

Berlin  
Report



# ANNUAL REPORT / *Chief National Guard Bureau*

INCLUDING

SPECIAL MOBILIZATION

REPORT



*Departments of the Army and the Air Force  
National Guard Bureau  
Washington 25, D. C., 31 October 1962*

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 1962, is respectfully submitted.

The United States, traditionally, has not maintained a permanent active military force adequate for our national security. But we have provided for a citizen-soldier system—the National Guard—which through 300 years has supplied much of the armed might needed to protect and preserve our form of government: an organization of the people, by the people, and for the people. Across the length and breadth of the fifty States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, able-bodied citizens have voluntarily joined and trained with the National Guard. From the days before the Revolutionary War, these citizens have assumed the role of the soldier to protect their homes and their country.

Thus when the Berlin Crisis developed early in fiscal year 1962, and the President under special authority of the Congress ordered the mobilization of a part of our Ready Reserve forces, approximately 65,500 Army and Air National Guardsmen were brought into active Federal service. This mobilization, in keeping with their citizen-soldier tradition, was to demonstrate the high degree of professionalism achieved by the National Guard since Korea, as this report will show.

The year's accomplishments and the status of the Army and Air National Guard on 30 June 1962 can be noted in a glance at pages 5 to 8.

The facts are covered in greater detail in the narrative, pictures, charts, and tables which follow.

We gratefully acknowledge the continued 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; the Governors and the military departments of the several States, Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia.

The National Guard, both Army and Air, demonstrated in the Berlin Crisis that it is indeed the system that works, a system as much a part of our form of government as the Constitution itself. It is the strong arm . . . the valiant spirit . . . which serves our nation in peace and 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



Major General Clayton P. Kerr  
Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau,  
Army (Retired 31 August 1962)

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



\* Selected 6 August 1962



Brigadier General Francis S. Greenleaf  
Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau,  
Army \*\*

\*\* Selected 19 October 1962



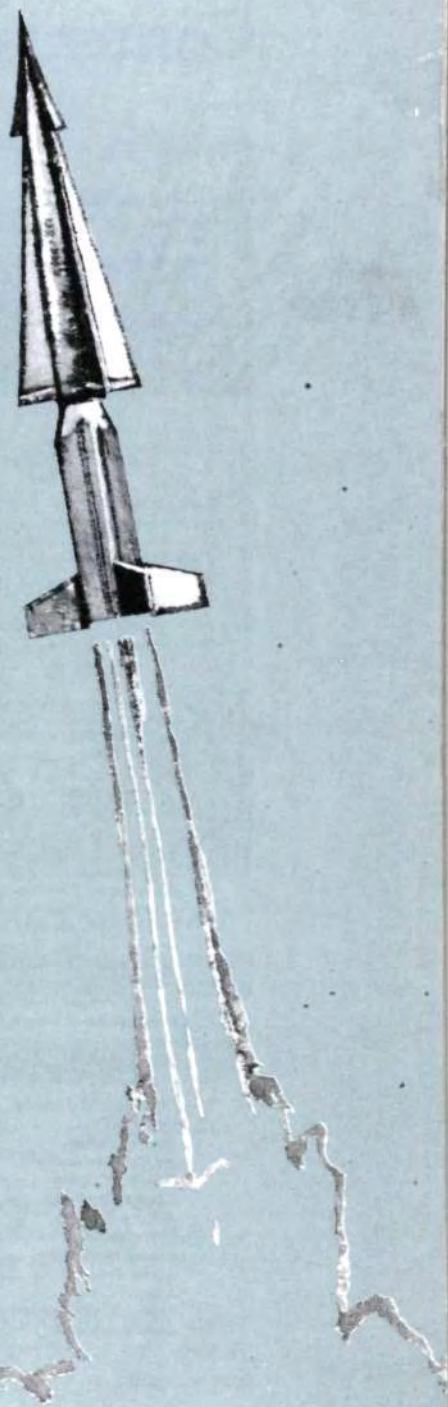


ANNUAL REPORT  
of THE CHIEF

**National Guard Bureau**  
**FISCAL YEAR 1962**

REPORTS CONTROL SYSTEM • CONG 1011

MINUTEMEN of the MISSILE AGE



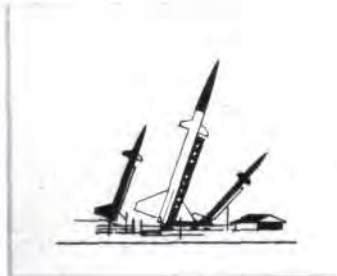
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# The Big Picture

## The Guard Dollar

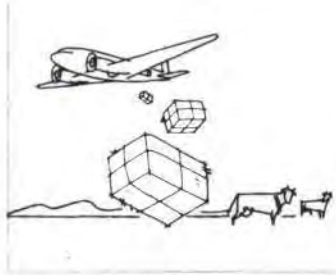
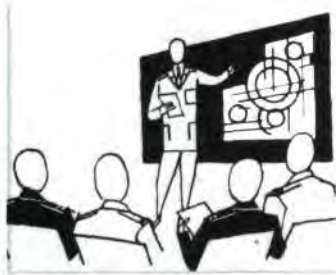
### OPERATIONAL MISSIONS



### MOBILIZATION TRAINING



### STATE SERVICE



### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### AIR NATIONAL GUARD

<b>\$171,500,000</b>	<b>OPERATIONS &amp; MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>\$199,758,000</b>
236,100,000	PERSONNEL	47,000,000
<b>21,869,000</b>	<b>FACILITIES</b>	<b>18,275,000</b>
429,469,000		265,033,000

Congress appropriated \$694,502,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1962.

While a substantial sum, this represents less than two percent of the entire FY 1962 Department of Defense appropriation. And in FY 1962 part of this appropriation was turned over to the Army and Air Force because of the Berlin Mobilization.

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

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



## Personnel



### ARMY

**405,000 OFFICERS AND MEN**—trained and ready . . . nearly half the size of the active Army. Of these, some 44,000 were serving on active duty.

**69,100 NEW ENLISTEES**—with prior active service or scheduled for six months' active duty training.

**REENLISTMENTS**—a high rate for a proud organization with a 300-year history.

**20,000 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS** (including those on active duty)—the hard core of professionals . . . for maintenance, for training, for administration.

## Equipment



### ARMY

**\$1.3 BILLION INVENTORY**—including some of the Army's latest items . . . modern equipment for effective training. Such as the following, which includes the equipment taken on active duty with the units:

3,053 TANKS

1,806 OTHER TRACK VEHICLES

50,000 WHEELED VEHICLES

825 AIRCRAFT

1,791 ARTILLERY PIECES

10,500 ITEMS WITHDRAWN FROM NONACTIVATED UNITS TO SUPPORT THE MOBILIZATION

## Organization



### ARMY

**4,400 UNITS IN 2,600 COMMUNITIES**—of the 4,400 units, 440 units were ordered to active duty last fall. 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**—two of which were called to active duty—11 more divisions than the active Army . . . the two active ones combat ready, the others very close to it.

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

## AIR

**71,386 OFFICERS AND AIRMEN**—trained, ready now to fight side-by-side with the active Air Force. In fact, 21,000 of these *were* doing so in the Berlin crisis.

**8,656 NEW ENLISTMENTS**—including skilled active Force veterans.

**68.1% REENLISTMENTS**—of units remaining in a State status throughout the year. The Air Guard traditionally has the highest reenlistment rate of any military force in the nation.

**13,987 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS**—keeping equipment and aircraft ready for instant action.



## AIR

**\$1.5 BILLION INVENTORY**—all that's needed for instant action

### 1,970 AIRCRAFT

F-100s	SA-16s	RF-84-Fs
F-102s	C-123s	F-89s
F-104s	RB-57s	F-86Ls
C-97s	C-119s	F-86Hs
KC-97s	F-84Fs	C-121s



## AIR

### 605 TRAINED UNITS

24 COMBAT WINGS, WITH . . . 26 Air Defense Squadrons—16 long range heavy air transport squadrons—1 medium air transport squadron—21 tactical fighter squadrons—10 tactical reconnaissance squadrons—7 flying support squadrons—of which 31 squadrons mobilized last fall.

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



## Training



### ARMY

**OVER 390,000 BASICALLY TRAINED (97%)**—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

**10,000 ATTENDING SCHOOLS**—Maintaining proficiency, qualifying for promotion . . . standards identical with active Army.

**50,500 TAKING ARMY EXTENSION COURSES.**

**95% 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.

**SCHOOLING**—over 6,800 officers and airmen completed service and technical schools in '62 . . . Air Guardsmen abreast of the times.

**OVER 95% ATTENDED** weekly unit training and annual field training.

## Facilities



### ARMY

**2,067 Adequate Armories**  
**959 Maintenance Shops**  
**62 Warehouse Complexes**  
**63 Shop Hangars**

### AIR

**115 Hangars**  
**92 Flying Fields**  
**43 Non-Flying Installations**—including: Aircraft Control & Warning Sites and Communications Squadrons Sites.

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





# Mobilization



Fiscal year 1962 opened with a threat. Soviet Premier Khrushchev had announced he would, with a single stroke of the pen, end the established, legal rights of the Western Powers to be in Berlin. This would imperil not only the freedom of the two million citizens of West Berlin, but also the ultimate security of the United States. For, as President John F. Kennedy put it, that city had become "the great testing place of Western courage and will, a focal point where our solemn commitments and Soviet ambitions now meet in basic confrontation."

*We were determined to meet that challenge.*

But Berlin was not the only trouble spot in the world. The communists were threatening complete takeover in Laos and South Viet Nam and, just off the coast of Florida, in Cuba, they had already taken over.

On July 25, 1961, President Kennedy addressed the nation. He outlined the steps he was planning to take to strengthen our position throughout the world.

"... I am asking the Congress," he said in a key section of the speech, "for authority to order to active duty certain Ready Reserve units and individual Reservists, and to extend tours of duty; and, under that authority, I am planning to order to active duty a number of air transport squadrons and Air National Guard tactical air squadrons, to give us the airlift capacity and protection we may need. Other Reserve forces will be called up if needed."

Mobilization was in the air—for the third time in twenty years.

On the following day, July 26, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara went before the Senate Appropriations Committee with a request from the President for the authority to order to active duty, without the declaration of a state of National Emergency, 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve for a period not to exceed one year. On July 31, only five days later, final Congressional approval was given to Senate Joint Resolution 505, granting this authority.

- August 1 —The Department of Defense alerted 193 Air National Guard units for possible call to active duty.
- August 10 —Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr announced that the Army had designated 113 Army National Guard units as priority units for possible recall to active duty.
- August 25 —Department of Defense alerted 145 Air National Guard units and 107 Army National Guard units for entry on active duty on 1 October. From the Air Guard these included six tactical fighter wings, a tactical reconnaissance wing, two long-range air transport wings, and a tactical control group.
- September 6 —A total of 630 company-size units from the Army National Guard were placed on accelerated training schedules to increase their combat readiness. These included four combat divisions: the 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts; the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania; the 32nd Infantry Division, Wisconsin; and the 49th Armored Division, Texas.
- September 19 —Secretary of Defense McNamara alerted an additional 359 company-size units from the Army National Guard, to report by October 15. This alert included the 32nd Infantry Division, the 49th Armored Division, and the 150th Armored Cavalry Regiment. This brought to 44,371 the number of Army National Guardsmen scheduled for active duty. More than 33,000 officers and men remained on intensive training schedules.
- October 1-15 —All alerted Army and Air National Guard units reported for active duty.
- November 1 —Three Air National Guard F-104 fighter-interceptor squadrons and 15 supporting units were activated to further augment the Air Force. This brought to 21,067 the number of Air National Guardsmen called into active Federal service.

These Guardsmen—over 65,000 of them in all—were activated by the President "to prevent a war, not to fight a war." The fact that they served for nearly a year and were then returned to their State status *without* having to fight is ample testimony to their effectiveness. In fact, Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany stated that, in his opinion, the prime factor influencing the Soviet slowdown on Berlin was the swift, decisive buildup of American forces.

But the presence of these Guardsmen did more than forestall the communists; it gave America immediate strength-in-being while the active Army and Air Force built up to higher peacetime levels.

These Guardsmen came to active duty at a higher state of combat-readiness than at any time in our history, and it was this factor, ultimately, that made the mobilization the most successful ever conducted.

The following pages are devoted to a detailed report of that mobilization—"the mobilization for peace."

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The period from the receipt of the alert to the reporting date was devoted to the completion of administrative matters: procurement of blank forms, completion of medical examinations by all personnel who had not been examined within the previous 12 months, the conversion of each Army National Guard 201 Personnel File to conform to active Army procedures, processing requests for delay and/or deferments, and preparation of vehicles and equipment for the move to the mobilization station.

To assist in the administrative details of the mobilization, the Commanding General of each Army Area allocated spaces for early order to active duty of unit commanders, other key officers, and certain enlisted personnel who were available and would volunteer for active duty prior to the October 15 mobilization date. During this same period, the Army National Guard technician program provided a nucleus of trained, full-time personnel in all units. These technicians proved to be the backbone of the Guard in assisting in the transition from State to Federal service. They further demonstrated they were fully qualified to carry on their administrative, training and maintenance functions after mobilization.

On 1 October 1961, the 32nd Infantry Division, the 49th Armored Division, and the 264 non-divisional units were 45,118-men strong. When mobilized, they brought into Federal service 98.3 per cent of that strength, a record far superior to any previous mobilization. The State Adjutants General reported that only a minute percentage of the members of these units made any inquiry about possible deferment. (See Appendix I.)

Within a few days of mobilization, advance detachments began moving to mobilization stations.

Upon completion of the full move to mobilization stations, all units began training under applicable Intensified Combat Training Programs (ICTPs) 8 and 13 and local directives implementing these programs. Filler personnel for the units began arriving in late October.

The first weeks at mobilization stations were devoted to a continuation of administrative process-



"Goodbye"





*Moving out*

ing, necessary orientation training, and required re-training in preparation for receipt of equipment and fillers. The remainder of training conducted under ICTP 8 was as follows:

- a. Phase 1 (two weeks) completion of crew, squad, section and platoon training.
- b. Phase 2 (two weeks) completion of company, battery, and troop-level training.
- c. Phase 3 (four weeks) consisted of battalion, combat command, and division field training exercises.

In the earlier phases of training, equipment shortages created some training difficulties. Later, terrain limitations were a problem. These were overcome by the usual improvisations. All units entered Phase 3 in good training condition and derived maximum benefit from the exercise conducted during this period.

Upon completion of ICTP 8, units began the Operational Readiness Training Program. This consisted mainly of refresher-type training at platoon, company and battalion level, and the firing of various crew-served weapons qualification courses. During this period, units ran a platoon confidence course in which each individual platoon was required to conduct a prescribed tactical problem over a three-day period. The purpose of this course was to test the platoon leaders and non-commissioned officers of each platoon, acting independently from their parent unit, when faced with various tactical problems. During this period, each unit having a nuclear delivery capability, was given a technical proficiency inspection (TPI) by both Army Headquarters and the Continental Army Command (CONARC).

Never before had National Guard units displayed such a high state of readiness when ordered to active duty, and never before had they completed their post-mobilization training so quickly. General James Van Fleet, after an inspection of the 32nd

Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, reported that "the quality of these units is far above any previous mobilization that took place in World War II and Korea." And, as General Herbert B. Powell, the Commanding General of the Continental Army Command, subsequently reported, "Units which had not been expected to become combat-ready for six months were ready for assignment to STRAC [the elite, fast-moving Strategic Army Corps] in barely four months. Other units passed stiff training tests and were pronounced deployable far earlier than had ever been possible in previous mobilizations."

In evidence of these two statements, the two mobilized Guard divisions, the 32nd and 49th, were assigned to STRAC on February 15, 1962—exactly four months after they reported for active duty. Actual training time required was *three months*.

A major factor in this accomplishment was the action, taken by the active Army, to preserve the integrity of all mobilized units. Units which had trained as a team in State status entered active duty as a team and remained intact throughout the mobilization. As a result of this action, the National Guard Association of the United States, meeting in Las Vegas shortly after the recall, adopted a resolution praising the Army for the way it handled the mobilization.

Once National Guard units were designated as combat-ready, detailed plans were formulated for their deployment to any location in the world. Standard Operating Procedures were developed at all levels to support such deployment.

During the late spring of 1962, most units participated in field exercises and maneuvers. The 49th Armored Division's participation in Exercise IRON DRAGON was typical of this training. This exercise consisted of a 15-day period of active



*Combat training . . . on land*

... on sea



field operations for the division and selected support units. It included the following type operations:

- a. Road marches for the entire division.
- b. Mass-casualty operations.
- c. Unit replacement action.
- d. Movement to assembly area, passage of lines, attack; delay, mobile defense, and counter attack.
- e. Aerial resupply operation.
- f. Continuous counter guerrilla warfare.

During Exercise IRON DRAGON, extensive use was made of aggressor guerrilla forces. These guerrillas were members of the 49th Armored Division who had received prior guerrilla training by a Special Forces team from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Extensive use also was made of simulated nuclear weapons by both aggressor and friendly forces. One mass casualty evacuation was conducted by the division, involving a combat command-size force. Aerial resupply was effected twice during the exercise, once to a cut-off infantry company and once to the Division Quartermaster Battalion.

These exercises provided superior training opportunities, giving all units a chance to test unit SOPs and to come face-to-face with combat conditions short of being fired at. The time span of the exercises was such that all basic supplies were depleted, requiring resupply in the field. Actual field conditions were forced upon all units.

During the summer of 1962, many mobilized Army Guard units were assigned the mission of supporting annual active duty and training for other ARNG and USAR units. For example, the Reconnaissance Squadron of the 49th Armored Division was assigned the mission of site support battalion for reserve components units training at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

During the latter part of June 1962, Guard STRAC units underwent STRAC mobility test exer-

cises to prepare them for immediate overseas deployment. Unit SOPs on preparation for overseas movement were tested down to the last detail. Activities during this period ranged from complete administrative processing for each individual to the preparation of loading lists for the shipment of all organic equipment. Individual processing included administering prescribed immunizations and plans for disposition of private automobiles and excess personal effects. All units satisfactorily passed the STRAC mobility test exercise.

At the end of the year, Army Guard units were continuing to train toward complete operational readiness.

A listing of ARNG units, the date of each unit's entry into the active Federal service, the strength at which it entered active duty, and its mobilization station appears in Appendix I.

... in the air.



*The Secretary of the Army reviews the troops.*

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD



*Largest overseas deployment  
of jets in history*





If ever there was a year in which the Air National Guard met a challenge, fiscal year 1962 was it. It also proved a point.

The challenge, of course, came in the partial mobilization for Berlin—the first time Air Guard units were ordered to active duty when the nation was not actively engaged in military conflict. In meeting the challenge, the Air Guard mobilized efficiently, deployed rapidly and performed spectacularly.

That is, in fact, how the Air Guardsmen proved a point. They demonstrated beyond any shadow of a doubt a contention that has been the Air Guard theme for years—that it is a professional, capable and modern force, ever alert and always ready.

Autumn barely had arrived when on October 1, thousands of Air Guardsmen gathered at their widely separated bases and heard their respective commanders outline the future—a year, which at that particular time, was wrapped in uncertainty. (See Appendix I for complete unit listing.)

A month later, on November 1, other Air Guardsmen—members of the three F-104 squadrons activated for the crisis—followed the same pattern.

By that time, however, many of the men who had been called in October already had arrived overseas. Less than a month after they had laid aside their civilian jobs, 11 of the recalled 25 tactical flying squadrons were in Europe, some virtually at Mr. Khrushchev's doorstep.

In the now famous operation known as "Stair-step," more than 200 Air Guard jets crossed the Atlantic in one of the most remarkable demonstrations of readiness in history. This represented the largest deployment of jet fighters in the history of the Air Force. With little experience in overwater flying, the men who 30 days earlier had been "part-timers" made the demanding flights without a hitch. Some went the northern route, through Labrador, Greenland and Iceland. The rest took the southern route, via Newfoundland and the Azores. And when it was all over, every man and every plane reached their destination—without a loss and without an accident. In summary, the tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance pilots gave a truly professional performance—one that dictated perfect

navigation and hair-splitting cruise control techniques. The crossing marked the first time the RF-84F had ever been deployed. And the 1,500-mile trip from Newfoundland to the Azores stretched the fuel supply of the F-84Fs to its limits.

The feat was not accomplished solely by Air Guardsmen. The effort represented the consolidated accomplishments of a whole host of supporting elements—Air Force, Navy and Coast Guard, plus some Air Reservists and Air Guardsmen who had not been mobilized.

This outstanding accomplishment won the praises of both Defense Department and Air Force officials. Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert sent word:

"... The manner in which the deployment was conducted so soon after recall could only be the result of sustained superior performance. It is my desire that every man in your organization knows of the pride the whole Air Force feels in this accomplishment, which reflects the high standard set and maintained in Air National Guard training."

General Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff, who had visited enroute fields during the deployment and followed the extensive operation closely from beginning to end, also had praise for



*Serving with NATO*



the performance. "I offer my congratulations," he told the men, "for the outstanding manner in which this difficult and important task was accomplished."

In early November, the three F-104 units were on active duty less than two weeks before they deployed. The Lockheed Starfighters were loaded inside giant Military Air Transport Service C-124 Globemasters and flown across the water. Less than three weeks after their mobilization, these units were at their overseas bases and flying alert missions. And this performance, too, won the plaudits of top officials.

Many of the Air Guardsmen overseas were members of important aircraft control and warning units, outfits which sat right on the Iron Curtain, their personnel and equipment scanning the forbidden skies to the East for any "unusual" activity. Air Guard weathermen were there also, and they proved themselves in spite of the fact they were thousands of miles from their normal habitat.

Although the public attention of the mobilization was focused essentially on the units which were dispatched to Europe, other Air Guardsmen who had been mobilized carried out significant duties quietly and effectively in many different ways. Six Air Guard heavy air transport squadrons, for instance, remained in the United States. Their routes, however, took them to many foreign lands in both the Far East and Europe.

The mobilized tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance squadrons which remained in the United States stood ready throughout their active duty period. They were, in effect, a standby force—men and machines honed to the highest effectiveness they had ever achieved. And they were ready men and machines, capable of moving off to Europe—or any other place on the globe—on a moment's notice. New training programs had, in fact, increased their mobility potential quite substantially. One of the key improvements was air refueling—an added



*Scramble!*



*An Air Guard C-97 flying world-wide transport mission*

capability which would have permitted them to fly nonstop to Europe. And this was a capability that the men in the Kremlin undoubtedly recognized.

Unfortunately, some Air Guardsmen gave their lives during their dedicated pursuit of the ideals that make America what it is. While they made the supreme sacrifice, many others who had been recalled suffered financial and other setbacks. These sacrifices were shared by the men's families, whose uncomplaining dedication and support was one of the outstanding features of the recall.

In many respects, the Air Guardsmen demonstrated they were unusually capable at almost any task they were given to perform. Overseas, they impressed the people in the communities where they were stationed. One Guardsman taught the youngsters in Germany to swim and dive. A Negro puppeteer from New Jersey entertained French children. A Guardsman-musician wrote church music that may be adopted by the Vatican. Guardsmen-teachers es-

tablished English language courses in many areas. Together, they were among the best ambassadors in uniform America has ever had.

On their jobs, they performed magnificently. The 151st Fighter-Interceptor Squadron from Tennessee established an all-time monthly flying record for the F-104. And they carried out their record-establishing performance while they were seven airplanes short of a normal inventory. Military Air Transport Service units far exceeded the flying expected of them, some of them almost doubling their requirements. The MATS units maintained a perfect flying safety record throughout their tour.

The Air National Guard unquestionably played a leading role in staving off another world conflict. In doing so, it proved the vital part it plays in the nation's defense posture. And it demonstrated that it is a first line defense organization, an outfit capable of standing shoulder to shoulder with its professional brothers anytime, anywhere.



*President Kennedy welcoming Air Guardsmen back from Europe*

# Mission, Organization and Administration



## MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

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

ponents 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:

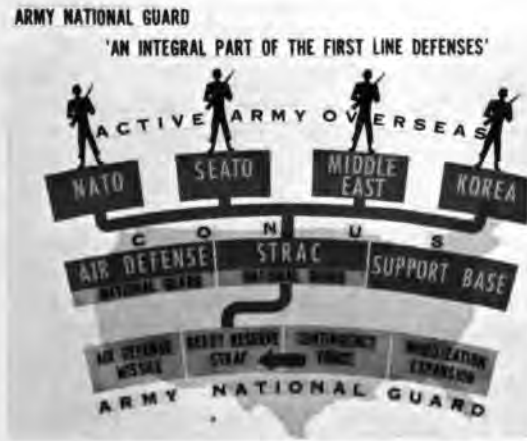
a. State—To provide units organized, equipped, and trained to function efficiently at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety under competent orders of Federal or State authorities.

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.



**The Army National Guard In Our 'One Army'**

How the Army National Guard fits into and supports the Army mission as "an integral part of the first line defenses" is shown on this chart.



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

Next are the Army forces deployed in defense of the Continental United States and those prepared for early deployment overseas. These include organizations of the Army National Guard, which comprise an integral part of these first line defenses. First, Air Defense missile units with ARNG NIKE-HERCULES and NIKE-AJAX batteries engaged in 'round-the-clock' defenses of key industrial areas. Next the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) with ARNG elements which round out this force; and on the right the support base for the entire Army.

In the bottom arc are shown remaining ARNG organizations. On the left are the remaining Army National Guard Air Defense NIKE missile units, next the Ready Reserve STRAF, made up of seven ARNG divisions which would replace STRAC when that force is deployed. Next are the eight Infantry and Armored Divisions and Non-divisional Combat and Combat Support Units of the Contingency Force which stand ready to reconstitute the Ready Reserve STRAF and finally, the remaining 12 Combat Divisions needed for full mobilization of the Army.

**Air National Guard: A Global Force**

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

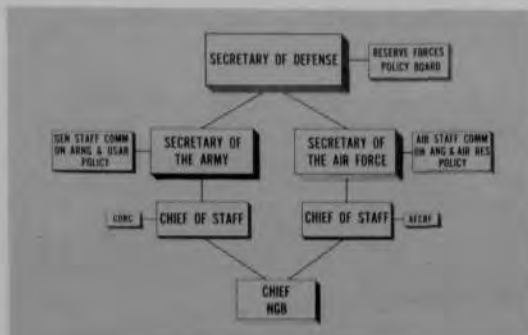


At the top are the Air Force's world-wide commitments, such as NATO, SEATO, Middle East, and the Far East.

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

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

## 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.

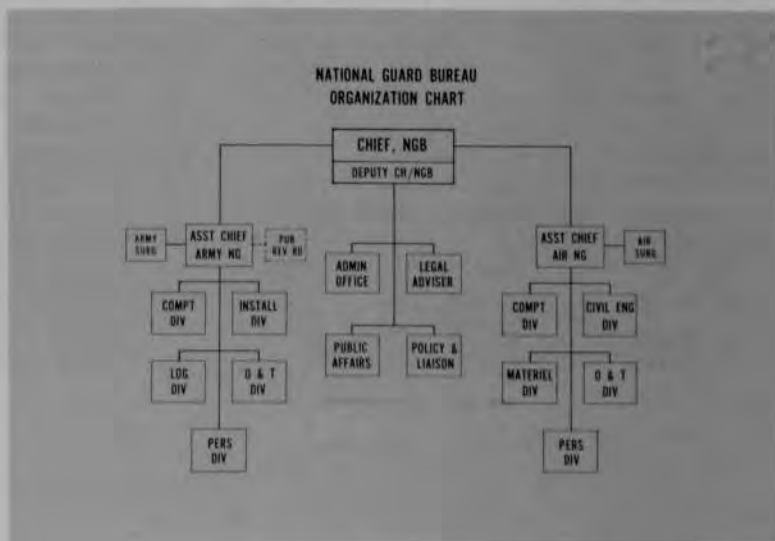
The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on this chart. The offices of the Assistant Chief, Army National Guard, and the Assistant Chief, Air National Guard, are similarly organized into five divisions each. The Administrative Office and the Offices of the Legal Adviser, Public Affairs, 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 de-

velopment 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 1962 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 1962.



## MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

### Army National Guard

The Army National Guard in FY 1962 explored possibilities of more mechanization to speed up report processing.

In September 1961 several States requested permission to test a system of intercoupling key punch capability to accounting machines for more efficient preparation of single line requisition cards. Complete satisfaction was expressed with the system when installed.

It was then decided to study this system to determine its adaptability to *all* forms of reporting. Other systems were also studied. Based upon the familiarity with the accounting machine system, the presence of machines in the field, and the requirement for utilization for other work than reporting, it was determined in December 1961 to standardize on the intercoupled machine system.

A machine data collection system test was developed in which several States participated. The test involved four types of reports covering all normal reporting procedures.

To introduce the system, an orientation class was held in January 1962 where the problems, scope, and procedures of the test were outlined. The six test States received their machines in March 1962 and proceeded with formal testing.

Early in the test it was apparent the system was basically sound and problems encountered could be solved. Orders for the machines were placed in April 1962 and machine installations began in July.

Orientation meetings were held in each Army Area at which time the machines were demonstrated and basic reports were reviewed.

The orientation was modified to include the change in requisitioning procedures to the Department of Defense Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) system which created several problems among depots, technical services and departments.

By 1 July the system was being used for the preparation of MILSTRIP requisitions.

Several additional reports now prepared in NGB appear to be readily transferable to machine intercoupling. Further implementation is desirable since the system will save the Bureau time in consolidating data from the 52 reporting jurisdictions. The time saved can be spent in more thorough analysis of data reported. From experience gained in initial tests

of these intercoupled machines, additional reports will be revised and tested prior to national implementation. This testing system was extremely beneficial in insuring accurate and logical reporting instructions during FY 1962 and will continue as the standard procedure for installing new reporting forms and methods.

### Air National Guard

The major activity affecting manpower and organization during this period was the October 1961 mobilization of certain of our Air National Guard units. As to be expected, many problems attended this action. Not the least of these was the requirement to develop "up-to-date" manning documents on very short notice. The difficulty of this task was compounded by the need to realign several units at the last minute to provide uniform aircraft and equipment inventories. In one case, for example, transfer of the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Colo., and the 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron, N.Y., to the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, District of Columbia, was necessitated to realize a full F-100-equipped wing. In another case, three ANG F-104 squadrons assigned to the Air Defense Command were called up as Tactical Air Command fighter units, demanding realignment of these units on a nearly "crash" basis.

Reflecting the initiative and spirit of cooperation of the mobilized units, this mobilization was highly successful, despite the problems encountered. The National Guard Bureau has been alert to opportunities to improve the processes by which units are called to active duty, and several important management improvements in the manpower and organization area were implemented during the period of this report.

One major step was taken following a Bureau recommendation that the gaining commands develop manpower authorization files and publish unit manning documents to apply to assigned ANG units in the event of mobilization. Under this proposal, mobilization documents would be developed on a quarterly basis in the same manner that documents are prepared for active force units. These will serve as "blue prints" for mobilization purposes and will be revised and brought up-to-date in accordance with

changes occurring in official war plans. Wide support was given this proposal which was implemented on 16 Feb 1962 by publication of AFR 26-5, subject, "Air Reserve Forces Unit Manpower Authorization Policy and Procedures." Under this program, gaining commands will now be in a constant state of preparedness for future mobilizations.

In cooperation with the gaining Commands' plans for publication of manning documents for mobilization purposes, the National Guard Bureau has streamlined its machinery for development of manning documents for inactive duty status. For its part, the National Guard Bureau will insure that unit manning documents issued for peacetime recruiting purposes will be as closely aligned with the needs of the gaining commands as is possible. To facilitate the manpower and organization process within the ANG during inactive duty status, all policy, guidance and instructional material has been consolidated into a single publication entitled the Air National Guard Manpower and Organization Handbook. This booklet, distributed to all states and units at the annual commanders' conference, is designed to simplify the all-important contribution of individual ANG units in the preparation of Unit Manning Documents. Conduct of the manpower process under the purview of this publication by the Air National Guard in conjunction with implementation of AFR 26-5 by the gaining commands should insure a smooth and orderly transition to active duty status in future mobilizations.

Prompted by the evidence that the organizational structure of ANG units was incompatible in some instances with the requirements of the gaining

commands, a re-evaluation of the organizational concepts of the ANG has been accomplished. While the active forces conform to a single wing base structure of similarly equipped units, ANG forces do not. Consequently, desired standardization within the ANG of similar units could not exist under the present organizational structure. The principal deviation occurs within squadron organizations located remote from the parent wing. This situation is most prevalent within ANG units assigned to MATS and to TAC and necessitates heavy "augmentation" of such units to assure self support.

As a consequence, the National Guard Bureau recommended to the gaining commands that the "augmented" squadron concept be discarded in favor of "Group" status for these units. While there will be many ramifications to such a reorganization which must be carefully evaluated, important benefits can be obtained. Among these will be increased flexibility and selectivity in the manner in which Air National Guard units can be called to active duty in future mobilizations. Considerable support has been given to this proposal by the major commands. Headquarters USAF's approval of the group organizational structure in lieu of augmented squadrons for affected TAC and MATS units was pending at the end of this reporting period.

Generally, the manpower and organizational problems which occurred during the mobilization have had a beneficial effect. The resolution of these problems has brought about a closer, more enlightened, more cooperative relationship between the Air National Guard and the respective gaining commands.

## **Appropriations**

The 87th Congress enacted Public Law 87-144, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1962, and Public Law 87-302, the Military Construction Appropriation Act, for FY 1962.

Several other bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted during fiscal year 1962. A summary of the more important legislation follows:

## **Partial Mobilization during the Berlin Crisis**

Public Law 87-117 authorized the President, until 1 July 1962, to order not more than 250,000 of the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 consecutive months, and to "freeze" enlistments that would have expired before 1 July 1962 for not more than 12 months. The President, by Executive Order No. 10957, dated 10 August 1961, author-



ized the Secretary of Defense to order units to active duty after prior approval, and to extend enlistments as provided by PL 87-117.

### Personnel

P. L. 87-165 provides that service performed by an individual under a minority enlistment is creditable in determining eligibility for retirement and in computing the amount of retired pay.

P. L. 87-224 authorizes the withholding from National Guard technician payrolls of the required employee's contribution to State operated or sponsored life and health and accident insurance plans. It also authorizes a contribution of Federal funds to State retirement systems which include technicians in their retirement programs. The contribution may not exceed 6½ percent of the technician's compensation, this being the basis upon which contributions to the Federal Civil Service Retirement Fund are made on behalf of Federal employees. In cases where the Federal Government is contributing the OASI employer's tax, that amount must be included within the 6½ percent maximum.

P. L. 87-378 provides that members of the National Guard who enlist after 4 October 1962 prior

to attaining age 26 are subject to priority induction, or to 45 days active duty for training if they fail to participate satisfactorily in training. The Act also authorizes flexible periods of enlistment, and extensions of enlistment in the National Guard. Lastly, it provides that military leave for Federal employees is to be granted on a calendar rather than a fiscal year basis.

P. L. 87-391 creates several classes of reemployment rights for members who perform training duty. Members on active duty after 1 August 1961 have reemployment rights if that duty does not exceed four years and they apply within 90 days of release from duty or hospitalization. Members ordered to initial active duty for training for not less than three consecutive months are entitled to reemployment if they apply within 31 days of release, or hospitalization, and may not be discharged within six months except for cause. Members performing other full-time training or inactive duty training are entitled to reemployment if they report for work at the beginning of the next regularly scheduled working period following their release. Reasonable delays and hospitalization extend the time for application for reemployment.

## PENDING LEGISLATION

Among the bills of importance pending on 30 June 1962 were the following:

H.R. 11221, (subsequently enacted into law as P.L. 87-531). It increases basic allowance for quarters, makes permanent increases for E-4's with over four years service and higher enlisted grades, and authorizes Dependents Assistance Act quarters allowances to E-4's with four years service and lower grades while on full-time training duty of 30 days or over (except during the initial period of active duty for training). Allotments are not required during these periods. The law is effective 1 January 1963.

H.R. 4774. The bill would authorize medical and hospital care, and pay and allowances for members injured en route to, or from inactive duty training.

H.R. 4792. The bill would clarify the laws relating to operation of National Guard schools, and

extend the coverage of section 502 of title 32, United States Code, to cover such additional training, with or without pay, as the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force may authorize.

H.R. 7276. The bill would extend the benefits of the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act and the Federal Health Benefits Act to National Guard technicians.

H.R. 8785. The bill would remove the 6½ percent maximum ceiling on Federal contributions to State retirement systems, and permit the contribution of the employer's cost as fixed by State law, without regard to OASI contributions.

H.R. 11520. The bill would permit the retention in an active status, until age 60, of technicians in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel who would otherwise be eliminated by reason of length of service or time in grade.

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS program of the National Guard Bureau has two goals—first to recruit and retain National Guard personnel and second, to keep the public informed on the missions and accomplishments of the Guard. These two objectives necessarily overlap. During FY 1962, with the recruiting requirement down, much of our effort was directed toward informing the public on the activities of Army and Air National Guardsmen called to active duty in the Berlin crisis.

Some of the program was carried out on a national level—perhaps more than usual this year because the mobilization had substantial national interest. As in the past, however, the Bureau concentrated on providing materials and guidance to help the several States conduct their own recruiting and publicity programs.

Recruiting efforts were intensified during the latter months of FY 1962 in order to have enough men trained and ready to join the units coming off active duty to replace those who would leave at the end of their extended enlistments.

Much of this year's program was devoted to informing the public on the magnificent response of the National Guard, both Army and Air, to the challenge presented by the Berlin mobilization. This included separate mobilization and demobilization publicity programs and extended efforts to publicize the specific efforts of Guardsmen on active duty and in the States.

A total of \$465,000 from Federal appropriations was expended during the fiscal year. Almost all of that amount was contracted to a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of print, radio and television materials to be distributed to the States, and to stations throughout the country for free public service support for the Army and Air National Guard.

The first Air National Guard units placed on priority status were permitted to enlist prior-service personnel only. A press, radio and TV recruiting kit was assembled designed to recruit these men. This included newspaper mats, pictures, printed spot announcements, slides suitable for television with a recorded message from Major General Winston P. Wilson, Deputy Chief of the Bureau, and a letter suggesting recruiting activities and methods of distribution. This kit was distributed to the unit commanders of priority units.

To publicize the achievements of the mobilization, several articles appearing in national magazines and *The Congressional Record* were reprinted in quantity and distributed: (1) *New Yorker*—Story of the 32nd Infantry Division, Wisconsin National Guard, was reprinted in 50,000 copies; (2) *Time*—an article concerning principally the mobilization of the 32nd, was reprinted in 12,000 copies; (3) "Operation Stairstep," *Reader's Digest*—an article describing the deployment of Air Guard units to Europe was reprinted in 27,000 copies; (4) *Congressional Record*—One thousand copies of a speech by Congressman L. Mendel Rivers (D-S. C.) concerning the deployment to Europe were printed—this same speech along with several other comments from Senators and Congressmen was reprinted in 30,000 copies.

Articles on the mobilization also appeared in *Life* magazine, the *New York Times Magazine*, *VFW* magazine and the *Legionnaire* magazine, among many others.

Full-page advertisements for the National Guard appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, and *Newsweek* magazine published a mobilization advertisement, "The Man Who Took Your Place." Ten thousand reprints of this last item were distributed to the States.



Special Forces Poster

During the year various other printed materials were developed and distributed. "Aids That Newspapers Like," was a catalogue of print materials (newspaper mats, pictures, etc.) available from the Bureau for unit-level publicity campaigns. For the States (Information Officers and unit commanders), this 20-page booklet summarized the inventory of materials available for their use.

An Air National Guard recruiting program resulted in shipment to the States and to Air Force separation centers of 500,000 copies of the pamphlet "The Air National Guard." Twenty-five thousand Air Guard window display posters, "The Sky's the Limit," went to the States, as well as 4,000 printed radio spot announcements.

A press kit on "Talking Bird," the Air Guard's flying command post, was developed and distributed. One of the largest and most important projects of the year was production and distribution of Demobilization Kits sent to 10,500 newspapers, 4,200 radio stations, 550 television stations and 2,600 National

Guard community project officers. The kits to the different media were basically the same except that matted material was sent to the newspapers, slides to the television stations, and printed spots to the radio stations. The kits included Army and Air mobilization fact sheets and troop lists, news stories and editorials, suggested advertisements welcoming home the mobilized units, and a suggested proclamation. The kits were designed primarily to point up the Guard's contribution during the Berlin crisis and to help communities in their efforts to welcome home the Guardsmen. They also contributed substantially to our retention and recruiting program.



Another business and industry relations campaign was conducted during FY 1962. A booklet was developed entitled "The National Guard Is Your Business" and was distributed by the National Guard Bureau to the presidents of 2,600 leading business firms in the United States to help insure that the employers of the members of the National Guard understand and support the citizen-soldier concept. Another 45,000 copies of this booklet were printed for further distribution to the leading businesses and industries of each State.

### "Kentucky Mounted Riflemen"

The Bureau produced and distributed 50,000 copies of "Your Career as an Officer" to every officer in the Army National Guard. Among other pamphlets given to the States were 25,000 copies of the "Guardsmen's Guide to Basic Training" and 9,000 copies of the "I Am The Guard" comic book (both in their second year). 10,000 copies of "The Influence of Press Relations on High Command," 250,000 copies of "Take Six," also in its second year. In addition several thousand copies of "Welcome

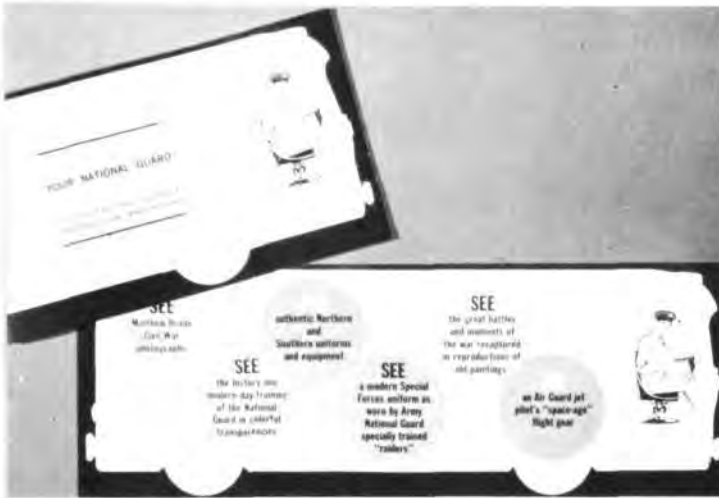


section.) This painting, by Mr. Ken Riley who produced the first in the series ("... The Whites of Their Eyes"), is entitled "The Mississippi Rifles." It depicts what is now the 155th Infantry of the Mississippi National Guard in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, in 1847 during the Mexican War.

Mr. Riley also completed paintings three and four in the series. The third painting, tentatively entitled "Lafayette's Farewell to the Guard," shows Lafayette saying good-bye to the National Guards Battalion, now the 107th Regiment, New York National Guard, at the end of his triumphal visit to the United States in 1824. This unit was the first to use the name National Guard. It was so named upon Lafayette's arrival in America in honor of his old unit, the "Garde Nationale."

The fourth painting, tentatively entitled "Remember the River Raisin!" depicts the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen in a battle on the Thames in upper Canada in 1812. This was a highlight victory of the war in which the Riflemen defeated a greatly superior force of British.

The first painting in the series, "... The Whites of Their Eyes" received the ultimate honor when President Kennedy accepted the original for hanging in the White House. This painting was presented by General McGowan, Chief, National Guard Bureau, on behalf of all Army and Air Guardsmen in a ceremony attended by the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and many other ranking officers of the Army and Air Force, as well as congressional representatives from Massachusetts.



Aboard "Your National Guard Militia-Mobile" were mailed to the States which used the Civil War display bus.

### Historical Paintings

The second painting in the National Guard Heritage series was completed this year. (See center

"Lafayette's Farewell to the Guard"





## Militia-Mobile

The mobile bus display depicting the role of the militia in the Civil War which was constructed last year for use at re-enactments and other observances throughout the period of the Civil War Centennial was on display at the re-enactment of the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run) in Manassas, Virginia; at state fairs in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, and for tours of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It was also displayed in South Carolina at the commemoration of the Battle of Port Royal Sound. Other locations scheduled from July 1962 through November included Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine.

## Radio

Principally as a result of the survey of 1,250 radio stations conducted last year in an attempt to determine the most effective types of future programming for the Guard, major changes were made in National Guard radio programming produced by the Bureau.

The format and name of the principal radio activity was changed. This is a weekly 15-minute show distributed to stations for free public service presentation. The previous title, "Let's Go To Town," and the Armory audience format with whistles and cheers were dropped in favor of a more relaxed, informal

introducing the new format as well as some of the music and well-known personalities scheduled.

These major changes and this promotion effort resulted in acceptance of the show by some 2,300 radio stations; an increase from 1,580 in FY 1961 of 46%. Further, these 2,300 represent 66% coverage of all radio stations in the United States.

Listeners to "Guard Session" this year heard some of the top names in show business. They include:

Keely Smith with Nelson Riddle  
The Four Preps with Si Zentner  
Andy Williams and Les Paul and Mary Ford  
Anita Bryant with Les Brown  
Jo Stafford with Paul Weston  
Tex Beneke, Ray Eberle and The Modernaires  
Della Reese with Duke Ellington  
Tony Bennett with Gene Krupa  
Sarah Vaughn with Woody Herman  
Steve Lawrence with Skitch Henderson

From these shows, selections were taken to form the 12-show summer series, "Guard Session All-Star Review," again with Martin Block as master of ceremonies.

*General Wilson, Dep. Chief, NGB, Honoring Guy Lombardo.*



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



style called "Guard Session." The new host, Martin Block, one of the nation's preeminent disc jockeys, conversed with well-known performers during the recording session.

Another major change was from a 16-inch to a 12-inch disc. In addition, station survey and monthly mailing were transferred from a manual to an IBM operation.

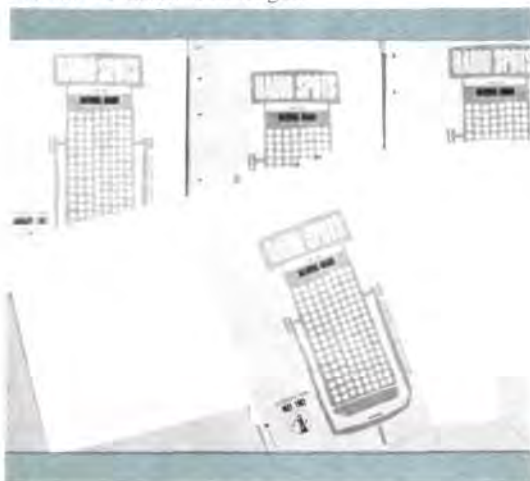
"Guard Session" was kicked off with a promotion kit which included a 7-inch disc of Martin Block



Brig. Gen. Willard W. Millikan of D.C.'s 113th Tac. Ftr. Wing presents an award to bandleader Si Zentner.

In recognition of his public service to the National Guard, Guy Lombardo was presented with a Guardsman Award Plaque by Major General Winston P. Wilson, Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau, at a ceremony held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C.

The artists who recorded "Guard Session" contributed to a radio spot announcement record singing National Guard "Jingles" and urging young men to join the Guard. These "spots" were sent to every station in the U.S. In addition, every radio station received monthly printed spot announcements, ten, 30, and 60 seconds in length.



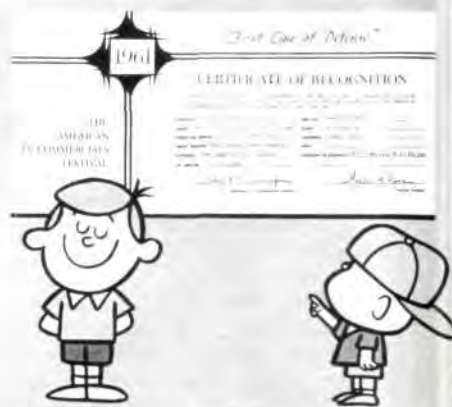
On a limited basis, a series of three recordings featuring "open-end" interviews with well-known personalities was distributed to about 500 stations. These were designed for "disc-jockey" programs so that the local announcer, by reading the prepared script, could conduct an interview with the celebrities as though they were in the studio.

Finally, as an experiment, "Guard Session" show number 36 was produced in compatible monaural-stereophonic sound and mailed, with a survey card, to the regular "Guard Session" stations to find out how many of them were interested in this type of recording.

## Television and Motion Pictures

The series of 10 "Inside Basketball" shows featuring Bud Wilkinson and the U. S. Olympic Championship Basketball team in a 15-minute TV program continued its second successful year.

*"One of the top TV Commercials"*



The second and third installments in the "two little fellas" animated spot announcement series, the first of which won high honors in the American Television Commercials Festival, were distributed to television stations and were widely used.



"Take Command," a motion picture narrated by Gregory Peck, was produced to support a campaign to recruit personnel for State Officer Candidate Schools. The Army's television series, "The Big Picture," adapted the film for one of its programs and scheduled it for viewing this fall.

"For the Record," a 12½-minute documentary film on the Army and Air Guard mobilization, narrated by Walter Cronkite, was used extensively by local TV stations in connection with demobilization

*"For the Record" film flyer*



activities. This was distributed to the States on the basis of one print for every two television stations.

Wide television coverage was given the mobilization by the networks and local stations. On a national level, "We the People," "Today" and "The Eyewitness" shows all devoted programs or segments of their time to the National Guard mobilization and demobilization.

#### **Information Planning Group**

In May 1962, the National Guard Bureau Information Planning Group held its third annual session. The group included Colonel James B. Deerin, New Jersey, Chairman; Major William Davidson, New York; Lt. Col. Charles Manooch, North Carolina; Major Richard F. Shelley, Missouri; and Major Arthur Swan, Utah. The planners reviewed the FY 1962 program with National Guard Bureau and agency personnel and laid plans for FY 1963 and future programs.

#### **Answering Public Inquiries**

A very important Public Affairs activity includes 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.

In addition, letters to Congress are initiated in the Bureau relative to outstanding achievements of individual Guardsmen. This includes Guardsmen who receive outstanding honors while attending Service schools and United States Property and Fiscal Officers and State Maintenance Officers who receive superior inspection ratings.

#### **Other Activities**

The Office of Public Affairs, National Guard Bureau, took part in many other important activities which do not come under the preceding categories.

#### **Air Guard Demobilization**

By direction of Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert, the Air National Guard was encouraged to cover the homecoming of their mobilized units in every way possible. A local project officer was assigned who coordinated the arrangements for ceremonies, parades, press conferences, and radio-TV interviews with returnees. General Wilson, Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, attended as many of these ceremonies as possible.



*Secretary of the Air Force Zuckert welcoming First Air Guardsmen home from Europe*

In addition, prior to the Air Guardsmen's return, a professional television director and a writer, Captain Joseph E. Patrick, Arizona, and First Lieutenant Brian Kelly, Virginia, both Air Guardsmen on active duty, were sent to Europe where they made 160 radio and television interviews with mobilized Air Guardsmen at eleven locations. This film and tape, with the copy, was quite useful during the demobilization. The appropriate interviews were sent to the States for local TV and radio consumption. The stories and still photos were offered to national magazines.

*Homecoming in Platteville, Wise.*



#### **Army Guard Demobilization**

On the Army side, every effort was made to aid the States in publicizing the homecomings, principally in the form of press, radio and TV demobilization kits previously discussed. On the national level, it was decided to concentrate on a single symbolic community to publicize the entire National Guard homecoming. The town chosen was Platteville, Wisconsin. Under the guidance of project officer, First Lieutenant Robert Bjorklund, a member of Wisconsin's 32nd Division on active duty, arrangements were made for an all-out celebration including a parade and a ceremony featuring addresses by important State and national dignitaries. This homecoming was covered by the "Army Hour" radio program, CBS's "EYEWITNESS," the half-hour network television program, and numerous press and radio representatives throughout the country.

#### **Mobilization Recognition**

In recognition of the service and sacrifice of the mobilized Army and Air National Guardsmen, the Office of Public Affairs and the several States compiled the names and addresses of the 66,000 mobilized Guardsmen. All of these names and ad-

resses were then reproduced by various methods and distributed to the Congressmen and Senators of the States to which they were returning. Hundreds of favorable replies were received from Congressmen to whom the lists were sent—most of these stating that letters of appreciation from them were being sent to the individual returnees.

#### **Physical Fitness**

Voluntary active support of the President's Youth Fitness Program was initiated during the last half of the fiscal year. Working directly with Bud Wilkinson, the President's advisor on Youth Fitness, the National Guard Bureau urged the States to promote physical fitness programs in their State and local community school systems. The National Guard Bureau also initiated plans for physical fitness programs in National Guard units.

Bud Wilkinson spoke to the Adjutants General Conference in New York City asking them to support the President's program. The Adjutants General unanimously voted to support the program and appointed a Physical Fitness Committee to work with the National Guard Bureau and the States.

#### **Historical Activities**

Other activities 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.

#### **Other Information Support**

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

Representatives from the Public Affairs Office attended or provided information support to various conferences and events throughout the year, including the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, the Air National Guard Ricks Trophy event at the Air Force Association Conference at Las Vegas, Nevada, the Adjutants General Association Conference in New York City, and the National Guard Association Conference in Denver, Colorado.



## TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM



The purpose of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations of the Army and Air National Guard and to stimulate their interest in such activities as marksmanship, technical proficiency

in training, and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are given annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and other sponsoring agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and 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 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 1962, 23 State pistol teams and 43 State rifle teams composed of both Army and Air National Guard members participated in the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The following trophies and awards are described in Appendix E:

### Army National Guard

- National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy and National Guard (State) Trophy
- National Rifle Association Trophy
- Chief of the National Guard Bureau Trophy
- Military Police Team Pistol Trophy
- Eisenhower Trophy
- United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy
- 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. Also, certain Army and Air Force Regulations govern the Army and Air National Guard when specifically applied by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During the FY 1962, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, revised a number of existing regulations, covering administration, personnel, training and logistical matters. In addition, NGB Pamphlets and Air National Guard letters which amplify the regulations were revised. A detailed resume is contained in Appendix F.

## PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

Some \$925,000 was programmed for FY 1962 for Department of the Army publications and blank forms (Program 7413). To meet mobilization needs, an additional \$270,000 was later added to the program for procurement of many additional publications and forms. During the year, reorganizations were effected throughout the Army National Guard; e.g., conversion of 90-mm Antiaircraft Gun Battalions to Engineer, Automatic Weapons, Armor, and Artillery Battalions. Other factors generating need for the additional funds were the publishing of ROAD (Reorganization of Army Divisions) publications, start of conversion of NIKE-AJAX units to NIKE-HERCULES, organization of NIKE-HERCULES Battalions in Texas and Missouri, preparation for "Operation TAPER," and issuance of new or substitute items of equipment which replaced items turned in to the active Army during the Berlin build-up; e.g., turn-in of H-13 aircraft and receipt of H-23s, etc.

On 30 January 1962, Change 1 to National Guard Regulation 2-2 was published. This change explained policies and procedures for submission of Department of the Army Form 12 series, "Requisition for Initial Distribution of Publications and Blank Forms," to the respective U. S. Army Adjutant General Publications Centers having a single-manager responsibility for certain type publications. It also di-

rected that "on-site" missile units and certain other selected units as may be designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, will procure and maintain publications and forms for mobilization as indicated in Army Regulation 135-300.

The Department of the Army instituted new procedures to improve pinpoint distribution of publications on missile, atomic, special weapons, aviation and administrative subjects. States are now receiving, on Initial Distribution (ID), requirements for these publications in accordance with recorded requirements on Department of the Army Form 12 series. The Army Adjutant General Publications Center, St. Louis, Missouri, has sole responsibility for missile, atomic, special weapons and aviation type publications and forms, while the Alexandria, Virginia, Center has responsibility for administrative publications.

*Guardsman Checks State Publication Stock Room*



## STATE SERVICE

Throughout its long history the National Guard of the several States has assisted in times of State and local emergencies. During FY 1962, the Guard again responded in all types of State services, including snow emergencies, search and rescue, floods, storms, and other disasters. The cost of these activities was borne entirely by the States. The following accounts are typical of State services rendered by the National Guard.

### Snow Emergencies

In the mountainous area of New Mexico, the season's first big snow storm coincided with the opening of deer season. A high-speed rescue effort made by Army National Guardsmen and State police averted catastrophe for nearly 500 hunters trapped by the three-foot snowfall and ten-foot drifts. Lacking more appropriate equipment, Guardsmen from Roswell, Artesia, Carlsbad, Alamogordo, Albuquerque, and Truth or Consequences, smashed through the snow in trucks and jeeps to reach remote areas. Three of the units set up their base of operations at a centrally located ranch, sleeping in the back of their trucks and fanning out each day to comb the snow-clogged valleys for hunters. The Guardsmen, carrying emergency food in their trucks, also broke through to isolated ranches, and at one found 18 hunters who had taken shelter with the ranger. All the food was gone except for the hunters' venison shot before the snow hit. Other Guardsmen were busy pulling cars and trailers out of snowdrifts. A detail from Headquarters & Headquarters Battery, 1st Gun Battalion, 200th Artillery, of Artesia, assisted nearly 100 hunters to safety along one stretch of Highway 24 near Pinon only a few hours after leaving their armory. One State official commented that the rescue of many would have been "impossible" without the Guardsmen.



In California's high Sierras, a huge cornice of ice and snow threatened to fall and block a mile-long section of transcontinental Highway 50. A crew from the 2d Battle Group, 184th Infantry, taking a calculated risk, brought their jeep-mounted 105mm recoilless rifle through the danger area to where their ammunition had been transported, figuring it would be safer to do this than ask a state-employed trucker to drive through to them. Six well-placed shots brought down the dangerous overhang of snow.

And across the continent in mountainous western Pennsylvania, 28th Infantry Division aviators, working with Air Scouts, set up their own emergency airlift of grain for the second successive year, dumping bagful after bagful to save an estimated 700 deer faced with starvation when their forage was covered by several feet of snow.





### Search and Rescue

An Alaska Air Guard ski-equipped plane rescued a team of Arctic researchers from sure death on an ice floe in the Arctic Ocean. The researchers' twin-engine plane had failed due to a fuel mixup. With 11 persons on board the engines quit and the pilot brought the plane down undamaged on an ice floe, 500 miles from land. After being located by an Air Force pilot—who dropped sleeping bags and other supplies—three Air Guardsmen, Major Dean L. Stringer, Major Thomas E. Norris, and MSgt William E. Christy, Jr., all full-time Air Guardsmen from the 144th Air Transport Squadron, flew their ski-equipped C123J, timing their flight to reach the ice floe during the brief mid-day period of semi-daylight. Flying cover for them was the Air Force pilot who originally spotted the missing plane. By evening, 48 hours after their forced landing, all the stranded Arctic researchers were thawing-out at Point Barrow.

### Flood

On 18 July 1961, a thunderstorm brought six inches of rain within a few hours to the narrow Kanawha Valley, W. Va., causing a sudden flood

which brought death to 22 persons and disaster to nearby Charleston. Before midnight, a disaster task force of Guardsmen, ordered into active State service, was in full operation to assist the stricken areas, working around-the-clock duty for six days. Units of the 150th Armored Cavalry from Charleston, St. Albans, Dunbar, and Montgomery were part of the State forces, and 85 airmen from the 130th Troop Carrier Squadron volunteered to help with the cleanup without pay. ARNG units throughout the State furnished additional equipment and technical teams. Within a few hours after rescue, medical assistance, and security activities began, flood victims were receiving emergency aid. A water purification plant was set up by the 1092d Engineer Battalion, field kitchens were functioning, feeding over 1,500 people daily. And Army aviators were flying reconnaissance missions. Guard medical personnel conducted a typhoid inoculation clinic in conjunction with the County Health Department. Needed transportation was supplied and equipment delivered for the clean-up job. The area was declared a National Disaster Area, and civilian agencies assumed the responsibilities that the West Virginia Guardsmen had fulfilled for six days.





Mississippi National Guardsmen saved the lives and homes of many in a battle against the State's rain-swollen streams. On 17 December 1961, the first of over 635 Guardsmen reported for duty to join the volunteer crews on levees and in the inundated area. Day and night, through freezing rain and sleet, Guardsmen worked 12 to 18-hour shifts putting sandbags on sagging levees and using DUKWS to rescue stranded citizens. Among the 25 Guard units that had men who fought to save Jackson and surrounding area, was the 183d Aeromedical Transport Squadron. Air Guardsmen fed the cold, exhausted workers from kitchens set up in one of the armories. Guardsmen from almost every branch of service joined together to win the fight and by the 26th of December, most Guardsmen were going home to see their families for the first time since the Christmas holiday began. "Without the National Guard, all would have been lost," declared Mayor Chastaine Flynt of Flowood.

In Idaho, a quick thaw caused an \$18-million flood across the southeastern part of the State. Dikes, diversion dams and canals were giving way; a state of emergency was declared. Calls from 10 counties for assistance were pouring in and within a few hours over 650 National Guardsmen were responding. Members of the 2d Squadron, 116th Armored Cavalry, at Pocatello removed 36 patients from a rest home to Pocatello hospitals. A demolition team from the 116th Armored Cavalry set off more than 120 charges to relieve water pressure caused by ice jams. Make-shift dikes were reinforced, communications lines were maintained, and patrols guarded against looting. An ARNG helicopter flew mail and food to residents of Lava Hot Springs. The waters began to recede and on the fourth day Guardsmen were released, many of them to return to flood-damaged property of their own. Governor Smylie declared that the Guard's immediate response to the State's call "was in the highest tradition of the National Guard as an organization available to the State in the event of an emergency."



### Storms

In Florida, a tornado struck and within minutes 15 persons were dead and scores injured. A 350 foot high microwave tower and power lines were

blown down, and extensive damage was done in the town of Milton. Within several hours, members of the 161st Transportation Battalion in Pensacola and Headquarters Detachments of the 1043d and 1044th Transportation Companies, and the 314th Ordnance Company were helping in the search for victims, patrolling to prevent looting and helping residents evacuate damaged homes.

On March 6th, an unprecedented widespread storm struck the Middle Atlantic Coast. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina were hit by high winds, waves, and tides. More than 2,000 Guardsmen from these States fought nature's fury to aid the victims of the storm. Boardwalks, concrete seawalls and other debris were hurled into beachfront homes, hotels, motels, and business establishments. Houses disappeared. Beach and ocean bottom were changed. With the first warnings of the coming storm, the States alerted their National Guard units, and plans of action were made. Up and down the stricken coast, Guardsmen were on active State duty evacuating the homeless and stranded, bringing in food, medicine, blankets, and drinking water, setting up road blocks to turn back sightseers, and guarding property. In New Jersey, 1st Lt. David W. Bicknell drove an M37 self-propelled 105mm howitzer carriage into a burning railroad station to rescue exhausted firemen from waist-high, swirling waters. In Delaware, over 1,000

Guardsmen drove over roads five to six feet deep in water to reach the stricken area and worked on around-the-clock duty for a week. Using boats—hired by the Guard and manned by the Guard—and vehicles, they rescued stranded persons, and even used boats to foil people who were trying to evade the road-blocks by using boats. Capt. James Sulpizi was awarded the State's Conspicuous Service Cross for making 10 trips in his wind-tossed helicopter to rescue six Coast Guardsmen from their Indian River Inlet station and three National Guardsmen and a Coast Guardsman who were clinging to a truck in deep water. Lt. Col. Philip Short, owner of a hundred or more properties, which were destroyed or badly damaged in the vicinity of Bethany Beach, stayed with his outfit, and not until days later did he get a chance to inspect his own property. At Ocean City, Md., the storm created havoc and the major tasks were to evacuate residents, guard against looting, and keep visitors out of the area. In Virginia, greatest damage was suffered on Chincoteague Island where Guardsmen assisted in a mass evacuation for health reasons and left a patrol to guard property. And in North Carolina, the Outer Banks were hardest hit and again the State's Guard rescued residents, guarded property and controlled traffic. Once again the National Guard received the highest praise from State and local officials as it served in its traditional State missions of mercy and preservation of law and order.





## 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. This has been especially true in FY 1962 during the Berlin Mobilization. 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 2,300 active Army personnel are assigned year-round to advisor 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 ANG has an 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. Photographic missions were performed by the Air Guard in conjunction with the active Air Force. Units also participated in "Swift Strike", a joint Army, USAF, TAC and ANG simulated theater war and close air to ground support mission. Air National Guard C-97 and C-119 units also provided airlift support for:

- Transporting MATS training equipment as part of ANG scheduled training mission flights.
- Transportation of Tactical Air Command personnel on classified missions.
- Transportation of critical cargo for the Army Chemical Corps on a short notice basis, including test animals and birds requiring temperature and pressure controlled environment and special care while in transit.

In support of the RS-70 Ad Hoc Committee and at the request of Hq USAF the Air National Guard provided high altitude aerial photography of areas damaged by fire in Arizona and California. RB-57 aircraft from the 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Reno, Nev., provided this photo coverage during April 1962. Again in May 1962 the RS-70 Ad Hoc Committee requested photo coverage of the Yucca Lake AEC Control area. Specific controlled targets were required. The aerial photo coverage was provided with RB-57 aircraft of the 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at Reno and RF-84F aircraft from the 107th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Romulus, Mich. The negatives and prints were airlifted to the Ad Hoc Committee in the Pentagon by RB-57 aircraft from the 192nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Reno.



"So Long...Keep Your Powder Dry,"

# Army National Guard

## FOREWORD

SIGNIFICANT PROOF of the power and stature of the Army National Guard was again brought to the forefront of the Nation and the World during fiscal year 1962. On 25 July 1961, President John F. Kennedy requested Congressional authority to mobilize the Reserve Components to augment active military forces to meet the Berlin crisis. During September and October, 44,400 Army National Guardsmen left their families, homes, and civilian occupations to meet that crisis.

At the highest state of readiness in peacetime history, the Army National Guard provided 447 units, including the 32d Infantry and 49th Armored Divisions, from 39 States and the District of Columbia, to augment the active Army. This swift, decisive build-up of American forces moved German Chancellor Adenauer to the opinion that this was the prime factor influencing Khrushchev in his slowdown on the Berlin crisis.

The effectiveness of day-to-day training of the Army National Guard, made possible by cooperative efforts of the State Adjutants General and the active Army, produced the most efficient mobilization in the Nation's history. The results of these efforts have been attested to by public statements of civic, military, and political leaders throughout the free world. The following statement on the recall made by then-Secretary of the Army, Elvis J. Stahr, jr., expresses the thoughts of most public figures:

I have observed with deep pride and satisfaction the efficient manner in which reserve component units have been brought into the active Army during the current expansion.

The orderly execution of this difficult operation is attributable to outstanding teamwork among the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Adjutants General of the several States, and the active Army. It clearly reflects the quality of Army mobilization planning, the fundamental soundness of our reserve structure, and firm and far-sighted military leadership at all levels.

I want to say, further, that I have sincerest admiration for the spirit in which the officers and men of units summoned to service have responded to the call of duty. Their sense of purpose and selfless dedication to mission establish high standards for the Nation as a whole in these critical times.

Maj. Gen. D. W. McGowan, Chief, National Guard Bureau, in written testimony for a Senate Sub-Committee stated: "We could have called up any two from a dozen National Guard Divisions which would have earned the same praise."

The Army National Guard was ready in fiscal year 1962. The factors producing that readiness are set forth in this report.



## COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

THE CONGRESS appropriated \$427,869,000 for the support of the Army National Guard during FY 1962. These funds were included in three appropriations, covering military personnel, operating costs (including technician pay), and the construction of armory and non-armory facilities.

### Appropriations

	Appropriated	Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$235,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$236,100,000
ARNG Operation and Maintenance	171,000,000	500,000	171,500,000
ARNG Military Construction	21,869,000		

\*See Summary Statement, ARNG Military Construction

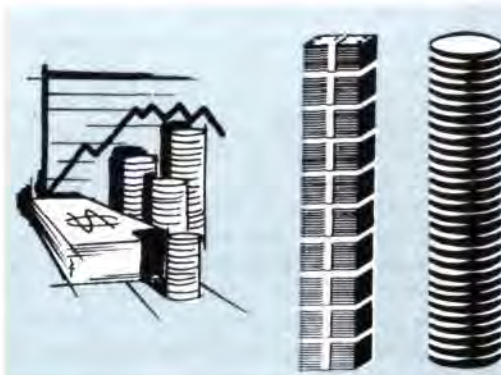
These funds supported an average strength of 400,000 with an input of 66,000 Army National Guard trainees into the six months active duty program. Due to the mobilization of 44,371 Guardsmen in the Fall of 1961, and suspension of the six month program during the period September through December, these funds could not be fully utilized, and \$21.9-million (\$16.4 million, ARNG Personnel; and \$5.5-million, ARNG Operation and Maintenance) were transferred to other appropriations for support of active Army requirements. Additionally, \$4.5-million was retained in budgetary reserves.

### \*Summary Statement, ARNG Military Construction (No Year Appropriation)

Funds available from FY 1961	\$11,416,000
FY 1962 Appropriation	21,869,000
Total available in FY 1962	33,285,000
FY 1962 obligations	16,883,000
Funds remaining available for FY 1963	16,402,000

### Funding

Funding for National Guard Personnel, Army, (NGP,A) during the fiscal year totaled \$215.2-million. The initial apportionment of \$121.8-million was issued to meet first half requirements only, and included funding of \$2.5 million for additional multiple drills authorized ARNG units of the four-division force structure alerted for mobilization. The second half FY 1962 apportionment of \$93.4-million provided for a continuation of accelerated training of the two-division force not mobilized.



ARNG Operations and Maintenance (O&M) apportionments during the fiscal year totalled \$166-million. The initial apportionment of \$88.7-million was issued to meet first half requirements only. The second half apportionment of \$77.3-million included \$1.2-million for support of State Technician Retirement Contributions, an item not provided for in the appropriation.

### Obligations

ARNG Personnel	\$209,009,808
ARNG O&M	164,478,523
ARNG Military Construction	16,883,375

State funding programs were 98.8 percent obligated, as compared with 99.3 percent in FY 1960 and FY 1961. A table showing appropriated funds obligated by State or Department of the Army agencies during FY 1962 is attached as Appendix H.

### Finance Service

Travel allowances for ARNG technicians were revised to authorize a per diem rate of up to \$16 per day. The increase was designed to keep ARNG technician entitlement as nearly as possible in line with authorized rates for Department of the Army civilian employees. Regulations governing travel allowances for ARNG technicians have been transferred from NGR 51 to NGR 52, dated 2 July 1962.

### Audit and Reports of Survey

The Army Audit Agency audited approximately 40 percent of the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers' (USP&FO) Federal fund and property accounts in the States. The findings and recommendations were reported in detail to State authorities, the National

Guard Bureau, and the Department of the Army. The States evaluated these reports and initiated needed action to improve internal procedures. The National Guard Bureau's review and analysis of findings and recommendations was also used as the basis for improving various accounting, reporting, and management procedures.

Action was taken by the Bureau to improve procedures for processing appeals from pecuniary liability on Reports of Survey (DD Form 200). The requests for appeal of charges on ARNG Reports of Survey were reviewed by the Bureau and recommendations for relief, when warranted, were made prior to forwarding Reports to the Secretary of the Army for final action.

### **Project MAC—Cost and Performance Reporting System**

The development of a cost and performance reporting system to be tested in several States during fiscal year 1963 was completed. This system, if proven successful, will provide the Army National Guard with a management and fiscal structure useful for programming, budgeting, fiscal accounting, and other managerial uses.

The one program concept presently used in the ARNG personnel appropriation has been applied to the Operations and Maintenance appropriation. The project accounts are designed to follow organizational lines and permit a normal relationship of costs to performance.

By addition of detail accounts, a management account structure is created. These accounts are subsidiary to the fiscal structure and provide the means for reporting performance and related costs. This technique will result in more effective programming and improved fund control.

Complete implementation of the Cost and Performance Reporting System is planned for fiscal year 1964.

### **Technicians**

The backbone of the Army National Guard is the full-time employee referred to professionally as "Technician."

These dedicated citizen-soldiers are employees of their respective States, but are paid by the Federal government. Their wages are established under the two basic Federal pay systems, half subject to Classification Act schedules and the other half to Army-Air Force Wage Board schedules.

Technician duties are performed in four major categories: 1) Organization positions—including staff, training, administrative, operational, supply, and maintenance duties within combat and service units—which directly assist the commander in discharging his duties and responsibilities. 2) USP&FO positions, including budgeting, accounting, supply, clerical and warehousing duties. 3) Field Maintenance positions, including administrative, technical, craft and trade duties for Combined Field Maintenance Shops, Army Aviation Maintenance Shops, and Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites, and 4) Air Defense positions, providing a full-time cadre of command, operations, and maintenance personnel necessary to permit missile units to participate full-time with units of the active Army in U.S. air defense.

Benefits provided to technicians include Old Age & Survivors Insurance under the Social Security Act, Employees' Compensation under the Federal Employee's Compensation Act for injuries or death sustained while in the performance of their official duties as technicians, and Unemployment Compensation under the Social Security Act.

A more recently acquired benefit emerged from a Congressional act (PL 87-224) which provides for Federal contribution to the States for the employer's share of State retirement in those States where a retirement system exists to which technicians are accepted under mutual Federal and State agreement. Nine states qualified during the year effective 13 September 1961, the date of the Act. These States are Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Ohio. NGB funded the nine states \$776,300 to cover FY 1962 cost of the employer's contribution. These funds were allotted on a basis not to exceed 6.5 percent of the individual employee's compensation, less the employer's contribution to FICA.

FY 1962 reflected many improvements in the Army National Guard Technician Program.

The year began with 22,046 positions allotted to the States. This included 4,330 in the Air Defense Program. The year closed with 20,991 supported positions, which included 4,396 in Air Defense. Some 1,767 technicians were mobilized with their units.

Pay increases from new Wage Board schedules developed during the year amounted to \$1,262,600. These increases, in addition to step-in-grade raises paid to both Wage Board and Classification Act technicians, caused the nationwide average techni-

cian cost to rise from \$5,867 in FY 1961 to \$6,024 in FY 1962. Obligations to support the program amounted to \$123.8 million, including \$25.5 million for Air Defense technicians.

Of special significance was the establishment of three Transportation Aircraft Repair Battalion Shops in August 1961. These facilities are located in California, Missouri, and Connecticut, with an authorized technician manning of 50 each. These technicians perform depot level maintenance—4th and 5th echelon—on active Army aircraft as well as on Reserve Component aircraft.

### Quarterly Review and Analysis

Continuing review and analysis of the Army National Guard program indicates that in most areas actual performance was close to programmed objectives.

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

Attention focused on the shortage of Army Advisors resulted in Department of Army action which should aid considerably in equitable distribution of Advisors to all States. Improvement was noted in the final quarter of FY 1962.

Inclusion of additional State statistics in the quarterly ARNG progress report stimulated competitive interest in the States, particularly in attendance at armory drill and annual field training.

### Reports Control

Continuing review of recurring reports succeeded in eliminating five reports previously required. Recurring reports required of the several states by NGB have now been reduced to 19.

Remaining reports are being subjected to a critical evaluation as a result of increased appreciation by NGB of the purposes and uses of reports. Emphasis is being placed on such considerations as cost, hours of preparation time required and sources of data involved. This Bureau program has been coordinated and is being implemented concurrently with the Army-wide reporting requirements initiated by the Army "Autoprobe" Committee in FY 1962. Ultimately, reports required by Department of the Army will be improved and consolidated into an automated Army information data bank. Proper use of this available data should permit the Army to answer questions immediately without resorting to special report requirements.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1961 was 393,807. On 30 June 1962, the strength of the Army National Guard was 405,341, including 44,371 personnel who were members of units mobilized in September and October of 1961 in connection with the Berlin Crisis.

The following significant factors affected strength performance in FY 1962:

- From 1 September 1961 through 31 December 1961, Department of the Army policy prohibited procurement of non-prior service personnel who had attained age 20. This policy was revised on 21 November 1961 to permit procurement of personnel who had not attained their 22d birthday on date of enlistment.

- The enlistments and ready reserve obligations of personnel expiring between 1 October 1961 and 30 June 1962 were extended for one year in connection with the Berlin Crisis.

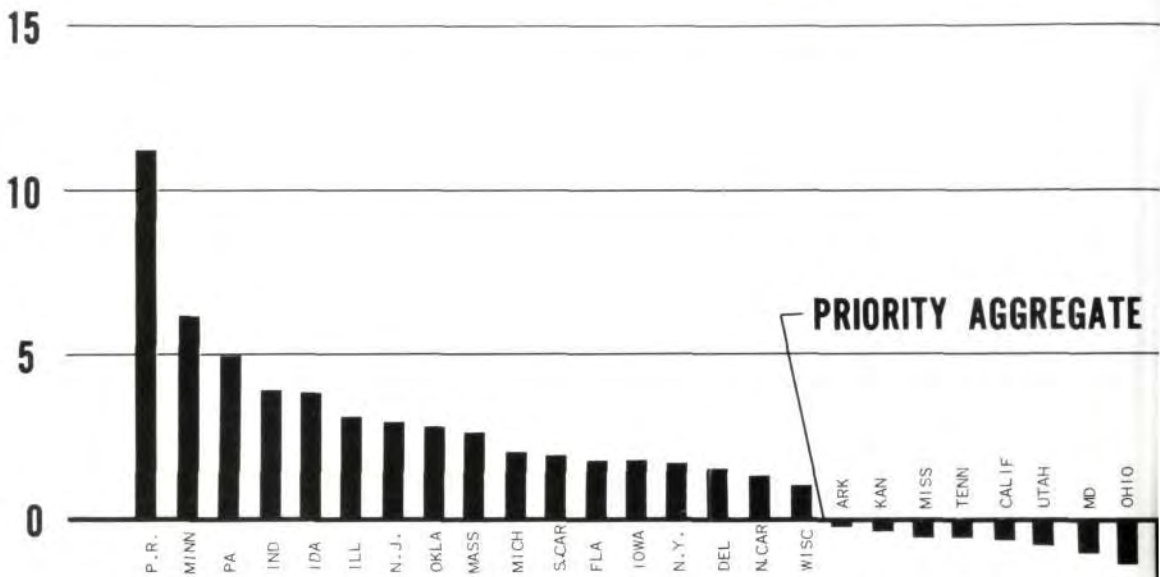
- Losses among personnel who were members of units in a State status were 25% less than anticipated.

### Army National Guard Strength

	30 June 60	30 June 61	30 June 62
Total	401,765	393,807	*405,341
Officers and warrant officers	37,142	36,245	*35,347
Enlisted personnel	364,623	357,562	*369,994

\* Includes 3,889 Officers and 40,482 EM who were members of units mobilized in Sept. and October 1961.

# STATE STRENGTHS (% OF PRIORITY AGGREGATE) 30 JUNE 1962



## OVER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

P.R.	698	MICH	222
MINN	570	S.C.	190
PA	880	FLA	136
IND	388	IOWA	133
IDA	118	N.Y.	431
ILL	378	DEL	40
N.J.	460	N.C.	126
OKLA	230	WISC	99
		MASS	381
			5480

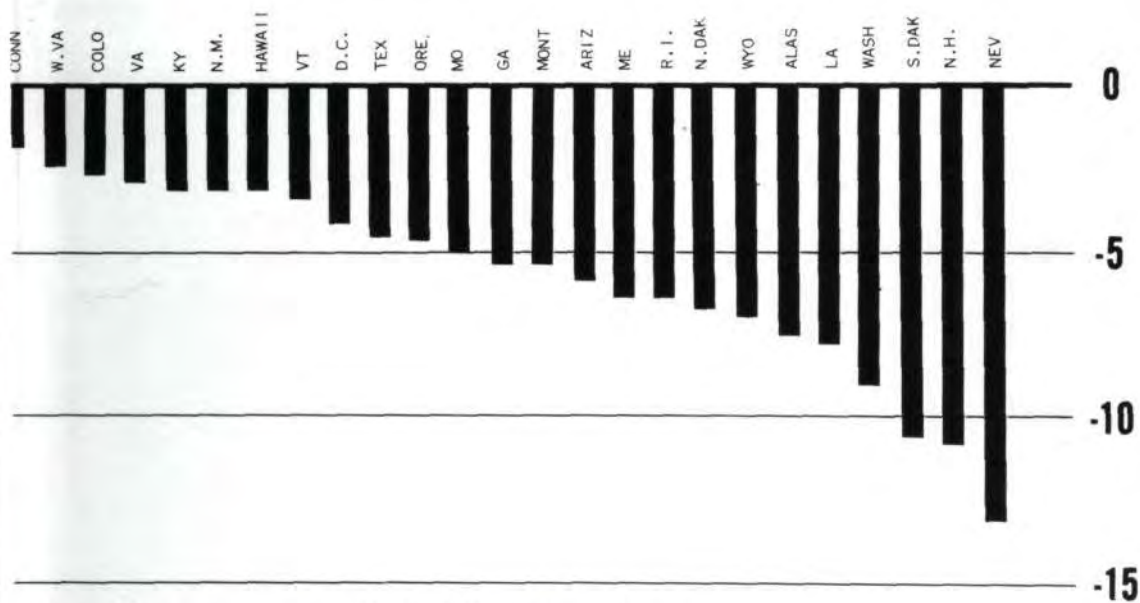
THIS CHART SHOWS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH BY STATE. THE PRIORITY AGGREGATE STRENGTH IS INDICATED



UNDER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

ARK	4	W.VA	82	MONT	143
KAN	20	COLO	73	ARIZ	164
MISS	44	VA	251	ME	168
TENN	46	KY	146	R.I.	183
CALIF	103	N.MEX	93	N.D.	184
UTAH	32	HAW	120	WYO	114
MO	69	VT	107	ALAS	155
OHIO	195	D.C.	87	LA	684
ALA	206	TEX	944	WASH	594
NEBR	63	ORE	314	S.D.	426
CONN	108	MO	415	N.H.	289
		GA	558	NEV	105

7289



BY THE '0' LINE AND THE ACTUAL 30 JUNE 1962 STRENGTH (INCLUDING MOBILIZED STRENGTH) IS SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE ABOVE OR BELOW THAT PRIORITY AGGREGATE.

## Procurement (Officers and Warrant Officers)

The following is a comparison of the overall officer-warrant officer strength of the Army National Guard as of 30 June 1961 and 30 June 1962:

	Assigned Strength 30 June 1961	Assigned Strength 30 June 1962
Officers	31,827	27,511
Warrant Officers	4,418	3,947
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,245</b>	<b>31,458</b>

The major portion of the decrease in overall officer-warrant officer strength during FY 1962 was brought about by the loss of 3420 officers and 469 warrant officers who entered on active duty with their unit on 1 and 15 October 1961.

Graduates from accredited officer candidate schools continue to be the primary source of procurement of second lieutenants.

A comparison of FY 1961 and FY 1962 procurement of second lieutenants, by major source, is shown below:

	FY 1961	FY 1962
Officer Candidate Schools	1648	2075
Regular	(13)	(5)
Special	(376)	(361)
State	(1259)	(1709)
ROTC (USAR) Grad	441	218
Former Officers and Others	123	82
All Other Sources	22	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>2381</b>

## Personnel Actions

The following table reflects officer and warrant officer personnel actions taken during FY 1961 and FY 1962. The decrease in the number of personnel actions in each category is believed to be largely due to the mobilization of ARNG units during the Berlin build-up.

	FY 1961	FY 1962
Federal Recognitions	13,125	12,625
Reassignments	12,698	11,481
Transfers to Inactive NG	1,638	855
Separations	6,732	5,743

## Reserve Officer Personnel Act

During FY 1962 Federal recognition of 68 ARNG officers was withdrawn under years of service and time-in-grade provisions of the Reserve Officers Personnel Act (ROPA). Although the number is 99 less than for FY 1961, projections show a steady increase each year for the next five fiscal years.

During the first half of FY 1962 all eligible Army National Guard officers had received initial consideration for promotion under the mandatory



A State OCS Class

consideration provisions of ROPA. A final computation reveals the following rate of selection: 1st Lts, 44%; Captains, 34%; Majors, 59%, for an average of 44% for all grades. As projected in the FY 1961 annual report, the low rate of selection was obviously due to failure of officers concerned to meet prescribed military educational requirements. Incomplete reports from 29 States reveal a substantial increase in the number selected for promotion by boards meeting in the last half of FY 1962. The rate of selection at the close of FY 1962 was as follows: 1st Lt, 63%; Captain, 52%; Major, 64%. Of 3134 ARNG officers advised of selection for promotion during FY 1962, 23% accepted promotion in the ARNG; 62% declined promotion, and 15% resigned to accept promotion in the U. S. Army Reserve (USAR). Lack of appropriate unit position vacancies in the higher grade is the reason for the large percentage of declinations and resignations. It is anticipated that the continued lack of appropriate ARNG unit vacancies will require many of those officers who declined promotion to resign during FY 1964 in order to accept promotion in the USAR.

Warrant Officer Conversion Program

On 1 June 1962 the new warrant officer career program announced in DA Circular 135-1, 30 March 1962, was implemented in the Army National Guard. Some 545 ARNG warrant officer positions were converted to commissioned officer. Provisions exist whereby such warrant officers, if ineligible for a commission, may be retained in lieu of the commissioned officer until they complete 20 years of creditable service to qualify for retirement at age 60, or until 31 December 1967, whichever is the earlier date. Due to the recent effective date of the program implementation, no experience factors are available on how many of the 545 warrant officers will qualify for a commission or retention in lieu of a commissioned officer.

Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)

FISCAL YEAR 1962 ENLISTED GAINS AND LOSSES

GAINS:	
Enlisted in 62 to take 6 in 62	39,800
Enlisted in 62 to take 6 in 63	8,000
Veterans	4,200
Reserve Forces Act Obligors	3,800
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	4,500
Enlist from other Reserve Components	6,900
Other	1,900
TOTAL GAINS	69,100
LOSSES	*97,100

\*Includes 40,482 EM who entered on active duty as members of mobilized units.



RFA-55 Training Program

During FY 1962, 48,705 Army National Guardsmen entered the training program even though inputs were suspended from 1 September 1961 until 1 January 1962. Since the program's inception in FY 1956, 319,608 Army National Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered to "take 6", 294,341 have actually entered training and 240,546 have completed training and returned to their units. On 30 June 1962, there were 37,087 Army National Guard enlisted men training in the six month program.



*Calisthenics at six month active duty training.*

### Personnel Actions

In FY 1962—1.2% of completed State enlistment applications were rejected by the Bureau as compared to 1% in FY 1961. This low rejection rate indicates the continued careful screening of applications by recruiting personnel, unit commanders, and other State authorities.

#### PAY GRADES E-8 AND E-9

In lieu of quotas periodically announced by Chief, NGB, the States were authorized on 8 November 1961 (NGR 25-6) to promote personnel on a "fully and best qualified" basis to grades E-8 and E-9 based on TOE as modified by Organization Guides and as established by Table of Organization for State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments.

A program for accelerated promotion to these grades was also implemented. State Adjutants General were authorized (within quotas announced by the Chief, National Guard Bureau) to promote outstanding personnel who met all service requirements except \*total years of service. In this connection, the minimum service requirements for promotion to these grades are as follows:

For Promotion Pay Grade	Time in Pay Grade	Cumulative ENL Service	*Total Years of Service
E-9	28 Months in E-8	10	18
E-8	24 Months in E-7	8	15

### Army National Guard Register

During FY 1962 the Military Service Branch, Army Personnel Division, NGB processed the following actions:

- 4,345 statements of service (NGB Forms 03D) for publication in the Army National Guard Register.
- 6,730 promotions for entry in the Register.
- 15,170 other actions affecting the Register, such as changes in branch, designations as Army Aviator, completion of courses of instruction at Army Service Schools, transfer to and from the Inactive National Guard, and terminations of Federal recognition requiring the deletion of a statement of service from the Register.
- 5,028 pieces of correspondence, involving requests for change in Register entries, statements of service for retirement purposes, etc. Included in this figure are 1,592 form letters transmitting to State Adjutants General 2,992 "Requests for National Guard Service." These requests, initiated by various branches of The Adjutant General's Office, Dept. of the Army, are sent to the National Guard Bureau for transmittal to the appropriate State Adjutant General.

The 1962 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the States during the latter part of May 1962, at an estimated cost of \$6,355. This edition contains names and statements of service of approximately 38,700 officers and warrant officers of the active and Inactive Army National Guard.



## MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

### Responsibilities

One of the most important duties and responsibilities of the Army Surgeon's office is to provide realistic medical fitness criteria for procurement and retention of members of the Army National Guard. The provisions of AR 40-501, "Standards of Medical Fitness," are applied in conjunction with other applicable regulations and policies to insure that all members of the Army National Guard possess the physical capability required to be productive in the military establishment. Constant surveillance of medical fitness is reflected in the number of reports of medical examination of ARNG officers reviewed during FY 1962 as shown below:

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION	NUMBER
Initial Federal Recognition, promotion, etc.	10,798
Army aviation	371
Periodic medical exams	5,280
Statements in lieu of medical exams	14,637
Medical exams for school attendance	1,201
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,287</b>

Of this figure, 164 were found to be medically unacceptable for the purpose evaluated.

In addition to the number of officer cases processed, 3,747 questionable enlisted medical examinations were reviewed, of which 895 were found to be medically unacceptable for enlistment or retention.

Another duty and responsibility of equal significance is the review and evaluation of both formal and informal line-of-duty investigations relating to disease or injury of ARNG personnel occurring during a duty status and the supervision of medical care resulting therefrom. During FY 1962 the Army Surgeon's office reviewed and processed 1,975 formal and 2,110 informal line-of-duty investigations. In connection with these investigations and the administration of medical care, there were 1,815 pieces of outgoing correspondence from the Surgeon's office.

### Personnel

The number of medical personnel in the Army National Guard at the end of FY 1962 was still below the authorized strength. The following table compares strengths for the past three years:



	ACTUAL STRENGTH				AUTHOR- IZED STRENGTH IN UNITS
	30 Jun 60	30 Jun 61	30 Jun 62 State Status	30 Jun 62 Mobilized Status	
Medical Corps	847	941	791	160	1,431
Dental Corps	204	206	173	15	186
Nurses Corps	56	44	32	17	240
Medical Services Corps	880	837	650	187	779
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>2,636</b>

The number of Federally recognized medical units, by type, in the ARNG at the end of FY 1962 is listed below:

Medical Companies (organic)	54
Medical Battalions, Hq & Hq Detachments (organic)	27
Medical Companies (separate)	19
Medical Battalions, Hq & Hq Detachments (separate)	8
Evacuation Hospitals	9
Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals	5
Dental Detachments (KJ)	6
Medical Detachments (OA)	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>

The following numbers of ARNG personnel were medically disqualified for partial mobilization in October 1961, during the Berlin crisis:

	STRENGTH	MEDICAL DISQUALI- FICATIONS	PERCENT
Officers	3,258	25	0.8
Warrant Officers	450	3	0.7
Enlisted Men	41,410	293	0.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,118</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0.7</b>

The National Guard Bureau was allocated \$374,000 by the Army Surgeon General to provide physical examinations and medical care for ARNG personnel during FY 1962. Of this total, \$349,430.01 was obligated by the States.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

### Troop Unit Organization

The Army National Guard, as of 30 June 1962, consisted of 4,313 federally recognized units of company or detachment size; 446 of these units served on active duty for 9 months of this fiscal year. On the accompanying chart the troop basis is separated into Infantry, Armor, Artillery and other.



The 4,313 federally recognized units represented a decrease of 54 units from the 30 June 1961 total of 4,367.

During the fiscal year, reorganization actions were continued to further align the ARNG troop basis with revised mobilization requirements. Most notable among these actions was the complete elimination of all 75-mm and 90-mm Air Defense Artillery Battalions from the troop basis by their conversion to Armor, Field Artillery, Engineer and Automatic Weapons Self-propelled Battalions. As a part of these reorganization actions a new Special Forces Company was organized in the State of Rhode Island. In June 1962 the move from the NIKE-AJAX to the more modern and efficient NIKE-HERCULES was begun with the activation of NIKE-HERCULES units in Missouri and Texas.



### Special Forces

As U. S. military forces devoted increasing emphasis to counterinsurgency warfare in FY 1962, working, in fact, in active support of the South Vietnamese in their war against Communist guerrillas, the capabilities of Army National Guard Special Forces took on added significance.

ARNG Special Forces stepped up their operational readiness by sending additional personnel to active Army courses for advanced training and by working on their own and with Army Special Forces on field training exercises throughout the year.

At the beginning of FY 1962, Special Forces organizations were in being in five States: Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Utah and West Virginia. By the end of the year, a sixth State—Rhode Island—had been authorized to organize a Special Forces company, and plans were underway for a substantial increase in the Guard's Special Forces 1200-man strength in FY 1963.

Special Forces are characterized by versatility in the arts of unconventional military combat, combined with techniques of infiltration by land, sea or air to establish liaison with indigenous partisan forces and provide military leadership to those forces.

Recruiting standards are exceptionally high because of the hazardous duties and special skills required. In addition to being highly qualified in basic arms, ARNG Special Forces personnel are

trained in parachuting, demolition, medical aid, and communications. Organized into small detachments of not more than a dozen members, they engage in constant cross-training so that any man can fill in for any other in the detachment. They are also trained in foreign languages so that they can intermingle freely with native forces.

Following are reports of ARNG Special Forces activities in the five States with operational units in FY 1962:

#### ALABAMA

The 20th Special Forces Group of Alabama is composed of three companies: Headquarters and Headquarters Co., Birmingham; Company A, Montgomery; and Company B, Florence. Total strength of the Group is 221.

Nearly 80% of assigned personnel are jump qualified, many of them jumpmaster qualified.

The Group attends two 3-hour night drills and one weekend training exercise each month. For two months each quarter, weekend training exercises are conducted on a 96,000-acre tract of land near Montgomery, ideally suited for Special Forces training and operations. The third weekend each quarter is devoted to parachute jumps.

A special weekend training exercise was scheduled during the year at Fort Benning, Ga., for practical work in demolition. In addition, Company B conducted survival and water training in the Huntsville area.

The Group conducted its annual field training in the mountains of Utah in a combined exercise with the Utah Special Forces. Projected plans for FY 1963 include swamp training in Florida.

In individual training, 70% of all personnel assigned to the Group have attended the appropriate service schools for their MOS qualifications; 20% have completed the Special Forces Warfare Course (resident and non-resident), and 70% of the remainder are enrolled in these schools.

#### LOUISIANA

Louisiana's 21st Special Forces Group, with Headquarters Company and Companies A and B, has now entered its fourth year of training. Results of previous years have been carefully studied and hopes are higher this year than ever before of attaining the maximum in programmed training.

Annual Field Training of 1962 was conducted in the hills surrounding Braggs, Oklahoma (Camp Gruber, Oklahoma) and was by far the most effective and realistic to Special Forces operations. This encampment was held in conjunction with the 9th Special Forces Group, a Reserve Unit, and was spent entirely in the field.

For the past three years the Special Forces have been conducting quarterly jumps at three home station locations. All jumps were made part of a weekend field exercise in which, depending on the weather, two jumps per individual were conducted. At first L-20 type army aircraft was used; however the last jump at home station was made from C-119 aircraft of the 706th Troop Carrier Squadron, USAFR. Arrangements have been made for continuation of this support for the balance of this calendar year.

Qualified airborne personnel are scheduled to attend the Jump Master Course conducted at Fort Bragg, N. C. or Fort Campbell, Ky.

*A Special Forces team working with local "guerrilla leader."*



On 4 October 1961, Wilmington's Company C of the 16th Special Forces Group was reorganized and three of its operational detachments were transferred to Charlotte. Company C now has an authorized strength of 18 officers and 40 men at Wilmington and ten officers and 22 men at Charlotte.

In June 1962, the units moved from their respective cities to Fort Bragg for 15 days of annual field training, to work directly with the Army's 5th Special Forces Group.

During the first week, Company C continued its advanced military occupational specialty (MOS) training, conducting the majority of instruction with assigned personnel.

During the middle weekend of training, Company C was divided into three operational teams and one control team to conduct a field problem. A total of 31 officers and enlisted men participated in the initial parachute drop.

Each team was dropped separately into a field in the Uwharrie National Forest Area and began its field problem against aggressors. Each team performed surveillance, movement, raids, etc., according to Special Forces methods. All messages were transmitted by Morse Code, requiring the radio specialist to apply the techniques learned. This same basic principle was applied to each team member and his team job.

#### UTAH

The 19th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, Utah Army National Guard, consists of Headquarters Company and Companies A, B, C and D. Training of the Group during FY 1962 was characterized by weekend assemblies conducted in the rugged mountains of Utah, and in MOS training for all individuals assigned.

During the year, the 19th Special Forces Group was featured in a half-hour television show over the Department of the Army's "Big Picture" series. This show, entitled "The Silent Warriors" brought to millions of Americans the vital role of our Special Forces and the role played in this area by dedicated citizen-soldiers of the Guard.

Annual field training for the majority of the Group in FY 1962 was conducted at Camp Williams, Utah. In addition, however, 25 officers and 75 enlisted men traveled to the U. S. Naval Amphibious Base, San Diego, Calif., for specialized training in amphibious techniques and underwater reconnais-



sance and demolition. At the completion of this training the group returned by C-119 aircraft and accomplished a parachute drop at Camp Williams.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

The 16th Special Forces Group (Airborne), of West Virginia, is a highly respected unit with outstanding young officers and dedicated enlisted personnel. Since its organization in 1959, the group has challenged the imagination of the four communities in which its five units are stationed, and community support is widespread.

During annual field training in 1962, the Group successfully staged "OPERATION DARE," a 13-day tactical Special Forces operation in Preston County, West Virginia, during which six 10-man Operational Detachments were adjudged "highly effective" by a US Army Special Forces evaluation board.

Since early March 1962, the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), USA, Fort Bragg, N. C., has operated a Maneuver Field Control Headquarters at Camp Dawson, the state's only military reservation, commanded by the CO, 16th Special Forces Group. The association between the two groups has extended over a four year period in training, and has proven valuable, particularly to the 16th.

Week-end training assemblies are held six times annually by the Group. Committee-type training in basic subjects, i.e., medical, communications, and demolitions, is undertaken to further qualify members of Operational Detachments during these





*Special Forces in action*

periods. This training is combined with field training exercises, including parachute drops, resupply, etc.

The Group has also been associated with the 17-day tactical operation participated in by Great Britain's 22d Special Air Service Regiment (counterpart of US Army Special Forces) at Camp Dawson. Personnel from the Group participated as observers.

Through group staff coordination, six Drop Zones have been established in West Virginia for airborne operations and approved by Second US Army and Continental Army Command. The Group also participated in a joint amphibian operation with the 130th Troop Carrier Squadron as part of an Operational Readiness Inspection by the 9th U. S. Air Force.

### **Air Defense Artillery**

Four years ago the Army National Guard took over four NIKE AJAX sites from the active Army in the State of California as a part of a test to determine if the ARNG could be used to relieve active NIKE forces for other military requirements. The results of this test were favorable and during the ensuing years the ARNG has assumed an increasing role in Army Air Defense.

At the beginning of FY 1962, 15 states were participating in the Army Air Defense program, providing 76 NIKE AJAX batteries and six NIKE HERCULES batteries from 34 battalions in 16 key industrial and population centers in CONUS and Hawaii.

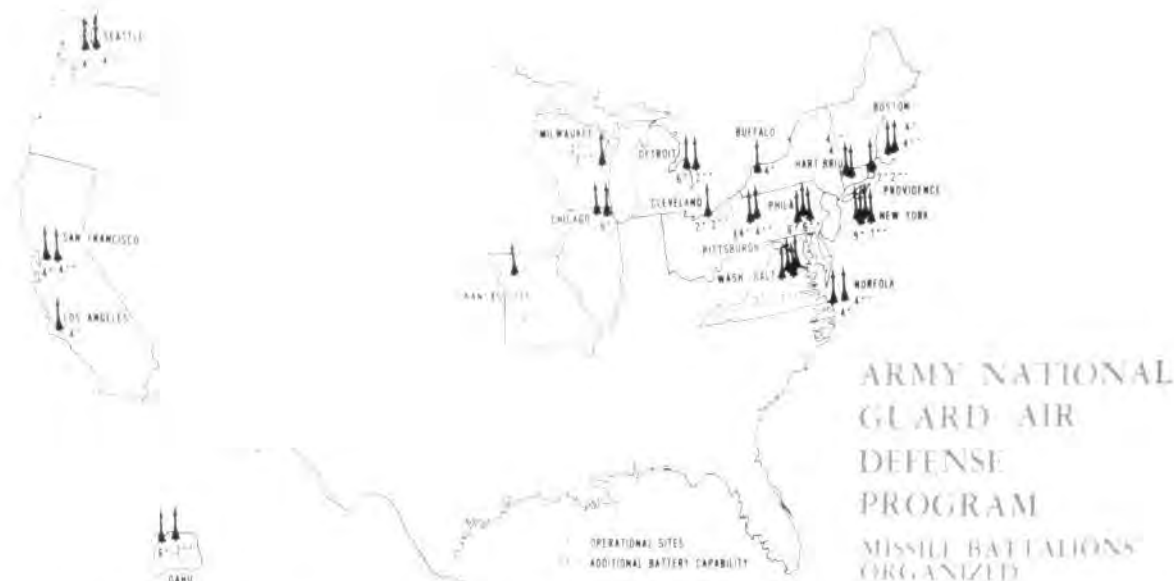
FY 1962 saw a number of changes in the program. Seven on-site NIKE AJAX batteries were released from the on-site mission and a NIKE HERCULES battalion with two batteries was activated in Missouri. The release of AJAX units from the tactical mission marked the beginning of a program to phase out the older NIKE AJAX missile and convert ARNG on-site batteries to the more modern NIKE HERCULES missile. As existing ARNG NIKE AJAX units are reorganized and retrained as HERCULES units, they will replace active Army units on sites already in existence, releasing more than 5000 active Army personnel for other duties. The completion of this program in approximately 2½ years will result in an aggregate increase in technician strength of more than 700 and will provide 19 NIKE HERCULES battalions consisting of 54 batteries. With entry of Missouri during FY 1962 and Texas in FY 1963, 17 states will be participating in the Air Defense program.

During the fiscal year NIKE AJAX technicians from three states began transition training in preparations for a NIKE HERCULES on-site mission during FY 1963.

ARNG on-site units earned most of the ARADCOM Commander's Trophies annually awarded to outstanding on-site units as a result of



*Mighty NIKE HERCULES stand guard in Hawaii*



Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP) and Operational Readiness Evaluation scores during the year. First and second place honors were earned by ARNG units as outstanding missile firing batteries, while ARNG battalions earned first place honors in both the three-or-less and four-or-more on-site firing battery categories. The results of ARADCOM Operational Readiness Evaluations show a 10 percent gain over the previous year, reflecting continued improvement in all operational areas.

### Training Criteria

The Army National Guard conducts training in accordance with criteria established by Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC) and United States Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM). The USCONARC training criteria are set forth in Annex AA to its Training Directive, dated 21 November 1961, which established the following objectives for the Army National Guard:

#### INDIVIDUALS

- To attain and maintain proficiency of all personnel in fundamentals of combat operations;
- To prepare, by progressive selection and training, officers qualified to assume command and staff responsibility at all echelons;
- To develop and qualify all personnel in their MOS and grade assignment;
- To develop efficient instructors; and
- 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 National Guard individual training progress from FY 1958 through FY 1962. As of 30 June 1962, 97% of all officers and enlisted men were basically trained. Of these 71% were prior servicemen or six month trainees. The vital importance of the six month training program to this training progress is evident.

#### UNITS

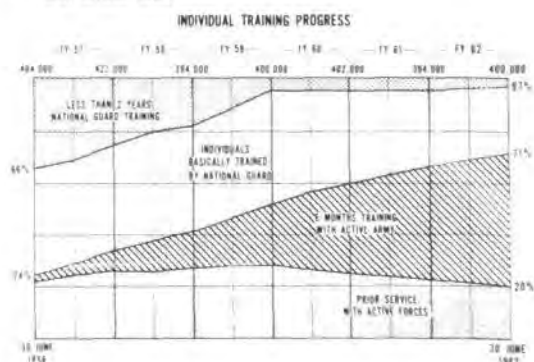
- To bring all units to such a state of readiness that, upon mobilization, they can receive, administer, and train qualified fillers and train under appropriate Army Training Programs (ATP) or Intensified Combat Training Programs (ICTP) as directed.

- Priority I and II combat units (infantry, armor, and artillery) to train at platoon/battery level through annual active duty training (ANACDUTRA) 1962, and, upon successful completion, may be authorized by the Army Commander concerned to initiate company (or artillery battalion) level training.

- Priority III combat units to train at platoon/battery level through ANACDUTRA 1962, and to maintain such level of proficiency thereafter.

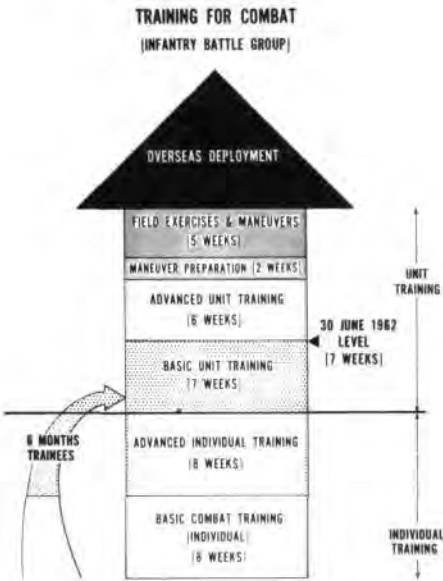
- Technical and administrative units to continue training in the basic unit phase under appropriate ATP or special training directive.

#### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



Combat Training

The general status of Army National Guard training on 31 December 1962 is depicted on the "Arrow" graph below.



As indicated, an Infantry Battle Group undergoes a 36-week training program in attaining readiness for overseas deployment. The training programs for elements require less time.

The Army National Guard, released from conducting basic individual training in October 1958 with implementation of mandatory 6-month active Army training for new recruits, has since then conducted unit training exclusively. Individuals returning from basic training are integrated into unit training. At the end of FY 1962 Army National Guard units had satisfactorily completed an average of 5½ weeks of basic unit training, or 21½ of the total 36-week training program. This is one week better than the 1961 average unit training level.

Armory Training

All ARNG units participated in at least 48 paid assemblies during fiscal year 1962. In addition, some high priority ARNG units in 38 States were authorized to conduct an additional multiple training assembly each month from September 1961 to February 1962. As would thus be expected, the total number of multiple or weekend training assemblies increased 5% over FY 1961, even though some 447 of these units were mobilized in October 1961. Multiple (8-hour) or weekend training assemblies accounted for 33.4% of the total.

The number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men participating in armory training amounted to an average of 93.2% of assigned strength (excluding constructive attendance) an overall percentage increase of 1.7 over the previous fiscal year. This increase is indicative of the enforcement of minimum standards and greater 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 1961	% Fiscal Year 1962
Officers and warrant officers	96.8	97.3
Enlisted men	90.9	92.8

Annual Field Training

Approximately 302,000 Guardsmen, representing about 97% of ARNG paid drill strength (assigned strength less constructive attendance), attended 15 days of annual field training during 1962. Training, as prescribed in appropriate Army programs, was accomplished at 113 sites owned and operated as shown below:



During this training, active Army evaluation boards inspected each federally recognized Army National Guard unit. Board 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.

*Realistic training*



*Modern weapons*



**Field Training Evaluation**

RATING	CY	PERCENTAGE				
		58	59	60	61	62
Satisfactory and Above	99.7	99.9	98.9	100	100.0	100.0
Unsatisfactory	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Other significant field training accomplishments included:

- Battery level training for many artillery units;
- Completion and testing of section/platoon training with few exceptions.
- Substantial decrease in minimum standards deficiencies.

## Annual General Inspections

Annual general inspection ratings for 3,827 ARNG 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 National Guard units consistently received ratings of satisfactory and above. Although not shown by the table, in fiscal year 1962 approximately 78% of the units inspected received excellent or superior ratings.

**Annual General Armory Inspections**

RATING	% FY	58	59	60	61	62
Satisfactory and Above	99.0	99.5	99.1	98.7	99.2	
Unsatisfactory	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	

## School Program

The objective of the Army National Guard School Program is to qualify all individuals to perform satisfactorily in their unit assignments by progressive military education. Leaders and skilled combat and technical specialists are school-trained in this program.

The school program consists of three principal activities: Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools, and Officer Candidate Schools. In addition, a considerable number of personnel participate in the



*A field exercise*



Army Extension Courses which parallel very closely courses conducted in Army Service Schools.

The principal activity in the School Program is participation in Army Service Schools. The majority of newly commissioned officers in the Army National Guard attend a Branch Officer Orientation Course during the first three years of commissioned service. These courses are designed to prepare the young second lieutenant for his initial assignment with troops. The next level in an officer's career is attendance at a Branch Career Course, normally between his third and twelfth year of commissioned service. The scope of this career course is designed to prepare the officer to perform duties through Battle Group level.

Each year approximately 100 highly qualified National Guard officers are selected to attend a resident course at the US Army Command and General Staff College. Priority for selection is given to those officers who require this course for promotion to colonel in a combat branch, and for those officers whose unit assignment requires C. & G.S.C. training.

The program also provides excellent schooling for enlisted personnel to insure professional and technical progress. Enlisted personnel attend those

critical military occupational specialty (MOS) courses which produce a specialist who cannot be adequately trained within the unit.

Each summer, the Army National Guard sends 30 selected officers to attend a two-week Defense Strategy Seminar at the National War College, Washington, D. C. A total of 200 members of all Reserve Components participate in this activity.

During fiscal year 1962, 7,673 officers and enlisted men attended Army Service Schools.

The Army Commanders also provide quotas to State Adjutants General to send personnel to schools administered by their Command. The major input into these courses are enlisted personnel who attend noncommissioned officer courses. Approximately 2,000 personnel attend these courses each year.

Three separate types of Officer Candidate Courses are available to qualify enlisted personnel for commissions in the Army National Guard. A limited number attend the regular 23-week active Army Officer Candidate courses. Approximately 700 enlisted personnel participate in Special 10-Week Offi-

OCS



*Guardsmen at Jump School.*



cer Candidate Courses also conducted by the active Army. The third type of Officer Candidate training, the State Officer Candidate School Program, produces the majority of lieutenants for the Army National Guard. Two States, Hawaii and Missouri, established schools during FY 1962, to bring the total of State Officer Candidate Schools to 50. The US Army Infantry School prepares the Program of Instruction for the State OCS Program, and personnel from the Infantry School make annual liaison visits.

Because many ARNG personnel cannot take time from their civilian occupation to attend a resident course of instruction, the Army Extension Course Program provides a parallel means for such personnel to obtain a military education, offering approximately 1,000 separate sub-courses on military subjects. Some 50,500 students were enrolled at the end of fiscal year 1962.



## Army Aviation

During FY 1962, the number of ARNG aviators on flying status increased from 1,516 to 1,522, a net gain of six toward the current authorization of more than 3,000. Included in this 1,522 are the 225 aviators who were mobilized. This net gain of six ARNG aviators was a considerable reduction in total numbers, when compared with the previous five year average increase of 125 aviators per year. This seemingly large reduction in force was considered to be due to the following reasons:

- Call to active duty of 12 ARNG aviation units during the fiscal year with an attendant reduction in the recruiting effort normally conducted by personnel assigned to these units.

- Interest shown by potential ARNG aviators in response to the recruiting efforts of the active Army, due to increased world tensions and the partial mobilization.

- Effects of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) on many aviation units because of the limited number of promotional vacancies available within the present Pentomic division TOEs.

- The "wait and see" attitude of many potential ARNG aviators who were withholding their request for ARNG aviation training, pending the outcome of the recent cold war "Berlin Crisis."

The primary sources of aviator procurement were:

- Guardsmen graduated from the U. S. Army Aviation School.
- Recruiting of former rated officers of the active Army and other branches of the Armed Services by the ARNG.

ARNG aircraft flying hours totaled 175,921. This is a decrease of 973 hours over FY 1961, due to the mobilization of 225 ARNG aviators for a nine-month period of the fiscal year. It should be pointed out however, that each ARNG aviator flew an average of 120 hours during the fiscal year. Assuming the 225 ARNG aviators called to active duty would have flown an average of 90 hours per aviator, during the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year, total flying hours would have been 196,171, indicating an increase of 19,277 hours over the previous fiscal year.

ARNG aviators took full advantage of all the aviation courses offered by the active Army. Approximately 900 officers and enlisted men with an aviation MOS attended the different courses offered. A partial breakdown of these courses and the number of Guardsmen in attendance follows:

Fixed Wing Aviator	158
Rotary Wing Aviator	211
Aircraft Mechanics (fixed and rotary wing)	195

Additional quotas for warrant officer flight training courses have been requested following an increase in requirements for warrant officer aviators, necessitated by a recent change to the TOE of Division Aviation Companies.



AIRCRAFT IN USE  
BY THE  
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



H-13 Sioux



U-1A Otter



L-19 Bird Dog Observation Plane



L-23 Seminole



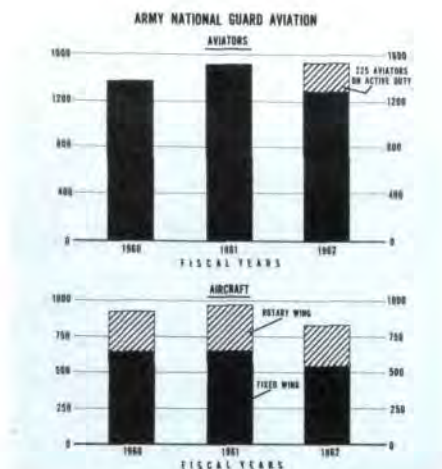
L-20 Beaver



H-19 Chickasaw



H-23 Raven



The accompanying chart shows three years growth in aviators and numbers of aircraft assigned.

### Army Advisors

On 30 June 1962, a total of 829 Army Advisors were on duty or on orders for Army National Guard duty. This represents 81.9% of the National Guard Bureau's minimum requirement after mobilization. Approximately 50% of the 205 Advisor loss during the fiscal year was due to the Berlin mobilization.

While shortages continue in all branches, the most significant are in:

**Engineer:** 62% of the reduced requirement was satisfied, leaving a shortage of 25 advisors.

**Signal:** 48% of the reduced requirement was satisfied, leaving a shortage of 39 advisors.

Overall, ten advisors were gained during the fourth quarter. Also, on 30 June 1962, an additional 17 Army Advisors had been nominated to the several States but had not as yet been accepted or placed on Permanent Change of Station orders.

STATUS AS OF 30 JUNE 1962

	AR 611-50 and RCTB-62 Requirement	NGB Minimum Rqmt. before Mob.	NGB Minimum Rqmt. after Mob.	No.	% NGB Min. Rqmt. After Mob.	Over/Under NGB Min. Rqmt. After Mob.	Increase/Decrease 4th Qtr. FY 62*
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>-183</b>	<b>-205</b>
Infantry	230	230	218	192	88.1	-26	-52
Artillery	431	382	357	295	82.6	-62	-43
Armor	163	153	131	123	93.9	-8	-37
Engineers	77	76	66	41	62.1	-25	-24
Ordnance	91	65	59	57	96.6	-2	-6
Signal	98	85	75	36	48.0	-39	-26
Medical	49	46	36	29	80.6	-7	-11
Transportation	50	50	48	43	89.6	-5	2
Military Police	14	12	10	7	70.0	-3	-2
Quartermaster	8	8	7	6	85.7	-1	-1
Adjutant General	5	5	5			-5	-1

\*Ninety-one (91) lost due to mobilization in the second quarter.

## LOGISTICS

### Equipment

The overall status of equipment in the Army National Guard was reduced during FY 1962.

The reduction resulted from the 1961 active Army buildup. Units of the Army National Guard not mobilized contributed substantially to the effort by releasing more than 10,500 items to meet essential training requirements of Active Army units.

The fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the States in expediting shipment of these items is indicative of their willingness to assist during any crisis.

Although the items withdrawn consisted mainly of those already in short supply, effective training was maintained by careful planning to assure maximum utilization of remaining equipment by as many units as possible.

### Engineer

There was no significant change in either the on-hand quantity or availability of modern Engineer equipment during the past fiscal year. A few modern items were received but the quantity was not sufficient to alter the percentage on hand required to

*Honest John rocket fired by a National Guard unit*





meet minimum training requirements. The recent build-up of the Active Army resulted in a slowdown of attempts to modernize through replacement.

#### Ordnance

A 10% reduction in Ordnance equipment required for training, resulted from the withdrawal of more than 10,000 items by Department of Army. These items, including wheeled and tracked vehicles, self-propelled artillery, and recoilless rifles, were shipped by the Army National Guard to meet Department of Army requirements.

The majority of the remaining Ordnance assets are substitute and obsolete items which, although not ideal, have been effectively used for training.



210' Repair Shop Barge for repair of boats



M48 Tank during Exercise Iron Dragon, Fort Polk, La.



Battery of NIKE-AJAX missiles

#### Quartermaster

The overall status of Quartermaster equipment improved slightly during FY 1962. New load-carrying equipment was supplied for issue to all Priority I units and to some Priority II units.

#### Signal

Although shortage of the new type communication equipment continues to be a problem area, many units have, with ingenuity, improvised communication sets with substitute or obsolete equipment. However, shortage of even substitute or obsolete equipment has limited the establishment of a sufficient number of these nets for all units.



M-59 Armored Personnel Carrier of the 49th Armored Division, Texas

Availability of the general type items of supply has been adequate to meet minimum training requirements.

The withdrawal of Signal equipment by the Department of the Army did not adversely affect the overall status of Signal equipment in the Army National Guard.



Constructing a double single Bailey Bridge

### **Transportation**

The Army National Guard aircraft inventory was reduced from that of 30 June 1961 by withdrawal of certain types of fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft to meet minimum training requirements of Active Army units. This withdrawal resulted in a loss of 40 L-19-E and 15 TL-19-D fixed wing aircraft, and 29 H-13-G helicopters.

### **Maintenance**

During the past year the maintenance program passed a severe test when the National Guard was partially mobilized. Due to a closely controlled organizational program with trained personnel, and well-organized Combined Field Maintenance Shops, it was possible to inspect and perform required repair on all equipment prior to induction.

Army Area Conferences of State maintenance officers were again held during the fall of 1961. The prime matter of discussion at each meeting was the effect of induction on maintenance from a monetary and personnel standpoint. The exchange of ideas will lead to smoother action by all concerned when and if there is another call. These conferences were attended by representatives of each State, Army area, technical service, depot, and the National Guard Bureau.

### **Organizational Maintenance**

Placing responsibility for organizational maintenance at the company and battalion level enabled the various unit commanders to ready their equipment for Federal Service with a minimum of time lost by travel, and with a greater degree of efficiency. Prior to establishing Organizational Maintenance Shops and Storage Compounds, unit equipment was stored at a central location, often 200 miles from the unit's armory. The accomplishment of all organizational maintenance at battalion level reduced the need to ship equipment to Combined Field Maintenance Shops, thereby reducing time lost in travel and the hazard of moving faulty vehicles over the road. Three new Organizational Maintenance Shops were activated during the year, bringing the total to 880, of which 479 facilities were adequate, 254 required modification to buildings, and 147 required complete construction of buildings and parking areas.

### **Field Maintenance**

There were 393,847 job-orders completed during FY 1961, and 366,328 job-orders completed

during FY 1962. This drop in output was directly due to the induction of units into Federal Service. Two Divisions were included in the induction and in both cases the Combined Field Maintenance Shops lost the responsibility for the repair of all Divisional TOE equipment. The work-load in the States from which non-Divisional units had been called up was also reduced. This decrease was partly off-set by a program of repairing not-ready-for-issue equipment received from the Ordnance Corps, the aging of equipment, and the Modification Work Order Program. The backlog of uncompleted jobs dropped from 22,935 reported on 30 June 1961 to 20,804 as of 30 June 1962. This was due in part to the receipt of not-ready-for-issue equipment during the fourth quarter FY 1962.

### **Maintenance of USAR Equipment**

Authority was granted to the States to enter into agreements with USAR units for field maintenance of their equipment. To date, there have been 7 agreements with USAF Corps and Commands—in Arizona, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Nebraska, Florida, and Virginia. There are a number of other States that indicated an interest to negotiate additional USAR contracts. These contracts may be entered into when there are adequate National Guard facilities and there is no State law prohibiting the repair or operation of Federal vehicles. USAR funds are used to support the cost of both personnel and parts supply.

### **Army Aircraft Repair Battalions**

Authority was granted for the Army National Guard to establish and operate three Army Aircraft Depot Maintenance Shops. These shops are located at Groton, Connecticut; Springfield, Missouri; and Fresno, California. These aircraft shops are used to train 50-man cadres from each battalion, each man being a member of a battalion and employed in a technician status. The shops became operational during FY 1962 and have completed 83 jobs as a by-product of training. These three shops furnish the National Guard with a limited depot rebuild capability.

### **Aviation Maintenance**

During FY 1962, Army National Guard aircraft flew 175,921 hours and in FY 1961, 176,894 hours, for a reduction of 973 hours.

This reduction in flying hours was due to the loss of 55 fixed wing aircraft to the Army, and induc-



tion of 51 with mobilized units, for a total of 106 fixed wing aircraft lost. In addition, 29 rotary wing aircraft were lost by withdrawal by Department of the Army, two rotary wing gained and three rotary wing lost by accident, for a net loss of 30. Inventory 30 June 1962 shows a gain of 9 flight simulators.

30 June 61—649 fixed wing	312 rotary wing
30 June 62—543 fixed wing	282 rotary wing
—106 difference	— 30 difference

The total Army National Guard inventory on 30 June 1962 included 543 fixed wing aircraft, 282 rotary wing aircraft, and 57 flight simulators.

### Maintenance and Operating Supplies

The States' operating budgets requested a total of \$11,399,990 and were funded \$8,589,100 for an increase of \$209,000 over FY 1961. These additional funds were used to accomplish deferred maintenance. The difference between the States' request and the actual funding program prevented the States from bringing stocks to requisitioning objectives and stocking full unit base loads. The 2.6% increase in expenditures over the previous year was the result of transfers to the P7411 fund from other projects after induction of units into Federal Service.

### Inventory Management

During FY-1962 the Army National Guard inventory requirements were reduced to the minimum essentials as a result of fiscal funding limitations.

The chart below, "Assets to Requirements," has been prepared in millions of dollars from Financial Inventory Accounting data as of 30 June 1962. Value of those items of supply which were demanded on a recurring basis only, and procured with National Guard funds, have been included. Fringe items, Mission Essential items, and other nonrecurring funded items and requirements have not been included.

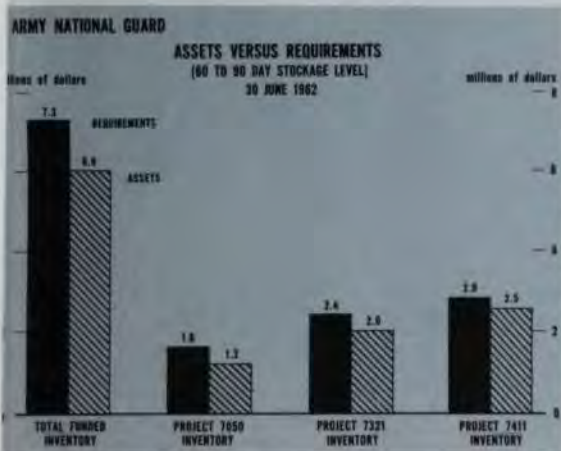


Chart bar entitled "Total Funded Inventory" indicates total assets valued at \$6-million on hand and on order to meet a \$7.3-million requirement. The \$7.3-million requirement represents a \$600,000 reduction since last year, resulting from the limitation of funds available to the Guard.

Project 7050, Individual Clothing; Project 7321, Organizational Equipment; and Project 7411, Repair Parts, show shortage of assets on hand and on order due to lack of funds to procure necessary items of supply to meet minimum requirements.

### Disposition of Excess Property

Continued emphasis was placed on disposal of excess property during FY 1962. Excess property on hand, at the beginning of the fiscal year, was valued at \$21.6 million. During the year, \$106.4 million was generated and disposition was made of \$94.8 million, leaving a balance on hand of \$33.2 million. Thus there was a net increase of \$11.6 million in excess inventory on hand in the States as of the close of FY 1962.

The large excess generated during the year resulted primarily from the reorganization of units. Obsolescence and ordinary wear and tear were also contributing factors. The \$33.2 million reported excess balance on hand at the close of FY 1962 was awaiting disposition instructions.

Disposition of the \$94.8 million excess was as follows:

- \$7.4 million was utilized by the Army National Guard. This represents items which, after being listed as excess by various Army National Guard installations, were later withdrawn from the excess inventory to meet requirements in the Army National Guard.
- \$62.2 million was utilized by the Department of the Army. \$42 million of this figure included items returned to depot stock. The remaining \$20.2 million was redistributed within the Department of the Army.
- \$17.3 million represents excess items transferred to Property Disposal.
- \$7.9 million represents items transferred to other Federal, State, and private agencies, and adjustments for accounting and other purposes. This amount includes transfers in the amount of \$290,000 to the Department of the Navy, \$250,000 to the Department of the Air Force, and \$4.8 million to other Federal agencies.

## INSTALLATIONS

FEDERAL support for construction of facilities required by the Army National Guard is provided for in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. Funds have been available for this purpose since 1952. Under this Act of 1950, contributions to the States cannot exceed 75 percent of the cost of the construction to which it is applied. These funds may be used for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion, by a State, of additional facilities required by any increase in troop strength. Contributions for non-armory facilities and contributions required to expand, rehabilitate, or convert facilities owned by the States or to acquire, construct, expand, rehabilitate, or convert



additional facilities made necessary by the conversion, redesignation, or reorganization of their units are supported entirely by federal funds.

In the period from FY 1953 through FY 1962, Federal support for armory construction totaled \$159.2 million and for non-armory construction approximately \$27.8 million.

Facilities placed under contract in FY 1962 were as follows:

### Armory Projects

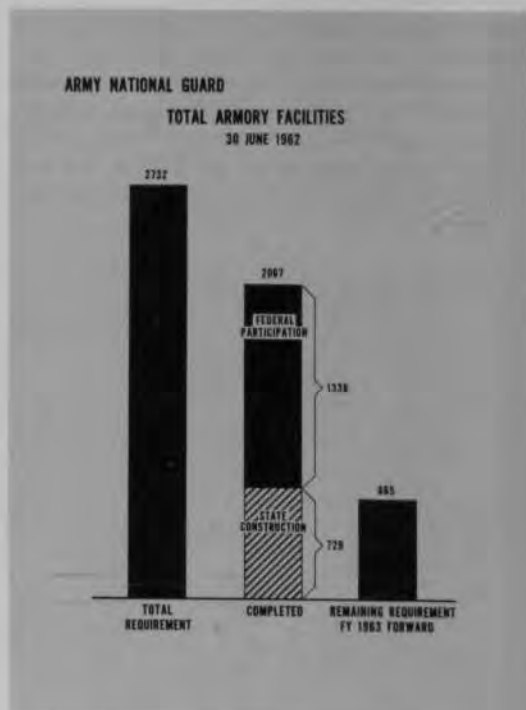
Total	101
Complete Armories	93
Expansions	3
Rehabilitations	2
Conversions	2
Alterations and Additions	1
(Not included are 4 minor construction projects)	
Total Armory Obligations	\$11,687,060.53

### Non-Armory Projects

Total	9
Training Facilities	5
Warehouse	2
Warehouse Conversion	1
Combined Field Maintenance Shop with USP&FO	
Office and Warehouse	1
(Not included are 8 minor construction projects)	
Total Non-Armory Obligations	\$ 4,170,980.41
Total A/E Obligations	631,036.00
Total Minor Construction Obligations	394,298.02
Total All Obligations	16,883,374.96

A complete State-by-State study conducted in 1959, 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.

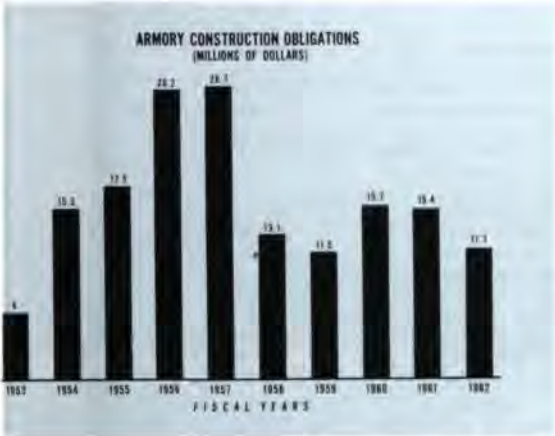
The chart entitled "Total Armory Facilities—30 June 1962" shows by the left bar that the total armory facilities requirement is 2,732. The middle bar shows that 2,067 facilities are adequate and were completed prior to FY 1963. Of these, 729 are State constructed armories and 1,338 have been constructed with Federal participation. The right bar indicates the remaining requirements for FY 1963 and subsequent years to be 665 armory projects. Of these, 335 are proposed new armory projects and 330 are for the alteration, expansion, or conversion of armories.





The Federal contribution required to complete the total armory construction program amounts to approximately \$239 million. Of this amount, Congress has appropriated \$179.8 million through FY 1962, leaving \$59.2 million as the remaining appropriation for FY 1963 and future years.

The chart below shows armory construction obligations for FY 1953 through FY 1962, 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, \$30,374,275 (including \$2,630,587.00 eviction funds) has been obligated for non-armory construction through FY 1962. These funds provided for the following types of construction projects:

#### COMBINED FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State. However, in States with 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. As of 30 June 1962, Federal funds have been utilized in the construction of 40 Combined Field Maintenance Shops.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops are authorized for each battalion, or comparable organization, or grouping of units. Organizational maintenance is performed at these

facilities on all Federal equipment, except aircraft, issued to the battalion, or comparable organization or grouping of units. A total of 114 organizational maintenance shops have been constructed with Federal funds since the inception of this construction program.

#### ARMY AVIATION MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State for each State having five or more assigned 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. Thirty-three Shop Hangars have been built with Federal funds from the beginning of the construction program.

#### 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. Federal funds have been used in the construction of 17 USP&FO Offices and 26 USP&FO Warehouses, as of 30 June 1962.

#### 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 National Guard use.

During FY 1962 the Army National Guard utilized the following types of facilities:

- 228 federally owned facilities
- 121 Privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including:
  - 41 Army Advisor Offices
  - 54 Target Range Sites
  - 22 Aircraft Facilities
  - 3 USP&FO Offices
  - 1 Organizational Maintenance Shop

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 FY 1962

Approximately \$3,173,874 was obligated to maintain, repair and operate Army National Guard Facilities under 52 service contract agreements executed with the various States.

Approximately \$72,378 was obligated to maintain and repair 27 Firing Ranges.

Approximately \$3,354 was obligated for two Armory projects of \$10,000 and under.

Approximately \$781,878 was obligated for 51 major R&U Construction projects over \$2,000.00.

Approximately \$228,552 was obligated for 96 minor R&U Construction projects under \$2,000.00.

This includes the alterations to various inadequate Organizational Maintenance Shops for 18 battery rooms, 47 wash racks, 26 hardstand areas and nine security fencing projects for the efficient storage and maintenance of vehicle equipment at Battalion level.

## 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.

A total of \$4,249,917 was obligated to support the opening, operating and closing of annual field training sites. Of this amount, \$2,643,104 was obligated at 74 federally controlled training sites and \$1,060,813 at 39 State controlled training sites. These are listed as follows:

### Federally Controlled Installations

Fort McClellan, Ala.	Fort Carson, Colo.
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Hartford-Bridgeport Defense
Fort Chaffee, Ark.	Missile Sites, Conn.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Bethany Beach, Del.
Benicia Arsenal, Calif.	Atlanta General Depot,
Camp Roberts, Calif.	Atlanta, Ga.
Fort Irwin, Calif.	Fort Benning, Ga.
Fort McArthur, Calif.	Fort Gordon, Ga.
Fort Ord, Calif.	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
Hammer Field, Calif.	Pahakuloa, Hawaii
Los Angeles Defense	Chicago Defense Missile Sites,
Missile Sites,	Chicago, Ill.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
San Francisco Defense	Granite City Engineer Depot,
Missile Sites,	Granite City, Ill.
San Francisco, Calif.	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.	Fort Riley, Kans.
United States Naval Base,	Camp Breckenridge, Ky.
Coronado, Calif.	Fort Campbell, Ky.

Fort Knox, Ky.	New Cumberland General
Camp Leroy Johnson, La.	Depot, Pa.
Fort Palk, La.	Philadelphia Defense Missile
Baltimore, Maryland—	Sites, Philadelphia, Pa.
Washington, D. C.	Pittsburgh Defense Missile
Defense Missile Sites	Sites, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fort Holabird, Md.	Tobyhanna Signal Depot,
Fort Meade, Md.	Tobyhanna, Pa.
Boston, Massachusetts—	Salinas Training Area,
Providence, Rhode Island	Salinas, P. R.
Defense Missile Sites	Fort Jackson, S. C.
Fort Devens, Mass.	Brook Army Medical Center, Tex.
Otis Air Force Base, Mass.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Detroit Defense Missile Sites,	Fort Hood, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	Camp A. P. Hill, Va.
Selfridge Air Force Base,	Camp Pickett, Va.
Mich.	Fort Belvoir, Va.
Fort Hancock, N. J.	Fort Eustis, Va.
Camp Drum, N. Y.	Fort Lee, Va.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Fort Story, Va.
Niagara-Buffalo Defense	Norfolk Defense Missile Sites,
Missile Sites, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
New York City Defense Missile	United States Army Signal
Sites, N. Y., N. Y.	Intelligence School,
Fort Bragg, N. C.	Arlington, Va.
Cleveland Defense	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Missile Sites,	Seattle Defense Missile Sites,
Cleveland, Ohio	Seattle, Wash.
Erie Ord Depot, Ohio	Yakima Firing Center,
Fort Sill, Okla.	Yakima, Wash.
Beaver Army Terminal, Ore.	Camp McCoy, Wisc.
Indiantown Gap Military	Milwaukee Defense Missile Sites,
Reservation, Pa.	Milwaukee, Wisc.

### State Controlled Installations

Camp Robinson, Ark.	National Guard Training
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Center, Sea Girt, N. J.
Camp Dempsey, Conn.	Camp Smith, N. Y.
Bethany Beach, Dela.	Camp Grafton, N. D.
Fort Blanding, Fla.	Camp Perry, Ohio
Fort Stewart, Ga.	Camp Rilea, Ore.
Travis Field, Ga.	Camp Withycombe, Ore.
Fort Ruger, Hawaii	Camp Tortugero, P. R.
Gawen Field, Idaho	Camp Varnum, R. I.
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Camp Rapid, S. D.
Hutchinson Air National	Camp Mabry, Tex.
Guard Base, Kan.	Camp Williams, Utah
Camp Beauregard, La.	State Military Reservation, Va.
Camp Keyes, Me.	Camp Johnson, Vt.
Camp Curtis Guild, Mass.	Underhill Training Area,
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Underhill, Vt.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Camp Murray, Wash.
Camp Shelby, Miss.	Port of Tacoma, Wash.
Fort William H. Harrison, Mont.	Camp Dawson, W. V.
Camp Ashland, Neb.	Two Rivers, Wisc.
Camp Powell, N. H.	Camp Guernsey, Wyo.

# Air National Guard



## FOREWORD

NO ONE can look back on Air National Guard activities of FY 1962 without a sense of deep satisfaction. During the partial mobilization for Berlin, ANG units demonstrated the effectiveness and professionalism of Air Reserve forces. The entire Air Reserve concept received a big boost, as a matter of fact, from the outstanding performance of the units called to active duty to meet the expanding requirements of the nation's defense establishment. Echoes of justifiable praise for these citizen-airmen continue to find their way into public attention.

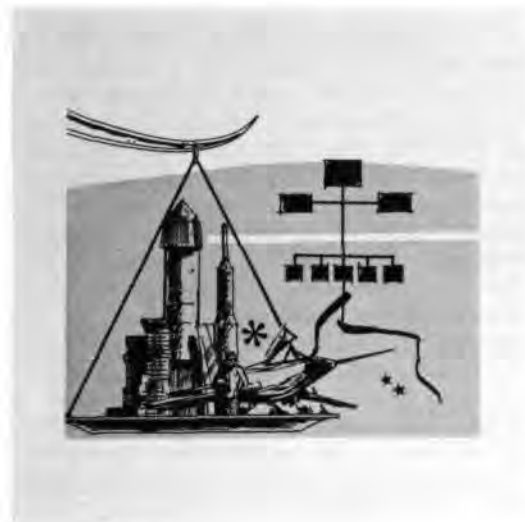
The Air Guard's strength and inventory, as shown in this report, necessarily reflect the loss of these units to the active Air Force. Nevertheless, the units which remained on State status continued to play a vital role in the nation's defense posture. For, in performing their roles and missions in a reserve status, they, indeed, prepared themselves for any eventuality in the future.

During FY 1962 ANG pilots flew 329,142 hours and established the best flying safety record in Air Guard history, a rate of 10.86 accidents per 100,000 flying hours.

At year end, total personnel assigned to the ANG stood at 50,319, including 10,858 air technicians.

Many other strides that demonstrate the capable and professional manner in which Air Guardsmen pursue their duty were made during the past fiscal year. How the Air Guard moved ahead on many fronts is illustrated on the following pages.

## COMPTROLLER



### Budget

The President's budget estimate for FY 1962 contained requirements for the Air National Guard for Military Construction, Operations and Maintenance, and National Guard Personnel, Air Force. These estimates were prepared on program guidance available at the time of submission. Based on the justifications in support of these estimated requirements the Congress appropriated the requested funds as follows: Military Construction, \$18,275,000; Operations and Maintenance, \$199,758,000; and Air National Guard Personnel, \$47,000,000. In addition to the appropriations, there were anticipated reimbursements of \$1 million in the Operations and Maintenance area and \$129,000 in the National Guard Personnel area making a total overall availability of \$266,162,000. These appropriations were based on budget estimates for the full force.

Continuous progress was made in the ANG Military Construction Program in the provision of facilities in accordance with approved programs, force structure, and equipment objectives. Since appropriations in support of this program are cumulative or "no year" appropriations, progress from a financial point of view is therefore being expressed in like terms. Against a total FY 1962 availability of \$28,232,812—which included \$18,275,000 of new appropriation and \$2,500,000 transferred in accordance with Section 638, Public Law 87-144—construction agencies awarded contracts and obligated funds in the amount of \$19,633,000, or 70% of the program. Additionally, projects totalling \$5,425,000 were advertised for bids leaving only one project, with an estimated cost of \$1 million for future advertising and award. The balance of unobligated funds is represented by government cost of construction projects in process.

Subsequent to the appropriation and apportionment of funds, the announcement was made that certain units of the Air National Guard would be activated as a result of the Berlin Crisis. This action had an adverse effect on the planned and funded programs within all three appropriations, since approximately one third of the ANG units were alerted. The impact was such that revisions could not be made on any firm basis, but rather on a day-by-day basis as the change in requirements developed. Consequently, no changes were made in the fund availability during the first two quarters of the fiscal year. However, during that period many actions were taken in the final preparation of these units for "M" Day.

These actions represented such things as increased budget authorizations and funding to enable these activated units to procure materials, supplies, equipment, and additional civilian personnel in the Operations and Maintenance areas. Increased unit drills and active duty for training mandays were authorized to provide increased training. As a result, all units were fully prepared and ready for deployment within thirty days of activation. Also, during mobilization, agreements were made with the gaining commands for the Air National Guard to continue existing service contracts as amended, where necessary. This action expedited the transition considerably, and resulted in tremendous savings to the Federal Government in the negotiation or renegotiation of contract agreements.

As a result of the mobilization, adjustments were made in the Operation and Maintenance and

the National Guard Personnel appropriations availability to reflect savings due to the fact that many units were on active duty. These adjustments represented changes in the flying hour program; changes downward in both the civilian and military strengths, as well as lower costs in Operations and Maintenance; and lower costs in the military personnel area such as drill pay, clothing, subsistence, and other related costs.

Beginning with the third quarter these adjustments were made in the fund availability to reflect the decreased dollar requirement as a result of the mobilization. In making such adjustments consideration was given to costs that would be incurred in the preparation of the deactivation of mobilized units beginning in July 1962. Such costs were the preparation of facilities and other necessities to enable immediate resumption of training to attain the highest possible "C" rating.

In reviewing the accomplishments for the fiscal year, it was noted that the funding for the projected programs of unaltered units was met in a highly satisfactory manner.

The following table represents the funding status of the appropriations for the entire Fiscal Year 1962.

Appropriation	Appropriated <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted <sup>2</sup>	Obligated	Per cent
Military Construction	\$ 18,275,000	\$ 28,233,000	\$ 19,633,000	70.0%
Operations & Maint.	200,758,000	179,758,000	171,603,000	95.5%
Military Personnel	47,129,000	45,329,000	44,187,000	97.5%
Total	\$266,162,000	\$253,320,000	\$235,423,000	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes anticipated reimbursements.

<sup>2</sup> Includes prior year funds in Military Construction and reflects third quarter adjustments in O&M and National Guard Personnel as a result of mobilization.

### Punch-Card Mechanization Program

As a follow-up to a base mechanization test conducted by the ANG Detachment at McGuire AFB, N. J. during FY 1961, 14 Air National Guard bases received punch-card data processing equipment during FY 1962. These bases are located throughout the United States and can serve as on-the-job training sites for personnel at other nearby ANG locations which may be mechanized in the future. Technical training is provided by the equipment manufacturer. Applications were programmed for the following: supply, maintenance manhour and data collection, and dollar accounting. As of 30 June 1962, eight bases had converted the supply account and others were in various phases of conversion. It is anticipated that an additional six months experience will be required for machine room personnel to attain a high level of proficiency in the basic applications.



## PERSONNEL

On 30 June 1962, the federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 50,319. This figure was approximately 1.3% short of the programmed fiscal year-end strength of 51,000. Air National Guard drill pay ceiling was reduced from 72,000 to 51,000 to reflect the loss of the 21,067 Air National Guard personnel who entered active Federal service as members of mobilized units.

For comparison purposes, ANG personnel strengths for Fiscal Year 1957 through Fiscal Year 1962 are shown below.



**Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)**

	Fiscal Year 1957	Fiscal Year 1958	Fiscal Year 1959	Fiscal Year 1960	Fiscal Year 1961	Fiscal Year 1962	Programmed
<b>Total</b>	67,950	69,995	70,994	70,820	70,895	50,319	72,000
<b>Officers</b>	8,033	8,354	8,473	8,570	8,718	6,278	8,700
<b>Airmen</b>	59,917	61,641	62,521	62,250	62,177	44,041	63,300

### Procurement of Military Personnel

Approximately 91% of the officers procured to fill existing vacancies during the year came from three sources: Air Force Reserve, direct commission of ANG airmen, and individuals from certain civilian professions.

### Officers

#### Officer Promotions

During FY 1962, the following unit vacancy promotions were made:

Brigadier general to major general	1
Colonel to brigadier general (6 tenure of office, 5 other)	11
Lieutenant colonel to colonel	10
Major to lieutenant colonel	64
Captain to major	343
First lieutenant to captain	414
Second lieutenant to first lieutenant	226

Warrant officers are promoted only after selection by the warrant officer selection board. During the fiscal year, 114 such promotions were accomplished.

Mandatory selection boards convened during FY 1962 resulted in the following selection and deferrals:

	Considered	Selected	Passed Over 1st time	Passed Over 2d time
First lieutenant to captain	648	593	42	13
Captain to major	263	250	11	2
Major to lieutenant colonel	13	3	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>16</b>

### Officers Age by Grade

30 Jun 62

Total Officer	General	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Captain	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
46.7	46.4	43.8	40.2	33.7	28.8	25.4	25.4		34.6
Total Pilot	General	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Captain	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
46.6	43.7	41.9	39.4	32.3	28.2	25.0			34.0

### Officer Longevity

30 Jun 62

Average years of service by grade	General	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Captain	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
23.5	22.7	20.9	18.6	12.1	7.8	4.8	17.8		13.0
Average years of service of officers on flying status	General	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Captain	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
20.0	19.9	19.7	18.7	11.3	7.4	4.5			12.4

### Grade Distribution Of Pilots by Type

30 Jun 62

	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
Aircrew Jet	8	19	79	206	449	307	47	1115
Aircrew Non-Jet	8	13	50	197	354	184	23	829
Opnl. Support	19	17	38	31	32	5	1	143
Admin. Support		5	34	67	38	13	3	160

### Officer Effectiveness Reports

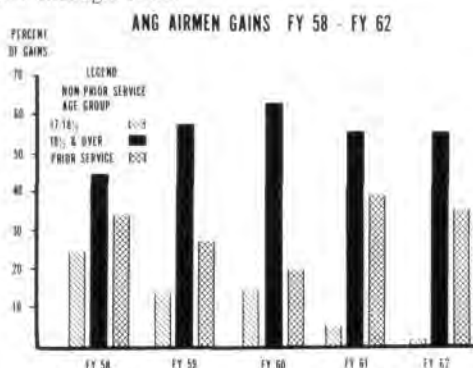
The Air Personnel Division, NGB, continued its efforts toward improving the quality of officer effectiveness reports and toward timely report submissions. Special emphasis was placed on making overall ANG ratings more compatible with those rendered by regular Air Force personnel. In this connection, 35mm slides were prepared for each officer grade showing ANG ratings in comparison with USAF ratings. In addition to use in briefings conducted by Bureau personnel, these slides, with a suggested briefing and a sample selection folder, were made available as a package loan to ANG units.

Twenty five units borrowed the slides and commented highly on their guidance value.

Every indication is that overall ratings for the past year more properly reflect the manner in which ANG officers have performed their duties. Consequently, there is greater assurance today that the ANG officer will receive the same consideration for promotion as received by the Reserve officer on extended active duty.

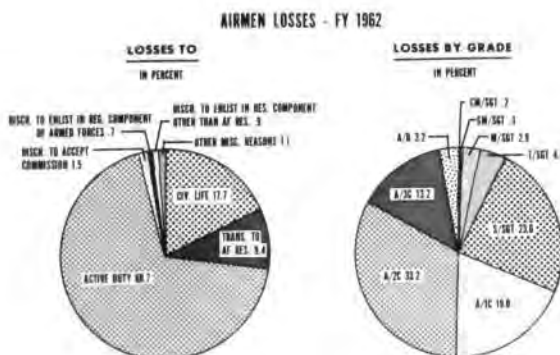
## Airmen

When the Air National Guard drill pay ceiling was reduced to \$1,000 the annual input of non-prior service airmen was reduced from 7600 to 5600. This resulted in airmen strength of the Guard dropping drastically during the last half of the fiscal year. Again this year, there has 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 on the attached chart for FY 1957 through 1962.



As a result of the large number of non-prior service enlistees of FY 1955 who completed their military obligation during FY 1962, the attrition rate rose from 15.2% in Fiscal Year 1961 to 16.8% in Fiscal Year 1962.

During the year 68.1% of the airmen whose enlistments had expired re-enlisted without a break in service.



## Enlistments

Public Law 87-378, 4 October 1961, amended 32 USC 302 to provide a flexible enlistment period for the National Guard, which was implemented effective 1 January 1962 for the Air National Guard in the following manner: Non-prior service enlistees are now required to enlist for a period of six years instead of three, as in the past. Individuals with prior military service may enlist for either three or six years; those with a remaining military service obligation (MSO) must enlist for either three or six years whichever is sufficient to cover the unexpired portion of their obligation. Those who have more than six years remaining on their MSO are enlisted for the number of full years required to complete the obligation, i.e., seven or eight. (This applies to those individuals who initially entered military service in the Air Force Reserve, Army Reserve, or Naval Reserve under the provisions of 50 USC 1013 and acquired an eight year obligation.) Reenlistments are for a period of three or six years. Those States in which the State Code precluded enlistment in excess of three years were granted waivers to continue enlisting all individuals for a period of three years pending action to amend the State Code. Of the five States thus affected, one has already changed the State Code to conform to enlistment requirements.

## Airman Age by Grade 30 Jun 62

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
40.1	38.8	36.5	32.3	28.4	25.4	24.1	23.1	21.9	26.4

## Airman Longevity 30 Jun 62

Average years of service by grade									
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
16.8	15.8	13.7	10.7	7.9	4.6	3.0	1.3	.9	5.1
Airmen on Flying Status									
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
13.0	14.3	13.1	11.2	8.7	4.7	2.4	1.1		8.0

## Aptitude and Specialty Knowledge Testing

### Specialty Knowledge Testing

Specialty Knowledge Tests measure job knowledge and are used in conjunction with other criteria for upgrading airmen to the next higher skill level of their specialty.

The slight reduction in the number of airmen tested during this fiscal year is attributable to airmen on active duty in mobilized units. However, 9,796 airmen were tested, of whom 57% were in the "Unquestionably Qualified" category. (Tests for



upgrading to the 3-level are administered and scored locally, and are not included in these figures.) Break-down by 5- and 7-skill level is as follows:

Level	No. Tested	% Unquestionably Qualified
5	7,637	59
7	2,159	47

#### Other Personnel Research Tests

No significant change in aptitude tests utilized by the Air National Guard occurred during FY 1962.

During the year, 788 USAF Supervisory Examinations (USAFSE) were administered to airmen for the purpose of determining prerequisite supervisory aptitude for promotion to "super grade" (E-8 & E-9) positions. 74.4% obtained passing scores.

#### Master Personnel Records

In December 1961, the Air Personnel Division of the National Guard Bureau assumed responsibility for maintaining the master personnel records of ANG officers, except for general officers' records which will continue to be maintained by Hq USAF as in the past. These records were transferred to the Bureau due to the urgent requirement for space by the Department of Defense. Due to non-availability of a feasible operating location, and pending assignment of personnel, these records were stored in the D.C. Armory for approximately 60 days. However, by elimination of duplicate documents through comparison of the master personnel records with the Bureau files, the transfer of "dead" files to the D.C. Armory, and the purchase of space-saving filing equipment, the master personnel records are now housed within the National Guard Bureau area of the Pentagon. Assumption of the responsibility for maintaining these records will result in a drastic reduction of time in producing them for action agencies, from an average of 2½ days to less than ten minutes. It is also now possible that visiting officers may immediately review their records, whereas two to three hours advance notice was previously required by Hq USAF.

#### Retirement Records

The Bureau has continued its special project of perfecting retirement records of ANG officers to reduce lengthy searching and processing time after receipt of applications for retirement. Retirement applications are expected to be submitted in large numbers during the next several years.

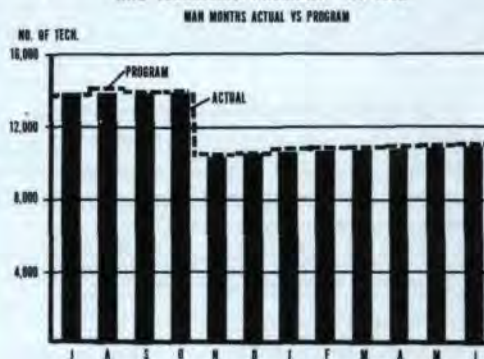
#### Air National Guard Register

The bookkeeping required in connection with the ANG Register was mechanized during FY 1962. Applications for appointment submitted by the States now include an EAM card, punched with all the data necessary to enter the new appointee in the Register. Cards are likewise submitted with applications for promotion and with discharge orders, thus eliminating much manual posting and reducing the possibility of errors.

#### Air Technicians

Air technician strength dropped from 13,810 on 30 June 1961 to 10,858 employed on 30 June 1962. There were 13,987 on board in August when units were alerted for mobilization. By November approximately 3,900 air technicians were in active Federal service. The majority of these personnel had previous service in World War II or the Korean conflict. Their experience and high degree of skills were of much value in keeping administrative problems associated with mobilization to a minimum.

#### ANG TECHNICIAN PROGRAM - FY 1962



ANG Air Technicians at work.

Air technician manning was increased for some units converting to heavy transport and refueling type aircraft. Communications units received spaces to bring them up to minimum manning for their increased workload.

The full-time Guardsmen gained a step in the long struggle for normal benefits of public employ-

ment when authorization was given for Federal funds to be used for payment into State retirement systems. Several States have signed the necessary agreements and have received payments for the approved portion of the employer's contribution.

Army-Air Force Wage Board increases were authorized throughout the year on a quarterly basis.

## 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.

The Medical Service is composed of 72 units and 55 elements made up as follows:

- 11 Tactical Hospitals
- 45 USAF Dispensaries
- 2 Aeromedical Transport Groups
- 9 Aeromedical Transport Squadrons
- 5 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons

Manning and combat ready capabilities have progressed very satisfactorily during the past year. Factors contributing to this level of improvement are: a higher ratio of officers assigned; continued improvement of medical facilities; continued procurement of first line medical diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies; broadening of medical functions and responsibilities; and raising of professional and technical capabilities of personnel and units through formal and unit training programs.

The continued training of airmen in the aeromedical field preceptorship or on-the-job training at Andrews, Travis and Scott Air Force Bases and a four week training period with MATS Aeromedical Unit have been highly effective and has speeded up the AFSC qualification of airmen in this field. In addition, it has been of great benefit in augmenting the patient care program at the hospitals.

Manning authorizations are being 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 of the gaining commands.

Excellent progress has been made in furnishing ANG medical units and elements with modern fixed-type equipment and supplies. The allowances for medical equipment in the ANG have undergone major revisions. To support this, budgetary requirements were justified and funds provided to equip each medical facility adequately.

During the past year, the ANG completed the procurement of 70% Phase I equipment sets for the USAF and Department of Defense Medical Materiel Program for Nuclear Casualties. This also includes training sets.

During FY 1962, the National Guard Bureau screened Medical property assets, both through State and gaining command channels and arranged for disposal instructions for all excesses.

The following Medical elements were mobilized in connection with the Berlin situation:

- 7 Tactical Hospitals (5 deployed)
- 8 USAF Dispensaries
- 2 Aeromedical Squadrons
- 6 Aeromedical Flights



For the most part these units were in a good state of readiness. Short deployment notice did pinpoint the necessity for having on hand unit mission equipment. Manning of the units was good except in the case of newly organized Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons and Flights. Filler actions were accomplished by Air Reserve Records Center in the case of airmen and the Surgeon General, United States Air Force, in the case of officers.

Physical examinations required in connection with entry on active duty were accomplished prior to active duty in most instances. This was done through the combined efforts of National Guard, Reserve and active Air Force Medical personnel and

facilities. Less than 1% of personnel examined were found disqualified for active duty. A critical analysis of the priority of effort in accomplishing those examinations led to the conclusion that Air National Guard personnel could and should comply with physical examination directives more nearly applicable to the active components of the Air Force, thereby reducing the requirement for examinations in connection with entry on active duty.

The five deployed TAC Hospitals lost their unit mobility equipment and some unit support equipment as a result of decisions to leave such equipment in place. This means that five such hospitals will be without UME until sometime in FY 64.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING



### Organization

On 30 June 1962, the Air National Guard had 454 Federally recognized units organized into 15 wings, 46 groups and 61 tactical squadrons. It had an authorized strength of 64,166, exclusive of units on active duty. These figures represent a decrease of 151 units and a loss of 24,170 in authorized strength, due primarily to the mobilization of the ANG units last fall for the Berlin crisis.

### Air National Guard Force Structure

Federally Recognized Units  
As of 30 June 1962

#### COMBAT FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Type	Wings	Groups	Squadrons
Fighter Interceptor (AD) .....	7	25	25
Tactical Fighter .....	2	—	3
Tactical Reconnaissance .....	2	—	7
Air Refueling .....	1	3	3
Troop Carrier .....	—	4	4

#### NON-TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Air Transport (Heavy) .....	3	9	9
Aeromedical .....	—	2	9
Air Transport (Medium) .....	—	—	1

#### GROUND COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

4 Communication Group Hq	6 AC&W Squadrons (Fixed)
12 Communication Squadrons	1 Tactical Control Group
8 Radio Relay Squadrons	1 Tactical Control Squadron
2 Communication Maintenance Squadrons	6 AC&W Squadrons
1 Communication Squadron (Special)	2 Communication Squadrons
15 GEEIA Squadrons	9 AFCS Flights
	22 Weather Flights

### Training

Maximum use was made of training devices and instructor teams in the FY 1962 training programs. Other training aids necessary for training personnel of units making a transition to new aircraft were distributed to each unit, and Mobile Training Detachments (MTDs) were provided these units by the Air Training Command. These detachments, assigned at each base for three to four months, are composed of qualified instructors and equipment necessary to familiarize personnel with the various

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATION



systems within and procedures for the new aircraft, Synthetic instrument trainers, flight simulators, cockpit procedure trainers and weapons systems evaluators also were delivered to units.

In addition, on-the-job training advisory teams from the Air Training Command visited about one-fourth of the Air Guard bases for courses of instruction of from two to eight days.

### Annual Field Training

ANG tactical fighter units conducted their field training at ANG permanent training sites. Seven ANG transport units participated in the year-round field training program, known as the "Texas Plan." Under that program, which acknowledges the initiation of the plan in the Lone Star State, individual members of a unit can spread their 15-day active duty tour, with the permission of the commander, over several periods during the year rather than 15 consecutive days. A MATS crew, for instance, can take an eight-day tour for an overseas flight under the plan, return to their civilian pursuits, and later take another seven-day tour for another trip. Most Air Defense Command ANG units now train under

the year-round plan, and all ANG units in MATS and ADC are programmed to train under this plan in FY 1963. During FY 1962 flight crews of all ANG air transport units (heavy) participated in overwater training flights. Air transport and aero-



*Typical scene at training site.*



medical transport units airlifted more than 2600 ANG officers and airmen, plus thousands of tons of cargo and equipment, to and from field training sites during the field training period.

### Supplemental Training

To speed up operational readiness training and to expedite unit conversions to new and different aircraft and related equipment, normal training programs are supplemented by additional authorized training. Under this project, eight days of active

duty training was given each eligible pilot who had not previously had experience with the aircraft assigned to the unit. This training was accomplished at the unit's home station.

Tactical Air Command provided instructor pilots for three F-100 squadrons to check out key pilots in the aircraft, and the Strategic Air Command made a training program available at Randolph AFB, Texas, for aircrews and maintenance personnel on the C/KC97 aircraft. During the year 104 aircrew members and 25 maintenance personnel completed that program.

Aircraft conversions during the year are reflected in the following table:

*30 June 61 - 30 June 1962*  
**Aircraft Conversions, FY-1962**

Unit	Location	Former Aircraft	Gaining Command	New Unit Designation	New Aircraft	Gaining Command
103 FIS	Philadelphia, Pa.	F-89J	ADC	103 ATS(H)	KC-97G	MATS
108 FIS	Park Ridge, Ill.	F-86L	ADC	108 ARS	KC-97F	TAC
147 FIS	Coraopolis, Pa.	F-86L	ADC	147 AMS	C-119J	MATS
158 FIS	Savannah, Ga.	F-86L	ADC	158 ATS(H)	KC-97G	MATS
142 TFS	Wilmington, Del.	F-86H	TAC	142 ATS(H)	KC-97G	MATS
174 TRS	Sioux City, Iowa	RF-84F	TAC	174 TFS	F-100C	TAC
180 TRS	St. Joseph, Mo.	RF-84F	TAC	180 ATS(H)	KC-97G	MATS
124 FIS	Des Moines, Iowa	F-86L	ADC	124 FIS	F-89J	ADC
126 FIS	Milwaukee, Wisc.	F-89J	ADC	126 ARS	KC-97F	TAC
145 AMS	Clinton AFB, Ohio	C-119J	MATS	145 ARS	KC-97F	TAC

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

- Thirteen Air Defense units made 24 deployments to the Air Defense Command Weapons Center, Tyndall AFB, Fla., for air-to-air missile firing. Seven units were equipped with F-89J's and six 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 six aircraft for 4 to 6 days. Each aircraft was required to successfully fire one missile, firing being accomplished at target drones. All ANG fighter interceptor unit support personnel and equipment were airlifted to and from Tyndall by ANG air transport and aero-medical transport units.

- 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

**ANG F-100s on training mission**



on weekends, 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.



- Military Air Transport Service provided a training program at Charleston AFB, S.C., where sixteen pilots and sixteen flight engineers became qualified in the C-121 Constellation preparatory to the receipt by ANG units of the first C-121. Simulator time was provided all aircrew members. Flight line training was given 62 air technician maintenance personnel.

- The Air Force Logistics Command provided a training program for missile maintenance personnel at Olmstead AFB, Pa. The training was given on the Falcon Missile, primary weapon of the F-102 aircraft.

### School Training

The Air National Guard continued to place personnel in the pilot and navigator training programs, which, in general, consist of undergraduate flying training and advanced flying training conducted by the Air Force for ANG officers and aviation cadets (navigators). Adequate spaces were provided in Air Force flying schools for advanced training of all ANG fighter-interceptor pilots and tactical fighter pilots following their graduation from basic flying training. Further qualification training in mission aircraft was conducted by the parent unit. Navigator trainees who were destined to return to a MATS unit were given advanced training in overwater navigation and MATS route checks by active duty MATS units.

All non-prior service airmen are required, as a condition of enlistment, to complete USAF Basic Military Training. As in the past, the ANG supported three programs to achieve this goal. Each began with Basic Military Training and followed by either basic technical training and/or on-the-job training (OJT) for a total period of six months; immediate entry into a Basic Technical School; or OJT at the home station in a unit training status.

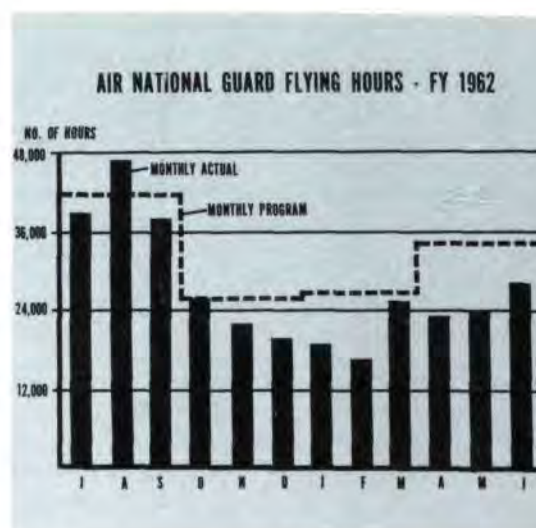
Various familiarization courses and special training courses were also made available to Air Guardsmen. Adjustments and a decrease in some training areas were required during the year as a result of the Berlin contingency mobilization. Listed below, by various categories of training programs, are the number of individuals completing training during FY 1962 and those who were in training as of 30 June 1962.

Type of Training	Completed Trng During FY 62	Ordered to Active Duty While in Trng	In Trng as of 30 June 1962
Pilot Training.....	45	17	71
Navigator Training.....	20	1	19
Officer Technical Training.....	616	12	43
Airman Technical Training (prior service).....	634	17	116
Basic Military Training with Basic Technical Training or OJT (Six months).....	58	7	16
Combined Basic Military and Technical Training.....	1928	143	1247
Basic Military Training.....	3525	80	303
Total.....	6856	277	1815

### Operations

#### Flying Hours

During FY 1962, the ANG flew a total of 329,142 flying hours, of which 233,568 were flown in jet aircraft, 63,108 in tactical support aircraft, and 32,466 in C-47 support aircraft. The quarterly number of aircraft hours flown during the year varied from a high rate during the first quarter to a below normal rate during the remaining three quarters. This variation was due to the intensified and accelerated training received by the thirty-one units alerted for recall at the first of the year, and to the many aircraft conversions by the remaining units.



### Air Defense Alert

During the year, ANG squadrons, including the Hawaii ANG, participated in the Air Defense Alert Program. These squadrons provide aircraft, aircrews, and support personnel for the nation's air defense. During their duty tours, aircrews are on a 5-minute alert to intercept unidentified and potentially hostile aircraft. Units engaged in these missions realize valuable training benefits while contributing directly to U. S. defense.

Five Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons continued 'round-the-clock participation in the active air defense network. Two, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colo., function as part of the North American Air Defense Command network. Three units continue to provide the sole radar air defense in Hawaii for the Pacific Air Forces. The sixth unit, located in Puerto Rico, also is operational eight hours per day, five days per week in support of flying activities.

### Flying Safety

During FY 1962 the ANG reached a new low in its major aircraft accident rate of 10.86 accidents per 100,000 flying hours. The rates for FY 1960 and FY 1961 were 11.76 and 12.66 respectively. The reduction on the aircraft accident rate is a result of many factors, including a highly professional approach in the handling of aircraft by maintenance personnel and aircrews, runway improvement programs, aircraft arresting barrier installations, and construction of additional ramp areas.

Another factor in the reduction of the aircraft accident rate has been the safety surveys at twenty-two of the ANG's jet operating bases by Air Guard survey teams. These surveys have resulted in improvements for the units in all areas assuring a safer operation throughout the program.

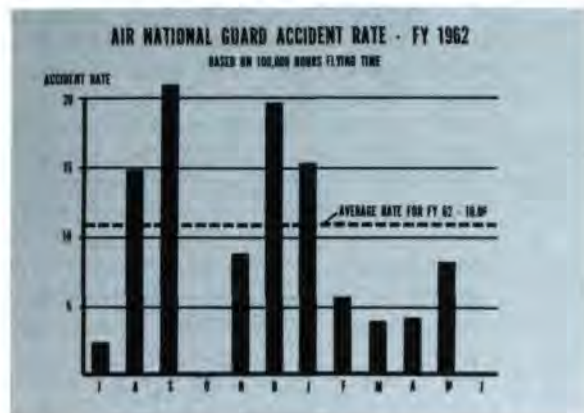
### Pilot Categorization & Flying Status

Pilots were redesignated in FY 1962 into 4 categories: (1) Aircrew Jet, (2) Aircrew Non-Jet, (3) Operational Support, and (4) Administrative Support. Numerical limitations applicable to the first three categories are controlled through manning document authorizations. However, to reduce category 4 to the ceiling of 150 imposed by the Bureau of the Budget, quotas were established for each State to effect removal of excess pilots in this category from flying status. This limitation required transfer of excess persons to a position requiring flying status, if available (thus placing him in one of the first 3 categories), suspension from flying status without prejudice, or discharge from the Air National Guard and transfer to the Air Force Reserve. The ceiling of 150 was effective 1 July 1962. Action to reduce category 4 pilots within this figure was completed by 30 June 1962.

During the year a total of 85 officers who were assigned to positions not requiring rated officers were suspended from flying status, including those suspended due to category 4 ceiling. Ten were suspended under voluntary requests for suspension, and 12 for other reasons.

### Air Force Advisers

As of 30 June 1962, 150 Air Force Advisers were assigned against an authorized 162 positions. Of this number, 47 officers ranging from captain through colonel, were nominated, accepted and assigned during the fiscal year. With the activation of certain ANG units, many Air Force Advisers and Technical Advisers remained with the unit while on active duty.





During FY 1962 the ANG Communications, Electronics and Weather Forces continued to move forward toward the long range goals established by the Air Force. That day to day training operations must contribute as much as possible in support of the Active Establishment mission.

The three most important objectives were:

- Units must be organized and equipped to allow instant response to an emergency situation.
- Peacetime training must be realistic. Units should be deployed and trained as nearly as possible in the same manner as required on active duty.
- C-E units should be assigned "live tasks" as part of their peace-time training whenever possible. These tasks must be in line with the readiness training requirements and must facilitate individual, team and unit training to the greatest extent.

### Force Structure

During FY 1962 the C-E force structure consisted of 76 units at 59 different locations in 31 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, with approximately 15,000 military spaces and manned with highly qualified technical people. In an emergency situation the following commands would gain these forces:

- Four Communications Groups of 25 units; two Mobile Communications Squadrons, of 11 units and one Special Communications Squadron, are assigned to Air Force Communications Service.
- Two Tactical Control Groups of 16 units are assigned to Tactical Air Command.
- Fifteen Ground Electronics Engineer Installation Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons and two Communications Maintenance Squadrons assigned to Air Force Logistics Command.
- The C-E force also includes six Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons which have operated fixed Air Defense type of radar sites; three in Hawaii in support of PACAF, two in the ZI in support of ADC and one in Puerto Rico in training for support of the Antilles Defense Force.

Fiscal year 1962 has been our most effective year in training to achieve our established goals. During this time, the 152nd Tactical Control Group was mobilized and deployed to Europe.

The Fixed AC&W Squadrons demonstrated on daily basis their capability to perform the Air Defense mission. Three of these Squadrons in Hawaii manned the Hawaiian Air Defense Radar System on a 7 day per week, 24 hour per day basis in support of the PACAF Commander. This is the only radar defense and warning network in the Hawaiian complex. The two AC&W Squadrons in Utah and Colorado also operated fulltime facilities in support of Air Defense Command, providing fulltime ground controlled intercept capabilities and early warning coverage for their areas as an added benefit to training personnel for the ADC mobilization mission.

FY 1962 also saw a continuation of the "live scheme" participation by our 15 GEEIA Squadrons. They trained by actually installing Air Force equipment on USAF-programmed projects. During the last year, the ANG GEEIA Squadrons performed training in 23 States at 56 locations. Twenty-six programmed Active Establishment C-E schemes were completed and twenty-five others were in various stages of completion ranging from 75% to 90%. This gave the units training at Cape Canaveral, Vandenberg and many other important locations including support of Minuteman and Atlas sites as well as projects like the second Mercury shot.

The two Air National Guard Communications Maintenance Squadrons are work-loaded by Air Force Logistics Command with reparable items of communications equipment for training and actual depot level maintenance. During the Berlin Contingency buildup, Air Force gave them a carload of VHF radio equipment to repair for use in Europe. Those sets were repaired faster than contractors estimated they could do the job and at a very substantial savings to USAF.

The two Mobile Communications Squadrons with their nine Mobile Communications Flights, have a wartime mission under AFCS to provide emergency mission support through the installation and operation of mobile nav aids, air traffic control facilities and point to point radio communications in contingency areas. The units have been providing part of the actual air traffic control and communications tasks in support of our ANG permanent field training site operations.

The 280th Communications Squadron (Special) located at Maxwell Air Force Base, has continued



in its mission to provide an additional operating capability to the minimum operating force of the 2047th Communications Squadron of the Regular Establishment. The 280th participated frequently during the past year in quick reaction type exercises with USAF.

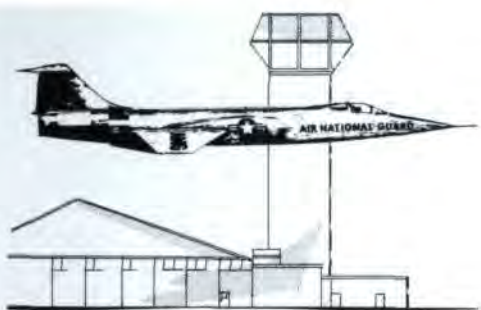
Significant developments occurred during the last year in the role that the four Air Guard Communications Groups will play in the Air Force Emergency Communications Program.

Another interesting development during FY 1962 was the way some of our training dollars were used to support the aerospace program. The 267th Communications Squadron of the 253rd Communications Group located at Wellesley, Massachusetts, near Hanscom AFB, has been furnishing a complete shift of workers on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week for the Communications Center of the Air Force Space Track Research and Development Facility.

Unique in the C-E force is the C-97 aircraft of the Oklahoma Air National Guard which has been

equipped with a communications capability to be an air-borne or ground operated command and control center. This command communications facility is manned by airmen serving in communications units of the Oklahoma ANG. During FY 1962, this aircraft, known as the C-97 "Talking Bird," was deployed on four separate missions supporting the Air Force. The facility is maintained on a four hour alert status and was deployed by the USAF Command Post to Adana, Turkey in September 1961, supporting Tactical Air Command's Operation "Checkmate." In October 1961, the aircraft took station in Iceland in support of TAC's Operation "Stair Step," involving the movement of activated ANG units to Europe. The third mission was flown to South America in November, supporting the Thunder Bird demonstration team and a goodwill trip of the President. The latest deployment was in June to Mexico City in support of a Presidential visit.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING



The facilities required in the accomplishment of the Air National Guard mission are limited to the minimum requirements of the Flying Units, Training Sites, and Support Units such as Aircraft Control and Warning, communications and radio relay squadrons. Funds for the construction of these necessary facilities are authorized by Congress. On 30 June 1962 the Air National Guard operated 92 flying bases and 43 non-flying installations, strategically located throughout the United States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

A total of 31 Air National Guard flying units and 14 support units were mobilized during this fiscal year. This mobilization of ANG units emphasized the need for messing and dormitory facilities at all ANG Bases. Without these facilities it was very difficult to effectively support the units at home station. Starting with the FY 1964 Construction Program, an attempt will be made to provide these facilities at each base.



*Typical ANG Base*

## Construction

The FY 1962 Construction Program supported the continued modification and expansion of the ANG base structure to keep pace with more modern jet aircraft and changing missions. The FY 1962 Military Construction Program, amounting to \$28,232,812, included funds for the following: new obligation authorization, \$18,275,000; carry-over to complete prior year requirements, \$7,457,812; and appropriation transfer \$2,500,000. Against this amount ANG obligated an estimated \$19,633,000. New construction included 12 runway extensions, including taxiways, overruns and rehabilitation; four maintenance docks; two maintenance shops; one fire station; three warehouse base supply and equipment buildings; one fuel and utilities system and one water supply storage system.

The Minor Construction Program was increased by \$200,000 to a new total of \$700,000. Minor construction projects such as engine build-up shops, dispensaries, communication and operations buildings, paint, oil and dope storage facilities, motor ve-

hicle shops, alert hangars and obstruction lights at various ANG locations were accomplished under this authority.

## Major Repair and Modification

Major repair and modification projects were authorized in the amount of \$5,240,000. Included were projects to promote more efficient methods of operation and the modernization of aging facilities.

## Maintenance and Operations

The maintenance of facilities and the operation of utilities systems at ANG bases were accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the Federal government and the various States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Under the terms of these contracts and agreements, the Federal government defrayed 75% of the actual cost, except for the entire funding of permanent field training sites. Federal funds in the amount of \$8,556,812 were expended in Fiscal Year 1962 for maintaining and operating Air National Guard installations.

# SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS



## Aircraft Inventory

On 1 July 1961, there were 2,039 aircraft assigned to 92 Air National Guard units as compared to 1,263 on 30 June 1962. This sharp decrease of 776 aircraft was primarily due to the mobilization of 31 units with 702 aircraft during October and November 1961. The other 74 planes were withdrawn when seven fighter aircraft units converted to cargo-type aircraft. Fighter units are authorized 25 aircraft while cargo-type units are authorized only eight planes per unit.

During the last six months of the fiscal year, additional KC-97F aircraft became available from USAF and were assigned to Chicago, Marietta, Nashville, Memphis, Salt Lake City and Oklahoma City—bringing the total to eight aircraft per unit. Also a sufficient number of planes were allocated to convert and assign a total of six aircraft to each of the units located at Milwaukee, Clinton County, Savannah, New Castle, Philadelphia and St. Joseph.

In May 1962, USAF made available two C-121C aircraft to the ANG—the first ever assigned



# AIRCRAFT IN USE BY THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD



RF-84F



F-84F



F-89



F-102



F-100



KC-97



F-86L



RB-57



SA-16



C-97



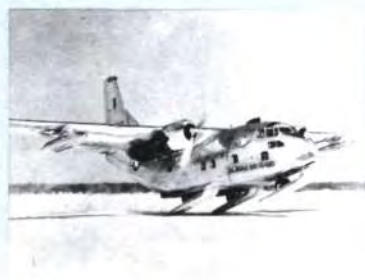
C-121



C-119



F-86H



C-123



F-104







## THE MISSISSIPPI RIFLES

BUENA VISTA, MEXICO, FEBRUARY 23, 1847.

*Fighting in the open on a dusty mountainside in a foreign land a thousand miles from home, facing an enemy many times its own strength, the Mississippi Rifles, commanded by Colonel Jefferson Davis, displayed a rock-like defense against a Mexican attack in response to the command, "Stand Fast Mississippians!" Earlier, the battle had reached a critical stage when the Rifles (in the action depicted) were ordered to attack Mexican cavalry and infantry advancing on the Americans. The "hard-fighting Mississippi gentlemen" moved up, fired, then drew Bowie knives and closed in. The Rifles—the 155th Infantry of the modern Mississippi Army National Guard—thus wrote another chapter in the proud National Guard tradition.*

to the Guard. These aircraft were assigned to the 156th Aeromedical Squadron, Charlotte, N.C., and to the 183rd Aeromedical Squadron, Jackson, Miss.

### **Maintenance**

During FY 1962, 38 C-47s were cycled through Hayes International Corporation, Hondo, Texas, for Minimum Essential Depot Level Maintenance (MEDLM). This work consisted of a thorough inspection, corrosion control measures, and necessary repairs and modifications.

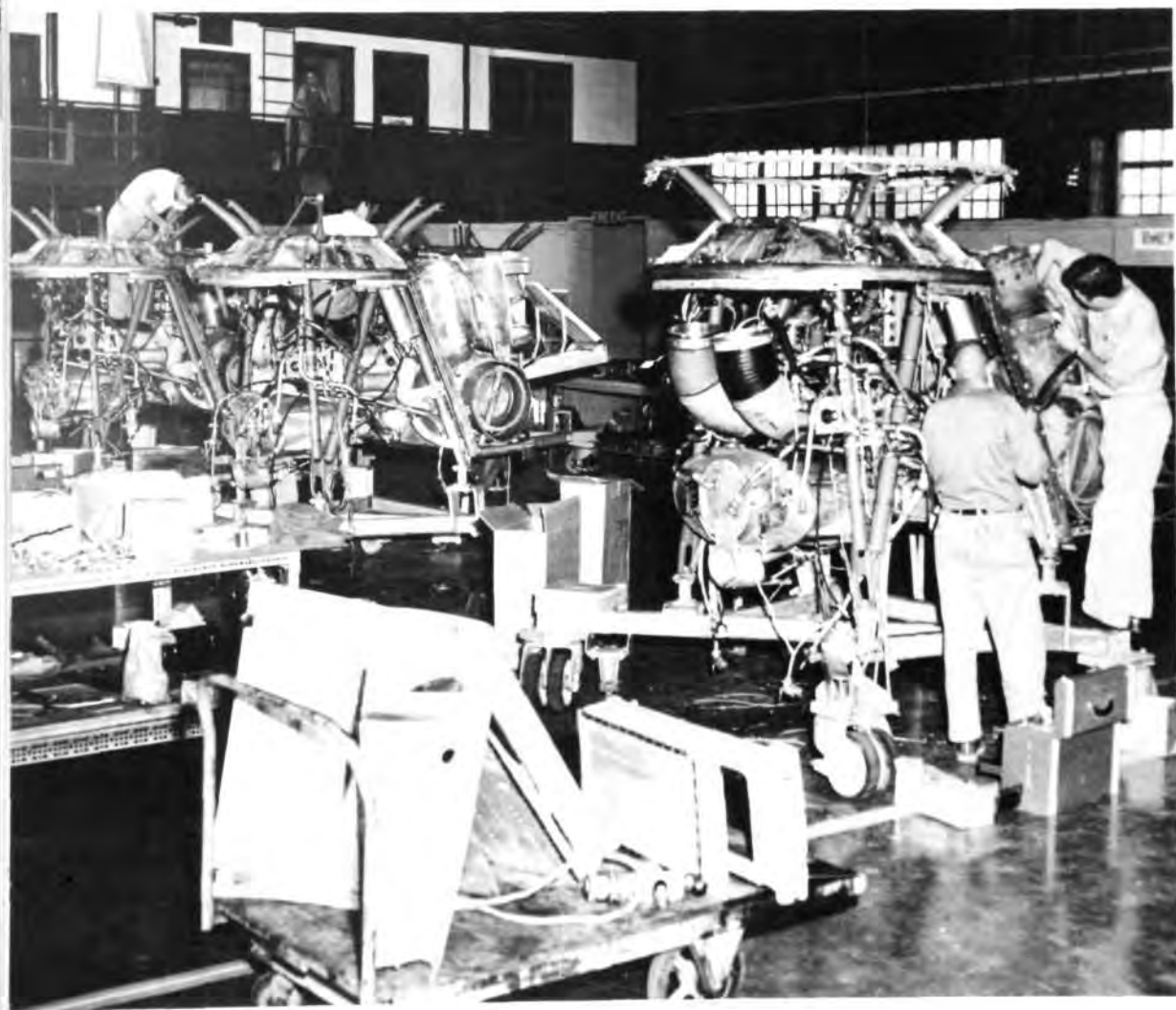
In addition, the discovery of a wing deficiency in the C-47 brought about the establishment of an inspection and repair program for 46 C47s by Lear at Sky Harbor Airport, Phoenix, Ariz.

At the ANG base in Savannah, Ga., a repair line was started to recondition and bring up-to-date Quick Engine Change Kits (QEC) necessary to the maintenance of the C/KC-97 aircraft.



*Crew Transport Truck*

*Engine Buildup Shop*





## Vehicles

The ANG received 100 new 5,000-gallon truck-mounted refuelers during the past fiscal year, helping to modernize its truck fleet by greatly increasing refueling capability while reducing the total quantity of refuelers on hand.

Another introduction to the vehicle fleet was the new multi-stop delivery truck, used to move pilots from alert rooms to aircraft on the flight line.

## Supply and Services

Prior to the Berlin Mobilization, in accordance with NGB policies, Air National Guard units were equipped primarily for training missions. The mobilization revealed that this equipment was not adequate to support combat missions and that attempts to acquire the necessary additional equipment after mobilization raised some problems. Several actions have been taken to remedy this situation. To further help any mobilization action, the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USP&FO) or his assistant in each State will now be assigned to the State Staff. This will permit the USP&FOs in future mobilizations to assist State commanders with their requirements. It will also provide for the continued operation of ANG Base Supply Accounts during mobilization.

During this fiscal year, 14 of these Air Guard Base Supply Accounts have been mechanized with an Electrical Accounting Machine system which ties them directly into the Air Force mechanized system. This puts Air Guard Base Supply accounting on a faster and more efficient footing and brings it into conformity with the Air Force. The remaining States are scheduled for mechanization in FY 1963.

To bring the Air National Guard in further conformity with the rest of the Armed Forces, the

Air Guard began implementation of Department of Defense Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) on 15 February 1962, completing the action at the end of the fiscal year. This is in line with DOD unification policy among branches of the military for greater efficiency through a standardization of procedures.

Approximately 200 Air Guard officers and airmen were trained in MILSTRIP by attending an orientation course offered by Air Force Logistics Command.

Primary Supply Points are being established at Van Nuys, Calif. and Wilmington, Del., to support Air Guard C-97 aircraft which make regular overseas flights for the Military Air Transport Service as a part of their training. These Supply Points will try to prevent delay in the flights by prepositioning spare parts at selected locations overseas to be used by the Air Guard planes when needed. These parts and Supply Points will, of course, be useful in the event of mobilization. The Supply Points were scheduled to be in operation by 1 September 1962.

## Programs and Requirements

To further insure a smoother transition to federal status in any future mobilization, a study was made in FY 1962 of the ANG system of authorization and inventory reporting of organizational equipment. A decision was made to adopt the Air Force method of authorizing equipment under the Air Force Unit Authorization List (UAL) system.

A program was also developed to bring the Air Guard into conformity with Air Force methods of keeping inventory. Plans were made to implement the new Air Force Equipment Management System which is scheduled for the Air Force in August 1962.

Air Guard units are scheduled to start conversion to the new system in December 1962. The program includes abolishment of the ANG Equipment Allowance List (ANGEAL) and the application of Air Force equipment allowance documents.

In support of the program, the Air Materiel Areas and depots are developing plans to amend and code Air Force allowance documents to reflect items or quantities necessary for supporting the ANG.

In addition, in May 1962, gaining commands furnished the federalized Air Guard units and the Bureau with a card file listing of the equipment authorized the active duty units. That step was designed to facilitate continued reporting of inventory changes following the unit's demobilization.



*An R-2 Refueling Truck*

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

## APPENDIX B

### STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1962

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Henry V. Graham
Alaska	Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Carroll
Arizona	Maj. Gen. John C. Wilson
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger
California	Maj. Gen. Roderic L. Hill
Colorado	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. Frederick G. Reincke
Delaware	Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Scannell
District of Columbia	Maj. Gen. William H. Abendroth (CG)
Florida	Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan
Georgia	Maj. Gen. George J. Hearn
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Fred W. Makinney
Idaho	Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh
Illinois	Maj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle
Indiana	Maj. Gen. John S. Anderson
Iowa	Maj. Gen. Junior F. Miller
Kansas	Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell
Kentucky	Maj. Gen. Arthur Y. Lloyd
Louisiana	Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming
Maine	Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood
Maryland	Lt. Gen. Milton A. Reckord
Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. Thos. J. Donnelly

Michigan	Maj. Gen. Ronald D. McDonald
Minnesota	Brig. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein
Mississippi	Maj. Gen. William P. Wilson
Missouri	Maj. Gen. Albert D. Sheppard
Montana	Maj. Gen. Spencer H. Mitchell
Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Nevada	Maj. Gen. James A. May
New Hampshire	Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney
New Jersey	Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell (CofS)
New Mexico	Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly
New York	Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara (CofS)
North Carolina	Maj. Gen. Claude T. Bowers
North Dakota	Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards
Ohio	Maj. Gen. Loren G. Windom
Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. Roy W. Kenny
Oregon	Maj. Gen. Paul L. Kliever
Pennsylvania	Maj. Gen. Hay Malcolm
Puerto Rico	Maj. Gen. Juan Cesar Cordero
Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland
South Carolina	Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
South Dakota	Maj. Gen. Homer E. Jensen
Tennessee	Maj. Gen. Van D. Nunally, Jr.
Texas	Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Bishop
Utah	Maj. Gen. Maxwell E. Rich
Vermont	Maj. Gen. F. W. Billado
Virginia	Maj. Gen. Paul M. Booth
Washington	Maj. Gen. George M. Haskett
West Virginia	Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams
Wisconsin	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. George O. Pearson

## APPENDIX C

### U.S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1962

Alabama	Col. Herman A. Price, Jr.
Alaska	Col. Charles W. Casper
Arizona	Lt. Col. John G. Smith, Jr.
Arkansas	Col. Alton F. Balkman
California	Lt. Col. Connie M. Hobbs
Colorado	Lt. Col. Harold A. Stahl
Connecticut	Col. Edward D. Walsh
Delaware	Lt. Col. Geo. I. Sylvester, Jr.
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. F. F. Bernsdorff
Florida	Col. Julian F. Pfaff
Georgia	Lt. Col. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii	Col. Clark G. Johnson
Idaho	Col. Carl L. Isenberg

Illinois	Col. Gerald B. Lahey
Indiana	Col. Norwood R. Hughes
Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law
Kansas	Major Edwin J. Pease
Kentucky	Major 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. Jas. J. Mayes
Montana	Major Harry W. Thode
Nebraska	Major Harry A. Dahlgren
Nevada	Major 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	Tennessee	Lt. Col. M. A. Marshall
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom	Texas	Col. Carl F. Schupp, II
Ohio	Col. Raymond Strasburger	Utah	Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides
Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Routh	Vermont	Lt. Col. Frank S. Isham
Oregon	Lt. Col. William H. Adams	Virginia	Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer	Washington	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen
Puerto Rico	Lt. Col. Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez	West Virginia	Col. Othal V. Knipp
Rhode Island	Lt. Col. John C. Wall	Wisconsin	Col. Malvin P. Wang
South Carolina	Col. James C. Dozier	Wyoming	Major Henry W. Lloyd
South Dakota	Lt. Col. C. J. Schieferstein		

## APPENDIX D

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

30 June 1962

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief, NGB.  
 Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB.  
 Terrill, Robert S., Col., ANGUS, Executive, NGB.  
 Ross, Fred L., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Assistant Executive, NGB.  
 Ator, Lloyd G., Col., Armor, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison.  
 Elliott, James C., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, Office of Public Affairs.  
 Oldham, Charles B., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Administrative Office.  
 Triplett, Ellsworth C., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.

#### Office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, 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.  
 Andrews, George H., Col. AGC USA, Chief, Personnel Division.  
 Bailey, James, Maj., Inf., USA, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Brockway, Ronald S., Lt. Col., CE, USAR, Acting Chief, Installations Division.  
 Brooks, Lawrence P., Maj., Arty., USA, Chief, Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
 Budai, Alex J., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Division.  
 Dunn, Thomas M., Jr., Maj., TC, USA, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.  
 Eitt, Herbert E., Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Logistics Division.  
 Foist, Morris E., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, Chief, Control Branch, Installations Division.  
 Hallinger, Earl S., Jr., 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.  
 Hunt, Alexander H., Maj., Inf., USA, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
 Kelly, George P., Lt. Col., 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.  
 Messinger, Carl, Maj. Ord., USAR, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics 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.  
 Pederson, Moritz E., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCOM, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Raff, Edward G., Lt. Col., Arty., USA, Chief, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Roughsedge, Walter L., Lt. Col., QMC, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Logistics Division.

Shelden, Robert E. H., Lt. Col., CE, ARNGUS, Engineering and Construction Branch, Installations Division.

Sibley, James E., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.

Walton, Charles F., Lt. Col., 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., Jr., Lt. Col., Arty., ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCEN, 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.

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

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

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Air.

Lichty, Benjamin W., Col., ANGUS, Executive.

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

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

Avery, Bobby R., Capt., USAF, Communication-Electronic and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.

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

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

Clark, Dennis J., Lt. Col., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Cooper, Peter G., Maj., ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

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

Davis, Silas E., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division.

Davis, Thomas P., Maj., AFRes, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.

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

Deneke, William L., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance and Operations Branch, Civil Engineering Division.

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

Eberle, Ralph P., Maj., ANGUS, Communication-Electronics and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.

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

Faris, Thomas B., Lt. Col., AFRes, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division.

Goode, John W., Capt., ANGUS, Chief, Air Technicians Branch, Personnel Division.

Goodnight, Elmer K., Maj., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.

Greene, Harold C., Maj., AFRes, Communication-Electronics and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.

Hensley, Gaston M., Lt. Col., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- McMore, Harold M., Col., AFRes, Chief, Civil Engineering Division.
- McMorries, George D., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- MacPherson, Stephen J., Maj., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Malnassy, Ernest, Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- Martini, Joseph A., Capt., USAF, Chief, Records, Management Classification and Airmen Branch, Personnel Division.
- Meis, Joe F., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division.
- Metcalf, Curtis N., Lt. Col., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Miller, Glenn A., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Oberschmid, Robert E., Maj., USAF, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- Paulk, James W., Jr., Lt. Col., AFRes, Chief, Programs and Requirements Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- Pease, Phillip P., Col., AFRes, Air Surgeon.
- Pizzo, Philip J., Maj., ANGUS, Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division.
- Ries, Raymond P., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Federal Recognition and Officers Register Branch, Personnel Division.
- Ringley, Howard D., Maj., USAF, Communication-Electronics and Weather Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Ritter, Newton S., Col., AFRes, Office of the Air Surgeon.
- Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Sims, Ardath M., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- Sussky, Ira M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Tipsword, William H., Maj., ANGUS, Office of the Executive.
- Tucker, Albert S. J., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Manpower and Organizations Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Waller, Robert D., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training 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 National Guard units in prescribed qualification firing of specific individual weapons. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. The National Guard State Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each State. In 1961, units from 39 States entered this competition.

**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 1962, the trophy was won by Company A, 128th Engineer Battalion, Nebraska 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. 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, Georgia, and a replica is furnished the winning team each year for permanent retention. The winning team in 1961 was the 120th Military Police Company, Hawaii Army National Guard, which was also the winner the past two years. The highest-scoring individual is also awarded a trophy bearing the figure of a Military Policeman in shooting position. The individual winner in 1961 was MSgt Matildo M. Paz 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 Office 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. Record 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. It remains in the permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative and logistical efficiency. The trophy is a large silver globe, 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 62, the first place winner was the 104th Tactical Fighter Squadron of Maryland; the second place winner was the 155th Fighter Group (AD) of Nebraska; and the third place winner was the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron of Kansas.

**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 155th Fighter Group (AD), Lincoln, Nebraska.

**AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING UNIT TROPHY.** This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the outstanding Air Guard Tac-

tical 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 104th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Baltimore, Maryland.

**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. Winning units were the following:

Unit	Location	Aircraft
194th Fighter Interceptor Sq.	Fresno, California	F-86
134th Fighter Interceptor Sq.	Burlington, Vermont	F-89
188th Fighter Interceptor Sq.	Kirtland AFB, New Mexico	F-100
199th Fighter Interceptor Sq.	Hickam AFB, Hawaii	F-102
154th Tactical Recon Sq.	Adams Field, Arkansas	RB-57
143rd Troop Carrier Sq.	Green MAP, Rhode Island	SA-16
185th Air Transport Sq.	Will Rogers A/P, Okla.	C-97
183rd Aeromed Transport Sq.	Hawkins Field, Miss.	C-119

**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 1962 was Senior Master Sergeant Thomas W. Linam, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing, Colorado.

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

ment, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane and mounted on a silver base. Speed was not a factor in this year's Ricks Event in which six Air Guard C-97 crews competed in a MATS cargo-carrying mission from Travis AFB, California, 11 September 1961, to Tachikawa Air Base, Japan, and return, with a final leg to Philadelphia, 20 September 1961, site of AFA's 1961 convention. The distance flown by the two finalist crews totaled 17,000 miles in 65 hours of flying, for an average of more than 250 miles per hour. The California Air National Guard's 195th Air Transport Squadron won the Ricks Trophy with a total of 23,215 points out of a possible 30,000. The aircraft commander of the winning aircrew was Captain Robert Reardon, 195th Air Transport Squadron, Van Nuys, California.

**UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FLYING SAFETY PLAQUE.** This award is a mahogany plaque with detail in bronze and has a medallion mounted on velvet in a chrome frame. The plaque medallion bears the legend: "For Meritorious Achievement in Flight Safety." The name of the selected organization and the inclusive dates of the award period are engraved on the plaque. These plaques were first awarded in 1950. Air National Guard recipients for this highest and most coveted USAF peacetime safety award for Calendar Year 1961 were the 127th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Wichita, Kansas; and the 147th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The former has flown over 20,000 accident free hours prior to and during the calendar year 1961 and is equipped with F-100 "Super Sabre" jet fighter aircraft. The latter is equipped with F-102 "Delta Dagger" all weather interceptor jets and has been accident free during the reporting period while converting from older and slower type aircraft.

## APPENDIX F

### REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS

PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1962

#### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

NGR 2-2 (*Military Publications*) was changed to provide: (1) Exceptions to the preparation and submission of the DA Form 12 series. Those requi-

sitions for publications pertaining to Aircraft Atomic Weapons, or Missile and Rocket literature will be submitted through the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the Publications Center having single-manager responsibility in lieu of the center normally servicing the area; (2) That all on-site missile units and such other units as may be designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, will procure and maintain blank forms and publications necessary for mobilization.

NGB Pam 2-1-1 (*Publications—National Guard Bureau*) was revised to list current National Guard Bureau publications and to provide an alphabetical

index of subjects covered by National Guard Regulations and National Guard Bureau Pamphlets. This pamphlet also contains a list of all regulations and pamphlets rescinded or superseded in the past year.

**NGR 3 (Records Administration).** The requirement for the submission of the report on Records Holdings was changed to provide for preparation every two years and submission of the first report by 31 May 1962. This report will contain data reflecting the volume of files on hand as of that date.

## Personnel

**NGR 20-2 (Commissioned Officers)** was changed to prescribe a more rigid qualification criteria for Federal recognition of State Adjutants General. Officers or former officers below the grade of colonel who are appointed as adjutants general are required to be fully qualified, to include time in grade, and a military educational qualification before they are extended Federal recognition and promoted in the Reserve to a higher grade. Officers or former officers who have served a minimum of two years in the grade of colonel and above who are appointed as adjutants general, if fully qualified, may be extended Federal recognition and promoted in the reserve to the grade of brigadier general or major general. Military educational requirements include the successful completion or equivalent or constructive credit for completion of an appropriate accredited US Army Command and General Staff College or higher level service school course.

**NGR 21 (Efficiency Reports—Officers and Warrant Officers)** was revised to: (1) Prescribe the use of the new DA Form 67-5 for the Army National Guard, effective 30 September 1961; (2) Clarify the efficiency reporting channels for the Army National Guard, particularly in the case of general officers and officers of split divisions; (3) Change the reporting schedule for officers to conform with the active Army; (4) Eliminate the requirement, except for promotion to or within general officer grade, for a special efficiency report which accompanied recommendation for promotion of officers.

**NGR 25-6 (Enlisted Personnel—Promotions and Reductions).** This is a new regulation which establishes the policies governing promotion and reduction of enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard. This NGR continues the promotion policies in effect, but limits promotion to authorized TOE vacancies. Promotions to grades E-8 and E-9 are subject to selection by promotion boards appointed by the State Adjutant General and promotions to

E-9 are limited to quotas announced by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. Promotion to grade E-3 (private first class) may be made after one year of service in grade E-2 regardless of authorized vacancies.

Later the regulation was changed to provide for the promotion to pay grade E-5 of individuals in pay grade E-4 or below who are selected to attend an active Army OCS or an ARNG Special Officer Candidate School.

**NGR 29 (Military Personnel—Record of Emergency Data)** implements the provisions of AR 640-40 for the Army National Guard and prescribes the use of DA Form 41. (Record of Emergency Data) in lieu of DD Form 93, for members of the Army National Guard.

**NGR 63 (Deceased Personnel—Care and Disposition of Remains).** This revised regulation increases the interment allowance from \$125 to \$200, and authorizes burial in a national cemetery. Places responsibility on active Army for care of remains of Army National Guard personnel who die while on active duty for training at an active Army installation, enroute to or from such training, or while hospitalized or undergoing treatment at Government expense as authorized by law, for injuries, illness or disease contracted or incurred while on such duty.

## Advisors

**NGB Pam 40-1 (Army National Guard Advisors Handbook)** was revised for the purpose of providing up-to-date information and guidance for Army advisors assigned to duty with National Guard units.

## Technicians

**NGR 51 (Technicians—Army National Guard).** New features in this revised regulation which establishes policies for administering the ARNG technician program in the several States are as follows: (1) Specifically delineates the responsibilities of the State Adjutants General with respect to the program; (2) Clarifies the requirement for Army National Guard membership for employment of technicians, permitting the employment of female employees in the office of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer and of the State Maintenance Officer and certain non-National Guard male employees and members of the Air National Guard in United States Property and Fiscal Officers activities; (3) Permits certain commanders, other than general officers, to



be employed as technicians. These include, commanders of on-site Air Defense missile units, commanders in USPFO field maintenance, and Army Aviation activities, and commanders employed as TPO and OCS staff assistant; (4) Provides for temporary employment and replacement of employees under certain conditions and for continued employment of certain categories of technicians whose military rank does not coincide with present requirements; (5) Includes examples of computing leave and clarifies provisions pertaining to leave; annual, sick and military; (6) Authorizes the payment of per diem for travel incident to the performance of essential and official travel; (7) Amplifies the policy regarding reemployment of Army National Guard technicians upon their return from a period of active duty.

### Training

*NGB Pam 44-2* announces the official winners for calendar year 1961 National Guard Association Trophy, the Pershing Trophy and the National Guard (State) Trophy competitions.

*NGB Pam 44-4* announces the official winners for the year ending 30 May 1961 of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies (Indoor Rifle Matches, Postal).

*NGB Pam 44-5* announces the official winners for the calendar year 1961 of the Military Police Team Pistol Trophy.

*NGB Pam 45-4* (Annual Field Training—Administrative Instructions) contains the administrative procedures for the conduct of annual field training for units of the Army National Guard for 1962.

*NGR 46* (Military Education—Army National Guard Officer Candidate Training). This regulation has been revised to: (1) Prescribe a physical fitness test for candidates for active Army OCS and ARNG Special Officer Candidate Courses as required in AR 350-50 for Army Officer Candidate Schools; (2) Prescribe additional educational requirements for applicants to attend OCS courses at the US Army Artillery and Missile School; (3) Require that applicants for OCS must have completed 18 months of active duty with one of the components of the Armed Forces; or two years service in the ARNG to include two annual field training periods; or six months active duty for training plus a minimum of six months service in the ARNG, except for individuals who have completed basic combat training in an active duty for training status, of a lesser duration, provided they have served an additional six months

in the ARNG; (4) Require that a National Agency Check will be initiated upon acceptance of an applicant for enrollment for active Army OCS and ARNG Special Officer Candidate Courses. However, for State OCS, the NAC will be initiated six months prior to the graduation date of the applicant.

### Logistics

*NGB Pam 75-2-3* (Federal Property—Accounting Procedures for Units and Activities) was changed to add procedures for accounting for items which accompany units into active Federal service.

*NGB Pam 75-2-4* (Federal Property—Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Scout Battalions, Alaska Army National Guard). This is a new pamphlet which prescribes modified supply accounting procedures for the Scout Battalions of the Alaska Army National Guard.

*NGR 75-5* (Federal Property—Financial Inventory Accounting). New features in the revised regulation pertain to reports. A new report on consolidation of supply management reports was established; the due date for reports was changed; and new reports control symbols assigned.

*NGB Pam 75-5-1* (Financial Inventory Accounting—Reporting Procedures). This pamphlet was revised to prescribe accounting procedures and records required for the accumulation of financial data for use in the preparation of supply management and statement of inventory transactions reports.

*NGR 75-9* (Stock Control—Supply Status Reporting System, Equipment Status Report, ARNG Activities) was revised to prescribe instructions for placing Army National Guard Equipment Status Reports on a penching card system with direct application to electric accounting machine procedures.

*NGB Pam 75-9-2* (Federal Property—Equipment Status Report, Army National Guard Activities RCS ARNGB-28) was developed in conjunction with *NGR 75-9* to provide instructions and procedures for the preparation and submission of the Equipment Status Report, National Guard Activities (RCS ARNGB-28). This report combines the Equipment Status Report, National Guard Activities (RCS CSNGB-9) and the Equipment Status Report for Army National Guard STRAF and Round-Out Units (RCS CSNGB 97) into a single, simplified reporting procedure.

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### Personnel

*ANGR 35-04 (Military Personnel):* Makes certain portions of TAC Manual 35-1 applicable to the ANG. Subject manual covers a Consolidated Unit Personnel Administration System which entails a punch card, machine record operation. The regulation is only applicable to ANG units committed to the Tactical Air Command.

*ANGR 35-07 (Classification of Airmen):* Revised to align with amendments to AFM 35-1, which this regulation modifies for ANG classification purposes.

*ANGR 39-09 (Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Air National Guard and as a Reserve of the Air Force):* Revised to implement new periods of enlistment authorized by P.L. 87-378, enacted 4 October 1961. Enlistment of non-prior service airmen is for four years. Enlistment of prior service airmen and reenlistments may be for 3 or 6 years, but in all instances must cover any unexpired service obligation. Mental requirements were revised to require a qualifying score as established by the USAF Training Prospectus for entry into 3-level training in the aptitude appropriate to the specialty of the manning document against which the airman is being enlisted. Other minor changes were for the purpose of clarification.

*ANGR 39-29 (Enlisted Personnel):* Change to basic regulation (ANGR 39-29) which gives clarification relative to procedures for promoting or reduction of ANG airmen while they're on active duty for training.

*ANGR 39-29C (Promotion of Airmen):* Amends the basic regulation to increase required time in grade for promotion to pay grade E-9 from 12 months to 18 months, in consonance with Air Force policy. Revises criteria for promotion of airmen attending combined basic military training and basic technical training.

*ANGR 265-8 (Chaplain Reports):* Consolidates into one publication several reports required to inform higher echelons of ANG chaplain activities.

### Training

*ANGR 50-05A (Training):* Requires that all Air Guard applications for attendance at Air Force Schools be in the Bureau at least 120 days before the starting date. This is twice the time previously required but is necessary to expedite and simplify the funding and bookkeeping procedures involved.

*ANGR 50-08A (Training):* Revised regulation spelling out new instructions on who and what's to be covered in the Air Guard's Flying Hour Achievement Report and how it's to be made out.

### Supply

*ANGR 67-02 (Supply):* This is a new edition prescribing procedures for the preparation and submission of the annual Air National Guard Ammunition Report.

*ANGR 67-03 (Supply):* A revised edition governing cash purchasing procedures for supplies and services at Air National Guard installations.

*ANGR 67-08 (Supply):* Replaces ANGL 67-08 governing direct issue of expendable supplies for units performing organization maintenance.

### Data Systems and Statistics

*ANGR 171-02 (Data Systems and Statistics):* Tells how and when to report attendance at ANG training, including UTA's, additional flying training periods, field training and supplemental training exercises. Regulation is a brief and to-the-point document carrying with it a sample of the NGB Form 60 on which the report is to be submitted in only one copy to the Bureau not later than the 15th of every month. This regulation replaces ANGR 50-06 (20 Jan 59).

## APPENDIX G

### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1962

(All Appropriations)

Army National Guard, 1962	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Ar (2122060)
Grand Total	392,412,305	209,009,808
Apportioned to States—Total	347,537,837	172,744,488
1. Alabama	11,644,694	6,871,227
2. Alaska	2,161,651	1,023,751
3. Arizona	2,291,841	1,269,675
4. Arkansas	6,478,460	3,720,886
5. California	20,636,241	9,873,275
6. Colorado	2,001,107	945,378
7. Connecticut	6,282,147	3,059,685
8. Delaware	2,702,795	1,227,025
9. District of Columbia	1,470,616	763,924
10. Florida	5,873,401	3,073,289
11. Georgia	9,241,473	3,647,953
12. Hawaii	6,316,009	1,885,748
13. Idaho	3,185,574	1,349,129
14. Illinois	11,293,423	5,307,310
15. Indiana	7,555,255	4,262,772
16. Iowa	5,544,101	3,271,902
17. Kansas	5,465,846	3,132,621
18. Kentucky	3,471,841	1,727,158
19. Louisiana	6,625,369	3,259,489
20. Maine	2,858,572	1,419,151
21. Maryland	7,397,943	3,223,731
22. Massachusetts	12,071,195	6,374,945
23. Michigan	11,973,256	5,053,865
24. Minnesota	8,429,370	4,663,012
25. Mississippi	9,706,114	4,506,272
26. Missouri	7,024,957	3,889,332
27. Montana	2,966,472	1,272,478
28. Nebraska	2,976,621	1,568,640
29. Nevada	1,170,124	385,986
30. New Hampshire	2,131,456	1,126,135
31. New Jersey	11,925,396	5,150,168
32. New Mexico	3,545,111	1,526,167
33. New York	22,008,406	10,528,258
34. North Carolina	8,592,534	4,921,143
35. North Dakota	2,106,767	969,340
36. Ohio	11,653,513	6,357,793
37. Oklahoma	6,127,862	3,810,999
38. Oregon	5,339,988	2,731,356
39. Pennsylvania	15,701,521	7,626,688
40. Puerto Rico	5,103,591	3,069,743
41. Rhode Island	3,204,749	1,447,576
42. South Carolina	7,815,671	4,257,639
43. South Dakota	3,088,315	1,528,019
44. Tennessee	9,416,956	5,662,736
45. Texas	12,189,087	6,817,745
46. Utah	3,355,759	1,702,117
47. Vermont	3,036,499	1,591,349
48. Virginia	7,916,323	3,389,590
49. Washington	6,838,140	2,940,501
50. West Virginia	2,693,147	773,680
51. Wisconsin	5,115,101	2,070,340
52. Wyoming	1,815,477	715,797
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	44,874,468	36,265,320
Chief of Engineers	189,926	
Chief, National Guard Bureau	38,067,764	36,199,907
Chief Signal Officer	5,356	
Chief of Staff	1,413,295	
Chief of Transportation	3,590	
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	38,902	
The Adjutant General	1,390,595	
The Quartermaster General	75,917	
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000
First Army	886,852	212
Second Army	558,697	1,527
Third Army	368,320	11,600
Fourth Army	732,154	4,550
Fifth Army	445,870	3,230
Sixth Army	448,293	2,628
USARAL	38,562	
USARCARIB	127,509	21,047
USARHAW	72,866	10,619



Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (2122065)	Operations and Maintenance, Army (2122020)	Military Construction, Army National Guard (21X2085)	Military Construction, Army Reserve (21X2086)
164,478,523	1,245,446	16,883,375	795,153
155,869,375	1,245,446	16,883,375	795,153
4,001,812	18,540	753,115	
1,104,087	3,560	30,253	
1,006,530	3,700	11,936	
2,583,266	9,871	164,437	
9,862,664	60,827	546,643	292,832
922,092	964	132,673	
3,166,401	9,496	46,565	
1,321,641	154,129		
706,468	224		
2,513,633	3,721	282,758	
4,018,766	39,275	1,535,479	
4,223,090	945	206,226	
1,535,296	93,967	207,182	
5,976,496	9,617		
2,959,160	15,501	317,822	
2,247,242	15,147	9,810	
2,245,370	14,765	73,090	
1,715,823	6,390	22,470	
2,535,969	1,991	827,920	
1,423,596	8,975	6,850	
4,140,111	8,220	25,881	
5,234,035	9,418	452,797	
5,823,817	15,596	1,079,978	
3,451,772	27,304	287,282	
3,796,324	10,132	1,393,386	
2,785,100	21,512	329,013	
1,416,653	6,740	270,601	
1,299,939	3,882	104,160	
635,806	30,971	117,361	
958,317	47,151	-147	
6,351,115	39,307	384,806	
1,659,428	284,297	75,219	
11,015,451	17,050	447,647	
2,816,259	15,098	840,034	
1,114,253	11,370	11,804	
5,201,089	95,182	-551	
2,296,401	13,989	6,473	
2,212,351	15,499	380,782	
7,367,648	27,021	680,164	
1,745,166		288,682	
1,749,469	754	6,950	
2,680,280	6,004	871,748	
1,256,987	7,370	295,939	
3,158,702	3,468	111,983	480,067
4,633,098	8,669	729,575	
1,480,851	16,061	156,730	
1,296,320	4,700	144,130	
4,374,237	8,552	143,944	
3,758,065	10,020	129,554	
978,428	2,751	931,772	6,516
2,265,022	3,383	760,618	15,738
847,479	2,370	249,831	
8,609,148			
189,926			
1,867,857			
5,356			
1,413,295			
3,590			
38,902			
1,390,595			
75,917			
886,640			
557,170			
356,720			
727,604			
442,640			
445,665			
38,562			
106,462			
62,247			

# NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY (2122060)

Army National Guard, 1962	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	209,009,808	19,696,871	57,294,388	24,840,992
Apportioned to States—	172,744,488	19,648,072	32,629,228	24,840,992
1. Alabama	6,871,227	832,770	1,581,061	938,244
2. Alaska	1,023,751	56,991	197,299	68,064
3. Arizona	1,269,675	172,599	222,600	162,708
4. Arkansas	3,720,886	437,929	708,074	550,228
5. California	9,873,275	1,259,608	1,678,318	1,437,800
6. Colorado	945,378	103,779	150,690	164,199
7. Connecticut	3,059,685	418,569	743,104	433,227
8. Delaware	1,227,025	147,298	250,332	185,811
9. District of Columbia	763,924	79,634	134,687	132,402
10. Florida	3,073,289	328,327	459,445	478,934
11. Georgia	3,647,953	294,912	493,152	618,292
12. Hawaii	1,885,748	183,632	460,719	234,002
13. Idaho	1,349,129	196,725	218,670	190,282
14. Illinois	5,307,310	571,503	1,011,649	775,287
15. Indiana	4,262,772	498,905	813,837	616,802
16. Iowa	3,271,902	444,475	604,640	501,291
17. Kansas	3,132,631	431,987	703,486	442,666
18. Kentucky	1,727,158	174,169	322,830	278,219
19. Louisiana	3,259,489	323,207	618,718	450,119
20. Maine	1,419,151	204,506	386,718	168,670
21. Maryland	3,223,731	375,616	625,098	502,036
22. Massachusetts	6,374,945	623,714	1,143,286	915,887
23. Michigan	5,053,865	585,585	916,143	684,121
24. Minnesota	4,663,012	478,974	779,005	618,292
25. Mississippi	4,506,272	486,706	878,464	671,452
26. Missouri	3,889,332	508,697	921,671	499,056
27. Montana	1,272,478	193,117	233,869	190,282
28. Nebraska	1,568,640	225,301	293,284	251,639
29. Nevada	385,986	49,820	73,251	66,574
30. New Hampshire	1,126,135	176,743	335,743	152,524
31. New Jersey	5,150,168	355,060	403,767	861,982
32. New Mexico	1,526,167	192,748	330,611	225,059
33. New York	10,528,258	1,011,401	1,670,905	1,514,307
34. North Carolina	4,921,143	572,038	937,093	696,790
35. North Dakota	969,340	151,163	149,540	143,581
36. Ohio	6,357,793	767,797	1,180,784	948,429
37. Oklahoma	3,810,999	460,739	598,106	552,960
38. Oregon	2,731,356	334,269	429,407	413,851
39. Pennsylvania	7,626,688	728,008	1,384,811	1,030,653
40. Puerto Rico	3,069,743	276,023	691,059	333,118
41. Rhode Island	1,447,576	208,707	331,421	211,645
42. South Carolina	4,257,639	412,021	791,109	630,216
43. South Dakota	1,528,019	204,000	321,715	228,786
44. Tennessee	5,662,736	712,761	1,544,359	715,172
45. Texas	6,817,745	867,914	1,610,602	865,709
46. Utah	1,702,117	242,212	302,671	263,563
47. Vermont	1,591,349	249,470	415,669	214,626
48. Virginia	3,389,590	312,186	600,281	524,145
49. Washington	2,940,501	412,680	526,889	466,514
50. West Virginia	773,680	87,211	81,942	140,600
51. Wisconsin	2,070,340	135,961	258,800	361,188
52. Wyoming	715,797	87,904	107,843	118,988
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	36,265,320	48,799	24,665,160	
Chief, National Guard Bureau	36,199,907	16,710	24,648,888	
The Surgeon General	10,000			
First Army	212	212		
Second Army	1,527	1,268		
Third Army	11,600	9,433	63	
Fourth Army	4,550	3,800		
Fifth Army	3,230	1,466	650	
Sixth Army	2,628	810	982	
USARCAB	21,047	10,782	8,966	
USARHAW	10,619	4,318	5,611	

Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty for Training, Enlisted (7040)	Individual Clothing and Uniform Gratuities (7050)	Subsistence in Kind For ARNG Personnel (7060)	Travel, Active Duty For Training, Officers (7070)	Travel, Active Duty For Training, Enlisted (7080)	Other Costs Relating to ARNG Personnel (7090)
77,171,611	8,095,319	14,117,633	1,113,008	6,319,975	360,011
77,171,611	8,055,419	7,510,867	1,101,532	1,460,533	326,234
2,831,426	270,705	315,092	28,487	54,731	18,711
409,010	33,941	40,015	24,499	191,140	2,792
533,256	90,091	49,282	15,733	19,887	3,519
1,646,842	181,854	159,565	13,481	7,913	15,000
4,281,481	579,422	445,944	118,911	64,064	7,726
430,618	40,745	38,862	9,014	7,359	113
1,128,249	113,203	165,333	17,709	38,632	1,658
512,419	42,928	58,631	13,592	13,723	2,291
354,218	53,067	5,015	1,935	1,460	1,506
1,470,119	165,529	123,623	21,824	23,528	1,959
1,947,811	166,195	109,238	9,380	6,820	2,153
774,031	72,548	92,147	19,542	48,819	307
579,559	66,912	58,372	23,072	14,894	642
2,504,990	211,472	162,703	24,084	38,090	7,533
2,038,874	162,196	104,710	12,547	8,394	16,508
1,496,358	121,373	61,468	17,865	8,898	15,533
1,288,766	156,888	87,319	13,079	6,846	1,585
806,443	70,778	66,355	5,262	2,432	670
1,504,075	191,890	141,354	14,274	8,720	7,132
500,844	45,961	87,944	12,505	9,021	2,983
1,401,436	119,758	128,470	21,734	44,124	5,458
3,034,388	244,802	312,483	35,052	37,726	27,607
2,140,740	187,657	459,313	29,033	42,625	8,648
1,955,529	195,430	584,372	27,623	15,097	8,691
1,964,017	274,546	197,130	15,093	13,002	5,864
1,541,889	171,308	123,629	18,144	100,509	4,431
504,702	69,304	48,480	18,460	13,292	973
680,654	73,035	24,968	10,806	8,554	399
148,941	17,342	17,547	4,905	7,606	
358,076	17,918	75,122	4,879	1,615	3,515
2,930,206	351,208	149,768	34,278	51,663	12,237
630,492	57,466	64,567	6,371	18,094	760
5,320,211	475,573	359,083	69,873	82,088	24,817
2,223,314	259,696	197,156	20,970	5,539	8,547
409,010	54,785	34,212	12,441	11,616	2,992
2,907,055	304,420	178,665	29,322	25,708	15,612
1,697,004	311,650	150,314	20,444	16,960	2,823
1,270,245	117,341	108,308	36,732	17,065	4,138
3,700,379	434,313	255,213	35,190	52,101	6,019
1,457,000	126,832	138,901	26,698	18,617	1,495
534,028	42,376	72,194	16,985	22,638	7,583
2,003,375	201,196	189,575	12,355	4,337	13,454
630,492	43,394	70,465	12,618	9,489	7,059
2,109,872	241,681	316,449	10,996	7,943	3,502
2,755,798	274,833	311,174	31,945	87,988	11,780
686,827	80,161	62,607	26,228	24,523	13,325
553,320	48,179	88,834	10,891	6,906	3,452
1,612,887	173,239	119,050	13,817	30,616	3,369
1,184,584	125,944	124,472	48,129	49,654	1,634
391,260	38,840	26,479	3,168	4,142	37
1,126,706	65,425	61,244	10,810	46,565	3,641
267,785	28,069	87,650	8,747	6,760	2,051
	39,900	6,606,766	11,476	4,859,442	33,777
	39,900	6,595,467 10,000	7,200	4,857,965	33,777
			259		
			2,099	5	
			750		
			783	331	
			222	614	
	1,299		163	527	



# OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD 1122085

Army National Guard, 1962	Total	National Guard Bureau	Recruiting and Publicity	Armory Drill	Field Training	Procure- ment of Organiza- tional Equipment	Repair Parts and Materials (Except for Depot Mainte- nance)	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
		(7111)	(7112)	(7211)	(7221)	(7321)	(7411)	(7412)
Grand Total	164,478,523	1,413,295	464,257	682,036	986,010	6,519,845	8,575,148	5,285,031
Apportioned States—Total	155,869,375			21,252	659,621	6,445,393	8,575,148	5,285,031
1. Alabama	4,001,812			48	47,264	280,962	259,683	196,701
2. Alaska	1,104,087			3,230	2,862	127,589	28,874	13,717
3. Arizona	1,006,530			459	3,260	64,642	79,900	39,411
4. Arkansas	2,583,266			131	23,585	135,005	150,111	124,778
5. California	9,862,664			671	30,501	344,861	623,809	282,298
6. Colorado	922,092			322	1,881	42,823	44,053	29,096
7. Connecticut	3,166,401				10,514	109,566	96,582	74,463
8. Delaware	1,321,641				2,933	98,779	55,107	49,207
9. District of Columbia	706,468				1,989	31,374	23,399	11,321
10. Florida	2,513,633			1,221	9,126	115,143	258,808	86,292
11. Georgia	4,018,766			164	27,710	117,660	439,250	106,004
12. Hawaii	4,223,090			638	32,988	74,918	87,642	35,077
13. Idaho	1,535,296			416	8,194	114,931	119,252	66,710
14. Illinois	5,976,496			791	15,577	179,332	130,369	134,965
15. Indiana	2,959,160			59	11,740	147,629	181,239	141,704
16. Iowa	2,247,242			44	12,833	106,126	96,941	118,185
17. Kansas	2,245,370			149	15,027	165,602	128,410	132,586
18. Kentucky	1,715,823			120	3,347	130,340	109,726	53,148
19. Louisiana	2,535,969			278	5,130	103,329	167,692	98,267
20. Maine	1,423,596			66	6,333	136,543	53,242	86,921
21. Maryland	4,140,111			14	9,365	86,061	132,198	68,238
22. Massachusetts	5,234,035			44	19,083	274,745	260,455	151,472
23. Michigan	5,823,817			969	20,039	154,249	315,047	195,333
24. Minnesota	3,451,772			487	24,380	164,620	157,336	206,169
25. Mississippi	3,796,324			98	19,969	234,720	354,796	162,938
26. Missouri	2,785,100			416	15,767	134,009	157,624	180,144
27. Montana	1,416,653			834	4,520	88,368	104,851	70,779
28. Nebraska	1,299,939			480	6,696	49,662	84,910	57,280
29. Nevada	635,806			481	1,514	28,731	25,699	22,731
30. New Hampshire	958,317				4,508	48,214	36,116	43,547
31. New Jersey	6,351,115				12,167	185,505	321,559	135,555
32. New Mexico	1,659,428			124	18,751	52,979	113,685	62,693
33. New York	11,015,451			1,415	32,358	283,660	542,521	265,068
34. North Carolina	2,816,259			3	14,981	120,948	172,685	101,913
35. North Dakota	1,114,253			292	6,568	81,193	53,358	38,204
36. Ohio	5,201,089			233	20,093	160,809	348,098	205,712
37. Oklahoma	2,296,401			27	10,802	110,553	139,278	90,960
38. Oregon	2,212,351			715	7,186	107,993	131,107	77,008
39. Pennsylvania	7,367,648			821	27,441	161,973	282,822	162,662
40. Puerto Rico	1,745,166				12,332	123,065	99,698	38,718
41. Rhode Island	1,749,469				3,731	41,120	40,925	38,900
42. South Carolina	2,680,280			72	13,508	109,225	168,802	114,156
43. South Dakota	1,256,987			173	7,552	37,773	75,779	73,208
44. Tennessee	3,158,702			123	22,075	137,253	213,570	226,471
45. Texas	4,633,098			748	12,988	271,100	285,338	204,982
46. Utah	1,480,851			2,822	12,736	69,138	145,617	46,734
47. Vermont	1,296,320			80	5,057	60,833	89,756	63,643
48. Virginia	4,374,237			180	8,512	84,216	314,302	82,142
49. Washington	3,758,065			278	5,183	115,859	106,641	98,524
50. West Virginia	978,428			140	1,821	79,139	62,288	35,163
51. Wisconsin	2,265,022			11	1,989	131,141	64,281	43,540
52. Wyoming	847,479			365	3,155	29,385	39,917	39,593
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	8,609,148	1,413,295	464,257	660,784	326,389	74,452		
Chief of Engineers	189,926			1,400				
Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,867,857		464,257			1,534		
Chief Signal Officer	5,356							
Chief of Staff	1,413,295	1,413,295						
Chief of Transportation	3,590				1,273			
Finance & Accounts Office, U.S. Army	38,902			26,888	12,014			
The Adjutant General	1,390,595							
The Quartermaster General	75,917			2,999		72,918		
The Surgeon General								
First Army	886,640			24,864	28,657			
Second Army	557,170			32,600	39,033			
Third Army	356,720			123,194	53,700			
Fourth Army	727,604			229,066	29,771			
Fifth Army	442,640			115,530	103,897			
Sixth Army	445,665			60,758	54,150			
USARAF	38,562			32,716	1,212			
USARCARI	106,462			3,020	202			
USARHAW	62,247			7,749	2,480			

Other Operating Supplies and Equipment	Support of National Guard Units	Organizational Technicians	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Technicians	Field Maintenance Technicians	Second Destination Transportation 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 Restorations	Operational Costs	Maintenance and Utilities
(7413)	(7511)	(7512)	(7513)	(7514)	(7519)	(7521)	(7522)	(7523)	(7621)	(7631)
1,834,361	2,619,184	59,395,698	14,875,612	24,216,883	1,383,788	2,643,104	5,867,176	218,012	26,084,514	1,414,569
814,846	2,213,957	59,395,698	14,875,612	24,216,883			5,866,851		26,084,514	1,414,569
23,166	86,368	2,053,509	427,866	563,934			62,310			
8,807	45,487	326,516	164,495	124,185			258,324			
11,536	26,868	386,095	161,785	204,896			27,678			
11,694	34,936	1,315,576	264,159	426,517			96,774			
43,580	113,555	3,449,157	697,289	1,482,616			173,636		2,502,333	118,358
5,937	14,572	406,674	145,815	199,321			31,598			
11,765	29,785	863,875	228,703	451,788			109,684		1,106,254	73,422
5,502	13,040	539,297	154,579	260,733			142,464			
2,271	7,383	344,056	128,128	142,200			14,348			
17,445	51,093	1,209,108	309,251	390,754			65,392			
26,458	50,150	1,551,946	340,022	952,426			406,977			
9,752	31,042	625,848	313,422	453,120			67,804		2,386,436	104,403
12,041	40,652	517,073	202,746	368,809			84,472			
27,918	71,404	1,653,950	401,528	618,259			157,788		2,448,288	136,326
13,603	39,979	1,512,924	311,149	509,818			89,316			
11,635	25,540	1,132,485	257,107	419,752			66,595			
11,437	31,507	1,078,096	244,321	404,144			34,091			
11,022	34,188	778,778	204,511	336,128			54,515			
12,381	41,828	1,186,779	297,596	540,658			82,032			
21,418	38,080	492,040	285,279	257,969			45,704			
12,550	20,757	498,679	232,657	345,866			54,399		2,140,265	99,062
20,640	60,474	2,046,400	379,419	575,249			144,009		1,219,223	82,822
25,414	57,739	1,533,079	376,581	568,742			403,937		2,066,191	106,497
25,219	55,938	1,365,827	352,790	586,746			512,260			
30,021	67,713	1,595,333	346,592	719,194			264,952			
14,529	57,083	1,275,132	311,102	538,848			96,858		3,588	
9,460	38,932	493,725	176,131	355,035			74,018			
7,640	20,346	569,682	180,810	265,847			56,586			
4,845	21,205	245,696	116,832	148,972			19,100			
3,931	11,610	381,516	191,609	197,472			39,794			
30,564	49,457	2,302,241	422,828	1,083,157			103,559		1,598,997	105,526
9,059	43,111	722,300	222,800	376,466			37,460			
48,927	100,410	3,704,715	792,482	1,569,478			376,006		3,128,146	170,263
14,550	49,910	1,543,378	320,723	411,769			65,399			
8,026	31,096	427,082	161,764	198,773			107,897			
32,034	67,185	2,289,773	458,762	750,602			201,982		632,253	33,553
21,533	32,442	1,227,484	287,596	345,023			30,704			
11,230	35,119	1,026,925	258,830	451,225			105,012			
33,215	75,769	2,438,933	475,567	841,820			139,513		2,578,151	148,960
6,575	16,559	864,100	267,224	240,676			76,220			
8,746	8,126	503,536	197,977	246,046			53,860		566,121	40,381
18,665	53,937	1,426,902	304,919	428,897			41,198			
6,336	24,668	605,037	168,622	228,457			29,380			
17,989	64,073	1,601,500	326,024	507,141			42,482			
30,164	80,788	2,134,209	526,452	860,470			224,849		1,009	
8,680	22,739	613,290	190,055	286,583			82,459			
10,489	24,748	554,104	175,597	254,469			57,545			
16,158	44,146	1,036,048	251,056	574,850			78,981		1,802,124	81,522
10,537	72,246	1,114,173	311,292	533,229			57,353		1,254,572	78,176
5,948	22,516	350,060	174,442	198,511			48,402			
8,484	28,276	741,699	219,081	245,172			95,486		650,563	35,297
3,320	27,382	299,358	157,245	174,071			73,689			
1,019,515	405,227				1,383,788	2,643,104	325	218,012		
7,822	10,456				1,383,788			188,526		
	5,356									
	2,317									
1,011,595	379,000									
	1,359									
98						802,274		29,486		
	483					485,537				
						179,403	325			
	930					468,284				
						223,213				
						329,827				
	1,177					4,634				
	4,149					102,063				
						47,869				

# OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY (2122020)

Army National Guard, 1962	Total (2122020)	Related Maintenance Activities  (2350)	Procurement of Parts and Modification  (2360)	Medical Services in Non-Army Facilities, Except Medicare Administered by Executive Agent (2430)
Total	1,245,446	789,935	106,081	349,430
Apportioned to States—Total	1,245,446	789,935	106,081	349,430
1. Alabama	18,540	2,700	2,614	13,225
2. Alaska	3,560			3,560
3. Arizona	3,700			3,700
4. Arkansas	9,871	7,222		2,650
5. California	60,827	31,500		29,327
6. Colorado	964			964
7. Connecticut	9,496			9,496
8. Delaware	154,129	151,629		2,500
9. District of Columbia	224			224
10. Florida	3,721	391	144	3,186
11. Georgia	39,275	30,006	4,466	4,803
12. Hawaii	945			945
13. Idaho	93,967	73,829	13,673	6,465
14. Illinois	9,617	117		9,500
15. Indiana	15,501	555		14,946
16. Iowa	15,147	5,298		9,849
17. Kansas	14,765	8,390		6,376
18. Kentucky	6,390	454	122	5,814
19. Louisiana	1,991			1,991
20. Maine	8,975	3,022	2,598	3,355
21. Maryland	8,220	5,482		2,738
22. Massachusetts	9,418			9,418
23. Michigan	15,596	6,371		9,225
24. Minnesota	27,304	5,133	3,188	18,983
25. Mississippi	10,132	96		10,036
26. Missouri	21,512	8,990	2,170	10,352
27. Montana	6,740		640	6,100
28. Nebraska	3,882			3,882
29. Nevada	30,971	29,527		1,444
30. New Hampshire	47,151	2,046	41,861	3,243
31. New Jersey	39,307	17,999	15,497	5,811
32. New Mexico	284,297	279,874		4,423
33. New York	17,050	5,527	2,980	8,543
34. North Carolina	15,098	3,387		11,711
35. North Dakota	11,370	6,078	306	4,986
36. Ohio	95,182	70,083		25,099
37. Oklahoma	13,989	2,824	1,669	9,496
38. Oregon	15,499	5,222	2,277	8,000
39. Pennsylvania	27,021	159	4,062	22,800
40. Puerto Rico				
41. Rhode Island	754	315	100	339
42. South Carolina	6,004	114		5,890
43. South Dakota	7,370			7,370
44. Tennessee	3,468	1,168		2,300
45. Texas	8,669	3,899	1,392	3,378
46. Utah	16,061	13,725		2,336
47. Vermont	4,700			4,700
48. Virginia	8,552	3,625	3,333	1,594
49. Washington	10,020	3,178	2,989	3,853
50. West Virginia	2,751			2,751
51. Wisconsin	3,383			3,383
52. Wyoming	2,370			2,370



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE  
(21X2086)

Total (21x2085)	National Guard Bureau	Nonarmory Facilities National Guard	Minor Construction	Advance Planning	Total (21x2086)	USAR ARMORIES	Advance Planning
	(8511)	(8512)	(8541)	(8551)		(8611)	(8651)
16,883,375	11,687,060	4,170,981	394,298	631,036	795,153	785,814	9,339
16,883,375	11,687,060	4,170,981	394,298	631,036	795,153	785,814	9,339
753,115	156,088	573,906		23,122			
30,253	2,515			27,738			
11,936	1,586			10,350			
164,437	157,951			6,486			
546,643	510,024		35,250	1,369	292,832	292,832	
132,673	126,064			6,608			
46,565	5,997		41,695	-1,127			
282,758	183,185	83,834		15,739			
1,535,479	588,443	807,495	91,344	48,198			
206,226	183,379		16,305	6,542			
207,182	197,363			9,819			
317,822	300,513			17,309			
9,810	855			8,955			
73,090	73,090						
22,470			948	21,522			
827,920	646,793	155,681		25,446			
6,850	-450			7,300			
25,881	-7		25,888				
452,797	433,379			19,418			
1,079,978	186,112	882,849		11,017			
287,282	649	273,999		12,635			
1,393,386	527,862	832,973		32,551			
329,013	318,183			10,830			
270,601		262,116		8,485			
104,160	102,060			2,100			
117,361	113,571			3,791			
-147	-147						
384,806	383,116		1,690				
75,219	72,300			2,918			
447,647	421,204			26,443			
840,034	518,996	287,616		33,422			
11,804	-273	-273		12,078			
-551	-551						
6,473			6,473				
380,782	325,394		50,000	5,388			
680,164	660,847			19,317			
288,682	284,905			3,777			
6,950				6,950			
871,748	786,186		35,009	50,553			
295,939	274,882			21,057			
111,983	111,983				480,067	480,067	
729,575	662,423		39,696	27,454			
156,730	107,230	-500	50,000				
144,130	131,108	5,145		7,878			
143,944	143,944						
129,554	121,698	1,041		6,815			
931,772	880,830	5,100		45,842	6,516	6,516	
760,618	743,230			17,388	15,738	6,399	9,339
249,831	242,278			7,553			

# APPENDIX H

## AIR NATIONAL

### Operations and

#### Military Construction, Air National Guard— Appropriation

Air National Guard—1962	Grand Total	57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Construction 320	Minor Construction 340	5723840 Total	Operation of Aircraft 410
Grand Total	\$257,274,483	\$41,434,781	\$2,071,621	\$37,832,081	\$1,531,079	\$171,647,591	\$41,385,000
Apportioned to States—Total	128,612,912	5,456,724	27,397	3,910,237	1,519,090	107,063,113	
1. Alabama	2,246,973	5,550	5,550			1,759,877	
2. Alaska	1,121,626					1,054,514	
3. Arizona	2,459,305	34,549			34,549	2,223,935	
4. Arkansas	1,878,307	76,479			76,479	1,508,701	
5. California	8,552,046	2,198,561		2,097,596	100,965	5,390,750	
6. Colorado	3,410,267	140,000		140,000		3,156,331	
7. Connecticut	1,878,902					1,635,399	
8. Delaware	1,231,267					1,076,949	
9. District of Columbia	1,495,765	48,259			48,259	1,269,556	
10. Florida	1,798,960	72,957		40,545	32,412	1,494,851	
11. Georgia	4,061,642	3,041		3,041		3,419,941	
12. Hawaii	3,896,047	443,503	472	365,650	77,381	3,168,221	
13. Idaho	1,687,889	6,093			6,093	1,508,565	
14. Illinois	2,945,241	170,275		30,712	139,563	2,362,150	
15. Indiana	1,673,802	1,600		1,600		1,350,506	
16. Iowa	3,984,792	147,528			147,528	3,458,782	
17. Kansas	2,482,712	38,141			38,141	2,192,014	
18. Kentucky	1,568,962	46,568		7,614	38,954	1,336,069	
19. Louisiana	1,821,263	45,143			45,143	1,606,447	
20. Maine	1,799,345	35,770			35,770	1,496,646	
21. Maryland	1,888,070	21,278			21,278	1,668,862	
22. Massachusetts	2,307,286					1,863,383	
23. Michigan	4,134,597	108,805		108,805		3,611,958	
24. Minnesota	2,513,271	44,115			44,115	2,124,513	
25. Mississippi	1,781,976	17,290			17,290	1,480,044	
26. Missouri	3,031,411	4,000		4,000		2,557,270	
27. Montana	1,668,938	51,017		51,017		1,391,524	
28. Nebraska	1,367,017					1,212,800	
29. Nevada	1,158,083	48,439	6,232		42,207	996,575	
30. New Hampshire	772,618	1,000		1,000		649,504	
31. New Jersey	2,733,265					2,413,073	
32. New Mexico	1,568,559	68,274			68,274	1,377,496	
33. New York	6,061,134	255,538	7,000	159,634	88,904	4,998,799	
34. North Carolina	1,376,418	36,049		1,760	34,289	1,144,056	
35. North Dakota	1,596,093	60,011			60,011	1,300,458	
36. Ohio	3,722,498	53,607		7,076	46,531	3,112,878	
37. Oklahoma	2,668,565	176,099	4,250	171,849		2,044,403	
38. Oregon	1,868,785	35,781			35,781	1,588,807	
39. Pennsylvania	5,440,013	51,138			51,138	4,690,543	
40. Puerto Rico	1,665,860	171,364		134,476	36,888	1,279,876	
41. Rhode Island	1,222,994					1,054,350	
42. South Carolina	962,581					805,529	
43. South Dakota	1,727,523	164,510	650	129,611	34,249	1,334,700	
44. Tennessee	4,122,361	2,000	2,000			3,625,305	
45. Texas	5,528,097	260,609	1,243	142,468	116,898	4,601,856	
46. Utah	1,936,117					1,697,174	
47. Vermont	1,719,436					1,520,111	
48. Virginia	593,658					496,659	
49. Washington	2,557,780	244,950		244,950		1,928,808	
50. West Virginia	2,101,051					1,868,363	
51. Wisconsin	3,753,838	66,833		66,833		3,192,851	
52. Wyoming	1,067,906					960,381	
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	128,661,571	35,978,057	2,044,224	33,921,844	11,989	64,584,478	41,385,000
National Guard Bureau	88,314,528					60,985,641	41,385,000
Directorate of Administrative Services	27,122					27,122	
Air Force Logistics Command	5,296,136	1,941,941	93,677	1,848,264		3,354,195	
Yards & Docks, Bureau of	6,569,363	6,569,363	460,964	6,108,399			
Lackland AFB, Texas	770,149						
Office, Corps of Engineers	27,466,753	27,466,753	1,489,583	25,965,181	11,989		
Military Air Transport Service	9,895					9,895	
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	207,625					207,625	

GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Maintenance Appropriation

National Guard Personnel, Air Force—Appropriation

Logistical Support 430	Training Support 440	Medical Support 470	Service Wide Support 480	5723850 Total	ANG Personnel 520	Grand Total	Air National Guard—1962
\$19,469,958	\$109,947,868	\$694,468	\$150,297	\$44,192,111	\$44,192,111	\$257,274,483	Grand Total
	106,378,490	684,623		16,093,075	16,093,075	128,612,912	Apportioned to States—Total
	1,739,800	20,077		481,546	481,546	2,246,973	1. Alabama
	1,052,389	2,125		67,112	67,112	1,121,626	2. Alaska
	2,216,440	7,495		200,821	200,821	2,459,305	3. Arizona
	1,496,211	12,490		293,127	293,127	1,878,307	4. Arkansas
	5,354,495	36,255		962,735	962,735	8,522,046	5. California
	3,151,885	4,446		113,936	113,936	3,410,267	6. Colorado
	1,625,715	9,684		243,503	243,503	1,878,902	7. Connecticut
	1,060,153	16,796		154,318	154,318	1,231,267	8. Delaware
	1,262,327	7,229		177,950	177,950	1,495,765	9. District of Columbia
	1,484,469	10,382		231,152	231,152	1,798,960	10. Florida
	3,377,734	42,207		638,660	638,660	4,061,642	11. Georgia
	3,160,349	7,872		284,323	284,323	3,896,047	12. Hawaii
	1,501,142	7,423		173,231	173,231	1,687,889	13. Idaho
	2,353,984	8,166		412,816	412,816	2,945,241	14. Illinois
	1,335,239	15,267		321,696	321,696	1,673,802	15. Indiana
	3,442,195	16,587		378,482	378,482	3,984,792	16. Iowa
	2,179,883	12,131		252,557	252,557	2,482,712	17. Kansas
	1,331,042	5,027		186,325	186,325	1,568,962	18. Kentucky
	1,600,286	6,161		169,673	169,673	1,821,263	19. Louisiana
	1,489,144	7,502		266,929	266,929	1,799,345	20. Maine
	1,663,511	5,351		197,930	197,930	1,888,070	21. Maryland
	1,825,389	37,994		443,903	443,903	2,307,286	22. Massachusetts
	3,595,349	16,609		413,834	413,834	4,134,597	23. Michigan
	2,112,746	11,767		344,643	344,643	2,513,271	24. Minnesota
	1,472,188	7,856		284,642	284,642	1,781,976	25. Mississippi
	2,540,768	16,502		470,141	470,141	3,031,411	26. Missouri
	1,386,347	5,177		226,397	226,397	1,668,938	27. Montana
	1,198,349	14,451		154,217	154,217	1,367,017	28. Nebraska
	994,007	2,568		113,069	113,069	1,158,083	29. Nevada
	638,648	10,856		122,114	122,114	772,618	30. New Hampshire
	2,390,768	22,305		320,192	320,192	2,733,265	31. New Jersey
	1,371,814	5,682		122,789	122,789	1,568,559	32. New Mexico
	4,954,558	44,241		806,797	806,797	6,061,134	33. New York
	1,127,849	16,207		196,313	196,313	1,376,418	34. North Carolina
	1,298,647	1,811		235,624	235,624	1,596,093	35. North Dakota
	3,100,971	11,907		556,013	556,013	3,722,498	36. Ohio
	2,025,142	19,261		448,063	448,063	2,668,565	37. Oklahoma
	1,581,615	7,192		244,197	244,197	1,868,785	38. Oregon
	4,655,353	35,190		698,332	698,332	5,440,013	39. Pennsylvania
	1,268,440	11,436		214,620	214,620	1,665,860	40. Puerto Rico
	1,043,071	11,279		168,644	168,644	1,222,994	41. Rhode Island
	804,548	981		157,052	157,052	962,581	42. South Carolina
	1,329,807	4,893		228,313	228,313	1,727,523	43. South Dakota
	3,590,202	35,103		495,056	495,056	4,122,361	44. Tennessee
	4,583,294	18,562		665,632	665,632	5,528,097	45. Texas
	1,689,580	7,594		238,943	238,943	1,936,117	46. Utah
	1,515,409	4,702		199,325	199,325	1,719,436	47. Vermont
	495,630	1,029		96,999	96,999	593,658	48. Virginia
	1,920,787	8,021		384,022	384,022	2,557,780	49. Washington
	1,850,924	17,439		232,688	232,688	2,101,051	50. West Virginia
	3,186,175	6,676		494,154	494,154	3,753,838	51. Wisconsin
	951,722	8,659		107,525	107,525	1,067,906	52. Wyoming
19,469,958	3,569,378	9,845	150,297	28,099,036	28,099,036	128,661,571	Apportioned to Other than States—Total
19,442,836 27,122	3,351,858	9,845	147,960	27,328,887	27,328,887	88,314,528 27,122 5,296,136 6,569,363 770,149 27,466,753 9,895 207,625	National Guard Bureau Directorate of Administrative Services Air Force Logistics Command Yards & Dockets, Bureau of Lackland AFB, Texas Office, Corps of Engineers Military Air Transport Service Aeronautical Chart & Information Center



# APPENDIX I

## MOBILIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Total Mobilized Strength: 44,371

Unit	Mobilized Strength	Duty Station	Home Station
<b>ALABAMA (3466)*</b>			
HHC, 1 Medium Tank Battalion, 131 Armor	543	Cp. Irwin	Ozark
146 Engineer Construction Company	180	Ft. Rucker	Enterprise
711 Signal Battalion, Combat Area	561	Ft. Gordon	Mobile
145 Quartermaster Company	66	Ft. Lee	Georgiana
900 Engineer Company, Maint. Direct Support	159	Ft. Polk	Brundidge
128 Medical Company, Ambulance	62	Ft. Benning	Fairhope
186 Engineer Company, Lt. Equipment	84	Ft. Benning	Brewton
129 Medical Clearing Company	91	Ft. Benning	Mobile
403 Ordnance Company, Ammunition	146	Ft. Chaffee	Florala
252 Transportation Company, Direct Support	131	Ft. Eustis	Birmingham
HHB, 2 Howitzer Battalion, 203 Artillery	400	Ft. Polk	Auburn
279 Signal Battalion, Corps	398	Ft. Hood	Huntsville
109 Evacuation Hospital	144	Ft. Polk	Tarrant
131 Ordnance Company, General Auto Support	101	Ft. Benning	Oxford
156 Military Police Battalion, Army	400	Ft. Gordon	Linden
<b>ARIZONA (73)</b>			
222 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	73	Ft. Ord	Winslow
<b>ARKANSAS (615)</b>			
404 Ordnance Company, General Auto Support	108	Ft. Chaffee	Monticello
216 Medical Clearing Company	85	Ft. Benning	Lake Village
172 Engineer Company, Maint. Direct Support	140	Ft. Bragg	Heber Springs
148 Evacuation Hospital	136	Ft. Chaffee	Little Rock
296 Medical Holding Company	80	Ft. Chaffee	Booneville
219 Medical Company, Ambulance	66	Ft. Chaffee	Dewitt
<b>CALIFORNIA (360)</b>			
152 Medical Company, Air Ambulance	57	Ft. Ord	Sacramento
3668 Ordnance Company, Ammo	130	Ft. Lewis	Redlands
161 Ordnance Company, Field Supply	93	Ft. Lewis	Long Beach
123 Ordnance Company, General Support	80	Cp. Irwin	Long Beach
<b>COLORADO (798)</b>			
928 Medical Company, Ambulance	45	Ft. Carson	Burlington
169 Field Artillery HHB	93	Ft. Sill	Denver
947 Medical Clearing Company	68	Ft. Carson	Denver
140 Signal Battalion, Combat Area	542	Ft. Riley	Denver
122 Medical Company, Ambulance	50	Ft. Polk	Trinidad
<b>DELAWARE (265)</b>			
1049 Transportation Company, Aircraft Hvy Maint.	139	Ft. Meade	New Castle
109 Ordnance Battalion, Ammunition HHD	47	Aberdeen PG	Middletown
116 Surgical Hospital	79	Ft. Campbell	New Castle
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (170)</b>			
107 Engineer Company, Panel Bridge	89	Ft. Meade	Washington, D.C.
114 Engineer Company, Panel Bridge	81	Ft. Benning	Washington, D.C.
<b>FLORIDA (296)</b>			
379 Signal Detachment (RQ)	5	Tobyhanna	Cp. Blanding
39 Signal Detachment (RQ)	6	Tobyhanna	Jacksonville
144 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	85	Ft. Bragg	Marianna
149 Quartermaster Company, Petrol Depot	115	Ft. Lee	W. Palm Beach
138 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	85	Ft. Benning	Cocoa
<b>GEORGIA (442)</b>			
111 Signal Battalion, Army	442	Ft. Meade	Washington

\* State Totals of Personnel.

Unit	Mobilized Strength	Duty Station	Home Station
<b>IDAHO (663)</b>			
129 Engineer Company, Dump Truck	57	Ft. Lewis	Driggs
616 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	105	Ft. Lewis	Emmett
938 Engineer Company, Dump Truck	62	Ft. Lewis	Ashton
139 Engineer Battalion, Combat	367	Ft. Lewis	Nampa
145 Engineer Group, Combat HHC	72	Ft. Lewis	Idaho Falls
<b>ILLINOIS (207)</b>			
128 Ordnance Company, Field Supply	115	Ft. L. Wood	Quincy
3637 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	92	Ft. Knox	Springfield
<b>IOWA (67)</b>			
1063 Aviation Company, Fixed Wing	67	Ft. Riley	Waterloo
<b>KANSAS (469)</b>			
496 Ordnance Group, Maint. & Supply HHD	57	Ft. Riley	Topeka
110 Ordnance Battalion, Ammunition HHD	71	Ft. Riley	Norton
110 Ordnance Company, General Auto Support	126	Ft. Riley	Manhattan
170 Ordnance Company, Ammunition	120	Ft. Bliss	Mankato
250 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	95	Ft. Riley	Marysville
<b>KENTUCKY (1148)</b>			
2 Medium Tank Battalion, 123 Armor	484	Ft. Stewart	Owensboro
413 Ordnance Company, General Support	142	Ft. Stewart	Frankfort
3 Medium Tank Battalion, 123 Armor	522	Ft. Knox	Bowling Green
<b>LOUISIANA (981)</b>			
159 Evacuation Hospital	145	Ft. Sill	New Orleans
3628 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	100	Ft. Sill	Lafayette
769 Signal Battalion, Cable Construction	558	Ft. Polk	Baton Rouge
415 Ordnance Company, General Auto Support	120	Ft. Campbell	Alexandria
204 Transportation Group, Truck HHD	58	Ft. Eustis	New Orleans
<b>MAINE (476)</b>			
2 Medium Tank Battalion, 20 Armor	476	Ft. Campbell	Lewiston
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (865)</b>			
664 Medical Detachment (OA)	6	Ft. Devens	Pittsfield
3 Howitzer Battalion, 211 Artillery	385	Ft. Bragg	Fall River
1 Howitzer Battalion, 211 Artillery 155 MM	402	Ft. Bragg	New Bedford
102 Field Artillery Group, HHB	72	Ft. Bragg	Fall River
<b>MICHIGAN (506)</b>			
156 Signal Battalion, Combat Area	506	Ft. Benning	Detroit
<b>MISSISSIPPI (1394)</b>			
148 Engineer Company, Maint. Direct Support	137	Ft. Rucker	Pascagoula
367 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	83	Ft. Bragg	Natchez
114 Military Police Company	102	Ft. Gordon	Jackson
1065 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	77	Ft. Polk	Poplarville
156 Engineer Company, Lt. Equipment	131	Ft. Polk	Yazoo City
223 Engineer Battalion, Construction	630	Ft. Polk	West Point
134 Surgical Hospital	80	Ft. Polk	Jackson
123 Medical Company, Air Ambulance	79	Ft. Bragg	Meridian
134 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	75	Ft. Chaffee	Bay St. Louis
<b>MISSOURI (799)</b>			
106 Ordnance Company, General Auto Support	104	Ft. Knox	De Soto
864 Medical Company, Ambulance	53	Ft. Riley	St. Louis
204 Signal Battalion, Supply & Maintenance	642	Ft. Benning Ft. Campbell Ft. Bragg	St. Louis
<b>NEBRASKA (268)</b>			
24 Medical Company, Air Ambulance	107	Ft. L. Wood	Wahoo
1057 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	87	Ft. Carson	York
1056 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	74	Ft. Sill	Crete

Unit	Mobilized Strength	Duty Station	Home Station
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE (1050)</b>			
157 Signal Company, Construction	90	Ft. Meade	Manchester
4 Howitzer Battalion, 197 Artillery, 155 MM	288	Ft. Bragg	Keene
2 Howitzer Battalion, 172 Artillery, 8" Towed	322	Ft. Bragg	Nashua
1 Howitzer Battalion, 172 Artillery	350	Ft. Bragg	Manchester
<b>NEW JERSEY (519)</b>			
114 Surgical Hospital	98	Ft. Dix	Paterson
141 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	83	Ft. Dix	Orange
253 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	79	Ft. Campbell	Orange
30 Ordnance Battalion, Maint. & Supply HHD	29	Ft. Bliss	Camden
112 Field Artillery Group, HHB	102	Ft. Polk	Trenton
122 Ordnance Company, Direct Support	128	Ft. Chaffee	Camden
<b>NEW MEXICO (5)</b>			
394 Signal Detachment, RQ	5	Tobyhanna	Albuquerque
<b>NEW YORK (897)</b>			
134 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	87	Ft. Dix	Rochester
587 Transportation Company, Terminal Service	159	Ft. Eustis	Nesconset
105 Military Police Company	106	Ft. Benning	Utica
101 Signal Battalion, Combat Area	545	Ft. Devens	Yonkers
<b>NORTH CAROLINA (4)</b>			
123 Signal Detachment, RQ	4	Tobyhanna	Wilmington
<b>NORTH DAKOTA (790)</b>			
818 Engineer Company, Dump Truck	66	Ft. Lewis	Bottineau
896 Engineer Company, Float Bridge	113	Ft. Riley	Bismarck
769 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	74	Ft. Riley	Mott
164 Engineer Group, Combat HHC	65	Ft. L. Wood	Bismarck
164 Engineer Battalion, Combat	409	Ft. Riley	Minot
231 Medical Clearing Company	63	Ft. Riley	Grand Forks
<b>OHIO (400)</b>			
131 Medical Company, Collecting	70	Ft. Campbell	Xenia
112 Ordnance Company, Direct Support	127	Ft. Sill	Newark
3641 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	77	Ft. Knox	Port Clinton
357 Ordnance Company, General Supply	126	Ft. Knox	Elyria
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (527)</b>			
165 Military Police Battalion	451	Ft. Polk	Lehighton
131 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	76	Ft. Polk	Wellsboro
<b>RHODE ISLAND (133)</b>			
107 Signal Support	133	Ft. Sill	Providence
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA (213)</b>			
111 Signal Company, Large Base	182	Ft. Benning	Greenville
108 Signal Battalion, Support HHD	31	Ft. Stewart	Greenwood
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA (866)</b>			
211 Engineer Company, Panel Bridge	87	Ft. Lewis	Lemmon
740 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	75	Ft. Carson	Milbank
741 Transportation Company, Lt. Truck	78	Ft. Carson	Clear Lake
214 Engineer Company, Dump Truck	60	Ft. Polk	Mobridge
1 Howitzer Battalion, 147th Artillery	338	Ft. Sill	Sioux Falls
730 Medical Clearing Company	96	Ft. Riley	Winnier
115 Signal Company, Support	132	Ft. Riley	Yankton
<b>TEXAS (9898)</b>			
136 Transportation Company, Med, Hcptr.	71	Ft. Riley	Austin
49 Armored Division	9684	Ft. Polk	Dallas
1104 Transportation Company, Aircraft Hvy Maint.	79	Atlanta GD	Carrizo Springs
122 Transportation Company, Direct Support	64	Ft. Hood	Ellington



Unit	Mobilized Strength	Duty Station	Home Station
<b>UTAH (1603)</b>			
144 Evacuation Hospital	199	Ft. L. Wood	Ft. Douglas
1 Target Acquisition Battalion, 140 Artillery	510	Ft. Hood	Ft. Douglas
115 Engineer Battalion, Combat	445	Ft. Lewis	Murray
XI Corps Artillery, HHB	125	Ft. Hood	Ft. Douglas
116 Engineer Company, Lt. Equipment	121	Ft. Lewis	Springville
3659 Ordnance Company, Direct Auto Support	79	Ft. Lewis	Salt Lake City
115 Ordnance Company, Direct Support	124	Ft. Lewis	Ft. Douglas
<b>VERMONT (229)</b>			
58 Engineer Battalion, Depot HHD	44	Granite City	Middlebury
45 Engineer Company, Dump Truck	66	Ft. Devens	Proctor
131 Engineer Company, Lt. Equipment	119	Ft. Devens	S. Burlington
<b>VIRGINIA (478)</b>			
2 Howitzer Battalion, 111th Artillery	250	Ft. Campbell	Richmond
189 Engineer Company, Float Bridge	103	Ft. Belvoir	Fredericksburg
684 Signal Company, Support	125	Ft. Bragg	Radford
<b>WASHINGTON (55)</b>			
1041 Transportation Company, Staging Area	55	Ft. Lewis	Cp. Murray
<b>WEST VIRGINIA (2087)</b>			
150 Armored Cavalry Regiment	1957	Ft. Meade	St. Albans
3664 Ordnance Company, Direct Support	130	Ft. Polk	Point Pleasant
<b>WISCONSIN (9967)</b>			
32 Infantry Division	9967	Ft. Lewis	Milwaukee
<b>WYOMING (322)</b>			
1022 Engineer Battalion, Combat	322	Ft. Lewis	Laramie

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### Personnel—1961 Mobilization

There were 45,118 individuals assigned to the 447 Army National Guard units at the time these units were alerted for entry on active duty. The mobilized strength of these units was 44,371, representing 98.3 percent of the on-board strength when alerted. The entry strength included 372 personnel, or .8 percent, who were granted temporary delays.

The number of assigned personnel not mobilized totaled 2,647, but they were offset by 1,900 men recruited between alert and mobilization for a net loss of 747, or 1.7 percent. Losses are categorized as follows:

Reason	Number	% of Strength
Dependency	35	.07
Hardship	133	.3
Medical Disqualification	321	.7
ETS prior to 1 Oct 61	435	1.0
Transferred to ING or other units	844	1.9
Critical Skill (DOD criteria)	20	.04
Other (Enlisted in Regular Service, Change of Residence, Minority, Death, Accept Commission)	859	1.9
<b>Total Fall-Out</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>5.91</b>

The losses of 2,647 included 1,700 which occurred as normal attrition.

The several States received a total of 1,558 requests for delay or exemption. This represented only 3.5 percent of the alerted strength. These were carefully screened at unit and State level and final action was as indicated below:

Reason	Requests	Approved		Dis-approved
		Delay	Exemption	
Dependency	99		35	64
Personal Hardship	765	202	123	440
Community Hardship	178	40	10	128
High School Students	231	76	153	2
Other Students	127	31	33	63
Medical	67	23	44	
Occupation	86		21	65
Sole Survivor	1		1	
Conscientious Objector	2		1	1
School Teacher	2			2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>765</b>

Total approved delays and exemptions represented 1.8 percent of the alerted strength.

The entry strengths of units during this mobilization reflect considerable improvement over the Korean mobilization. The net fall-out at that time was 10.1 percent (14,049) as compared to 1.7 percent (747) this time.

# MOBILIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Total Mobilized Strength: 21,067

Unit	Home Station	Mobilized Strength	Aircraft	Duty Station
ALABAMA (1,413)*				
Hq, 117 Tac Recon Wg	Birmingham MAP	104	RF-84F	Dreux AB, France
106 Tac Recon Sq	"	100		"
117 A&E Maint Sq	"	62		"
117 CAMRON	"	109		"
117 Air Base Gp, Hq	"	133		"
117 Supply Sq	"	109		"
117 Transp Sq	"	53		"
117 Air Police Sq	"	56		"
117 Civil Eng Sq	"	84		"
117 Opns Sq	"	58		"
117 Tac Hosp	"	38		"
117 Recon Technical Sq	"	101		"
160 Tac Recon Sq	Dannelly Fld, Montgomery	406	RF-84F	Dannelly Fld, Montgomery
ARIZONA (705)				
Hq, 161 Ftr Gp	Phoenix-Sky Harbor MAP	106	F-104	Phoenix-Sky Harbor MAP
197 Ftr Intcp Sq	"	48		"
161 Air Base Sq	"	90		"
161 Materiel Sq	"	170		"
161 CAMRON	"	263		"
161 USAF Disp	"	28		"
ARKANSAS (406)				
184 Tac Recon Sq	Ft Smith MAP	406	RF-84F	Ft Smith MAP
CALIFORNIA (1,168)				
Hq, 146 Air Transp Wg	Van Nuys AP, L.A.	69	C-97	Van Nuys AP, L.A.
146 Air Transp Gp, Hq	"	138		"
146 Aeromed Evac Sq	"	12		"
115 Air Transp Sq	"	88		"
115 Aeromed Evac Flt	"	13		"
195 Air Transp Sq	"	94		"
195 Aeromed Evac Flt	"	12		"
146 Air Base Sq	"	360		"
146 CAMRON	"	324		"
146 USAF Disp	"	45		"
195 Wea Flt	"	13	"	
COLORADO (526)				
120 Tac Ftr Sq	Buckley ANG Base, Denver	526	F-100C	Buckley ANG Base, Denver
CONNECTICUT (220)				
103 AC&W Sq	Milford Pt Armory, Milford & Trumbull Fld, Groton	220	F-84F	Mannheim, Germany
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (820)				
Hq, 113 Tac Ftr Wg	Andrews AFB, Md	64	F-100C	Andrews AFB, Md
121 Tac Ftr Sq	"	100		"
113 A&E Maint Sq	"	72		"
113 CAMRON	"	94		"
113 Air Base Gp, Hq	"	110		"
113 Supply Sq	"	117		"
113 Transp Sq	"	48		"
113 Air Police Sq	"	41		"
113 Civil Eng Sq	"	88		"
113 Oper Sq	"	45		"
113 Tac Hosp	"	26		"
121 Wea Flt	"	15		"
ILLINOIS (987)				
169 Tac Ftr	Greater Peoria AP	481	F-84F	Greater Peoria AP
170 Tac Ftr Sq	Capitol AP, Springfield	506	"	Capitol AP, Springfield

\* State total mobilized strength.

Unit	Home Station	Mobilized Strength	Aircraft	Duty Station
<b>INDIANA (1,367)</b>				
Hq, 122 Tac Ftr Wg	Baer Fld, Ft Wayne	60		Chambley, France
163 Tac Ftr Sq	"	86	F-84F	"
122 A&E Maint Sq	"	55		"
122 CAMRON	"	100		"
122 Air Base Gp, Hq	"	104		"
122 Supply Sq	"	92		"
122 Transp Sq	"	53		"
122 Air Police Sq	"	41		"
122 Civil Eng Sq	"	71		"
122 Opns Sq	"	61		"
122 Tac Hosp	"	23		"
113 Tac Ftr Sq	Hulman Fld, Terre Haute	597	F-84F	Hulman Fld, Terre Haute
113 Wea Flt	"	9		"
163 Wea Flt	Baer Fld, Ft Wayne	15		Chambley, France
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (1,706)</b>				
Hq, 102 Tac Ftr Wg	Logan Intl AP, Boston	48		Phalsbourg AB, France
101 Tac Ftr Sq	"	95	F-86H	"
102 A&E Maint Sq	"	62		"
102 CAMRON	"	125		"
102 Air Police Sq	"	32		"
102 Civil Eng Sq	"	171		"
102 Supply Sq	"	110		"
102 Tac Hosp	"	32		"
131 Tac Ftr Sq	Westfld-Barnes AP	274	F-86H	"
102 Air Base Grp, Hq	"	367		"
102 Opns Sq	"	61		"
102 Trans Sq	"	49		"
101 AC&W Flt	Worcester ANG Base, Skyline Dr	255		Mannheim, Germany
101 Wea Flt	Logan Intl AP, Boston	13		Logan Intl AP, Boston
131 Wea Flt	Barnes AP, Westfield	12		Phalsbourg AB, France
<b>MINNESOTA (827)</b>				
Hq, 133 Air Transp Wg	Minn-St Paul Intl AP	65		Minn-St Paul Intl AP
133 Air Transp Gp, Hq	"	105		"
133 Aeromed Evac Sq	"	11		"
109 Air Trans Sq	"	101	C-97	"
109 Aerom Evac Flt	"	33		"
133 Air Base Sq	"	285		"
133 CAMRON	"	191		"
133 USAF Disp	"	36		"
<b>MISSISSIPPI (410)</b>				
153 Tac Recon Sq	Key Field, Meridian	410	RF-84F	Key Field, Meridian
<b>MISSOURI (827)</b>				
Hq, 131 Tac Ftr Wg	Lambert-St Louis MAP	81		Toul-Rosieres AB, France
110 Tac Ftr Sq	"	85	F-84F	Toul-Rosieres AB, France
131 A&E Maint Sq	"	57		"
131 CAMRON	"	108		"
131 Air Base Gp, Hq	"	138		Lambert-St Louis MAP
131 Supply Sq	"	105		"
131 Transp Sq	"	57		"
131 Air Police Sq	"	36		"
131 Civil Eng Sq	"	72		"
131 Opns Sq	"	61		"
131 Tac Hosp	"	31		"
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE (668)</b>				
157 Air Transp Gp, Hq	Grenier Fld, Manchester	90		Grenier Fld, Manchester
133 Air Transp Sq	"	99	C-97	"
133 Aeromed Evac Flt	"	20		"
157 Air Base Sq	"	242		"
157 CAMRON	"	195		"
157 USAF Disp	"	22		"



Unit	Home Station	Mobilized Strength	Aircraft	Duty Station
<b>NEW JERSEY (1,204)</b>				
Hq, 108 Tac Ftr Wg	McGuire AFB, N.J.	77		Chaumont AB, France
141 Tac Ftr Sq	"	82	F-84F	"
108 A&E Maint Sq	"	61		"
108 CAMRON	"	82		"
108 Air Base Gp	"	137		"
108 Supply Sq	"	96		"
108 Transp Sq	"	45		"
108 Air Police Sq	"	34		"
108 Civil Eng Sq	"	60		"
108 Oper Sq	"	58		"
108 Tac Hosp	"	32		"
119 Tac Ftr Sq	"	440	F-84F	Atlantic City NAFC
<b>NEW YORK (2,292)</b>				
136 Tac Ftr	Niagara Falls MAP	464	F-100C	Niagara Falls MAP
138 Tac Ftr Sq	Hancock AP, Syracuse	606	F-86H	Phalsbourg AB, France
Hq, 152 Tac Control Gp	Roslyn ANG Station	78		Mannheim, Germany
106 Tac Control Sq	"	249		"
Hq, 109 Air Transp Gp	Schenectady Cty AP	77		Schenectady Cty AP
139 Air Transp Sq	"	92	C-97	"
139 Aeromed Evac Flt	"	7		"
109 Air Base Sq	"	231		"
109 CAMRON	"	202		"
109 USAF Disp	"	30		"
108 AC&W Flt	Hancock AP, Syracuse	256		Gutersloh, Germany
<b>OHIO (2,819)</b>				
112 Tac Ftr Sq	Toledo Express AP	471	F-84F	Toledo Express AP
Hq, 121 Tac Ftr Wg	Lackbourne AFB, Columbus	72		Etain AB, France
166 Tac Ftr Sq	"	36	F-84F	"
121 A&E Maint Sq	"	50		"
121 CAMRON	"	99		"
121 Air Base Gp, Hq	"	126		"
121 Supply Sq	"	104		"
121 Transp Sq	"	500		"
121 Air Police Sq	"	33		"
121 Civil Eng Sq	"	67		"
121 Opns Sq	"	52		"
121 Tac Hosp	"	31		"
162 Tac Ftr Sq	Springfield MAP	464	F-84F	Springfield MAP
164 Tac Ftr Sq	Mansfield MAP	471	F-84F	Mansfield MAP
123 AC&W Flt	Blue Ash	228		Landsht, Germany
164 Wea Flt	Mansfield MAP	15		Etain AB, France
<b>OKLAHOMA (702)</b>				
Hq, 138 Air Transp Gp	Tulsa MAP	105		Tulsa MAP
125 Air Transp Sq	"	98	C-97	"
125 Aeromed Evac Flt	"	34		"
138 Air Base Sq	"	241		"
138 CAMRON	"	185		"
138 USAF Disp	"	25		"
125 Wea Flt	"	14		"
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (256)</b>				
112 AC&W Flt	State College, Pa.	256		Beuchel, Germany
<b>RHODE ISLAND (254)</b>				
102 AC&W Sq	Cranston, R.I.	254		Celle, Germany
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA (713)</b>				
Hq, 169 Ftr Gp	McEntire ANG Base, Columbia, S.C.	101		McEntire ANG Base, Columbia
157 Ftr Intcp Sq	"	48	F-104	Ramstein AB, Germany
169 CAMRON	"	283		McEntire ANG Base, Columbia
169 Air Base Sq	"	94		"
169 Materiel Sq	"	164		"
169 USAF Disp	"	23		"

Unit	Home Station	Mobilized Strength	Aircraft	Duty Station
<b>TENNESSEE (693)</b>				
134 Ftr Gp	McGee Tyson AP, Knoxville	89		McGhee Tyson AP, Knoxville
134 Materiel Sq	"	176		"
134 Air Base Sq	"	95		"
134 USAF Disp	"	31		"
134 CAMRON	"	261		"
151 Ftr Intcp Sq	"	41	F-104	Ramstein AB, Germany
<b>VIRGINIA (482)</b>				
149 Tac Ftr Sq	Byrd Fld, Sandston	482	F-84F	Byrd Fld, Sandston

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### Personnel—1961 Mobilization

The assigned strength of the 163 units of the Air National Guard alerted and called to active duty was 21,094. The mobilized strength of these units was 21,067, including 2,670 officers, 92 warrant officers, and 18,305 airmen. The number of personnel mobilized was 29.8 percent of the total Air National Guard strength and was 99.97 percent of the alerted on-board strength. The entry strength included 39 Air Guardsmen, who were granted temporary delays. The number of assigned personnel not mobilized totaled 134. Requests for release or delay and action taken are shown in the tables below.

Action	Number	% of alerted strength
<b>Delays</b>		
Requested	107	.0050
Approved	39	.0018
<b>Releases</b>		
Requested	591	.028
Approved	134	.006

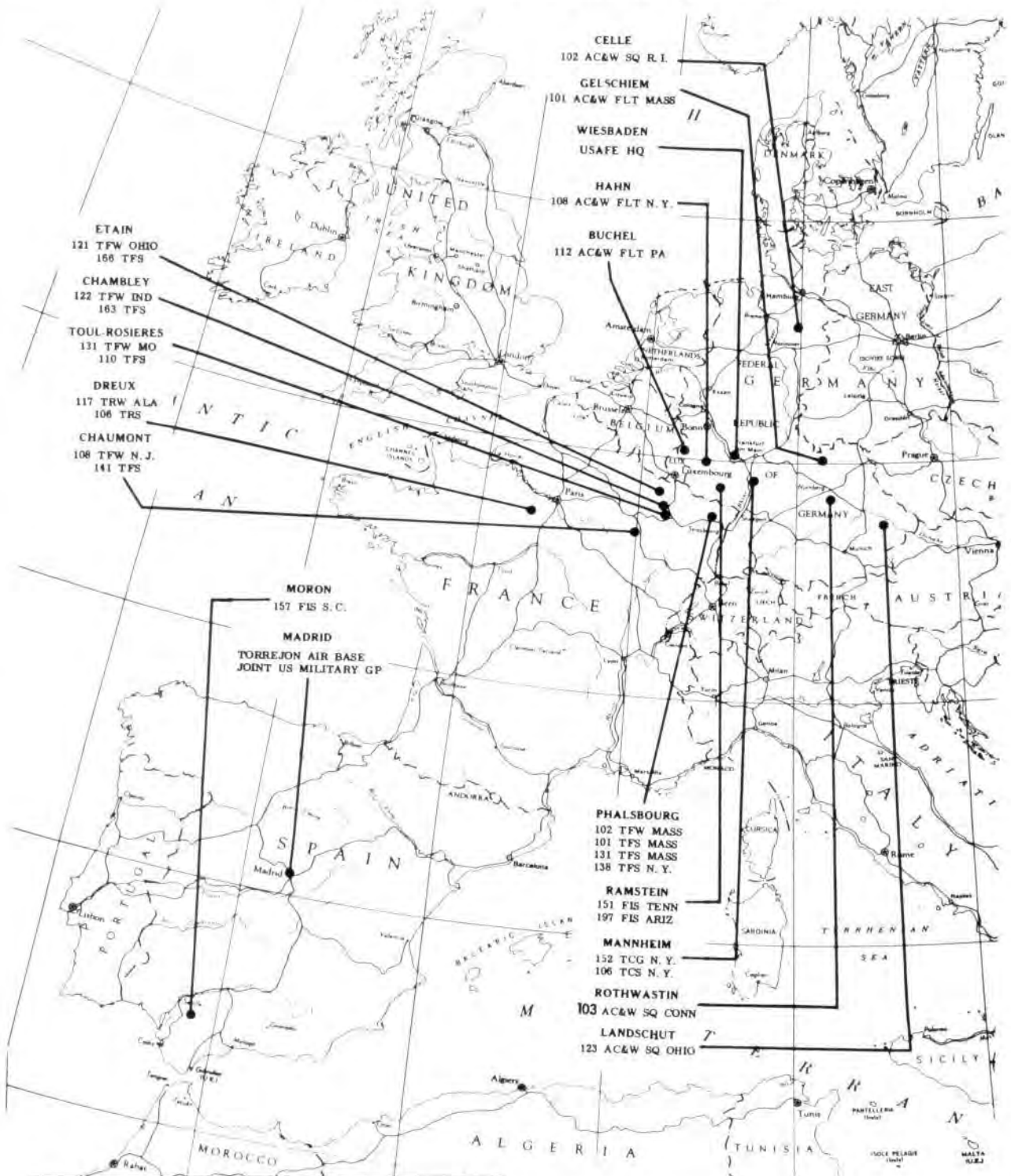
#### Break-out of Releases

Type	Requested	Approved
Occupation (Including financial)	283	23
Student	51	7
Compassionate	197	77
Community hardship	19	3
Other	41	24
Total	591	134

The above tables reflect considerable improvement in the fall-out for the Berlin crisis mobilization as compared to the Korean mobilization.

### Overseas Locations of Mobilized Air National Guard Units Shown on Following Page

# Overseas Locations of Air National Guard Units





# Geographic Dispersal of the National Guard

In the event of a nuclear holocaust the United States would be, for a time, without adequate communications and the effectiveness of our national authority would be impaired. Millions of Americans would be killed or injured. The Nation's survival might then very well depend on strong State controls, and the availability to each Governor of an effective military force—the National Guard.

The following map section shows the State by State dispersal of the National Guard, Army and Air, in over 2,600 communities throughout the fifty States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The National Guard is both a Federal and State force, and its State mission—to act under competent orders of State authorities in the protection of life and property, and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety—assumes vastly increased importance in this atomic age.

With widely dispersed units with their vital equipment, the National Guard could not be seriously impaired by enemy action. As a disciplined military force which is experienced in recovery operations following natural disaster, the National Guard would assist the State and local civilian authorities to reestablish law and order and organize relief measures. Such Civil Defense support would be second only to their primary military mission in defensive and offensive military operations.

The National Guard has the facilities—the units—the individuals—the training—and the equipment to render such service to State and Nation. It can provide emergency communications—medical care—field hospitals—evacuation of casualties—road clearance and bridge repair—field kitchens for emergency feeding—and it has a variety of transportation, both ground and airborne—all vital to the Nation's survival.

The over 5,000 units of the National Guard, with their Federal, State and local character, stand preeminently ready for both civilian recovery and military retaliation.





# Alabama

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Butler
2. Camden
3. Chatom
4. Chickasaw
5. Citronelle
6. Creighton
7. Demopolis
8. Grave Hill
9. Jackson
10. Linden
11. Mobile
12. Monroeville
13. Prichard
14. Spring Hill

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Andalusia
2. Atmore
3. Bay Minette
4. Brantley
5. Brewton
6. Brundidge
7. Evergreen
8. Fairhope
9. Florida
10. Foley
11. Fort Deposit
12. Georgiana
13. Greenville
14. Luverne
15. Montgomery
16. Opp
17. Ramer
18. Robertson
19. Troy

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Abbeville
2. Ashford
3. Auburn
4. Clayton
5. Dothan
6. Elba
7. Enterprise
8. Eufaula
9. Geneva
10. Hartford
11. Headland
12. New Brockton
13. Opelika
14. Ozark
15. Phenix City
16. Samson
17. Slocomb
18. Tuskegee
19. Union Springs

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Anniston
2. Ashland
3. Ashville
4. Childersburg
5. Goodwater
6. Jacksonville
7. Lineville
8. Oxford
9. Pell City
10. Piedmont
11. Prattville
12. Selma
13. Springville
14. Sylacauga
15. Talladega
16. Tallassee
17. Wetumpka

### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Albertville
2. Alexander City
3. Arab
4. Attalia
5. Boaz
6. Centre
7. Collinsville
8. Dadeville
9. Fort Payne
10. Gadsden
11. Gunthersville
12. Heflin
13. Langdale
14. Roanoke
15. Valley Head

### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Calera
2. Centerville
3. Clayton
4. Eutaw
5. Greensboro
6. Holt
7. Livingston
8. Marion
9. Northport
10. Tuscaloosa
11. Vincent

### 7TH DISTRICT

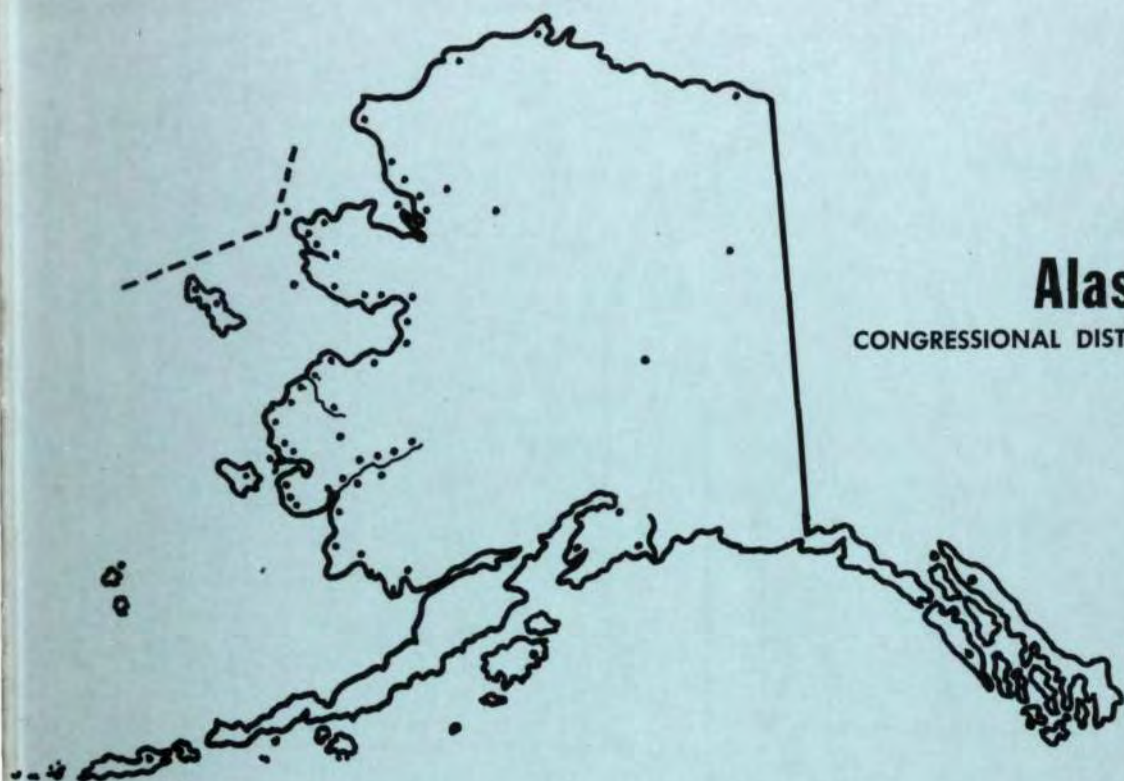
1. Aliceville
2. Berry
3. Carbon Hill
4. Cordova
5. Cullman
6. Dora
7. Double Springs
8. Fayette
9. Guin
10. Haleyville
11. Hamilton
12. Hanceville
13. Jasper
14. Oneonta
15. Reform
16. Russellville
17. Sulligent
18. Vernon
19. Winfield

### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Athens
2. Bridgeport
3. Decatur
4. Florence
5. Hartselle
6. Huntsville
7. Moulton
8. Scottsboro
9. Sheffield
10. Tusculumbia

### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Bessemer
2. Birmingham
3. Ensley
4. Fairfield
5. Graysville
6. Homewood
7. Hosp
8. Leeds
9. Norwood
10. Warrior
11. Wylam



# Alaska

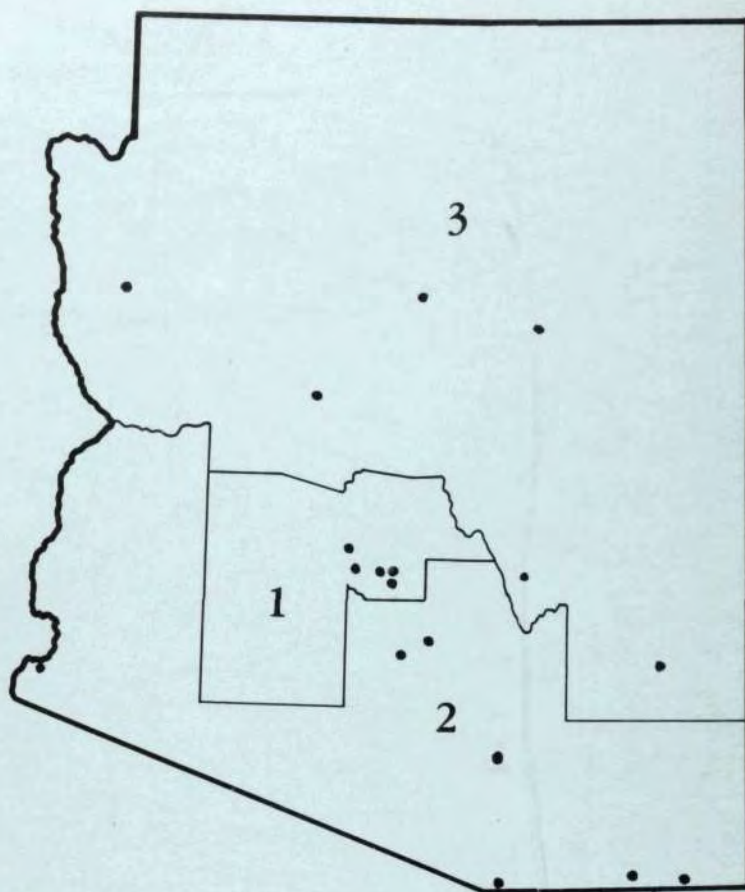
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### AT LARGE

- |                  |                    |                      |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Akiachak      | 18. Homer          | 35. Mountain Village | 52. Sitka          |
| 2. Akiak         | 19. Hooper Bay     | 36. Napakiak         | 53. St. Paul       |
| 3. Alakanuk      | 20. Juneau         | 37. Napaskiak        | 54. St. Michael    |
| 4. Anchorage     | 21. Kasigluk       | 38. Newtok           | 55. Stebbins       |
| 5. Barrow        | 22. Ketchikan      | 39. Nightmute        | 56. Teller         |
| 6. Barter Island | 23. Kiana          | 40. Noatak           | 57. Teller Mission |
| 7. Bethel        | 24. King Island    | 41. Nome             | 58. Togiak         |
| 8. Chevak        | 25. Kipnuk         | 42. Noorvik          | 59. Tuluksak       |
| 9. Chifornak     | 26. Kivalina       | 43. Point Hope       | 60. Tuntutuliak    |
| 10. Deering      | 27. Kodiak         | 44. Quinhagak        | 61. Tununak        |
| 11. Dillingham   | 28. Kotzebue       | 45. Savoonga         | 62. Unalakleet     |
| 12. Eek          | 29. Koyuk          | 46. Scammon Bay      | 63. Unalaska       |
| 13. Elim         | 30. Kwethluk       | 47. Selawik          | 64. Wainwright     |
| 14. Fairbanks    | 31. Kwiguk         | 48. Seward           | 65. Wales          |
| 15. Fort Yukon   | 32. Kwillingok     | 49. Shaktoolik       | 66. White Mountain |
| 16. Gamble       | 33. Little Diomede | 50. Shishmaref       |                    |
| 17. Haines       | 34. Mekoryuk       | 51. Shungnak         |                    |





# Arizona

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

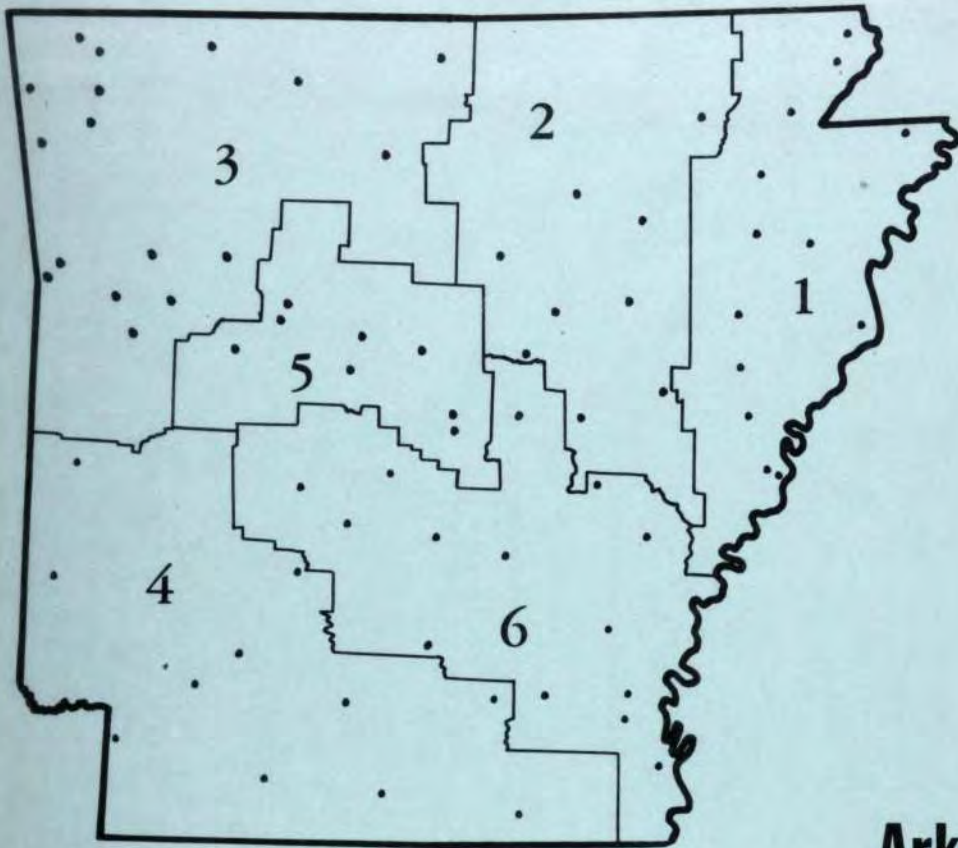
1. Chandler
2. Glendale
3. Mesa
4. Phoenix
5. Tempe

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Bisbee
2. Casa Grande
3. Coolidge
4. Douglas
5. Nogales
6. Tucson

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Flagstaff
2. Globe
3. Kingman
4. Prescott
5. Safford
6. Winslow



# Arkansas

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Blytheville
2. Forrest City
3. Harrisburg
4. Helena
5. Jonesboro
6. Marianna
7. Marked Tree
8. Paragould
9. Piggott
10. Rector
11. West Helena
12. West Memphis
13. Wynne

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Augusta
2. Batesville
3. Beebe
4. Brinkley
5. Hazen
6. Heber Springs
7. Newport
8. Searcy
9. Walnut Ridge

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Bentonville
2. Berryville
3. Booneville
4. Charleston
5. Clarksville
6. Fayetteville
7. Fort Smith
8. Harrison
9. Lincoln
10. Marshall
11. Mountain Home
12. Ozark
13. Paris
14. Rogers
15. Siloam Springs
16. Springdale
17. Van Buren

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Arkadelphia
2. Camden
3. Crossett
4. DeQueen
5. El Dorado
6. Hope
7. Magnolia
8. Mena
9. Prescott
10. Texarkana
11. Warren

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Conway
2. Danville
3. Dardanelle
4. Little Rock
5. Morrilton
6. North Little Rock
7. Perryville
8. Russellville

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Benton
2. Dermott
3. De Witt
4. Dumas
5. Fordyce
6. Hot Springs
7. Lake Village
8. Lonoke
9. Malvern
10. McGehee
11. Monticello
12. Pine Bluff
13. Sheridan
14. Stuttgart



# California

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES



#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Eureka
2. Healdsburg
3. Napa
4. Petaluma
5. San Rafael
6. Santa Rosa

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Auburn
2. Chico
3. Columbia
4. Mt. Shasta
5. Nevada City
6. Oraville
7. Placerville
8. Quincy
9. Red Bluff
10. Redding
11. Roseville
12. Susanville
13. Yreka

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. No. Highlands
2. No. Sacramento
3. Sacramento

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Bencicia
2. Vallejo
3. Willows
4. Woodland
5. Yuba City

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. San Francisco

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. San Francisco

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Berkeley

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Alameda
2. San Lorenzo

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Fremont
2. Hayward
3. Newark
4. San Jose

#### 10th DISTRICT

1. Gilroy
2. Sunnyvale

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Menlo Park
2. Redwood City
3. San Bruno
4. San Mateo

#### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Atascadero
2. Hollister
3. Monterey
4. Salinas
5. San Luis Obispo
6. San Miguel
7. Santa Cruz
8. Watsonville

#### 13TH DISTRICT

1. Oxnard
2. Santa Barbara
3. Santa Maria
4. Ventura

#### 14TH DISTRICT

1. Concord
2. El Cerrito
3. Pittsburg
4. Richmond
5. Walnut Creek

#### 15TH DISTRICT

1. Lodi
2. Modesto
3. Oakdale
4. Stockton
5. Tracy
6. Turlock

#### 16TH DISTRICT

1. Fresno
2. Madera
3. Merced
4. Reedley

#### 17TH DISTRICT

1. Gardena
2. San Pedro
3. Torrance

#### 18TH DISTRICT

1. Bakersfield
2. Delano
3. Hanford
4. Porterville
5. Tulare
6. Visalia

#### 19TH DISTRICT

1. Montebello

#### 20TH DISTRICT

1. Glendale
2. Pasadena

#### 21ST DISTRICT

- None

#### 22ND DISTRICT

1. Canoga Park
2. San Fernando
3. Van Nuys

#### 23RD DISTRICT

1. Bell
2. Compton
3. Lynwood

#### 24TH DISTRICT

1. Arcadia
2. Azusa
3. Los Angeles
4. Manrovia
5. Pomona

#### 25TH DISTRICT

1. El Monte

#### 26TH DISTRICT

1. Culver City

#### 27TH DISTRICT

1. Burbank
2. Lancaster
3. Los Angeles
4. San Fernando

#### 28TH DISTRICT

1. Los Angeles
2. Manhattan Beach
3. Playa Del Rey

#### 29TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 30TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 31ST DISTRICT

1. Inglewood
2. Los Angeles (Exposition Blvd)

#### 32D DISTRICT

1. Long Beach

#### 33D DISTRICT

1. Apple Valley
2. Barstow
3. Colton
4. Fort Irwin
5. Ontario
6. Redlands
7. San Bernardino

#### 34TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 35TH DISTRICT

1. Escondido
2. Fullerton
3. Orange
4. Santa Ana
5. Vista

#### 36TH DISTRICT

1. Coronado
2. El Cajon
3. San Diego

#### 37TH DISTRICT

1. National City

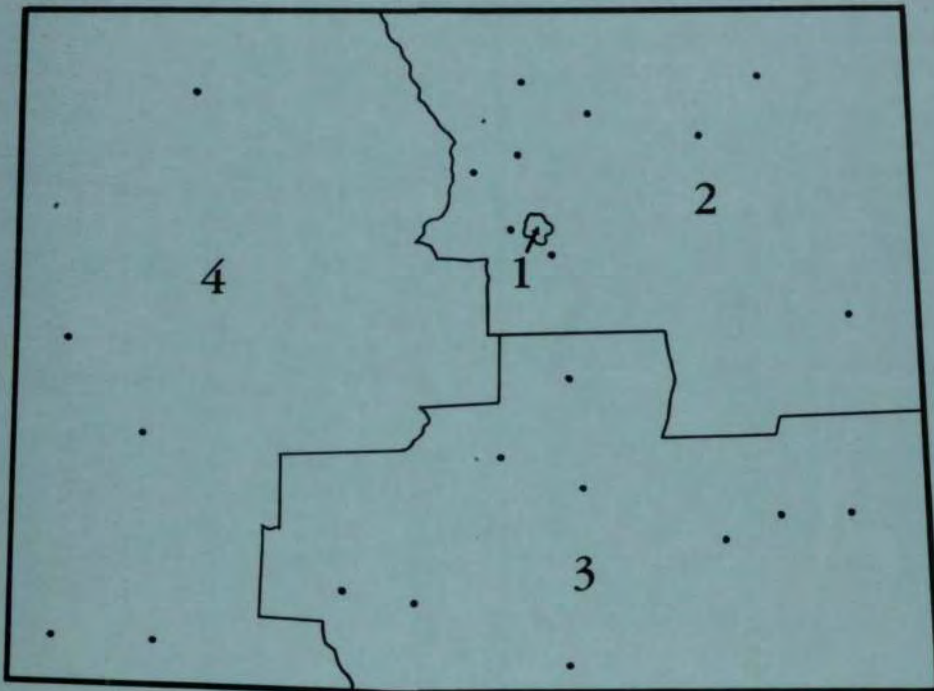
#### 38TH DISTRICT

1. Banning
2. Brawley
3. Calexico
4. Corona
5. El Centro
6. Hemet
7. Indio
8. Riverside



# Colorado

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Denver

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Boulder
2. Burlington
3. Englewood
4. Ft. Collins
5. Ft. Morgan
6. Golden
7. Greeley
8. Longmont
9. Sterling

#### 3D DISTRICT

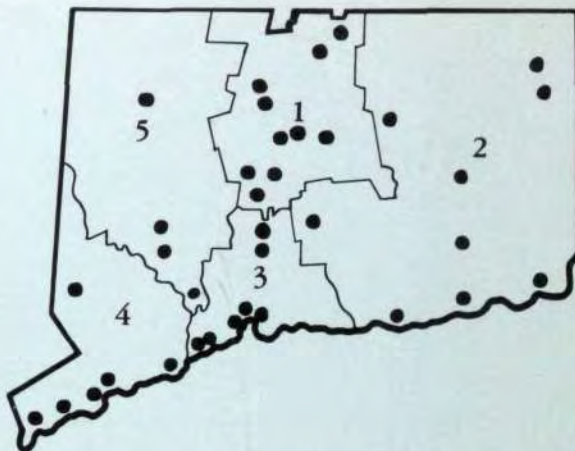
1. Alamosa
2. Canon City
3. Colorado Springs
4. La Junta
5. Lamar
6. Las Animas
7. Monte Vista
8. Pueblo
9. Trinidad

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Cortez
2. Craig
3. Durango
4. Grand Junction
5. Montrose

# Connecticut

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Avon
2. Bristol
3. Hartford
4. Manchester
5. New Britain
6. Simsbury
7. Southington
8. Thomastonville
9. West Hartford
10. Windsor Locks

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Danielson
2. Middletown
3. Mystic
4. New London
5. Norwich
6. Portland
7. Putnam
8. Rockville
9. Westbrook
10. Willimantic

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Branford
2. Meriden
3. Milford
4. Milford Point
5. New Haven
6. Wallingford
7. West Haven

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Danbury
2. Greenwich
3. Norwalk
4. Stamford
5. Stratford
6. Westport

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Ansonia
2. Naugatuck
3. Torrington
4. Waterbury

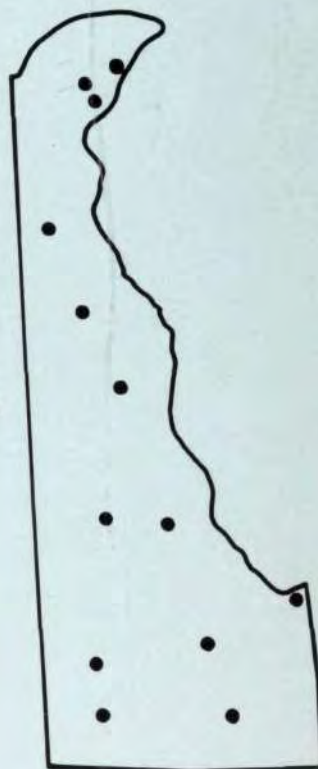
# Delaware

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

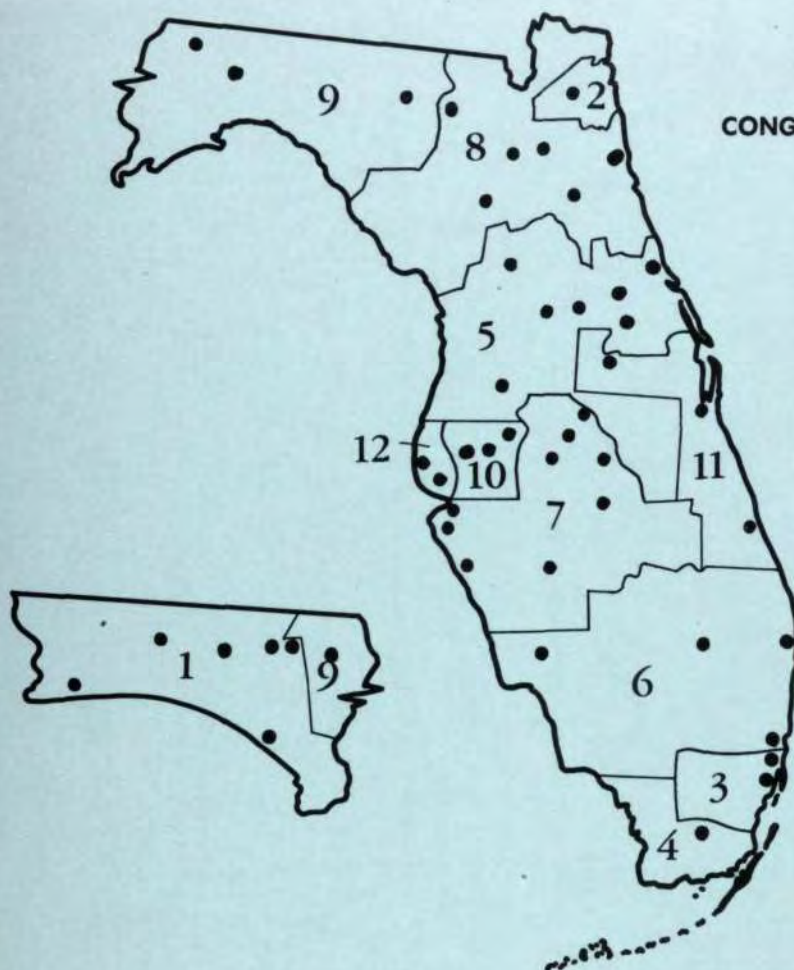
### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### At Large

1. Dagsboro
2. Dover
3. Georgetown
4. Harrington
5. Laurel
6. Lewes
7. Marshallton
8. Middletown
9. Milford
10. New Castle
11. Seaford
12. Smyrna
13. Wilmington







# Florida

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Bonifay
2. Chipley
3. Crestview
4. DeFuniak Springs
5. Panama City
6. Pensacola

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Jacksonville

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Miami
2. No. Miami

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Homestead

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Dade City
2. Daytona Beach
3. Deland
4. Eustis
5. Leesburg
6. Ocala
7. Sanford

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Belle Glade
2. Ft. Lauderdale
3. Fort Myers
4. Hollywood
5. W. Palm Beach

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Arcadia
2. Avon Park
3. Bartow
4. Bradenton
5. Haines City
6. Lake Wales
7. Palmetto
8. Sarasota
9. Winter Haven

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Camp Blanding
2. Gainesville
3. Lake City
4. Palatka
5. St. Augustine
6. Starke

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Apalachicola
2. Live Oak
3. Quincy
4. Tallahassee

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Lakeland
2. Plant City
3. Tampa

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Cocoa
2. Fort Pierce
3. Orlando



# Georgia

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Glenville
2. Hinesville
3. Lyons
4. Reidsville
5. Savannah
6. Springfield
7. Statesboro
8. Swainsboro
9. Waynesboro

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Albany
2. Bainbridge
3. Camilla
4. Moultrie
5. Quitman
6. Thomasville
7. Tifton

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Americus
2. Columbus
3. Cordele
4. Dawson
5. Eastman
6. Fitzgerald
7. Hawkinsville
8. Montezuma
9. Perry
10. Reynolds

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Covington
2. Griffin
3. Jackson
4. LaGrange
5. Newnan
6. Thomaston

### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Atlanta

### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Dublin
2. Eatonton
3. Forsyth
4. Louisville
5. Macon
6. Milledgeville
7. Sandersville
8. Sparta

### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Calhoun
2. Cedartown
3. Dalton
4. Douglasville
5. Marietta
6. Rome

### 8TH DISTRICT

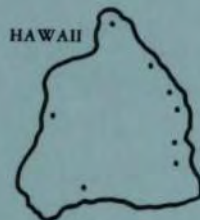
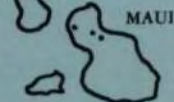
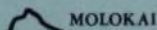
1. Baxley
2. Brunswick
3. Douglas
4. Jesup
5. Valdosta
6. Waycross

### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Canton
2. Gainesville
3. Lawrenceville
4. Toccoa
5. Winder

### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Augusta
2. Elberton
3. Hartwell
4. Lavonia
5. Monroe
6. Thomson
7. Washington



# Hawaii

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### At Large

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ewa, Oahu            | 14. Kohala              |
| 2. Fort Ruger           | 15. Kokee AFS, Kauai    |
| 3. Hanapepe, Kauai      | 16. Koko Head, Honolulu |
| 4. Hilo                 | 17. Lahaina, Maui       |
| 5. Honokaa              | 18. Laupahoehoe         |
| 6. Honomu               | 19. Lihue, Kauai        |
| 7. Honolulu             | 20. Olaa                |
| 8. Kahuku, Oahu         | 21. Pahala              |
| 9. Kahului, Maui        | 22. Wahiawa, Oahu       |
| 10. Kapaa, Kauai        | 23. Waialua             |
| 11. Kaunakakai, Molokai | 24. Wailuku, Maui       |
| 12. Kealahou, Kauai     | 25. Waimanalo           |



# Idaho

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

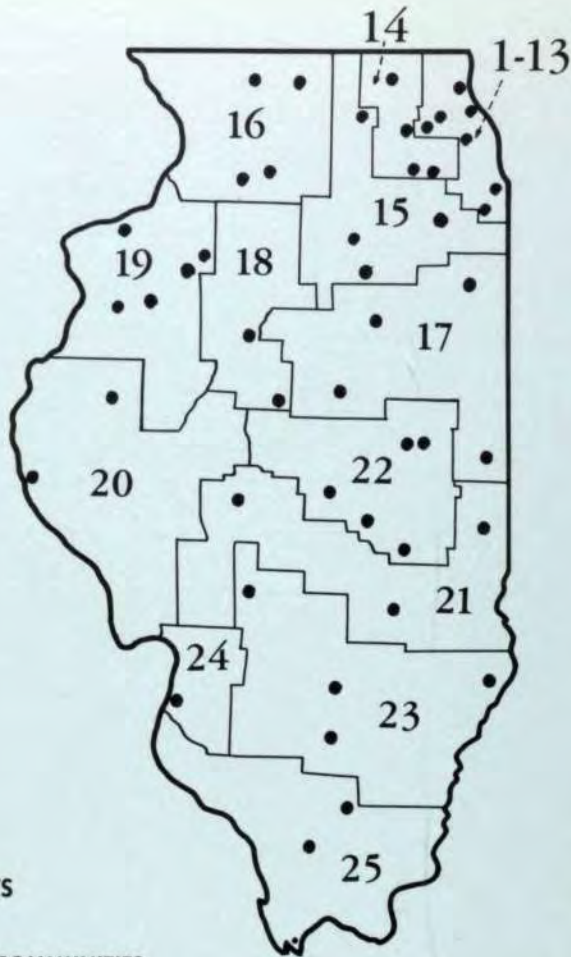
#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Bonners Ferry
2. Caldwell
3. Coeur D'Alene
4. Emmett
5. Grangeville
6. Hailey
7. Lewiston
8. Moscow
9. Orofino
10. Payette
11. Weiser

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Ashton
2. Blackfoot
3. Boise
4. Buhl
5. Burley
6. Driggs
7. Gooding
8. Homedale
9. Idaho Falls
10. Jerome
11. Nampa
12. Pocatello
13. Preston
14. Rexburg
15. Rigby
16. Rupert
17. St. Anthony
18. Twin Falls





# Illinois

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Chicago

#### 2D DISTRICT

- None

#### 3RD DISTRICT

- None

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Chicago
2. Orland Park

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Chicago

#### 6TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Chicago

#### 8TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Chicago

#### 10TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Park Ridge

#### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Chicago

#### 13TH DISTRICT

1. Fort Sheridan
2. Mundelein
3. Palatine
4. Waukegan

#### 14TH DISTRICT

1. Aurora
2. Elgin
3. Naperville
4. Woodstock

#### 15TH DISTRICT

1. Joliet
2. Ottawa
3. Streator
4. Sycamore

#### 16TH DISTRICT

1. Dixon
2. Freeport
3. Rock Falls
4. Rockford

#### 17TH DISTRICT

1. Bloomington
2. Danville
3. Kankakee
4. Pontiac

#### 18TH DISTRICT

1. Delavan
2. Peoria

#### 19TH DISTRICT

1. Galesburg
2. Galva
3. Kewanee
4. Monmouth
5. Rock Island

#### 20TH DISTRICT

1. Macomb
2. Quincy

#### 21ST DISTRICT

1. Effingham
2. Paris
3. Springfield

#### 22D DISTRICT

1. Champaign
2. Decatur
3. Mattoon
4. Sullivan
5. Urbana

#### 23D DISTRICT

1. Lawrenceville
2. Litchfield
3. Mt. Vernon
4. Salem

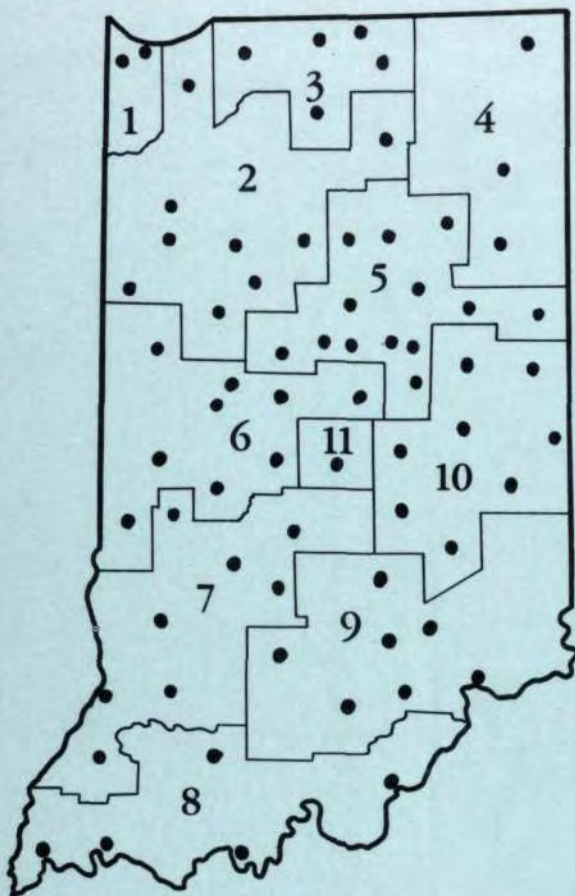
#### 24TH DISTRICT

1. E. St. Louis

#### 25TH DISTRICT

1. Cairo
2. Carbondale
3. West Frankfort





# Indiana

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Gary
2. Hammond

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Boswell
2. Delphi
3. Lafayette
4. Logansport
5. Monticello
6. Remington
7. Rensselaer
8. Valparaiso
9. Warsaw

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Elkhart
2. Goshen
3. La Porte
4. Plymouth
5. South Bend

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Angola
2. Bluffton
3. Fort Wayne

### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Alexandria
2. Anderson
3. Elwood
4. Frankfort
5. Hartford City
6. Huntington
7. Kempton
8. Kokomo
9. Marion
10. Peru
11. Portland
12. Tipton
13. Wabash

### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Attica
2. Crawfordsville
3. Danville
4. Darlington
5. Greencastle
6. Lebanon
7. Noblesville
8. Rockville
9. Terre Haute

### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Bloomington
2. Brazil
3. Linton
4. Martinsville
5. Princeton
6. Spencer
7. Vincennes
8. Washington

### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Evansville
2. Jasper
3. Mount Vernon
4. New Albany
5. Tell City

### 9TH DISTRICT

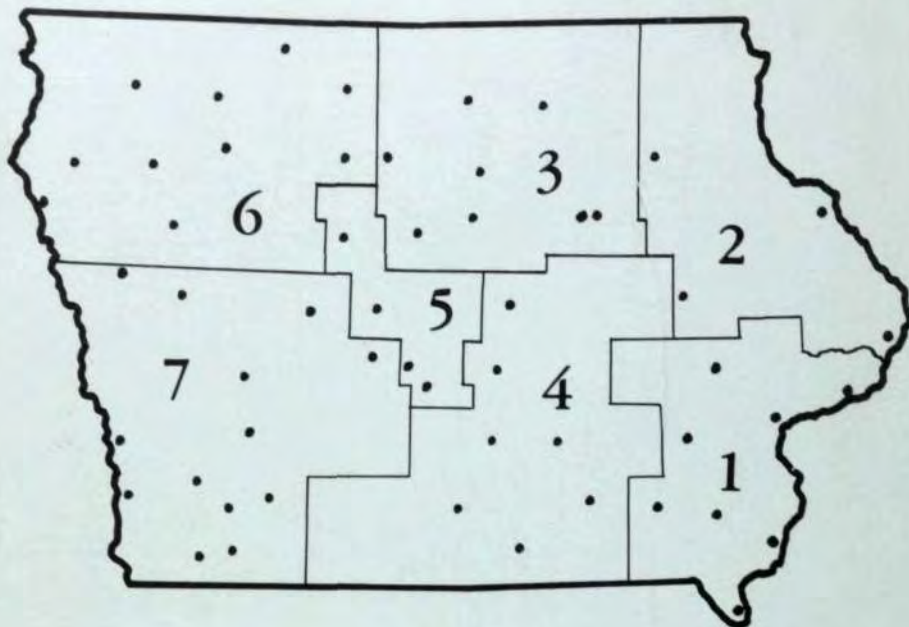
1. Bedford
2. Columbus
3. Madison
4. North Vernon
5. Salem
6. Scottsburg
7. Seymour

### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Connersville
2. Greenfield
3. Greensburg
4. Muncie
5. New Castle
6. Richmond
7. Shelbyville
8. Winchester

### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Indianapolis



# Iowa

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Burlington
2. Davenport
3. Fairfield
4. Iowa City
5. Keokuk
6. Mt. Pleasant
7. Muscatine
8. Washington

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Cedar Rapids
2. Clinton
3. Dubuque
4. Oelwein

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Cedar Falls
2. Charles City
3. Eagle Grove
4. Hampton
5. Iowa Falls
6. Mason City
7. Waterloo
8. Webster City

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Centerville
2. Chariton
3. Knoxville
4. Marshalltown
5. Newton
6. Oskaloosa
7. Ottumwa

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Boone
2. Camp Dodge
3. Des Moines
4. Ft. Dodge

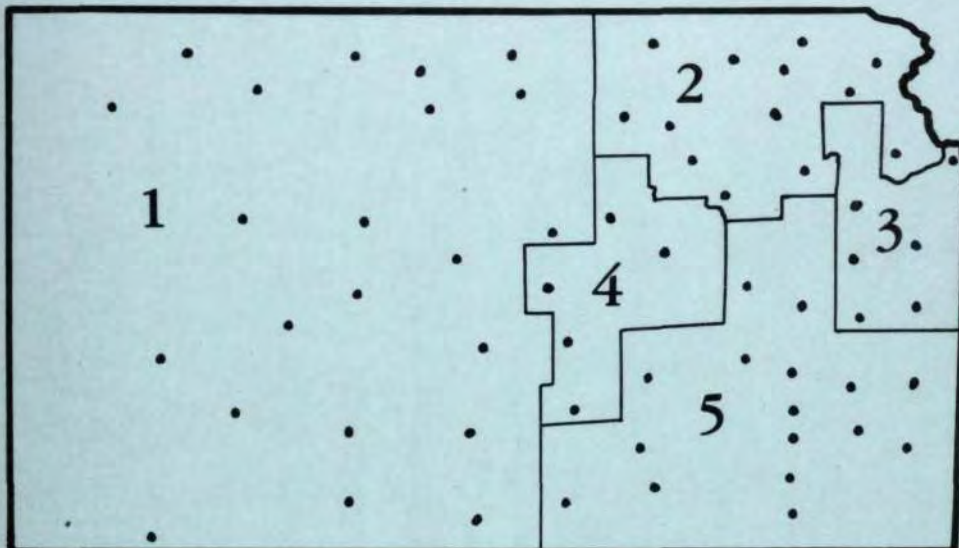
#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Algona
2. Cherokee
3. Estherville
4. Humboldt
5. Ida Grove
6. Le Mars
7. Sheldon
8. Sioux City
9. Spencer
10. Storm Lake

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Atlantic
2. Audubon
3. Clarinda
4. Corning
5. Council Bluffs
6. Denison
7. Glenwood
8. Jefferson
9. Mapleton
10. Perry
11. Red Oak
12. Shenandoah
13. Villisca





# Kansas

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Belleville
2. Beloit
3. Colby
4. Concordia
5. Dodge City
6. Ellsworth
7. Garden City
8. Great Bend
9. Harper
10. Hays
11. Hutchinson
12. Kingman
13. Larned
14. Liberal
15. Mankato
16. Medicine Lodge
17. Norton
18. Phillipsburg
19. Pratt
20. Russell
21. Salina
22. Smith Center

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Atchinson
2. Clay Center
3. Hiawatha
4. Holton
5. Horton
6. Junction City
7. Leavenworth
8. Manhattan
9. Marysville
10. Sabetha
11. St. Marys
12. Topeka
13. Troy

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Garnett
2. Kansas City
3. Lawrence
4. Ottawa
5. Paola
6. Pleasanton

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Abilene
2. Council Grove
3. McPherson
4. Newton
5. Wichita

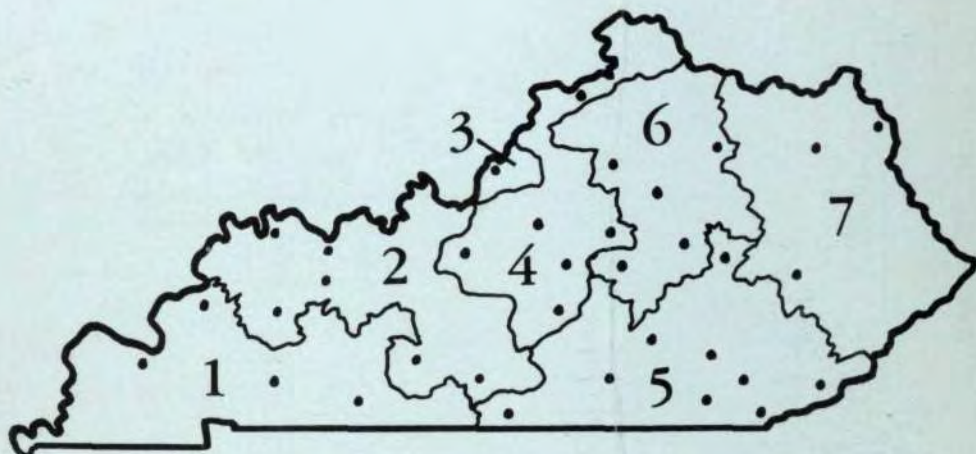
#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Arkansas City
2. Augusta
3. Burlington
4. Chanute
5. Cherryville
6. Coffeyville
7. Emporia
8. Eureka
9. Fort Scott
10. Fredonia
11. Iola
12. Neodesha
13. Pittsburg
14. Wellington
15. Winfield
16. Yates Center



# Kentucky

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Hopkinsville
2. Marion
3. Paducah
4. Russellville

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Bowling Green
2. Glasgow
3. Henderson
4. Livermore
5. Madisonville
6. Owensboro

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Louisville

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Bardstown
2. Campbellsville
3. Elizabethtown
4. Harrodsburg
5. Springfield

#### 5TH DISTRICT

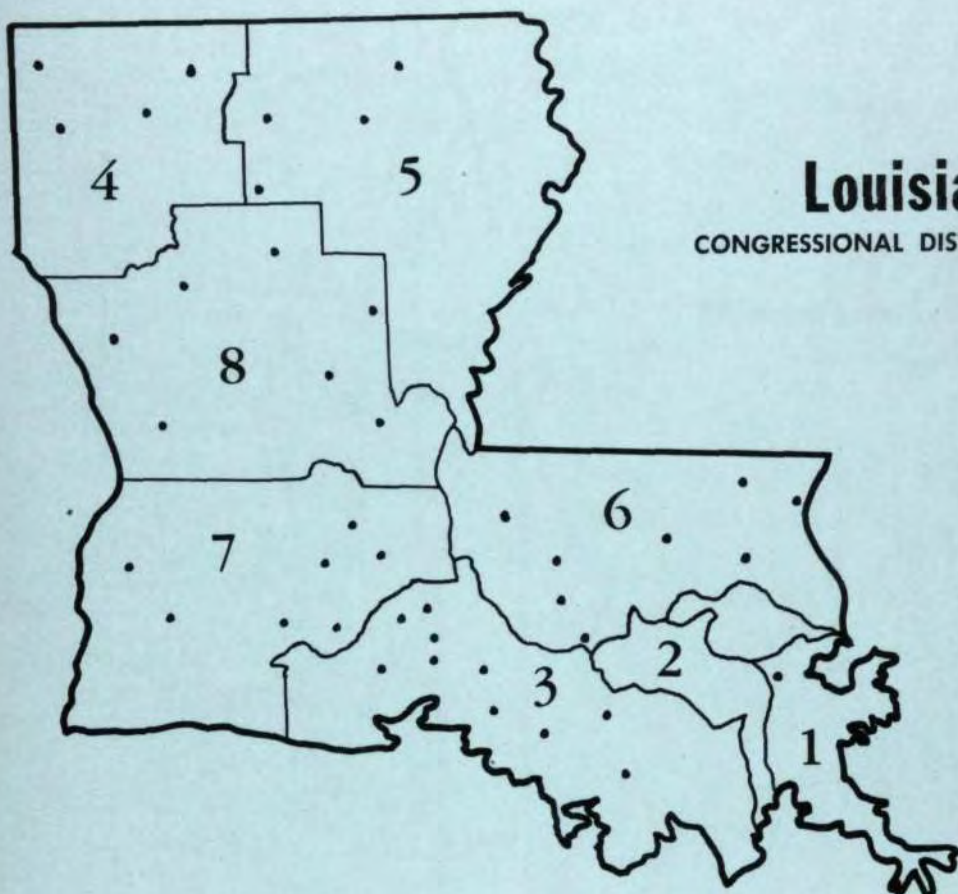
1. Barbourville
2. Harlan
3. London
4. Middlesboro
5. Monticello
6. Ravenna
7. Somerset
8. Tompkinsville
9. Williamsburg

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Carlisle
2. Danville
3. Frankfort
4. Lexington
5. Richmond

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Ashland
2. Jackson
3. Olive Hill



# Louisiana

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. New Orleans

### 2D DISTRICT

None

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Abbeville
2. Breaux Bridge
3. Franklin
4. Houma
5. Jeanerette
6. Lafayette
7. Morgan City
8. New Iberia
9. St. Martinville
10. Thibodaux

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Homer
2. Minden
3. Shreveport
4. Vivian

### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Bastrop
2. Jonesboro
3. Monroe
4. Ruston

### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Baton Rouge
2. Bogalusa
3. Covington
4. Donaldsonville
5. Franklinton
6. Hammond
7. New Roads
8. Plaquemine

### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Crowley
2. De Quincy
3. Eunice
4. Jennings
5. Lake Charles
6. Opelousas
7. Ville Platte

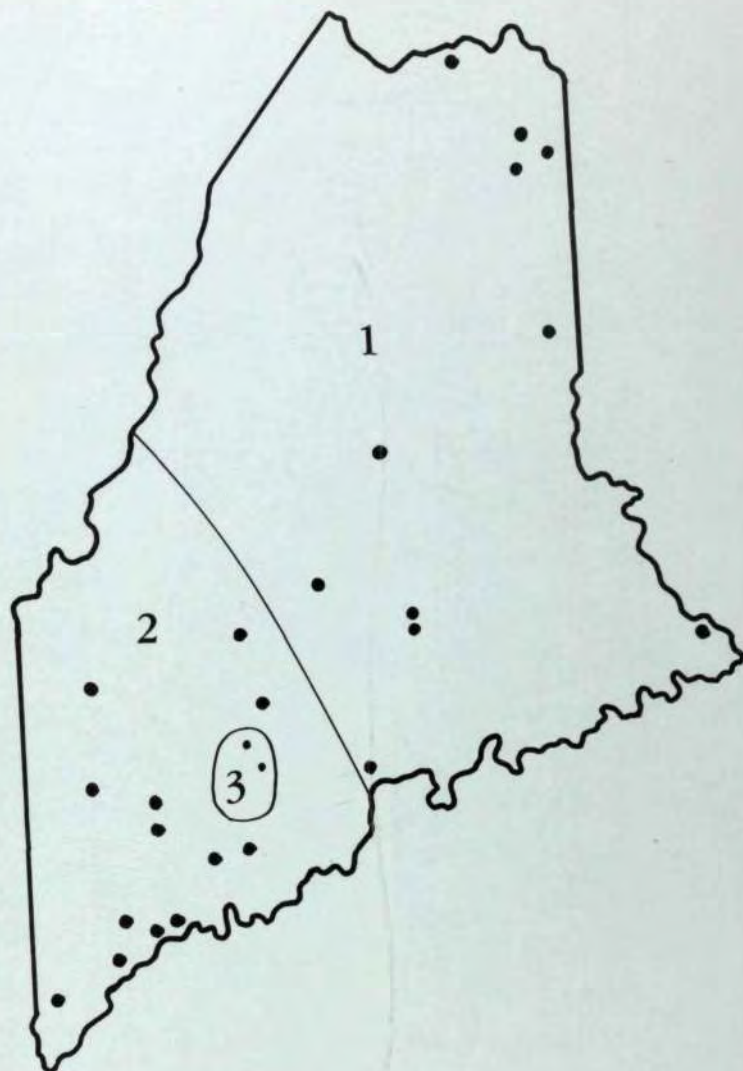
### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Alexandria
2. Jena
3. Leesville
4. Many
5. Marksville
6. Natchitoches
7. Winnfield



# Maine

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Bangor
2. Belfast
3. Calais
4. Caribou
5. Fort Fairfield
6. Fort Kent
7. Houlton
8. Millinocket
9. Newport
10. Presque Isle
11. So. Brewer

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Auburn
2. Bath
3. Brunswick
4. Lewiston
5. Norway
6. Portland
7. Rumford
8. Saco
9. Sanford
10. Skowhegan
11. So. Portland
12. Waterville
13. Westbrook

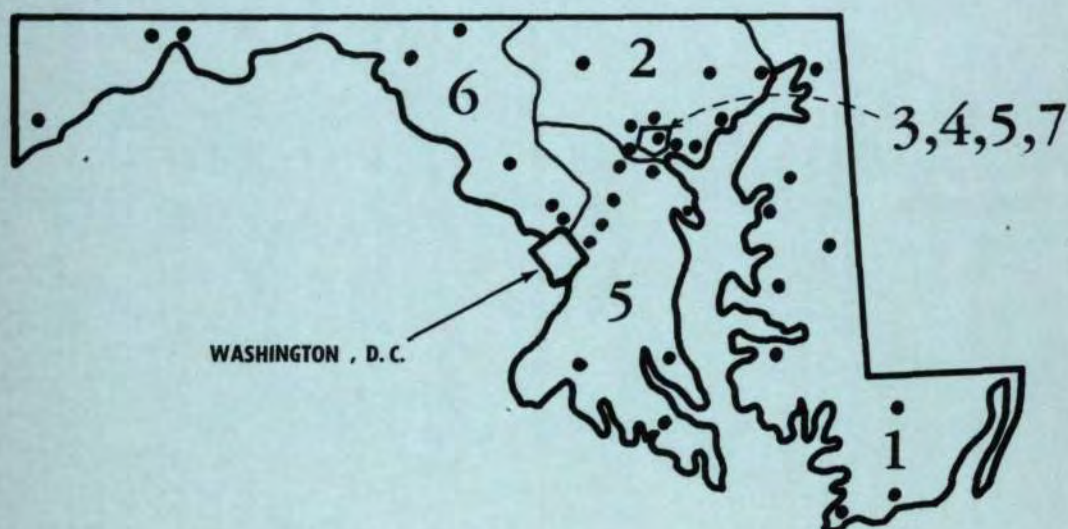
#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Augusta
2. Gardiner



# Maryland and The District of Columbia

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



## MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Cambridge
2. Centreville
3. Chestertown
4. Crisfield
5. Denton
6. Easton
7. Elkton
8. Pocomoke City
9. Salisbury

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Bel Air
2. Dundalk
3. Cantonsville
4. Edgewood
5. Havre de Grace
6. Middle River
7. Pikesville
8. Towson
9. Westminster

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Baltimore

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Baltimore

### 5TH DISTRICT

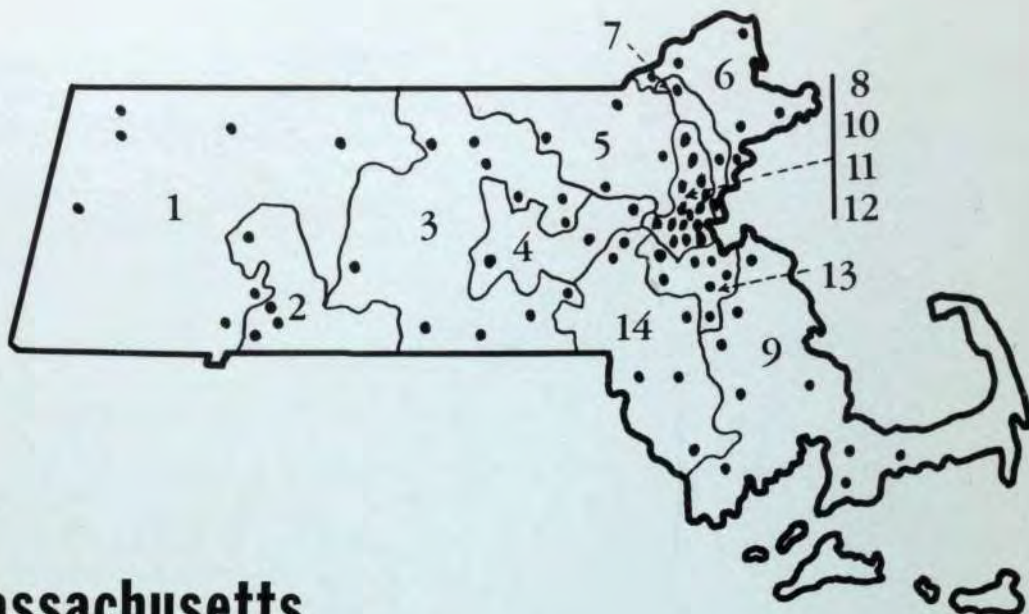
1. Annapolis
2. Baltimore
3. Ellicott City
4. Glen Burnie
5. Greenbelt
6. Hyattsville
7. La Plata
8. Laurel
9. Leonardtown
10. Prince Frederick

### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Cumberland
2. Frederick
3. Frostburg
4. Hagerstown
5. Highfield
6. Kensington
7. Oakland
8. Silver Spring

### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Baltimore



# Massachusetts

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Adams
2. Greenfield
3. Holyoke
4. North Adams
5. Orange
6. Pittsfield
7. Westfield

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Agawam
2. Chicopee
3. Northampton
4. Springfield

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Clinton
2. Fitchburg
3. Gardner
4. Hudson
5. Leominster
6. Marlboro
7. Milford
8. Northbridge
9. Southbridge
10. Ware
11. Webster

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Framingham
2. Waltham
3. Worcester

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Ayer
2. Concord
3. Lowell
4. Woburn

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Beverly
2. Gloucester
3. Haverhill
4. Methuen
5. Newburyport
6. Salem

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Chelsea
2. Lawrence
3. Lynn

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Everett
2. Malden
3. Medford
4. Melrose
5. Reading
6. Saugus
7. Somerville
8. Stoneham
9. Wakefield

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Barnstable
2. Bourne
3. Bridgewater
4. Falmouth
5. Hingham
6. Middleboro
7. New Bedford
8. Plymouth
9. Whitman

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Boston
2. Brookline
3. Newton

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Boston
2. Cambridge

#### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Boston

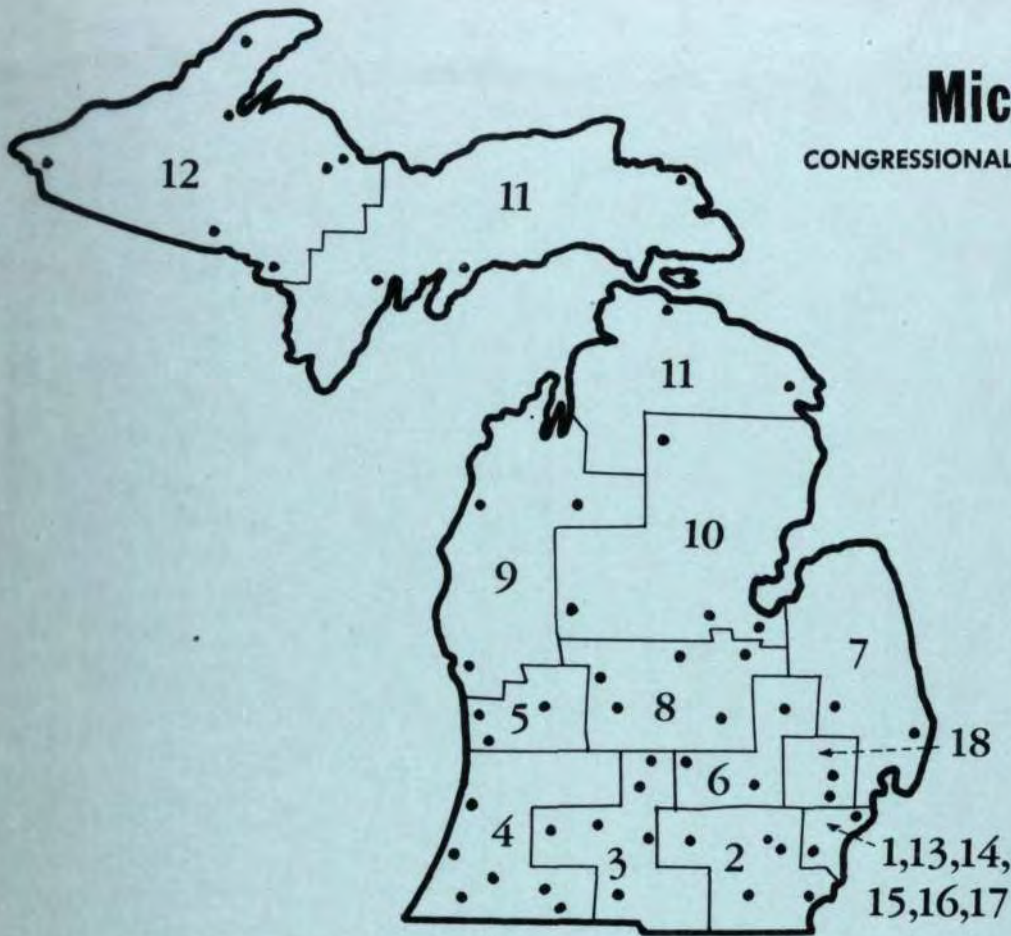
#### 13TH DISTRICT

1. Braintree
2. Brockton
3. Milton
4. Needham
5. Norwood
6. Quincy
7. Weymouth

#### 14TH DISTRICT

1. Attleboro
2. Fall River
3. Natick
4. Stoughton
5. Taunton
6. Wellesley





# Michigan

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Detroit

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Adrian
2. Ann Arbor
3. Jackson
4. Monroe
5. Ypsilanti

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Albion
2. Battle Creek
3. Charlotte
4. Coldwater
5. Grand Ledge
6. Kalamazoo

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Dowagiac
2. Niles
3. St. Joseph
4. South Haven
5. Sturgis
6. Three Rivers

### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Grand Haven
2. Grand Rapids
3. Holland

### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Flint
2. Howell
3. Lansing

### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Lapeer
2. Port Huron

### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Alma
2. Greenville
3. Ionia
4. Owosso
5. Saginaw

### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Cadillac
2. Manistee
3. Muskegon

### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Bay City
2. Big Rapids
3. Grayling
4. Midland

### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Alpena
2. Cheboygan
3. Gladstone
4. Manistiquie
5. Sault Ste Marie

### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Baraga
2. Calumet
3. Iron River
4. Ironwood
5. Ishpeming
6. Kingsford
7. Marquette

### 13TH, 14TH, 15TH, 16TH & 17TH DISTRICTS

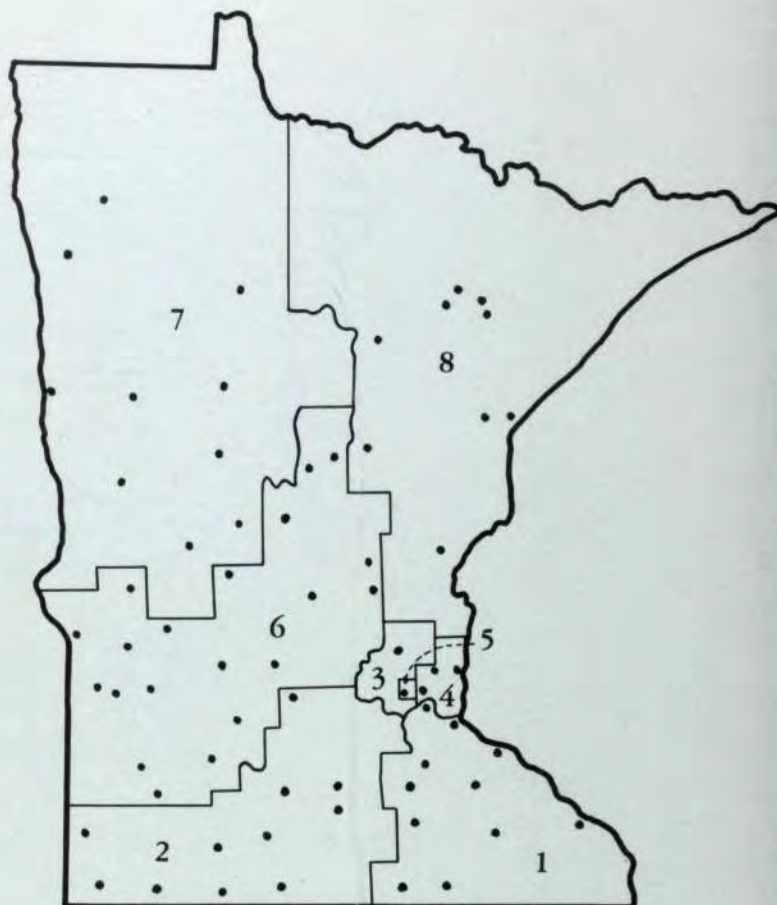
### 18TH DISTRICT

1. Detroit
2. Pontiac



# Minnesota

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Albert Lea
2. Austin
3. Faribault
4. Hastings
5. Northfield
6. Owatonna
7. Red Wing
8. Rochester
9. West St. Paul
10. Winona
11. Zumbrota

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Fairmont
2. Hutchinson
3. Jackson
4. Luverne
5. Mankota
6. New Ulm
7. Pipestone
8. St. James
9. St. Peter
10. Windom
11. Worthington

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Anoka

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. St. Paul
2. Stillwater
3. White Bear Lake

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Minneapolis

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Appleton
2. Benson
3. Brainerd
4. Camp Ripley
5. Crosby
6. Dawson
7. Litchfield
8. Madison
9. Marshall
10. Milaca
11. Montevideo
12. Morris
13. Olivia
14. Ortonville
15. Princeton
16. Redwood Falls
17. St. Cloud
18. Sauk Centre
19. Tracy
20. Willmar

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Alexandria
2. Bemidji
3. Crookston
4. Detroit Lakes
5. Fergus Falls
6. Long Prairie
7. Moorhead
8. Park Rapids
9. Thief River Falls
10. Wadena

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Aitkin
2. Chisholm
3. Cloquet
4. Duluth
5. Eveleth
6. Grand Rapids
7. Hibbing
8. Pine City
9. Virginia



# Mississippi

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Aberdeen
2. Amory
3. Baldwin
4. Belmont
5. Booneville
6. Bruce
7. Calhoun City
8. Corinth
9. Eupora
10. Fulton
11. Houston
12. Iuka
13. Kosciusko
14. Louisville
15. Nettleton
16. Okolona
17. Pontotoc
18. Tupelo
19. West Point

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Batesville
2. Belzoni
3. Charleston
4. Clarksdale
5. Cleveland
6. Drew
7. Durant
8. Greenville
9. Greenwood
10. Grenada
11. Hernando
12. Hollandale
13. Holly Springs
14. Indianola
15. Lexington
16. Leland
17. Marks
18. Moorhead
19. New Albany
20. Oxford
21. Ripley
22. Rolling Fork
23. Sardis
24. Senatobia
25. Tunica
26. Water Valley
27. Webb
28. Winona

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Brookhaven
2. Crystal Springs
3. Gloster
4. Hazelhurst
5. Jackson
6. McComb
7. Magnolia
8. Meadville
9. Natchez
10. Port Gibson
11. Summit
12. Tylertown
13. Vicksburg
14. Wesson
15. Yazoo City

### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Bay Springs
2. Brandon
3. Canton
4. Carthage
5. Decatur
6. Dekalb
7. Forest
8. Magee
9. Mendenhall
10. Meridian
11. Morton
12. Newton
13. Philadelphia
14. Quitman
15. Scooba
16. Taylorsville
17. Union

### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Bay St. Louis
2. Biloxi
3. Camp Shelby
4. Collins
5. Columbia
6. Ellisville
7. Gulfport
8. Hattiesburg
9. Laurel
10. Lucedale
11. Lumberton
12. Monticello
13. Ocean Springs
14. Pascagoula
15. Picayune
16. Poplarville
17. Prentiss
18. Purvis
19. Richton
20. Waynesboro
21. Wiggins





# Missouri

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST, 2D & 3D DISTRICTS

1. St. Louis

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Clinton
2. Lexington
3. Nevada
4. Sedalia
5. Warrensburg

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Independence
2. Kansas City

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Albany
2. Chillicothe
3. Maryville
4. Richmond
5. St. Joseph

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Anderson
2. Aurora
3. Carthage
4. Joplin
5. Lamar
6. Monett
7. Neosho
8. Pierce City
9. Springfield
10. Webb City

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Boonville
2. Columbia
3. De Soto
4. Festus
5. Fredericktown
6. Jefferson City
7. Lebanon
8. Marshall
9. Rolla
10. Salem

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Fulton
2. Hannibal
3. Kirksville
4. Mexico
5. Moberly
6. St. Clair
7. Warrenton

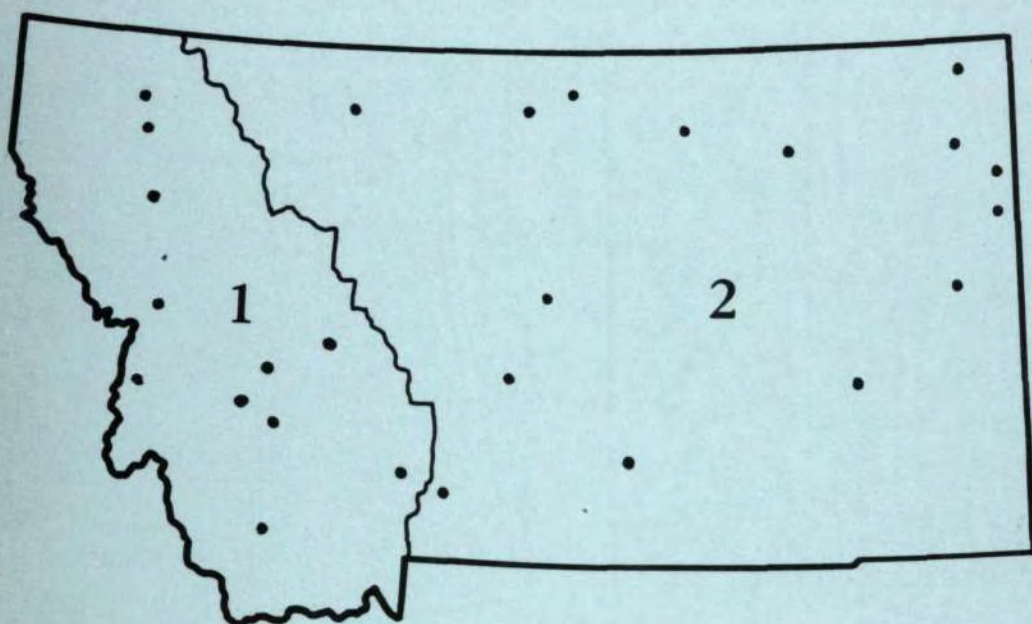
#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Bernie
2. Cape Girardeau
3. Caruthersville
4. Charleston
5. Dexter
6. Doniphan
7. Farmington
8. Jackson
9. Kennett
10. Perryville
11. Poplar Bluff
12. Portageville
13. Sikeston
14. West Plains



# Montana

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

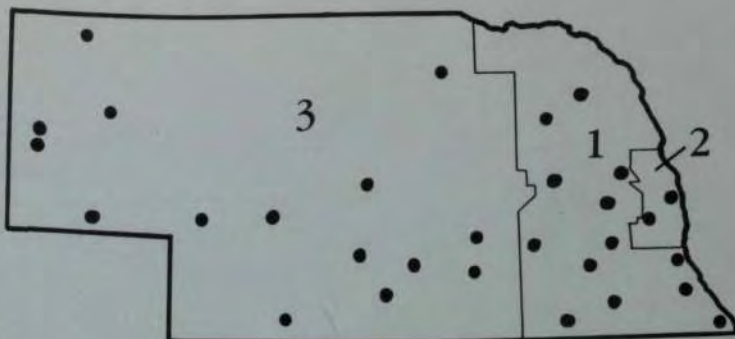
1. Anaconda
2. Bozeman
3. Butte
4. Deer Lodge
5. Dillon
6. Hamilton
7. Helena
8. Kalispell
9. Missoula
10. Polson
11. Whitefish

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Billings
2. Chinook
3. Culbertson
4. Fairview
5. Glasgow
6. Glendive
7. Harlowton
8. Havre
9. Lewistown
10. Livingston
11. Malta
12. Miles City
13. Plentywood
14. Shelby
15. Sidney

# Nebraska

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Auburn
2. Beatrice
3. Columbus
4. Crete
5. Fairbury
6. Falls City
7. Fremont
8. Lincoln
9. Nebraska City
10. Norfolk
11. Wahoo
12. Wayne
13. York

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Ashland
2. Omaha

### 3D DISTRICT

1. Alliance
2. Broken Bow
3. Chadron
4. Gering
5. Grand Island
6. Hastings
7. Holdrege
8. Kearney
9. Lexington
10. McCook
11. North Platte
12. Ogallala
13. O'Neil
14. Scotts Bluff
15. Sidney

# Nevada

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

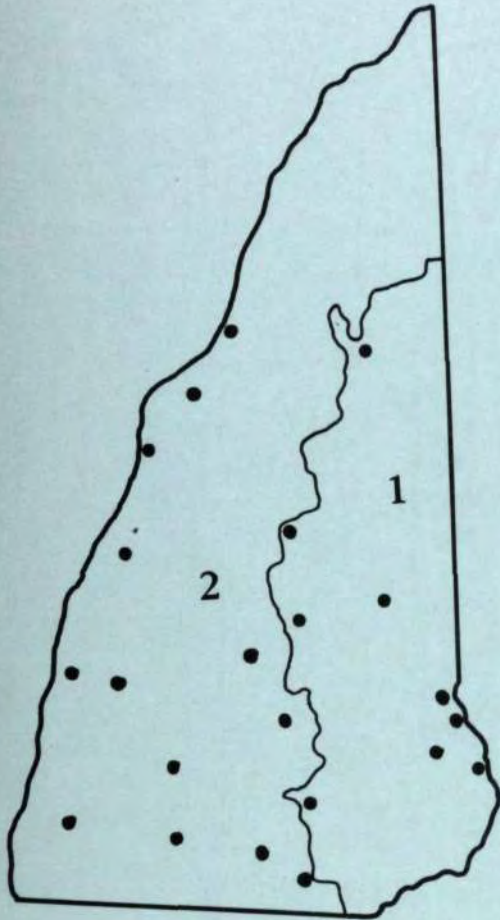


## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### At Large

1. Carson City
2. Elko
3. Ely
4. Fallon
5. Hawthorne
6. Las Vegas
7. Minden
8. Reno
9. Winnemucca
10. Yerington





# New Hampshire

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Berlin
2. Dover
3. Laconia
4. Manchester
5. Plymouth
6. Portsmouth
7. Rochester
8. Somersworth
9. Wolfeboro

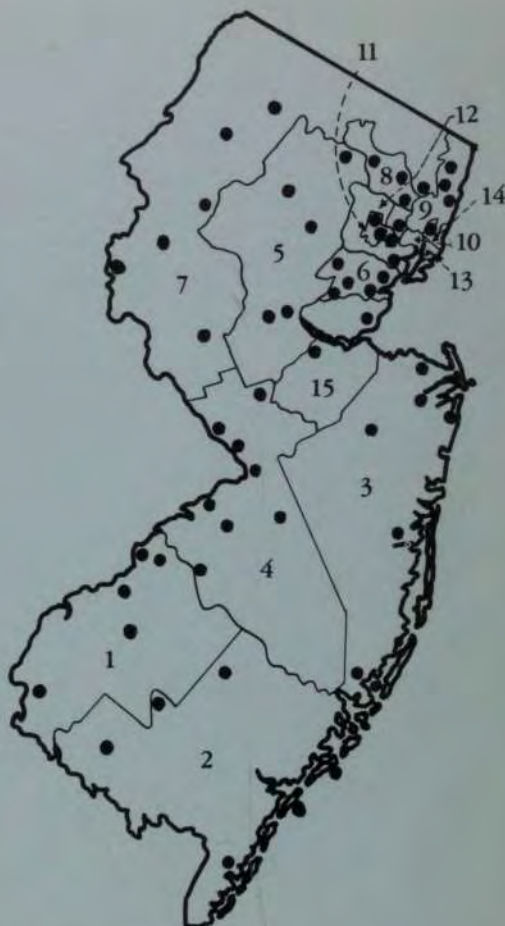
### 2D DISTRICT

1. Claremont
2. Concord
3. Franklin
4. Hillsboro
5. Keene
6. Lancaster
7. Lebanon
8. Littleton
9. Milford
10. Nashua
11. Newport
12. Peterboro
13. Woodsville



# New Jersey

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Camden
2. Haddonfield
3. Pitman
4. Salem
5. Woodbury

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Atlantic City
2. Bridgeton
3. Cape May  
Court House
4. Hammonton
5. Ocean City
6. Vineland

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Belford
2. Freehold
3. Long Branch
4. Red Bank
5. Sea Girt
6. Toms River
7. Tuckerton

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Bordentown
2. Burlington
3. Marlton
4. Mount Holly
5. Princeton
6. Trenton
7. West Trenton
8. Fort Dix

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Bound Brook
2. Dover
3. Morristown
4. Riverdale
5. Somerville

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Elizabeth
2. Linden
3. Plainfield
4. Summit
5. Westfield

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Flemington
2. Franklin
3. Kackettstown
4. Lodi
5. Newton
6. Phillipsburg
7. Washington

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Passaic
2. Paterson
3. Wayne

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Dumont
2. Englewood
3. Teaneck

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Newark

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. East Orange
2. Orange
3. West Orange

#### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Newark

#### 13TH DISTRICT

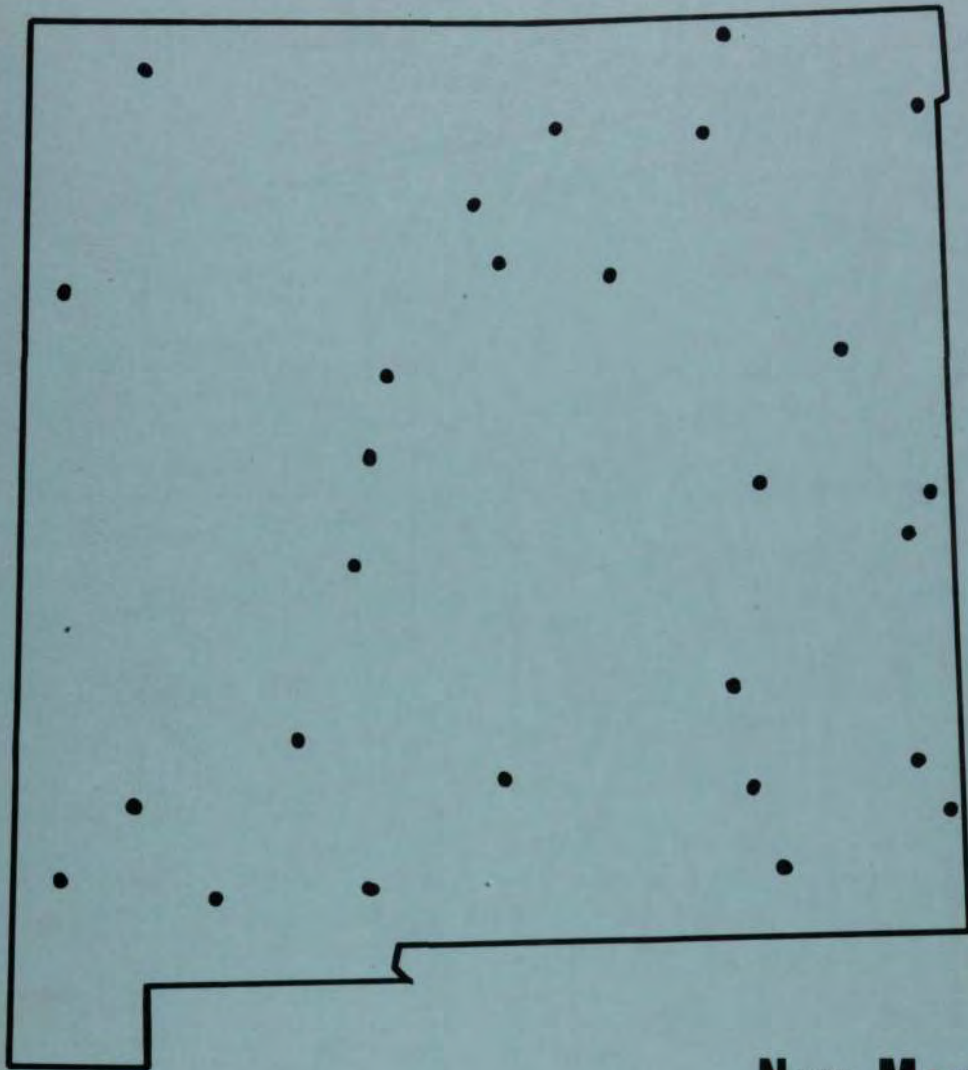
1. Jersey City

#### 14TH DISTRICT

- None

#### 15TH DISTRICT

1. New Brunswick
2. Woodbridge



## New Mexico

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### At Large

1. Alamogordo
2. Albuquerque
3. Artesia
4. Belen
5. Carlsbad
6. Clayton
7. Clovis
8. Deming
9. Espanola

10. Farmington
11. Fort Sumner
12. Gallup
13. Hobbs
14. Las Cruces
15. Las Vegas
16. Lordsburg
17. Lovington
18. Portales
19. Raton

20. Roswell
21. Santa Fe
22. Silver City
23. Socorro
24. Springer
25. Taos
26. Truth or  
Consequences
27. Tucumcari



# New York

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Amityville
2. Bay Shore
3. Huntington
4. Huntington Station
5. Nesconset
6. Patchogue
7. Riverhead

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Freeport

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Hempstead

#### 4TH THRU 25TH DISTRICTS

1. New York City

#### 26TH DISTRICT

1. Kensico
2. Mount Vernon
3. White Plains

#### 27TH DISTRICT

1. Ossining
2. Peekskill
3. Yonkers

#### 28TH DISTRICT

1. Middletown
2. Newburgh
3. Orangeburg
4. Walton
5. Spring Valley

#### 29TH DISTRICT

1. Catskill
2. Hudson
3. Kingston
4. Poughkeepsie

#### 30TH DISTRICT

1. Albany
2. Cohoes
3. Troy

#### 31ST DISTRICT

1. Glens Falls
2. Hoosick Falls
3. Saratoga Springs
4. Ticonderoga
5. Whitehall

#### 32D DISTRICT

1. Amsterdam
2. Gloversville
3. Oneonta
4. Schenectady

#### 33D DISTRICT

1. Carthage
2. Malone
3. Ogdensburg
4. Oswego
5. Saranac Lake
6. Watertown

#### 34TH DISTRICT

1. Mohawk
2. Oneida
3. Rome
4. Utica

#### 35TH DISTRICT

1. Syracuse

#### 36TH DISTRICT

1. Auburn
2. Cortland
3. Geneva

#### 37TH DISTRICT

1. Binghamton
2. Corning
3. Elmira
4. Hornell

#### 38TH DISTRICT

1. Rochester

#### 39TH DISTRICT

1. Batavia
2. Medina

#### 40TH DISTRICT

1. Buffalo
2. Lockport
3. Niagara Falls
4. Tonawanda
5. Ransomville

#### 41ST DISTRICT

- None

#### 42D DISTRICT

1. Orchard Park

#### 43D DISTRICT

1. Dunkirk
2. Geneseo
3. Jamestown
4. Olean



# North Carolina

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Ahoskie
2. Edenton
3. Elizabeth City
4. Farmville
5. Greenville
6. Washington
7. Williamston
8. Windsor

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Henderson
2. Kinston
3. Lasker
4. Louisburg
5. Roanoke Rapids
6. Rocky Mount
7. Scotland Neck
8. Snow Hill
9. Tarboro
10. Warrenton
11. Wilson
12. Woodland
13. Youngsville

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Beulaville
2. Clinton
3. Dunn
4. Fremont
5. Goldsboro
6. Jacksonville
7. Morehead City
8. Mt. Olive
9. New Bern
10. Roseboro
11. Wallace
12. Warsaw

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Apex
2. Asheboro
3. Benson
4. Lexington
5. Nashville
6. Raleigh
7. Siler City
8. Smithfield
9. Thomasville
10. Zebulon

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Butner
2. Elkin
3. Leaksville
4. Mount Airy
5. North Wilkesboro
6. Oxford
7. Reidsville
8. Roxboro
9. Winston-Salem

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Burlington
2. Carboro
3. Chapel Hill
4. Durham
5. Greensboro
6. High Point
7. Mebane

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Bladenboro
2. Elizabethtown
3. Fair Bluff
4. Fayetteville
5. Lumberton
6. Laurinburg
7. Parkton
8. Raeford
9. Red Springs
10. St. Pauls
11. Shallotte
12. Whiteville
13. Wilmington

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Charlotte
2. Hamlet
3. Lincolnton
4. Monroe
5. Rockingham
6. Sanford
7. Southern Pines

#### 9TH DISTRICT

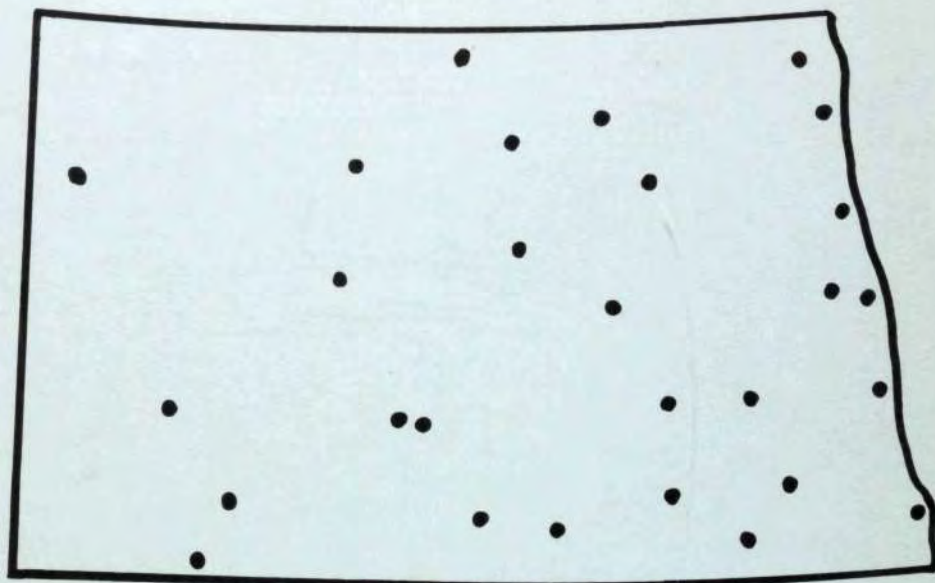
1. Albermarle
2. Boone
3. Concord
4. Lenoir
5. Mocksville
6. Mooresville
7. Salisbury
8. Statesville

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Belmont
2. Forest City
3. Gastonia
4. Hickory
5. Kings Mountain
6. Morganton
7. Newton
8. Shelby
9. Spindale

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Asheville
2. Canton
3. Hendersonville
4. Sylva
5. Waynesville



# North Dakota

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### At Large

1. Bismarck
2. Bottineau
3. Cando
4. Carrington
5. Cavalier
6. Devils Lake
7. Dickinson
8. Edgeley
9. Fargo

10. Garrison
11. Grand Forks
12. Grafton
13. Harvey
14. Hettinger
15. Hillsboro
16. Jamestown
17. Linton
18. Lisbon
19. Mandan

20. Mayville
21. Minot
22. Mott
23. Oakes
24. Rugby
25. Valley City
26. Wahpeton
27. Williston
28. Wishek





## Ohio

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

#### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

##### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Cincinnati

##### 2D DISTRICT

None

##### 3D DISTRICT

1. Dayton
2. Hamilton
3. Middletown

##### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Covington
2. Eaton
3. Greenville
4. Lima
5. Piqua
6. Sidney
7. Spencerville
8. St. Marys

##### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Bowling Green
2. Defiance
3. Napoleon
4. Oak Harbor
5. Ottawa
6. Paulding
7. Port Clinton
8. Van Wert
9. Swanton

##### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Batavia
2. Chillicothe
3. Circleville
4. Greenfield
5. Hillsboro
6. Manchester
7. Portsmouth
8. Washington C. H.

##### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Blanchester
2. Bellefontaine
3. Lebanon
4. London
5. Marysville
6. Springfield
7. Urbana
8. Wilmington
9. Xenia

##### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Ada
2. Bucyrus
3. Findlay
4. Galion
5. Kenton
6. Marion
7. Tiffin

##### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Toledo

##### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Athens
2. Ironton
3. Lancaster
4. Logan

##### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Ashtabula
2. Conneaut
3. Kent
4. Painesville
5. Ravenna
6. Warren
7. Willoughby

##### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Columbus
2. Westerville
3. Lockbourne

##### 13TH DISTRICT

1. Clyde
2. Elyria
3. Fremont
4. Lorain
5. Norwalk
6. Sandusky

##### 14TH DISTRICT

1. Akron
2. Barberton

##### 15TH DISTRICT

1. Caldwell
2. Cambridge
3. Marietta
4. New Lexington
5. Zanesville

##### 16TH DISTRICT

1. Akron-Canton Airport
2. Alliance
3. Canton
4. Massillon
5. New Philadelphia
6. Shreve
7. Wooster

##### 17TH DISTRICT

1. Ashland
2. Coshocton
3. Delaware
4. Mansfield
5. Mt. Vernon
6. Newark

##### 18TH DISTRICT

1. Steubenville

##### 19TH DISTRICT

1. Youngstown

##### 20TH DISTRICT

1. Cleveland
2. Lakewood

##### 21ST DISTRICT

1. Cleveland

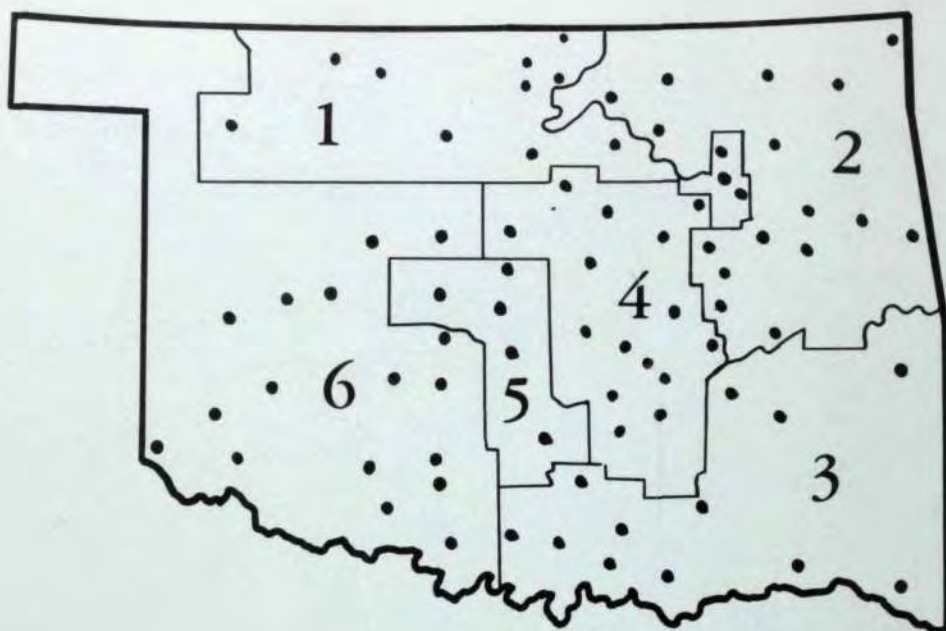
##### 22D DISTRICT

1. Cleveland

##### 23D DISTRICT

1. Berea
2. Chagrin Falls





# Oklahoma

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Alva
2. Blackwell
3. Broken Arrow
4. Cherokee
5. Chilocco
6. Enid
7. Pawnee
8. Perry
9. Ponca City
10. Sperry
11. Tonkawa
12. Tulsa
13. Woodward

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Beggs
2. Claremore
3. Eufaula
4. Fairfax
5. Henryetta
6. Haskell
7. Hominy
8. Miami
9. Muskogee
10. Nowata
11. Okmulgee
12. Pawhuska
13. Stillwell
14. Tahlequah
15. Vinita
16. Wagoner

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Ardmore
2. Atoka
3. Durant
4. Hartshorne
5. Hieldton
6. Hugo
7. Idabel
8. Madill
9. McAlester
10. Poteau
11. Sulphur
12. Tishomingo

#### 4TH DISTRICT

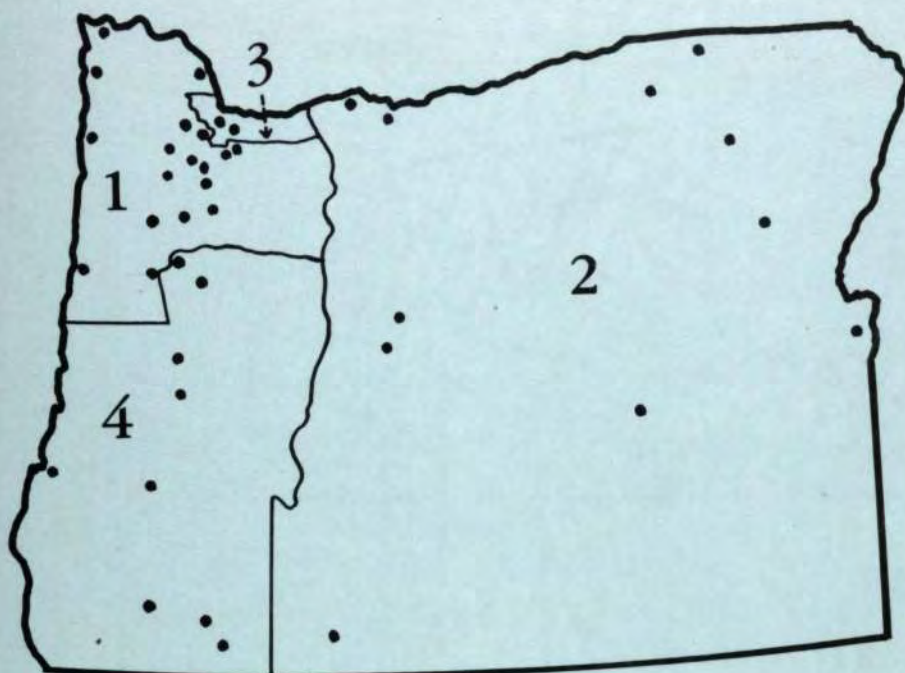
1. Ada
2. Allen
3. Bristow
4. Chandler
5. Cushing
6. Guthrie
7. Holdenville
8. Konawa
9. Okemah
10. Seminole
11. Shawnee
12. Sopulpa
13. Stillwater
14. Wetumka
15. Wewoka

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Edmond
2. El Reno
3. Norman
4. Oklahoma City
5. Pauls Valley

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Altus
2. Anadarko
3. Chickasha
4. Clinton
5. Duncan
6. Elk City
7. Hobart
8. Hollis
9. Kingfisher
10. Lawton
11. Mangum
12. Marlow
13. Minco
14. Walters
15. Watonga
16. Waurika
17. Weatherford



# Oregon

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Astoria
2. Camp Rilea
3. Clackamas
4. Corvallis
5. Dallas
6. Forest Grove
7. Hillsboro
8. McMinnville
9. Newburg
10. Newport
11. Oregon City
12. Oswego
13. Salem
14. St. Helens
15. Silverton
16. Tillamook
17. Woodburn

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Baker
2. Bend
3. Burns
4. Hood River
5. Klamath Falls
6. LaGrande
7. Milton-Freewater
8. Ontario
9. Pendleton
10. Redmond
11. The Dalles

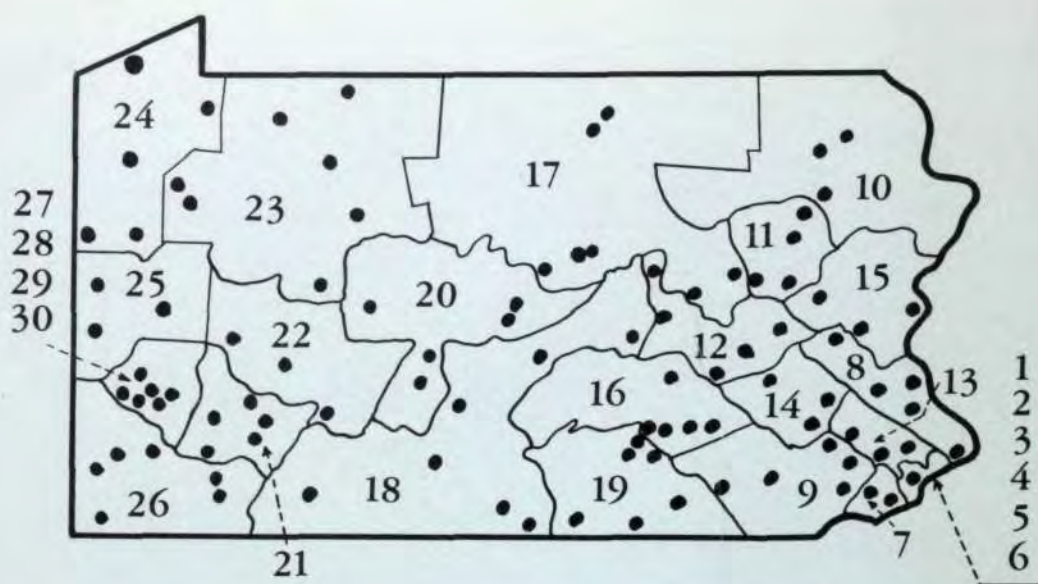
#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Gresham
2. Portland

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Albany
2. Ashland
3. Coos Bay
4. Cottage Grove
5. Grants Pass
6. Eugene
7. Lebanon
8. Medford
9. Roseburg





# Pennsylvania

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH, & 6TH DISTRICTS

1. Philadelphia

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Chester
2. Media

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Allentown
2. Bristol
3. Doylestown
4. Easton
5. Sellersville

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Columbia
2. Lancaster
3. Paoli
4. Phoenixville
5. West Chester

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Carbondale
2. Honesdale
3. Scranton

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Hazleton
2. Nanticoke
3. West Pittston
4. Wilkes Barre

#### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Milton
2. Pine Grove
3. Pottsville
4. Sunbury
5. Tamaqua

#### 13TH DISTRICT

1. Norristown
2. Pottsville
3. Worcester

#### 14TH DISTRICT

1. Hamburg
2. Kutztown
3. Reading

#### 15TH DISTRICT

1. Bethlehem
2. East Stroudsburg
3. Lehightown

#### 16TH DISTRICT

1. Annville
2. Harrisburg
3. Hershey
4. Lebanon
5. Williamsport

#### 17TH DISTRICT

1. Berwick
2. Danville
3. Lock Haven
4. Mansfield
5. Plymouth
6. Wellsboro
7. Williamsport

#### 18TH DISTRICT

1. Chambersburg
2. Everett
3. Huntingdon
4. Lewisburg
5. Lewistown
6. Somerset
7. Waynesburg

#### 19TH DISTRICT

1. Carlisle
2. Gettysburg
3. Hanover
4. Middletown
5. New Cumberland
6. York

#### 20TH DISTRICT

1. Altoona
2. Bellefonte
3. Clearfield
4. State College
5. Tyrone

#### 21ST DISTRICT

1. Blairsville
2. Greensburg
3. Latrobe
4. Ligonier
5. Mt. Pleasant

#### 22D DISTRICT

1. Ford City
2. Indiana
3. Johnstown

#### 23D DISTRICT

1. Bradford
2. Franklin
3. Kane
4. Oil City
5. Punxsutawney
6. Ridgeway
7. Warren

#### 24TH DISTRICT

1. Corry
2. Erie
3. Grove City
4. Meadville
5. Sharpsville

#### 25TH DISTRICT

1. Butler
2. New Brighton
3. New Castle

#### 26TH DISTRICT

1. Canonsburg
2. Monessen
3. Monongahela
4. Scottdale
5. Washington
6. Waynesburg

#### 27TH DISTRICT

1. Bridgeville
2. Coraopolis
3. Oakdale
4. Pittsburgh

#### 28TH DISTRICT

1. Pittsburgh

#### 29TH DISTRICT

1. Pittsburgh
2. Rural Ridge

#### 30TH DISTRICT

1. Elizabeth
2. Pittsburgh

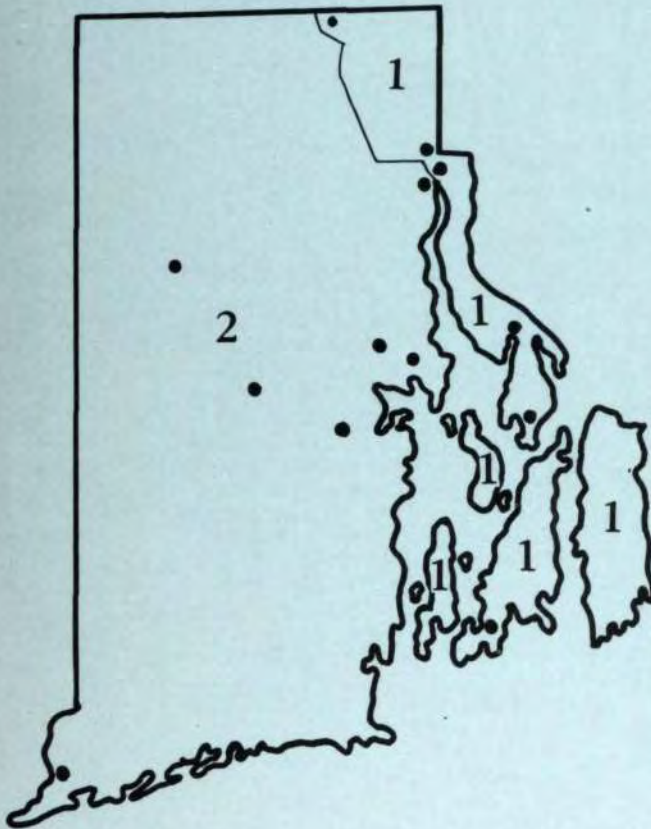


# Puerto Rico



## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Aguadilla | 13. Gurabo        |
| 2. Aibonito  | 14. Humacao       |
| 3. Arecibo   | 15. Juncos        |
| 4. Bayamon   | 16. Mayaguez      |
| 5. Cabo Rojo | 17. Penuelas      |
| 6. Caguas    | 18. Ponce         |
| 7. Carolina  | 19. Sabana Grande |
| 8. Catano    | 20. San German    |
| 9. Cayey     | 21. San Juan      |
| 10. Ceiba    | 22. Vega Baja     |
| 11. Coamo    | 23. Yauco         |
| 12. Guayama  |                   |



# Rhode Island

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Bristol
2. Newport
3. Pawtucket
4. Warren
5. Woonsocket

### 2D DISTRICT

1. Coventry
2. Cranston
3. East Greenwich
4. Foster
5. Providence
6. Warwick
7. Westerly

# South Carolina

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Allendale
2. Beaufort
3. Charleston
4. Hampton
5. Manning
6. North Charleston
7. Ridgeland
8. Saint George
9. Summerville
10. Walterboro

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Bamberg
2. Barnwell
3. Batesburg
4. Columbia
5. Lexington
6. Orangeburg
7. Saint Matthews
8. Sumter
9. Warrenville
10. West Columbia

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Abbeville
2. Anderson
3. Belton
4. Clemson
5. Easley
6. Edgefield
7. Greenwood
8. Johnston
9. McCormick
10. Newberry
11. Saluda
12. Seneca
13. Ware Shoals
14. Whitmire
15. Williamston

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Clinton
2. Greenville
3. Inman
4. Jonesville
5. Lockart
6. Laurens
7. Lyman
8. Pacolet Mills
9. Spartanburg
10. Union
11. Woodruff

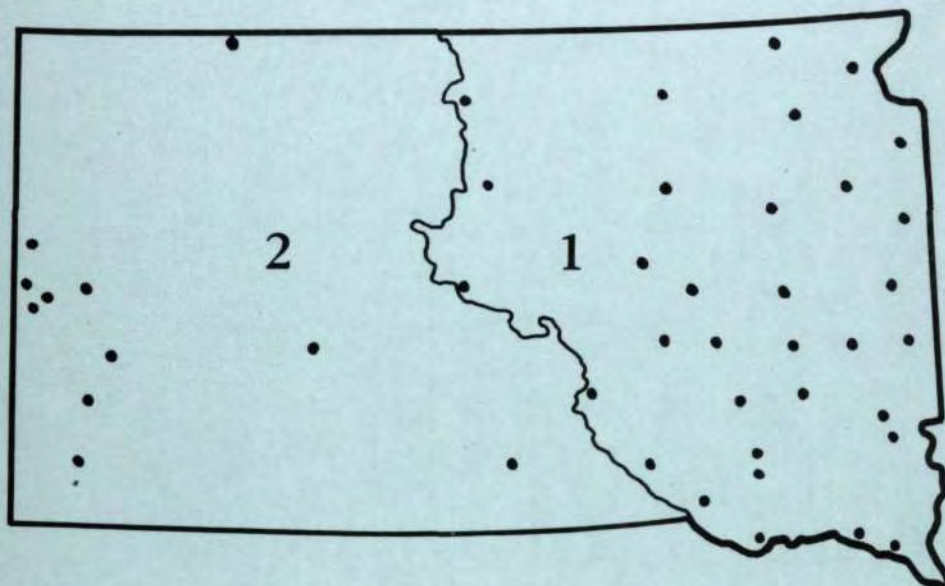
#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Camden
2. Cheraw
3. Chester
4. Clover
5. Fort Mill
6. Gaffney
7. Jefferson
8. Lancaster
9. Rock Hill
10. York
11. Winnsboro

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Andrews
2. Bennettsville
3. Bishopville
4. Conway
5. Darlington
6. Dillon
7. Florence
8. Georgetown
9. Hartsville
10. Hemingway
11. Kingstree
12. Lake City
13. Marion
14. Mullins
15. Myrtle Beach
16. Timmons ville





# South Dakota

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Aberdeen
2. Britton
3. Brookings
4. Canton
5. Chamberlain
6. Clark
7. Clear Lake
8. De Smet
9. Flandreau
10. Gettysburg
11. Howard

12. Huron
13. Madison
14. Milbank
15. Miller
16. Mitchell
17. Mobridge
18. Parkston
19. Pierre
20. Platte
21. Redfield
22. Salem

23. Sioux Falls
24. Sisseton
25. Springfield
26. Tripp
27. Vermillion
28. Wagner
29. Watertown
30. Webster
31. Wessington  
Springs
32. Woonsocket
33. Yankton

### 2ND DISTRICT

1. Belle Fourche
2. Custer
3. Deadwood
4. Hot Springs
5. Lead
6. Lemmon
7. Philip
8. Rapid City
9. Spearfish
10. Sturgis
11. Winner



# Tennessee

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Bristol
2. Elizabethton
3. Johnson City
4. Kingsport
5. Morristown

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Clinton
2. Harriman
3. Knoxville
4. Lenoir City
5. Maryville
6. Oak Ridge
7. Rockwood

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Athens
2. Chattanooga
3. Cleveland
4. Dayton
5. Etowah
6. South Pittsburg
7. Sweetwater

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Cookeville
2. Crossville
3. Fayetteville
4. Lebanon
5. Lewisburg
6. Livingston
7. McMinnville
8. Murfreesboro
9. Shelbyville
10. Smithville
11. Sparta
12. Tullahoma
13. Winchester

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Nashville

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Centerville
2. Clarksville
3. Columbia
4. Dickson
5. Franklin
6. Gallatin
7. Lawrenceburg
8. Pulaski
9. Springfield
10. Waverly
11. Waynesboro

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Bolivar
2. Camden
3. Henderson
4. Huntingdon
5. Jackson
6. Lexington
7. McKenzie
8. Paris
9. Parsons
10. Savannah
11. Selmer
12. Somerville

#### 8TH DISTRICT

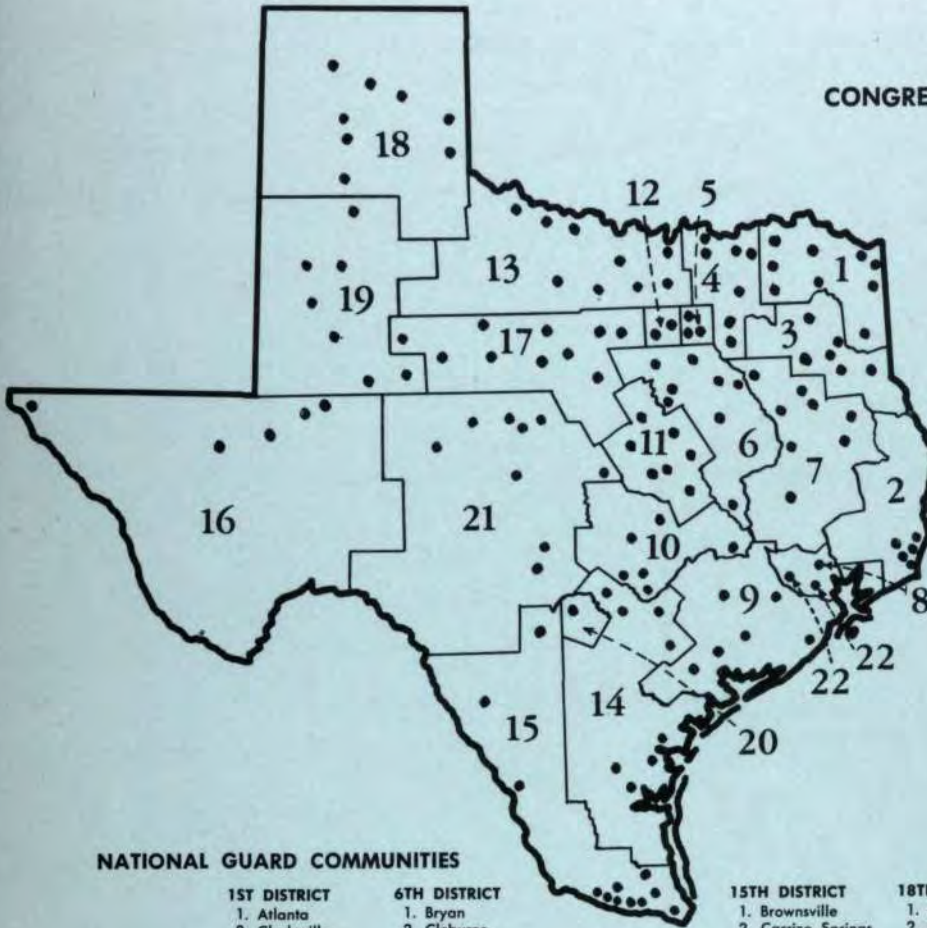
1. Alamo
2. Brownsville
3. Covington
4. Dresden
5. Dyersburg
6. Humboldt
7. Martin
8. Milan
9. Newbern
10. Ripley
11. Tiptonville
12. Trenton
13. Union City

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Memphis

# Texas

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Atlanta
2. Clarksville
3. Cooper
4. Marshall
5. Mount Pleasant
6. New Boston
7. Paris
8. Sulphur Springs
9. Texarkana

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Beaumont
2. Nederland
3. Orange
4. Port Arthur
5. Port Neches

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Carthage
2. Henderson
3. Kilgore
4. Longview
5. Tyler
6. Winnsboro

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Bonham
2. Denison
3. Greenville
4. Honey Grove
5. Kaufman
6. Sherman
7. Terrell

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Dallas
2. Garland
3. Grand Prairie

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Bryan
2. Cleburne
3. Corsicana
4. Hillsboro
5. Kerens
6. Mexia
7. Waxahachie
8. Whitney

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Athens
2. Crockett
3. Huntsville
4. Jacksonville
5. Lufkin
6. Nacogdoches
7. Palestine
8. Rusk

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Baytown

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Angleton
2. Columbus
3. Edna
4. El Campo
5. Galveston
6. Rosenberg
7. Victoria

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Austin
2. Brenham
3. Lockhart
4. Luling
5. San Marcos
6. Taylor

#### 11TH DISTRICT

1. Belton
2. Cameron
3. Clifton
4. Gatesville
5. Marlin
6. Temple
7. Waco

#### 12TH DISTRICT

1. Arlington
2. Fort Worth

#### 13TH DISTRICT

1. Bowie
2. Decatur
3. Denton
4. Electra
5. Gainesville
6. Jacksboro
7. Olney
8. Vernon
9. Wichita Falls

#### 14TH DISTRICT

1. Alice
2. Corpus Christi
3. Cuero
4. Gonzales
5. Kingsville
6. New Braunfels
7. Robstown
8. Seguin

#### 15TH DISTRICT

1. Brownsville
2. Carrizo Springs
3. Donna
4. Edinburg
5. Harlingen
6. Hondo
7. Laredo
8. McAllen
9. Mercedes
10. Mission
11. Pharr
12. Raymondville

#### 16TH DISTRICT

1. El Paso
2. Midland
3. Monahans
4. Odessa
5. Pecos

#### 17TH DISTRICT

1. Abilene
2. Breckenridge
3. Cisco
4. Mineral Wells
5. Ranger
6. Snyder
7. Stamford
8. Stephenville
9. Sweetwater
10. Weatherford

#### 18TH DISTRICT

1. Amarillo
2. Borger
3. Canyon
4. Dumas
5. Pampa
6. Shamrock
7. Tulia
8. Wellington

#### 19TH DISTRICT

1. Big Spring
2. Brownfield
3. Colorado City
4. Lamesa
5. Levelland
6. Lubbock
7. Plainview

#### 20TH DISTRICT

1. San Antonio

#### 21ST DISTRICT

1. Ballinger
2. Brady
3. Brownwood
4. Coleman
5. Fredericksburg
6. Kerrville
7. Lampasas
8. San Angelo
9. Santa Anna

#### 22D DISTRICT

1. Houston
2. La Porte



# Utah

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

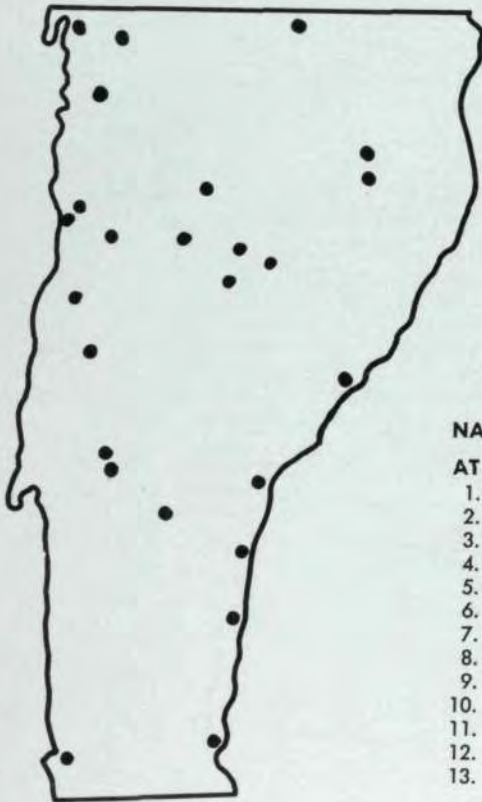
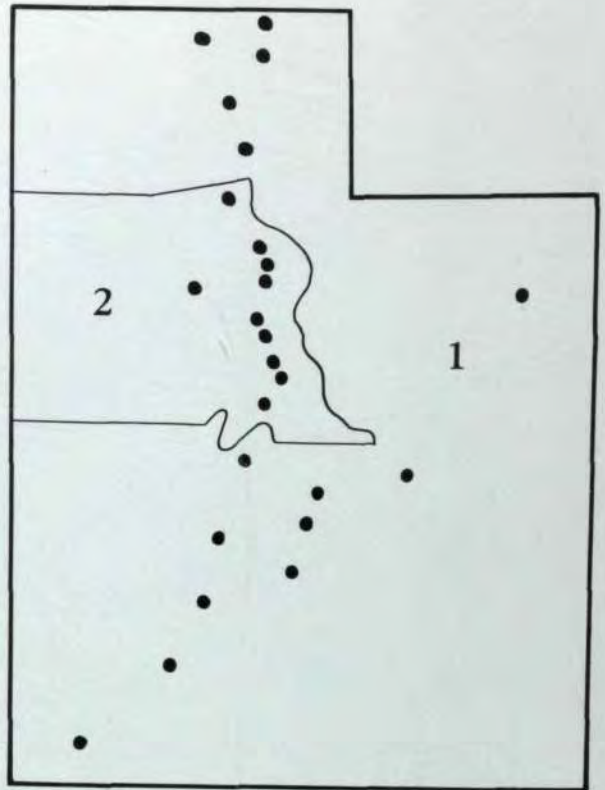
### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Beaver
2. Brigham City
3. Cedar City
4. Fillmore
5. Garland
6. Logan
7. Manti
8. Mt. Pleasant
9. Nephi
10. Ogden
11. Price
12. Richfield
13. St. George
14. Smithfield
15. Vernal

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. American Fork
2. Bountiful
3. Layton
4. Lehi
5. Murray
6. Provo
7. Salt Lake City
8. Spanish Fork
9. Springville
10. Tooele



# Vermont

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### AT LARGE

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Barre        | 14. Northfield    |
| 2. Bellows Fall | 15. Proctor       |
| 3. Bennington   | 16. Rutland       |
| 4. Bradford     | 17. St. Albans    |
| 5. Brattleboro  | 18. St. Johnsbury |
| 6. Burlington   | 19. Springfield   |
| 7. Enosburg     | 20. Swanton       |
| 8. Ludlow       | 21. Waterbury     |
| 9. Lyndonville  | 22. Williston     |
| 10. Middlebury  | 23. Windsor       |
| 11. Montpelier  | 24. Winooski      |
| 12. Morrisville | 25. Vergennes     |
| 13. Newport     |                   |



# Virginia

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Hampton
2. Newport News
3. Onancock

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Norfolk
2. Portsmouth
3. South Norfolk

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Glen Allen
2. Richmond
3. Sandston

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Blackstone
2. Emporia
3. Farmville
4. Franklin
5. Hopewell
6. Petersburg
7. Powhatan
8. Suffolk

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Danville
2. Martinsville
3. Rocky Mount
4. South Boston

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Altavista
2. Bedford
3. Christiansburg
4. Clifton Forge
5. Covington
6. Lynchburg
7. Roanoke

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Berryville
2. Harrisonburg
3. Staunton
4. Winchester

#### 8TH DISTRICT

1. Charlottesville
2. Fredericksburg
3. Leesburg
4. Manassas
5. Warrenton

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Big Stone Gap
2. Gate City
3. Pulaski
4. Richlands

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Fairfax
2. Manassas

# Washington

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Seattle

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Anacortes
2. Bellingham
3. Everett
4. Kenmore
5. Port Angeles
6. Snohomish

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Aberdeen
2. Camas
3. Centralia
4. Longview
5. Olympia
6. Shelton
7. Vancouver

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Ellensburg
2. Ephrata
3. Pasco
4. Pullman
5. Toppenish
6. Walla Walla
7. Yakima

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Chewelah
2. Colville
3. Felts Field
4. Okanogan
5. Spokane
6. Wenatchee

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Camp Murray
2. Gray Field
3. Midway
4. Puyallup
5. Tacoma

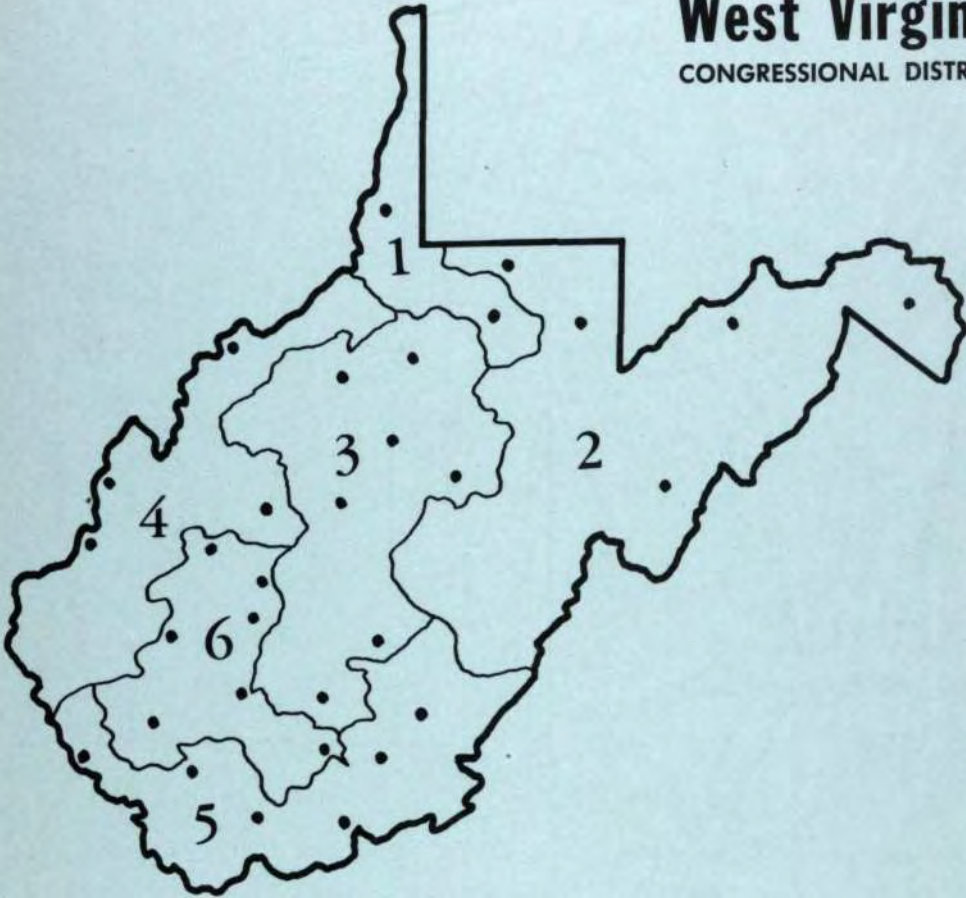
#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Bremerton
2. Olalla
3. Port Orchard
4. Poulsbo



# West Virginia

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Fairmont
2. Moundsville

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Elkins
2. Keyser
3. Kingwood
4. Martinsburg
5. Morgantown

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Buckhannon
2. Clarksburg
3. Gassaway
4. Oakhill
5. Richwood
6. Salem
7. Weston

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Huntington
2. Parkersburg
3. Pt. Pleasant
4. Spencer

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Bluefield
2. Hinton
3. Princeton
4. Ronceverte
5. Welch
6. Williamson

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Beckley
2. Charleston
3. Dunbar
4. Logan
5. Montgomery
6. St. Albans
7. So. Charleston



# Wisconsin

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



### NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

#### 1ST DISTRICT

1. Beloit
2. Burlington
3. Elkhorn
4. Janesville
5. Kenosha
6. Monroe
7. Racine
8. Whitewater

#### 2D DISTRICT

1. Beaver Dam
2. Fort Atkinson
3. Jefferson
4. Madison
5. Oconomowoc
6. Portage
7. Stoughton
8. Watertown
9. Waukesha

#### 3D DISTRICT

1. Baraboo
2. Camp Douglas
3. Mauston
4. Onalaska
5. Platteville
6. Prairie Du Chien
7. Reedsburg
8. Sparta
9. Tomah
10. Viroqua

#### 4TH DISTRICT

1. Milwaukee

#### 5TH DISTRICT

1. Milwaukee

#### 6TH DISTRICT

1. Fond Du Lac
2. Hartford
3. Neenah
4. Oshkosh
5. Plymouth
6. Ripon
7. Sheboygan
8. Waupun
9. West Bend

#### 7TH DISTRICT

1. Antigo
2. Berlin
3. Clintonville
4. Marshfield
5. Mosinee
6. Stevens Point
7. Waupaca
8. Wausau
9. Wisconsin Rapids

#### 9TH DISTRICT

1. Abbotsford
2. Arcadia
3. Black River Falls
4. Chippewa Falls
5. Eau Claire
6. Hudson
7. Menomonie
8. Mondovi
9. Neillsville
10. New Richmond
11. Rice Lake
12. River Falls
13. Stanley

#### 8TH DISTRICT

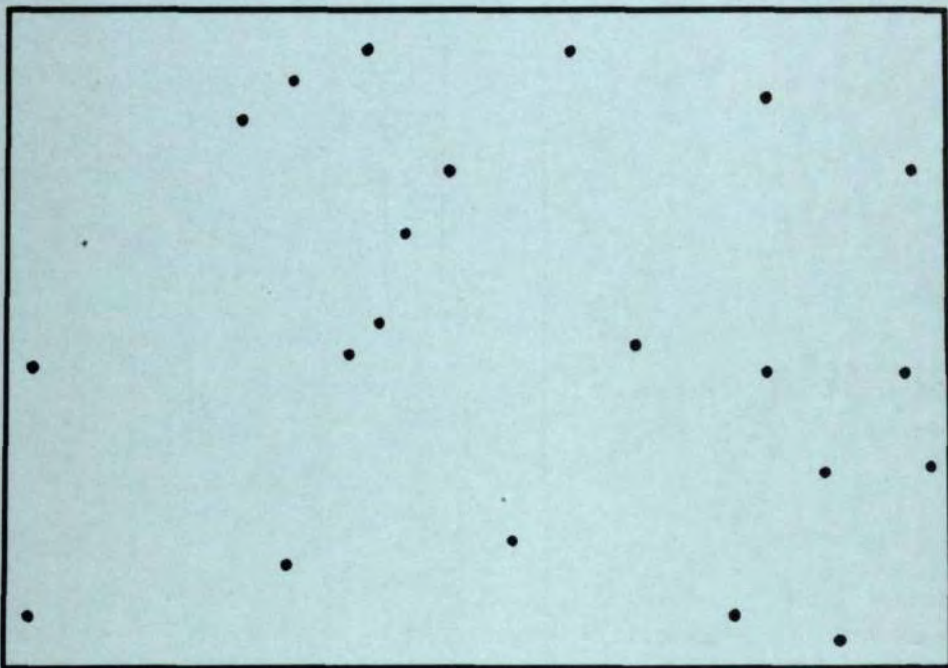
1. Appleton
2. Green Bay
3. Manitowoc
4. Marinette
5. Oconto
6. Two Rivers

#### 10TH DISTRICT

1. Ashland
2. Hayward
3. Hurley
4. Medford
5. Merrill
6. Phillips
7. Rhinelander
8. Spooner
9. Superior
10. Tomahawk

# Wyoming

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



## NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNITIES

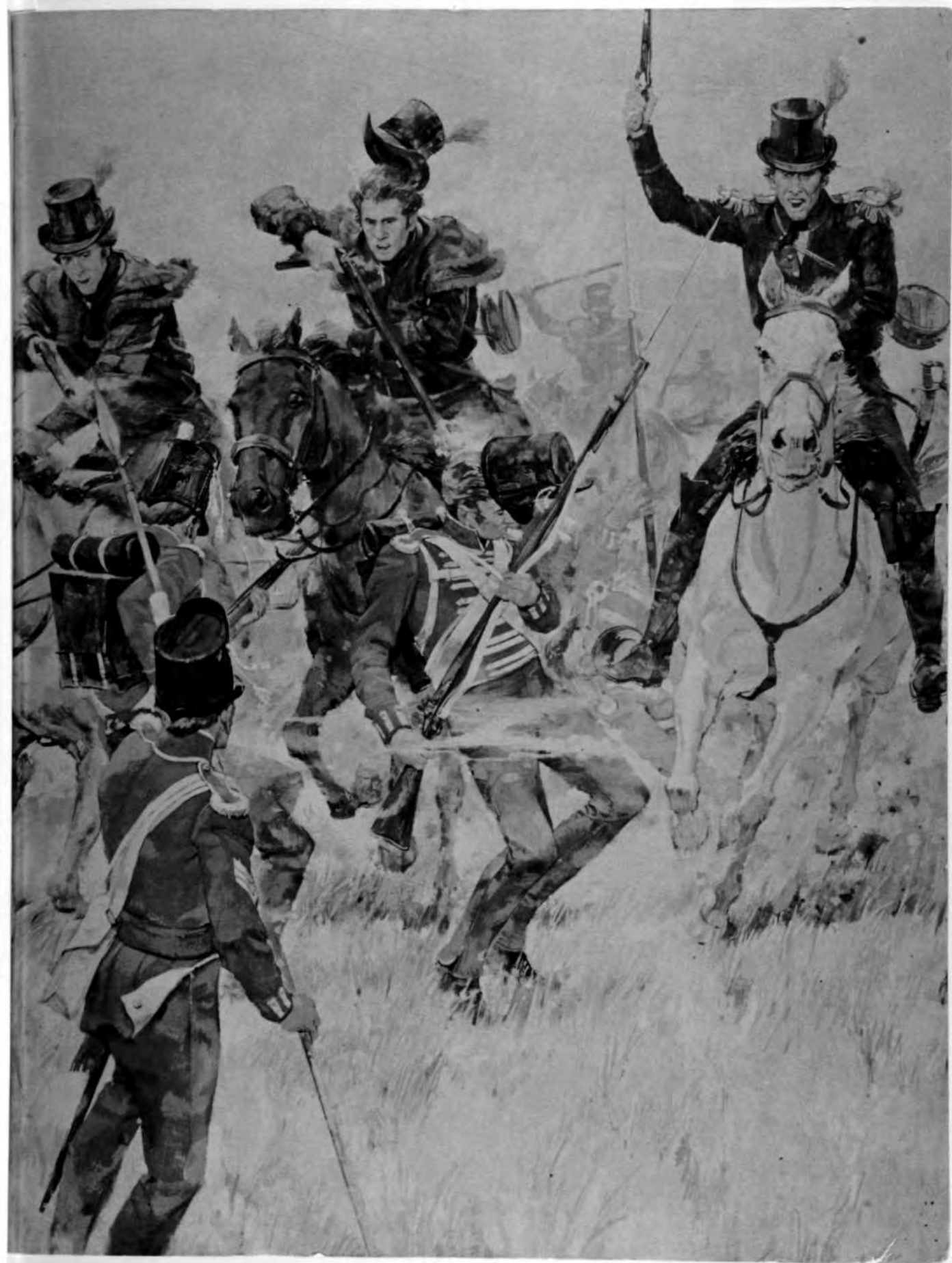
### AT LARGE

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Afton    | 11. Lusk         |
| 2. Casper   | 12. Newcastle    |
| 3. Cheyenne | 13. Powell       |
| 4. Cody     | 14. Rawlins      |
| 5. Douglas  | 15. Riverton     |
| 6. Evanston | 16. Rock Springs |
| 7. Gillette | 17. Sheridan     |
| 8. Lander   | 18. Thermopolis  |
| 9. Laramie  | 19. Torrington   |
| 10. Lovell  | 20. Wheatland    |
|             | 21. Worland      |











## *I am the Guard*

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

I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning. At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world.

I bled on Bunker Hill. My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge. I pulled a muffled oar on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware.

I stood with Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. I saw the sword surrendered... I am the Guard.

I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's havoc at New Orleans. These things I knew—I was there! I saw both sides of the War between the States—I was there!

The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout... On the Mexican border I stood... I am the Guard.

The dark forest of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. Under the arches of victory I marched in legion—I was there! I am the Guard.

I bowed briefly on the grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. Through the jungle and on the beaches, I fought the enemy, beat, battered and broke him.

I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa—I scrambled over Normandy's beaches—I was there!... I am the Guard.

Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. I flew MIG Alley—I was there!... I am the Guard.

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

I was at Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes. I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City.

The stricken knew the comfort of my skill. I dropped the food that fed the starving beast on the frozen fields of the west and through the towering drifts I ploughed to rescue the marooned.

I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane and flood—these things I know—I was there!... I am the Guard.

I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth. Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand... I am the Guard.

For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace—of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever... I am the Guard.