15,744		424,575	424,575	3,501,323	23. Michigan
	2,292,956	18,250		401,080	401,080	2,746,449	24. Minnesota
	1,735,703	13,893		234,899	234,899	1,984,495	25. Mississippi
	2,594,572	10,799		447,214	447,214	3,056,585	26. Missouri
	1,316,023	6,326		215,654	215,654	1,589,020	27. Montana
	1,002,717	4,628		154,814	154,814	1,162,159	28. Nebraska
	1,084,694	4,628		39,503	39,503	1,135,057	29. Nevada
	934,910	6,516		159,162	159,162	1,101,588	30. New Hampshire
	2,768,029	9,384		325,071	325,071	3,102,484	31. New Jersey
	1,165,403	6,765		106,199	106,199	1,278,367	32. New Mexico
	5,952,214	26,351		844,727	844,727	6,986,192	33. New York
	1,240,407	15,051		146,537	146,537	1,403,755	34. North Carolina
	1,150,197	5,447		225,005	225,005	1,380,649	35. North Dakota
	4,398,001	25,618		402,402	402,402	4,871,578	36. Ohio
	2,170,921	16,083		438,232	438,232	2,627,160	37. Oklahoma
	1,395,060	6,542		315,572	315,572	1,752,955	38. Oregon
	4,067,045	25,196		526,382	526,382	4,618,623	39. Pennsylvania
	1,165,805	3,868		195,311	195,311	1,499,460	40. Puerto Rico
	930,033	9,693		159,457	159,457	1,099,183	41. Rhode Island
	1,270,539	7,037		152,595	152,595	1,430,171	42. South Carolina
	1,110,768	4,298		189,774	189,774	1,339,622	43. South Dakota
	3,373,927	24,268		628,738	628,738	4,028,933	44. Tennessee
	4,265,958	17,764		562,517	562,517	5,068,930	45. Texas
	1,749,992	6,188		267,393	267,393	2,023,573	46. Utah
	1,109,760	4,430		175,283	175,283	1,289,473	47. Vermont
	918,493	3,923		116,784	116,784	1,039,200	48. Virginia
	1,603,330	4,219		531,062	531,062	2,383,561	49. Washington
	1,667,612	21,116		297,749	297,749	1,986,477	50. West Virginia
	2,891,156	10,231		523,111	523,111	3,491,331	51. Wisconsin
	843,204	5,894		87,001	87,001	936,099	52. Wyoming
27,473,193	3,854,874	13,511	91,338	30,499,401	30,499,401	133,134,036	Apportioned to Other than States—Total
27,449,208	2,182	13,511	88,447	29,749,423	29,749,423	108,008,771	National Guard Bureau
23,985						23,985	Directorate of Administrative Services
	3,612,166		2,891			4,794,233	Air Force Logistics Command
						1,822,444	Yards & Docks, Bureau of
				749,978	749,978	749,978	Lackland AFB, Texas
						17,494,099	Office, Corps of Engineers
	40,056					40,056	Continental Air Command
	54,443					54,443	Military Air Transport Service
	1,070					1,070	Alaskan Air Command
	144,957					144,957	Aeronautical Chart & Information Center





The Global mission of the Air National Guard was highlighted in Fiscal Year 1961 by Air Guard C-97 crews who logged more than a million miles over water in cargo training flights to Europe and the Far East.

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The National Guard / Older than the Nation itself