

1963

CUBAN  
CONTINGENCY  
pp 63



**ANNUAL REPORT/CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**

FISCAL YEAR 1963



*Departments of the Army and the Air Force  
National Guard Bureau  
Washington 25, D.C., 30 June 1963*

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 1963, is respectfully submitted. This marks the conclusion of my four-year tour as Chief of the Bureau, and of my career as a citizen-soldier which began on the Mexican Border over 47 years ago.

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

Ten years ago the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia were rebuilding their Army and Air National Guard units following the Korean War, an emergency to which the Guard had committed 183,600 of its members. Across the 38th parallel Guardsmen had taken their stand. They had flown MIG alley. Many lost their lives at such places as Pork Chop Hill and Heartbreak Ridge. Major units manned positions in Europe and some served here in the Continental United States.

By July of 1953, as these citizen-soldiers and airmen began their return home, the strength of the uninducted Army and Air National Guard totalled only about 291,500. However, within four years, the total strength of the Guard had increased by 1 April 1959 to above 500,000, the highest strength in Guard history. Over the five year period covering fiscal years 1958 through 1962, the average strength of 400,000 authorized by the Congress for the Army National Guard was almost precisely maintained. The strength of the Air Guard has with difficulty been kept down to budgetary strength ceilings.

As our history reflects, in the years intervening since the Korean War the Army Guard was twice reorganized nation-wide adjusting to a reduction of several hundred units, an average authorized strength of 400,000, and a requirement for increased mobilization readiness. The Air Guard achieved an increased strength and an immediate mobilization readiness capability. Their aircraft and missions were progressively changed to meet the needs of the active Air Force.

During the decade between 1953 and 1963, training facilities were provided by the construction or rehabilitation of 1,374 armories supported by \$167.7 million of Federal appropriations and an *equal amount* of State funds. Non-armory maintenance, repair and storage facilities and field training structures were provided at a Federal cost of \$30.6 million, while airbase improvements for the Air Guard totaled \$200,400,000.

Fiscal year 1963 will be remembered for the successful reorganization of the Army Guard divisions to the ROAD concept. Concurrently reorganization of the non-divisional units composing the new troop basis was affected to provide those units to meet the requirements of the Army's joint contingency war plans. New Army National Guard troop lists were submitted to the Governors of all States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia in January 1963, and the reorganization thereunder, following acceptance by the States, by May of 1963.

The reorganization, and the task of rebuilding those Army and Air units demobilized following the Berlin Crisis, brought many problems to the States. But sure of its purpose, and sustained by the faith of the Nation, the National Guard, both Army and Air, looks confidently to the future.

"... for three centuries soldiers in war, civilians in peace—of security and honor, they are the custodians, now and forever..."



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



Major General Donald W. McGowan  
Chief, National Guard Bureau  
(Retired 30 Aug 63)



Major General Winston P. Wilson  
Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau  
(Appointed Chief, National Guard  
Bureau 31 Aug 63)



Brigadier General Francis S. Greenleaf  
Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau,  
Army (Appointed Deputy Chief,  
National Guard Bureau 14 Sept 63)



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





# ANNUAL REPORT *of* THE CHIEF

**National Guard Bureau**

FISCAL YEAR 1963

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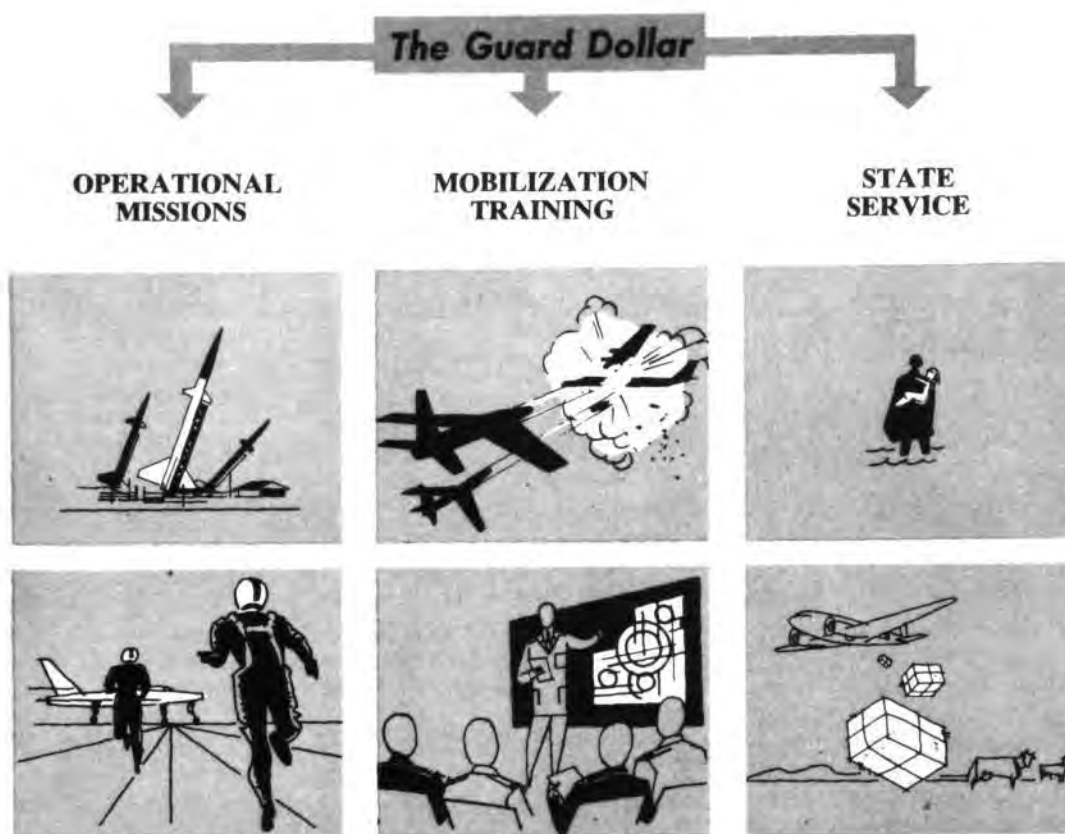
MINUTEMEN of the MISSILE AGE



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# The Big Picture



## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

\$174,400,000

261,800,000

7,000,000

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**\$443,200,000**

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

PERSONNEL

FACILITIES

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

\$194,400,000

53,000,000

14,000,000

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**\$261,400,000**

Congress appropriated \$704,600,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 1963.

While a substantial sum, this represents less than 1.5 percent of the entire FY 1963 Department of Defense appropriation.

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

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

## ARMY

### PERSONNEL



**361,080 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN**—nearly half the size of the active Army.

**122,000 NEW ENLISTEES**—with prior active service or scheduled for six months active duty training.

**22,679 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS**—the hard core of professionals—for maintenance, training, and administration.

### ORGANIZATION



**4,005 UNITS**—A local force, ready for any emergency—dispersed to withstand nuclear attack.

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

**17 INFANTRY & 6 ARMORED DIVISIONS**—7 more divisions than the active Army—6 divisions assigned to Immediate Reserve—2 special mission divisions.

**34 NIKE-AJAX BATTERIES**—22 NIKE-HERCULES BATTERIES—operational on-site—part of ARADCOM—Defending against attack 24 hours every day. 14 NIKE-HERCULES batteries undergoing conversion training.

**5 COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, DIVISIONAL**—a ready cadre for 5 divisions.

### TRAINING



**OVER 343,000 BASICALLY TRAINED** (over 95%)—all recruits with prior service or 6 months Army training—over 80% of officers have had active service.

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

**9,400 ATTENDED SCHOOLS**—Maintaining proficiency, qualifying for promotion.

### FACILITIES



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

## AIR

**74,325 OFFICERS AND AIRMEN**—trained, ready now to fight side-by-side with the active Air Force.

**13,272 NEW ENLISTMENTS**—including skilled active Air Force veterans.

**14,821 FULL-TIME TECHNICIANS**—keeping equipment and aircraft ready for instant action.



**670 UNITS**—in "Ready Now" status with mobilization missions to support ADC, TAC, MATS, AFCS, AFLC, AAC.

**24 WINGS, 83 GROUPS, 92 FLYING SQUADRONS**—organized as Fighter Interceptor, AD, Tactical Fighter, Tactical Reconnaissance, Refueling, and Air Transport Wings. 4 Troop Carrier Groups, and 2 Aeromedical Groups.

**106 COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS & WEATHER UNITS**—6 AC&W Squadrons daily supporting Air Defense mission of the active Air Force. 15 GEEIA Squadrons train by repairing & installing Air Force facilities & equipment.



**93% BASICALLY TRAINED**—a "Ready Now" force requiring all non-prior service men to take basic training with the Air Force.

**SCHOOLING**—Over 8,100 officers and airmen completed service schools—Air Guardsmen abreast of the times.



**116 Hangars**

**92 Flying Bases**

**44 Non-flying Installations**—including: Aircraft Control & Warning Sites and Communications Squadrons Sites.

**5 Permanent Field Training Sites**



# *A Decade of Progress*

SO GRADUALLY that only in retrospect are its full dimensions discernible, the National Guard has undergone a massive, all-pervading transformation in the decade since the Korean War. This change began even before Korea but the events which really forced it to gather momentum have occurred in the past 10 years. In this period the Guard has climbed laboriously to a level of military competency that prewar leaders of U.S. military thought would have considered unattainable.

Step by step, it has moved across the hazy boundaries that separate the near-amateur from the near-professional to the full professional. With a final shove from the President and the Secretary of Defense at the time of the 1961 Berlin Crisis, the Guard became an acknowledged part of the Nation's forces-in-being, and a plus-factor in the conduct of foreign relations, as contrasted with its former, less important role, as a framework upon which to hang an all-out mobilization.







*Formation of Texas ANG Air Defense Interceptors*

Not only just methods and techniques, but whole concepts, have been hauled out, minutely studied, then discarded or radically altered, to keep the Army and Air Guard in step with the drastic changes in modern warfare itself. The basic militia concept of part-time soldiers who serve both State and Nation has remained intact, but virtually all else has been altered to a greater or lesser extent.

Most obvious, of course, has been the change in externals, such as equipment, facilities and organizational structures. Of greater significance has been the change in such all important factors as the Guard's prestige, its heightened view of its own defense role, new patterns of personal motivation, and even in the Active Forces' attitude toward these parttime members of the family, all of which have been raised higher than ever before.

The retirement plan for Guardsmen and other reservists, though written into law between World War II and the Korean conflict, had its real effect after Korea. It was of major importance because its adoption told Guardsmen officially, for the first time, that they and their continued, lifelong involvement in military activities constituted a military asset of considerable value to the Nation. It put Guardsmen on somewhat the same plane as the professionals; consequently, it made them think of themselves as, at least, semi-pros.

A few years later came another measure which accentuated the Guard's increasingly professional nature by giving its officers a career progression system which paralleled the one developed for the

Regulars. This was "ROPA"—the Reserve Officer Personnel Act—whose time-in-grade and mandatory promotion provisions have helped insure a self-perpetuating vitality among the Guard's commissioned leaders.

"RFA" (Reserve Forces Act) active duty training came into being in 1955, and became mandatory for new Guardsmen in 1957. The change it has wrought in the intervening years is almost incalculable. It has subjected every Guard recruit to a brief but intensive period of fulltime training under skilled Army and Air Force instructors who devote themselves wholly to the task, turning out men with a consistently good grasp of the military essentials. Four noteworthy benefits have flowed from its application. First, it has provided solid, useful training for Guard beginners. Second, it indirectly has brought greater standardization to training, to administrative procedures, to maintenance, to supply techniques, etc. Third, it, like retirement and ROPA, has helped solidify the Guardsman's view of himself and his unit as effective, professional elements of the defense structure. Fourth, and in reality the sum of all the others, it has enabled all units to concentrate on team, as opposed to individual, training, shortening to a major degree, the time a unit must have after mobilization to whip itself into battlefield shape.

The "technician" concept, with trained, capable, reliable Guardsmen working fulltime in administration, supply, maintenance, and training, in place of the pre-World War II underpaid, sprinkling of "care-

takers," who attempted to keep the Guard's affairs in order between drills, really came into being right after the war, but has made great strides since Korea. The Guard's technician force now numbers nearly 37,000—22,600 on the Army side, 15,000 on the Air. But the skill, dependability, devotion, pay, and essentiality of its individual members have also been on the increase since Korea. Today, with an average wage well above \$6,000 per year, increased fringe benefits, and a retirement program in the making, the technicians are recognized as the foundation on which much else has been erected.

Officer Candidate Schools started to spring up after the Korean War. Today, there's one in virtually every State. Patterning their training methods and curricula after Active Army schools at Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Sill, Okla., they provide a reliable source for new lieutenants whose professional education is identical in the important respects with that of active officers. In recent years, the Guard schools have turned out slightly more than 2,000 new officers a year. Now, with ROPA losses climbing, the goal has been raised.

*State Officer Candidate practices marksmanship*



*Modern one-unit armory at Cranston, Rhode Island*

Federal financial support for construction of Guard armories and air base facilities also got its real start after Guardsmen came home from Korean War service, although the principle of Federal support had been accepted earlier. Since then, an infusion of some 197,130,000 Federal dollars, augmented by smaller but still-sizeable outlays by the States, has produced nearly 1,400 new armories, and innumerable shops, storage areas, and equipment concentration sites for the Army Guard. It's harder to pin a dollars-and-cents figure to the Air Guard construction program because Air Guard and Air Force facilities so frequently overlap and intermingle. It's enough to say that the Air Guard now operates at 92 modern, well-equipped flying bases and 43 non-flying installations.

The direct benefits of this program have been immense, as any old-timer can tell you who had to "make do" in the tar-paper shacks, floorless sheds, and unheated shanties, that once qualified as armories and hangars.

But over the long haul, here again the chief gain was an intangible one that doesn't lend itself to exact measurement. It gave Guardsmen a new feeling of self-respect, and upgraded the Guard's importance in their eyes. It accentuated the growing awareness that Militia troops, on the ground or in the air, could be as modern and progressive as the Army and Air Force whose uniforms they wore.

Reorganization, too, played its part in creating this new image and reality of the Guard as an up-to-date fighting force. When the Army Guard rebuilt its Divisions along Pentomic lines in 1959 and again when it "went ROAD" last spring—disruptive and difficult though these reorganizations were—the

Guard's boundless adaptability was again demonstrated at the same time that its structural homogeneity with the Army was increased.

Reorganization hit the Air Guard too, and it was as extensive in its way, if not so widely publicized. Unlike their Active Air Force counterparts, Air Guard squadrons are scattered on bases far from the administrative-logistics assistance which their wing support structure can give. Thus, prior to this reorganization they had to build two organizations at once—one that could function at home base on its own, without constant aid from the wing, termed "augmented squadrons," and one that could blend quickly and easily into the traditional Air Force one-wing, one-base method of operating, in case of callup. This problem was solved by the recent reorganization to the wing-group set-up. Now, augmented squadrons have become groups that operate somewhat like small wings—capable of independent operation at scattered bases and yet able to melt into the Air Force set-up with no trouble.

But more than any reorganization, any conversion, any outside contribution, the factor that boosted the Air Guard to its elite status among the Reserve Components was the determination of its postwar leaders that it would never again become a mere wartime "filler pool" for the Air Force.

The Air Guard's days were numbered, members of this far-seeing group of Guardsmen foresaw, unless it could live down the widely-prevalent reputation of its elements as mere "flying clubs," or "forty-eight little Air Forces."

Their insistence on building *units* which could be ordered to duty as units, and could function effectively in combat as units, let in a few crowded years to the development of just such a force, and finally, in the days immediately following Korea, to Air Force acceptance of the principle of unit integrity.

This gave Air Guardsmen a massive injection of that magic medicine called "Unit Pride." The results have far surpassed anyone's expectations—except their own! In the decade that followed this surmounting of the past, their esprit grew until some suspected it bordered on sheer cockiness. Then came the Berlin Crisis, and the airmen proved their point. Not only did they *think* they were good; they *were* good—better than their Air Force mentors had realized.

Overnight they swung into fulltime operation and staged history's largest and most successful jet deployment to Europe, took on extensive responsibilities at home, and otherwise performed like the professionals they'd earlier set out to become.

The assignment of fulltime missions to the Guard after Korea gave a lift to the entire National Guard, even though it directly involved only a comparative few. With Guardsmen manning anti-aircraft guns, then missiles, near American cities, and Guardsmen standing by their jets around the clock to repel air attack, Guardsmen in the mass could feel a more intense personal interest in the functioning of U.S. defenses because some of their own were on the job too.

From those days in the early '50s when the first gun crews took up their night-and-day vigil and the first pilots went roaring off the runways to intercept unidentified planes, Guard involvement in the day-to-day defense of the Nation has been greatly expanded. What once was a handful of planes and crews on 14-hour-per-day alert now has become a fleet of 27 squadrons, with planes and crews on tap every hour, every day. What started as scattering of batteries manning 90mm guns during daylight hours only, upon completion of the current program, will be a network of 54 on-site HERCULES batteries guarding vital U.S. cities and strategic installations in 17 States.

*ANG tactical pilot on duty in France during 1961 Berlin Crisis*



*Army Guardsmen man modern NIKE HERCULES Missiles*





*Air Guard C-97 flies global transport mission*

More significant, these are not "second-best" units in any sense of the word. Last year, Guard NIKE units won 11 of the 12 top awards given by the U.S. Army Air Defense Command for top performance and this year again took the top two firing awards in competition with all-Active Army and National Guard missile units in ARADCOM. Last year also, Air Guard pilots standing runway alert with their F89Js and F102s zoomed into the sky on more than 23,000 occasions to make intercepts for the North American Air Defense Command, and one squadron, Pittsburgh's 146th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, won the Air Defense Command's coveted "A" Award for all-around superiority.

But this is not the only fulltime assignment the Guard performs. In addition, air crews from 25 ANG squadrons are ranging over the whole face of the earth, hauling sizeable cargo loads for Military Air Transport Service at the same time that they train for wartime service in strategic airlift. On almost any given day, one—or more—of the Guard's giant C-97 "Stratocruisers" or C-121 "Constellations" are winging their way to some distant foreign place.

Five aircraft control and warning squadrons are manning their radar stations, day and night, in Hawaii, Utah, Colorado and Puerto Rico, as fulltime

components of the air defense system. Three Army Guard battalions work five days a week plus overtime at repairing planes and helicopters, not just for the Guard but for the Army Reserve and the Active Army itself. State maintenance shops in several areas similarly perform higher-echelon maintenance on ground vehicles for other Army elements.

Air Guard GEEIA squadrons put in regular 15-day stints of training duty at such crucially-important installations as Cape Kennedy, where their professional knowledge is put to work at expanding permanent communications facilities of all types. In 10 States, a new breed of Army Guardsman, Special Forces expert, labors to acquire the wide range of live-or-die capabilities required for counter-guerilla operations. In an ever-increasing drive to adapt the Guard more closely to the needs of the active services, Air Guard radar outfits, jets by the score, and Army Guard Special Forces teams, last summer played key roles in the U.S. Strike Command's largest exercise of the year, "SWIFT STRIKE III" in the Carolinas.

These are some of the most dramatic of the changes that have come to the Guard, but there are others—many others—that have contributed to its transformation from "Ready Someday" to "Ready



Now." They can be mentioned here only in the briefest way—but each by itself is worth pages of comment if its impact on the Guard is to be fully understood. They include:



*The 49th Armored Div. trains at Ft. Polk, La.*

- **IN THE ARMY GUARD** the introduction of frequent weekend assemblies in place of many evening drills, and the accompanying substitution or realistic, outdoor training "in the field" for much of the classroom learning that once dominated the armory year.

- Activation of a greater number of support-type units, to augment the Guard's own divisions as well as to "round out" the division forces of the Active Army on M-day.

- Much heavier emphasis on regular doses of professional military schooling, through extension courses and by actual attendance at Active Army Service schools.

- A higher level of unit manning, as represented in strengths that are now pegged at 70, 75 and even 80 percent of full TOE.

- Higher standards for membership, for both officer and enlisted man.

- **IN THE AIR GUARD** the adoption of the gaining command concept of training supervision. This means that the Air Force command under which a unit would function in actual operations, supervises and assists it in its training throughout the year.

- Conversion of approximately one-third of the Air Guard's hitherto all-jet fighter force to long-range transports as an adjunct to MATS.

- "Texas Plan" year-round field training on a staggered basis. ANG Commanders may bring in sections, or even individuals, for field training on schedules that consider such factors as mission requirements, instructor availability, training opportunities with the USAF, and the Guardsman's own personal desires.



*Tactical fighters practice new air refueling mission with Guard KC-97 tanker*

Out of all this ferment and change has grown the National Guard as it is today—more closely attuned to the Nation's needs than ever before, more professional in outlook, and more sophisticated in its awareness of the harsh necessities of the citizen-soldier's life in a half-Communist, half-Free World.

It is a vastly different organization from the meagerly-supported entity which is now referred to nostalgically as the "Old Guard." Units which in an earlier period would have required four, six or even ten months of hard post-mobilization training to ready themselves for effective operations in combat in many cases today can top-off their training and make themselves ready for overseas deployment in as many weeks, and, in the case of the Air Guard, can be ready instantly.

All this, of course, has not produced perfection. Much remains to be done before the Guard reaches the condition of operational-readiness that National security demands in today's threatening environment. Come a military emergency requiring the application of U.S. military power at some world trouble spot, and the Guard must perform the same function it did at the time of the Berlin Crisis—only more quickly! In the words of General Paul L. Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the powerful U.S. Strike Command, the National Guard must "... be prepared and ready, figuratively speaking, to march toward the front with us in an unbroken column." This is quite an order for the "raggedy militia" but if the past is any indication, and it usually is, the Guard should have no more trouble meeting this high level of capability. In the words of General Earle G. Wheeler, Army Chief of Staff, who recently said he found two factors to be constant concerning the National Guard:

"First, as a military organization, it is consistently better than the materiel with which it is equipped.

"Second, when the chips are down, the Guard will surmount whatever obstacles confront it and get the job done."



# 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 components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed.

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

## The Army National Guard in Our "One Army"

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

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

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

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

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



## Air National Guard: A Global Force

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

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

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

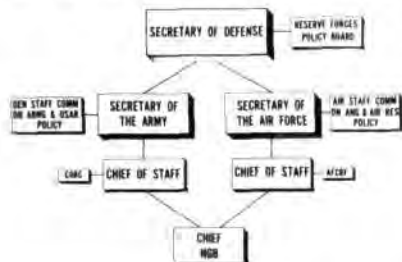
The bottom line reflects the types of units comprising the ANG force structure. As the arrows indicate, some Air Guard units are serving in peacetime as integral elements of active Air Force commands. For instance, all ANG Fighter-Interceptor squadrons assigned to the Air Defense Command maintain a 24-hour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

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

GLOBAL CAPABILITY



# NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and 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 National Guard Bureau personnel strength on 30 June 1963 was:

Personnel	Authorized	Assigned
<b>Military</b>		
Army	37	33
Air Force	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Civilian</b>		
Army	189	183
Air Force	97	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>276</b>

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



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

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Militia Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. A roster of officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1963 is attached as Appendix D. Appendices B and C, respectively, show the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1963.

## MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

### Army National Guard

Limited mechanization of Army National Guard records and reports through the use of inter-coupled accounting and key punch machines proceeded satisfactorily throughout the several States during FY 1963. First tested in six States during the latter part of FY 1962, full implementation was achieved early this fiscal year. However, this punch Card Reporting System applied primarily to reports to the National Guard Bureau from the States. The major management problem of this year was to determine a method to expand the production of punched cards and provide the States the same mechanical statistical analysis capability. The solu-

tion mandated the use of punch card machine systems (PCMS) as being the most economical insofar as rental costs and personnel spaces were concerned. A basic PCMS would consist of printing key punch, verifying, sorting, collating, reproducing-summary and accounting machines. Depending upon the capability of the accounting machine, three or four persons would operate a PCMS of this type. Implementation of this plan will be subject to future funding.

During the past fiscal year, the National Guard Bureau adopted procedures which will permit the mechanization of its Military Pay Voucher System. This system provides each Army National Guardsman with a copy of his entitlement and actual pay in the form of an individual voucher. The new procedures will permit preparation of punched cards and individual vouchers, unit rosters and reports therefrom, by Army Finance and Accounting Offices for the Army National Guard. The system was tested in one Army Area and found to be satisfactory. Army Regulations authorizing national implementation have been published and NGB Pamphlet 58-1 revision is expected to be published in Fiscal Year 1964.

Implementation of the Enlisted Evaluation System (EES) was completed within the active Army in February 1962. This system provides an objective measurement of the qualifications and proficiency of the individual soldier against Army-wide standards. It is a two part system consisting of a written test designed to measure skill and knowledge in the MOS and the Commanders Evaluation Report (a rating form completed by the enlisted man's superior).

In March 1962, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, expressed his view to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel that adoption of EES by the Army National Guard was a matter of urgency. The Army National Guard method of determining MOS qualification solely by a joint evaluation of the unit commander and Advisor based on their knowledge of a man's capability and review of his records was not considered adequate.

Steps were underway to implement the system in the Reserve Components in the last half of Fiscal Year 1964. A pilot test of the system was to be conducted by the active Army for selected Guard and USAR units in the Fifth Army Area in September 1963. Experience gained will be used to refine the AR which implements EES for the Reserve Components.

## Air National Guard

A tailor-made opportunity was afforded during the period of this report to observe the effectiveness of one of the major steps taken by the National Guard Bureau to improve mobilization procedures. Previously, the major commands adopted an Air National Guard proposal that "mobilization" type unit manning documents be prepared on a quarterly basis for each Air National Guard unit in the same manner that UMD's are prepared for active units. Publication of such documents under AFR 26-5 was initiated by Tactical Air Command early during this period. This procedure became particularly important and timely during the Cuban crisis because each Air National Guard unit earmarked for possible call-up had available to it a "blueprint" for manning purposes should mobilization have occurred. Each Air National Guard unit involved in the accelerated training program preparatory to call-up had a clear understanding of its organizational as well as its manning commitments. At the same time, the major command was able to make preparations in advance for necessary "filler" personnel. Had it been necessary to call up the affected units, the United States Air Force would have gained fully combat qualified squadrons in "ready now" status.

A plan to discard the "augmented" squadron concept of organization in favor of "group" status was also approved in FY 1963, and implemented for Air National Guard units assigned to Tactical Air Command. This action effectively eliminated several undesirable aspects of the former organization structure which depended heavily upon local augmentation of individual tactical squadrons separated from parent Wing Headquarters.

The reorganization was completed for all Air National Guard units assigned to Tactical Air Command by 15 October 1962, thus rendering these units better prepared for possible use during the Cuban crisis. As had been anticipated, the new organization, incorporating the dual deputy concept of command, proved to be tremendously successful for the major command. It afforded far greater flexibility and selectivity in the manner in which Air National Guard units may be called to active duty. In fact, the Commander, Tactical Air Command, was so pleased with the newly established setup that he subsequently secured approval for reorganization of Air Force Reserve units assigned to Tactical Air Command in precisely similar manner.

## LEGISLATION

### Legislation Enacted

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Public Law 88-577, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for FY 1963.

Public Law 88-684, the Military Construction Appropriation Act for FY 1963.

### Pending Legislation

H.R. 2504. The bill provides for the retention in an active status of reserve commissioned officers, employed by the National Guard or reserve components as civilian technicians, who would otherwise be removed from an active status by reason of length of service or other attritive provisions, for a period of not to exceed two years if they could thereby qualify for an immediate annuity under a Federal or State retirement system covering their civilian employment. Makes permanent the recurring annual appropriation act provisions suspending the limitation on the grade of officers and the numbers in a "pool". Authorizes the use of technicians for the maintenance and repair of military property of the regular and reserve components. Correlates the compensation of technicians with that of Federal Civil Service employees in the same geographical locality. Provides retirement benefits for all National Guard technicians. Provides life insurance and health benefits to National Guard technicians. Credits full-time training duty performed by members of the National Guard under Federal authority for the purposes of the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act to the same extent as active duty for training performed by members of reserve components is now creditable.

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

HR. 2512. The bill would clarify the authority of the respective service Secretaries to authorize training or duty, with or without pay, for units and members of the National Guard in addition to the 48 unit assemblies and 15 days full time field training now specifically authorized. It would also clarify the status of members of the National Guard while attending or instructing at schools conducted by the National Guard, such as State Officer Candidate Schools.

H.R. 6996. The bill will simplify the special enlistment programs by consolidating the authority for a single special enlistment program for all the Reserve components. It provides for the continuation of the so-called 6-month training program with modifications that will permit its utilization by all the Reserve components and by providing a uniform Reserve obligation of 6 years. (Subsequently enacted into law as Public Law 88-110.)

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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

During FY 1963, because of the major personnel strength crises faced by the Army and Air National Guard, much of the effort of the Office of Public Affairs was directed toward producing materials for recruiting and retention. But increasing

emphasis was also placed on national press and public relations.

A total of \$473,000 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.





### Printed Materials

"Seniors and the Service," a comprehensive booklet on the alternatives for fulfilling military obligations directed at high school seniors, was produced and distributed in the amount of 200,000 copies. This item proved so popular that two more printings were ordered during the year for a total of 600,000 copies, including those printed for "Operation Big Push" (see chart). Other items printed and distributed to the States during the year included two sets of billboard posters and transit car cards, one on National Guard Special Forces and the other a composite Army and Air Guard poster using the



slogan "The Home Team Is Ready"; a reprint of the "Take Six" pamphlet, and 7,200 canvas Christmas banners for use on National Guard trucks helping the post office during the Christmas rush.

### "Operation Muster"

An extensive recruiting campaign was launched in February called "Operation Muster." Spreading the drive over the entire month of February rather than the traditional Washington's Birthday observance, kits were mailed to State project officers; all radio and television stations; all newspapers; and leading businesses and industries. Project officer kits included complete instructions and materials

OPERATION  
MUSTER  
1963  
INFORMATION  
GUIDE LINES  
FOR  
NATIONAL GUARD  
COMMUNITY  
PROJECT  
OFFICERS

for running a "Muster Day" campaign in the surrounding community; business and industry kits included a request for support from the Chief, National Guard Bureau and materials for use in in-house publications and business-sponsored ads in local media. And radio, television and press kits included various advertising and publicity materials appropriate to the media such as slides, clip sheets, recorded spot announcements, etc.

### "Big Push"

As the strength crisis continued, "Operation Big Push" was launched to boost the recruiting drive. This was an all out effort to bring the National Guard's strength back to its authorized levels by the end of the fiscal year. Letters and press releases announcing "Operation Big Push" were sent to the States, all radio stations, TV stations and newspapers, and to business and industry concerns. A personal letter from the Deputy Chief, NGB, went to every Air Guardsman who was scheduled for release during the fiscal year, urging him to reenlist. Dozens of items for recruiting and retention were produced or reprinted. The chart below shows these items which were printed and the numbers distributed to the States:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		AIR NATIONAL GUARD	
	QUANTITY		
TRY ONE FOLDER	750,000	TRY ONE FOLDER	250,000
SENIORS AND THE SERVICE	400,000	RETENTION LETTER	8,000
RETIREMENT FOLDER	750,000	RETIREMENT FOLDER	50,000
OPERATION BIG PUSH FOLDER	1,000,000	AIR NATIONAL GUARD FOLDER	150,000
ATTENTION POSTER	12,500	BUMPER STICKER	25,000
BUMPER STICKER	100,000	WANTED POSTER	150,000
ARMY AVIATION FOLDER	10,000		
WANTED POSTER	250,000		
RECRUITING DISPLAY CARD	50,000		

### Historical Paintings

The second painting in the National Guard Heritage series became available in lithograph print form and was distributed to the States. This painting, by Mr. Ken Riley who painted 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.

### Exhibits

The mobile bus display depicting the role of the militia in the Civil War, which was constructed in 1961 for use at battle re-enactments and other observances throughout the period of the Civil War Centennial, continued to tour the United States for display at fairs and other special events. During the year the bus was called back to the National Guard Bureau for reconditioning. In FY 1963 the Militia-Mobile appeared in eight States: Massachusetts, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The "SOLDIER—KEY TO LANDPOWER," an Active Army-National Guard display depicting the important role of the individual soldier in combat, also toured the States during FY 1963. The indoor exhibit was built by the U.S. Army Exhibit Unit and devoted one side generally to the role of the soldier and the other to the particular missions of the National Guard. In a demonstration of the One Army concept, active Army NCOs accompanied the exhibit and manned it side by side with National Guardsmen in the various States. From February through June 1963 the exhibit had toured 16 States and had been seen by a million and a half persons. As of 21 November 1963 the exhibit had toured 44 States and been seen by 7,617,919 persons.

### Radio

"Guard Session," the weekly 15-minute show distributed to radio stations for free public service programming, was sent on a monthly basis to some 2200 stations in this its second successful year. This represents some 65% of all the radio stations in the United States.

Listeners to "Guard Session," hosted by Martin Block, again this year heard some of the top names in show business. They include:

Keely Smith and Count Basie  
Kingston Trio with Jonah Jones  
Joanie Sommers and Si Zentner  
Mel Torme with Shorty Rogers  
Abbe Lane with Xavier Cugat  
Rosemary Clooney and Les Brown  
Anita Bryant with Billy Maxted  
Nat King Cole  
Perry Como  
Andy Williams

*Andy Williams cuts a "Guard Session"*



From these shows, selections were taken to form the 12-show summer series, "Guard Session All-Star Review."

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

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



*One of the "two little fellas"*

### Television

The third installment of the "two little fellas" animated spot announcement series, the first of which won high honors in the American Television Commercials Festival, was distributed to television stations and was widely used in FY 1963.

### 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. In addition, this year several National Guard officers with information or public relations experience spent short tours of active duty in the Office of Public Affairs performing various special projects for the National Guard public affairs program.

## 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 1963, 23 State pistol teams and 39 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 Commanders' Trophy
- Erickson Trophy
- Association of the United States Army Award

### Air National Guard

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



*The Air National Guard's Spaatz 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 1963, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, revised a number of existing regula-

tions, covering administration, personnel, training and logistical matters. In addition, NGB Pamphlets and Air National Guard letters which amplify the regulations were revised.

A new format was devised for National Guard Regulations and approximately one-third of these regulations have been revised and published in the large format.

A detailed resumé is contained in Appendix F.

## PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

The FY 1963 budget (programs 7413) for Department of the Army publications and blank forms was initially established at \$1,000,000, and subsequently reduced to \$865,000. The total obligation for the year was \$863,600. Constant surveillance of actual, as opposed to desirable, requirements for Department of the Army publications was the governing factor which enabled the National Guard Bureau to operate within its reduced budget.

Administration of the Armed Forces Qualification Tests (AFQT 5B and 6B) to all non-prior service personnel, which was prescribed by the Department of the Army in July 1962, created an increased cost through the procurement of required testing materials.

The increasing importance of the role assumed by Army National Guard Nike-Hercules missile units, necessitated the implementation of "pinpoint" distribution. On 20 March, the States were authorized to implement this type of distribution for mission publications to those Army National Guard "on-site" and designated "on-site" Nike-Hercules units. Implementation of "pinpoint" distribution expedites receipt and insures a continuous flow of required series mission equipment publications to the units concerned.

Stockage of publications and blanks forms required by AR 135-300 (Mobilization of Army Na-

tional Guard of the United States and Army Reserve Units) was stressed. Particular emphasis was directed at "on-site" missile units and certain units designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

The publications and forms required to implement The Army Equipment Records System (TAERS) in the Army National Guard were initially distributed during the year.

New and additional ROAD (Reorganization of Army Divisions) publications were furnished to each State in conjunction with the reorganization of the Army National Guard divisions.

The chart below shows the budget and expenditures for Department of the Army publications and blank forms for fiscal years 1959 through 1963.

Requirements for Department of the Army publications and blank forms have continued to increase as new programs are implemented. Costs of publications and blank forms have also increased during the year. By continued study of actual Army National Guard requirements and elimination of non-essential items, this activity has been able to meet increased requirements. Implementation of additional programs during FY 1964 will necessitate additional funding support.

## STATE SERVICE

### Snow Emergencies

In mid-December, when 36 inches of snow fell over Northeastern Ohio, members of Company A, C and E of the 1st Medium Tank Battalion, 137th Armor, responded to requests for aid made by the Mayor of Conneaut and City Manager of Ashtabula. M48 tanks were used to aid in clearing the roads of snow and stalled vehicles. Using jeeps and 2½-ton trucks the Guardsmen carried food, fuel, and emergency medical supplies to stranded families and individuals, and transported medical personnel to and from hospitals. At Painesville, State Highway Patrol officials enlisted the aid of the Guard to clear Interstate 90, a main route along the lake front, where several hundred vehicles were stranded, including about 50 tractor-trailers and three Greyhound passenger buses.

### Safety Campaigns

In Tennessee, a substantial reduction in the number of accidents on highways over the Thanksgiving holidays as compared with last year was to a large extent due to the Guard's contribution to the Statewide safe-driving campaign, a joint effort by Guardsmen, Highway Patrolmen and the Press. Throughout the holidays, the 30th Armored Division stationed 150 jeeps near intersections on major highways across the State. These jeeps displayed large, easy-to-read signs which warned motorists to "Save a Life—Give Thanks For Lives Saved."

### Mercy Mission

In response to a request for emergency assistance, a Michigan Air National Guard C47 on a training mission was diverted to fly a badly-injured man to a hospital for an operation. Frank Washburn, 76, suffered a broken back when a tree he was sawing down fell on him, near Alpena, Michigan. He was paralyzed below the waist and needed an operation immediately. His doctor phoned the 127th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at nearby Phelps Collins ANG Base for help. Within 10 minutes after the plane had landed the patient, strapped to a stretcher because of rough weather, was aboard the plane and on his way to Saginaw. An hour later the plane landed and was met by an ambulance team. Captain K. W. Cosgroove, 2d Lt. Dolores Buehler



and two Aeromedical Evacuation technicians of the 127th Tactical Hospital of the 127th Wing accompanied the patient.

### Forest Fires

When 1,000 acres of woodlands on the slopes of Mt. Evans, Colo., 40 miles from Denver, were engulfed in flames in mid-September the National Guard was the only immediate source of manpower equipment to assist the small force of State firefighters. Within one hour after they were called, 142 officers and men from 10 units, plus an estimated 50 to 60 volunteers, reported for duty. Twelve officers and 130 men from the 1st Howitzer Battalion, 157th Artillery, manned the fire line alongside Forest Service experts, civilians, and several contingents of especially trained Indian firefighters from nearby States. Guardsmen from the 3650th Ordnance Company, 169th Artillery Group, 140th Signal Battalion, 147th Surgical Hospital, and 217th Medical Battalion used Guard trucks to transport firefighters from base camp to the firelines and manned field kitchens to feed over 500 firefighters and service crews. The men of the 1st Howitzer Battalion after two days and nights fighting the flames were relieved by civilian forces. The Guardsmen manning the field kitchens and driving the trucks operated on a 24-hour schedule for nine days.

### Manhunt

In Texas, a man, escaped from a hospital for the criminally insane, burglarized his brother's home, and fled with weapons and ammunition. He shot a deputy's horse and five blood hounds when 50 law officers started to close-in on the area where he was



hiding. The Governor of Texas was asked to send a tank to aid in the search, but since their steel tracks would have torn up the roads, an armored personnel carrier with Captain John T. Lewis III, 1st Lt. Kenneth A. Holt, and Sgt. Bertis L. Mattlock from Company D, 386th Engineer Battalion, was made available. The law officers took cover behind the armored personnel carrier as it moved into the brush, and when they were within 2 feet of the man, he surrendered. A GI carbine, a .22 rifle, a shotgun, and seven knives were found where the man had been hiding.

### Disaster Duty

On the morning of 13 October 1962, Major General William P. Wilson, Mississippi Adjutant General, and his staff set up a Command Post in the Natchez armory and a major portion of the Mississippi National Guard began a day-and-night effort in an unprecedented disaster duty—"Operation Chlorine"—at Natchez. Never before had the Guard been assigned the tremendous task of planning and possibly executing the total evacuation of some 80,000 residents in 1,000 square miles. This was the second full-time duty in two months for these Guardsmen; some had been released from active Federal service for the Oxford, Mississippi, integration problems on 5 October and others were released on 13 October.

The event which could have resulted in disaster for this area happened in March 1961. A river tug was towing 16 barges lashed together through the turbulent flooding river. The lead barge broke loose and sank 50 to 60 feet to the river bottom, carrying with it four tanks containing nearly 2,500,000 pounds of chlorine liquified by pressure—more than

all the war gases used by both sides in World War I. After months of study, efforts to recover the dangerous cargo had been abandoned. In July 1962, the matter was brought to the attention of a Congressional committee and Natchez was made aware of the danger. Corrosion and weakened valves could release the gas and spread death over hundreds of square miles.

President Kennedy proclaimed six Mississippi Counties a disaster area and ordered top priority be given to removal of the four tanks. The Army Corps of Engineers was assigned the task of locating and removing the tanks, the US Public Health Service the coordinating of safety efforts, the American Red Cross the caring of the thousands who might have to be evacuated, the US Office of Emergency Planning the overall responsibility for coordinating the whole effort.

The Mississippi National Guard was assigned the following: devise and operate a warning system to notify within minutes every resident in the danger area should one of the tanks start leaking; plan, and put into operation if necessary, the evacuation of every person in the threatened zone; control traffic on the evacuation routes; maintain order and patrol the area after the exodus to prevent looting. Two factors hampered the planning for the Guard commanders. First, would the returning troops and equipment be available in time? Second, there were insufficient State funds to support the effort and not until just hours before the movement of the Guard from home stations did authority come for use of Federal disaster relief funds. Peak strength of the Guard was 2,800. Using a rotation system part of a unit went on duty and the remainder stayed at home to carry on normal training and help support



that part of the unit at Natchez. This enabled most of the men to return to their normal civilian lives after only a week of Natchez duty.

The Command Headquarters operated under the usual Army staff organization but with alterations to meet the unique requirements of the mission. The assurance with which the Guardsmen provided solutions to the many complex problems and answered the questions of those seeking guidance calmed the anxious citizens. "Before the Guard got here, there was no place you could get authoritative answers to your questions," said one businessman, "and that made people worry all the more."

A warning system using a combination of radio, television and aircraft that would reach every one of the 80,000 residents within minutes was set up by Major William Spell and a team of four other Air Guardsmen. Major John T. O'Keefe, State Aviation Officer, with 17 aircraft (five H23 helicopters, two L20 "Beavers" and ten L19's) and crews of the 31st Infantry Division Aviation Company and units from all over the State set up a 24-hour operation. Loudspeakers, sirens, and 1,000,000-candlepower flares were attached to the wings of the planes to be used as warning devices. The area was divided into sectors which the planes and helicopters could reach and thoroughly overfly in the time allowable. Practice alerts were started. The armory warning center had 24-hour-a-day radio hookup to the lifting barge, air strip, each plane, each Guard operational headquarters, and local police and sheriff stations.

An evacuation system was devised and its complex problems solved. The most serious invalids in and out of hospitals would have to be evacuated to hospitals in nearby States. The 213th Medical Battalion with additional ambulances from other units, the 183d Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, whose Constellation had been transporting supplies and was reinstalled with litter racks and other medical facilities, and two H34 helicopters with crews lent by 3d Army moved 253 of the most serious of the cases—including 23 mental cases. After the four tanks had been removed these organizations brought the invalids back.

It was decided that the 12,000 school children would have to be evacuated to Red Cross Centers in towns outside the 25-mile semicircle east of the river (prevailing winds are from the West). Civil Defense had issued a gas mask to each adult in the area, but there were only a few masks that would fit the children's faces. School buses were available

to carry 2,000. So enough Guard trucks with their drivers were assigned to each school, even the small private ones, to transport the remaining 10,000 students and their teachers. The drivers stayed constantly within a few feet of their trucks during school hours. Rehearsals once and twice a day soon had the youngsters into the trucks in an orderly manner and ready to move. At one school 765 pupils could be out of the building and ready to leave in one minute and 40 seconds.

The rest of the population would have to move by private transportation with Guard assistance. Escape routes were marked—all streets one way heading out of the town—each area assigned a route. Maps were printed and distribution made to every family. The whole region was broken down into sectors, subsectors, and then subareas. Each sub-area was assigned a Guard NCO with enough men and vehicles to get every person in his area to safety. A house-to-house survey was made to determine those who would need assistance. Each individual problem was considered and solved. Trucks and drivers were moved into bivouac locations which could be reached quickly by nearby residents. The Illinois Central Railway kept a 20-car train on a siding near the downtown section of Natchez. Thirty minutes after the alarm sounded the train would leave and would stop at three additional points to pick up fleeing evacuees. Guardsmen were assigned to watch for and warn incoming trains by red flares. A command was set up to handle traffic control. The 101st Area Headquarters (Labor Division) was given the assignment and to it were attached the 150th Transportation Battalion, the 113th and 114th Military Police Companies. The Command Post was set up in a gas-proofed room in the City Auditorium equipped with radios to keep the Headquarters and the MP's in touch with planes, jeep patrols, police and fire departments and the Guard Command Posts throughout an evacuation. The roads were reconnoitered and at potential trouble spots traffic control posts planned. The Guard worked with local medical institutions to organize civilian operated first aid stations along the evacuation routes.

Nearby industries and other civilian sources supplied technical advice as to the behavior and characteristics of chlorine. Two man teams were trained to use four concentration meters with a mission to re-enter the area five hours after the gas had hit and check for lethal concentrations. Not until they gave the all-clear signal would anyone be authorized to return.

The fourth and final tank of chlorine was raised on 4 November 1962. The Guardsmen were able to return home when the invalids were brought back.

the equipment packed, and the vehicles ready to go. Natchez citizens returned to a normal life without fear of the menacing gas.

## ACTIVE ARMY AND AIR FORCE SUPPORT

### Army National Guard

Active Army support of the Army National Guard is inherent to the "One Army" concept. "I can use the term 'Army' to mean the entire establishment—active, National Guard and Reserve," explained General Earle G. Wheeler, Army Chief of Staff, in October 1962. "There can be no conviction of any depth concerning our Service that does not apply across the board to every man and woman who wears its uniform, either part-time or full-time, and to our civilian-colleagues."

The Army assigns officers and enlisted men to advise Army National Guard units. Such assignment, in the words of General Herbert B. Powell, Commander, U. S. Continental Army Command, prefacing the Army National Guard Advisors Handbook, NGB Pamphlet 40-1, "will be one of the highlights of your Army career." This year, approximately 936 active Army personnel were on duty with or on orders to join the Army National Guard.

The Army contributes all Army National Guard ammunition as is required and supplies from its inventory, without reimbursement, much of the equipment the Guard requires for training. Recognizing past inequalities in the provision of equipment, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara supported increased Army procurement in the 1964 Defense budget by saying, "More important to the readiness of the reserve forces than numbers of men is the availability of modern equipment and here we are taking drastic action to remedy a long existing deficiency."

The Army recognizes the statutory role of the Army National Guard as an integral part of the first-line defenses. Commenting on the war-preventing mobilization concluded in August 1962, Vice Chief-of-Staff General Barksdale Hamlett said, "The National Guard demonstrated again—as it has so often in our history—its ability to get the job done. The entire Army is extremely proud of this record." Guard units and divisions have exacting roles in

preventing and fighting wars. Accomplishments of the Guard are accomplishments of the Army and the Guard's "ability to get the job done" is necessitated by its role in the plans for first-line defenses; is demonstrated daily in the 'round-the-clock operations of Army National Guard Air Defense units.

### Air National Guard

The Air National Guard 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 and F-102. Like the Army Guard, the Air Guard participates in a number of the missions with the active establishment. Photographic missions were performed by the Air Guard in conjunction with the active Air Force, including a non-stop photo reconnaissance deployment to Alaska and one to Puerto Rico using ANG air refueling tankers along the way. Units also participated in "Swift Strike," a joint Army, ARNG, USAF, and ANG simulated theater war and close air to ground support mission. Air National Guard C-97 and C-121 units also provided airlift in support of the Military Air Transport Service all over the world. Particularly important were the flights Air Guard C-97s made during the Cuban Crisis to South America, Greenland and other areas releasing regular MATS aircraft for missions in support of the emergency.





*Tactical officers  
in State OCS program  
check on their candidates  
at bedtime*

# Army National Guard

## FOREWORD

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD in Fiscal Year 1963 once again demonstrated its ability to "get the job done."

In August 1962, 38,600 Army National Guardsmen in 446 units returned to State status after participating in the partial mobilization which has been acclaimed as the most successful in the history of the United States. The Army National Guard's response to the President's Call in the fall of 1961, as a deterrent factor in the Berlin crisis, once again demonstrated the Guard's capability to perform its mobilization missions. A total of 44,400 Guardsmen entered Federal service at a more advanced level of training than at any previous time in National Guard history.

Problems concerned with the return of these units to State status had not all been resolved when the Army National Guard once again found itself faced with the tremendous effort of completing a major reorganization. The task of reorganization and realignment of the ARNG under the new troop structure—including conversion of Guard divisions to ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Divisions)—was accomplished one month ahead of schedule and in a shorter time than any previous major reorganization of the Army National Guard. The first State implemented its new troop allotment on 31 January 1963, and reorganization by all States was completed by 1 May 1963. The new troop structure is another step toward providing the nation a stronger, more ready Army National Guard, fully geared to current military plans and more responsive to possible contingencies.

In general, the Guard's new structure contains 4,000 units with an authorized strength of 400,000; Infantry divisions are reduced from 21 to 17, with the four eliminated divisions being realigned into five Command Headquarters, Divisional and four Brigade Headquarters.

New personnel programs implemented in Fiscal Year 1963 were proof of the fact that the Army National Guard continues to stress not only the quantity but the quality of its personnel. The "Flexible Enlistment Program," designed to retain trained men, allows a Guardsman to extend his enlistment for as little as one year but enough to cover remaining obligations. In addition, the "Try One" Program gives men with previous military service the opportunity to enlist for a one-year trial period. The imposition of higher enlistment and promotion standards paralleling those of the Active Army was another step toward raising the quality of the Army National Guard. Vice Chief of Staff General Barksdale Hamlett ably stressed the importance of quality when he said:

"The emphasis in the Army is always on the individual—he is, in aggregate, the Army. There can be small return on costly modernization of material unless we have the officers and men with the moral, mental and physical qualifications to employ it. Further the missions of the Army today in support of national policy are too important to be entrusted to any but the most competent among our military manpower. For these reasons, the measures that the Guard has taken to improve its leadership through more stringent promotion requirements—and to raise the quality of its ranks through higher enlistment standards—are of highest importance. These moves—in contributing to the quality of the Guard—raise the quality of the ONE ARMY over-all".



## COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

THE CONGRESS appropriated \$443,200,000 for the support of the Army National Guard during FY 1963. These funds were included in three appropriations, covering military personnel, operating costs (including technician pay), and the construction of armory and non-armory facilities.

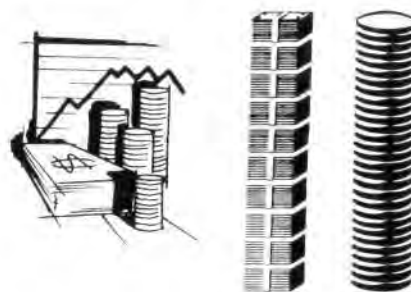
### Appropriations

	Appropriated	Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$261,800,000	\$1,100,000	\$262,900,000
ARNG Operation and Maintenance	174,400,000		174,400,000
ARNG Military Construction	7,000,000		(See summary statement, ARNG Military Construction)

These funds supported an end paid drill strength of 400,000 with an input of 110,000 Army National Guard trainees into the six month active duty program. Apportionment of funds in the National Guard Personnel, Army, appropriation of \$255,884,000 recognized a shortfall in the six month training program during the first quarter of the fiscal year, with \$7,016,000 placed in reserve. Continued slippage in six month active duty inputs and strength attainment indicated that apportioned funds could not be fully utilized, and \$11,310,000 of National Guard Personnel, Army, funds were withdrawn and, together with the \$7,016,000 in reserve, were transferred to the Office, Secretary of Defense Emergency Fund.

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

Funds available from FY 1962	\$16,401,769
FY 1963 Appropriation	7,000,000
Total available in FY 1963	23,401,769
FY 1963 obligations	12,264,224
Funds remaining available for FY 1964	11,137,545



### Funding

Funding for National Guard Personnel, Army (NGP,A), during the fiscal year totaled \$244,574,000 which included \$1,100,000 of reimbursements. This funding was adequate to support the requirements of the program for the fiscal year.

ARNG Operation and Maintenance (O&M, ARNG) apportionments during the fiscal year totaled \$174,400,000. The funded reimbursement authority normally received in this appropriation was superseded during the year by an automatic authority for reimbursement transactions. A total of \$171,100,000 was issued with \$3,800,000 withheld (\$700,000 Materiel and Operating Supplies; \$1,900,000 pending submission of contracts for federal contribution to State Retirement Systems; \$1,000,000 savings in first quarter due to return of activated units in August; and \$200,000 in the Air Defense program for accelerated close-down of Nike-Ajax bases). All but \$79,000 of these funds were later released to support wage board pay adjustments and salary increase requirements under P.L. 87-793 for the ARNG technicians, and Air Defense programs.

### Obligations

ARNG Personnel	\$217,810,395 <sup>1</sup>
ARNG O&M	173,542,349 <sup>2</sup>
ARNG Military Construction	12,264,224

#### NOTE:

<sup>1</sup> Excludes reimbursements of \$1,131,667.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes reimbursements of \$1,829,552.

State funding programs were 92 percent obligated as compared to 99.3 percent in FY 61 and 98.8 percent in FY 62. A table showing appropriated funds obligated by State or Department of the Army agencies during FY 1963 is attached as Appendix G.

### Financial Administration and Service

Action to effect the improvement of policies and procedures relating to the administrative control and accounting for funds was completed with the publication of one revised and one new directive on

30 June 1963. NGR 50 was revised to prescribe the general policy and principles of funding and accounting based on current operational requirements. A new NGB Pamphlet 50-1 was issued to implement the above regulations by outlining individual responsibilities and prescribing uniform fiscal accounting procedures for the administrative control of appropriated funds.

A proposed revision of NGR 58 and NGB Pamphlet 58-1 which prescribes the policy and procedures pertaining to Federal pay and allowances of Army National Guard members under the military pay voucher system has been completed. These revisions will clarify and improve the contents of prior directives and will incorporate all changes regarding pay and allowances that have occurred since date of last publication.

### **Financial Management Plan**

A cost and performance reporting system was tested in six States during FY 1963 under the title of "Project MAC" (Management Actions Control).

The test procedures and reporting methods were fully evaluated during the test period. As a result, the fiscal and management account structure used for accumulating cost and performance data was completely revised to provide many needed improvements in basic concept and operational techniques.

This course of action led to the development of the Army National Guard Financial Management Plan which was approved for additional testing during FY 1964.

The objective of the Financial Management Plan is to provide an improved system of managing and controlling available resources. This will be accomplished through a uniform activity account structure that will be used for programming, budgeting, accounting, reporting, review and analysis and other managerial purposes.

On the basis of anticipated test results, further efforts will be made during FY 1964 to obtain the necessary approval to expand or fully implement the plan in all States on 1 July 1964.

### **Audit and Reports of Survey**

During FY 1963 the U.S. Army Audit Agency audited 15% of the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer's (USPFO) Federal fund and property accounts

in the States. Findings and recommendations were reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Army. These Audit reports and the replies of action taken by the States were reviewed and analyzed in the National Guard Bureau. They were also used as a basis for improving various accounting, reporting and management procedures. Four of the States audited had no major findings. This accomplishment indicates the value of the audits performed by Army Audit Agency.

Various requests for appeal of charges on Army National Guard reports of survey were reviewed by NGB and recommendations for relief, when warranted, were made prior to forwarding the appeals to the Secretary of the Army for final action.

The publication of a revised NGR 75-4, "Accounting for Lost, Damaged or Destroyed Property," and Change No. 1 thereto, has clarified and simplified the Reports of Survey (DD Form 200) procedures for unit commanders and State Adjutants General. This regulation sets forth the instructions pertinent to the preparation, processing and collection action on ARNG Reports of Survey. Guidance is also included on the financial responsibility of the States in cases of Federal Property losses.

A proposed revision of NGR 75-11, Audit (Federal Auditing in the Army National Guard) has been completed and is scheduled for publication. This revision incorporates a new format for command replies to Audit reports as required by the Comptroller of the Army and updates other areas of the regulation.

A complete revision of NGR 80, Non-Appropriated Funds has been submitted for publication. This regulation prescribes policies and procedures for military welfare funds for the Army National Guard.

### **Technicians**

The Army National Guard Technician continues year after year to gain prestige for his boundless contributions toward mobilization readiness. More and more the technician is becoming better trained, experienced, and valuable in his role as the Guard's "professional soldier."

Technicians are assigned to troop units to assist commanders with the administrative and training responsibilities required on a day-to-day basis; they assist the United States Property & Fiscal Officer



with his duties in budgeting, accounting, supply and warehousing; they provide the first and second echelon maintenance in Organization Maintenance Shops as well as higher echelon maintenance in the Field Maintenance Shops; and they provide a full-time cadre of command, operations, and maintenance personnel necessary to permit missile units to participate with units of the active Army in the air defense of the United States.

FY 1963 began with 1763 technicians on active duty serving their country during the Berlin crisis. Upon their return to the States, there were 18,049 employed in Budget Program 7500 and 4794 employed in Air Defense. By the end of the Fiscal Year, only 17,703 were employed in BP 7500, of which 117 were supported on a reimbursement basis as a condition of cross-service agreements and 4976 were employed in Air Defense. The year-end strength, initially planned for 17,967 technicians in Budget Program 7500, was affected by salary increases during the year.

The technician budget for FY 1963 was \$104,946,000 in BP 7500 and \$25,412,000 in Project 7621, plus \$2,000,000 for the State Retirement Program in BP 7500 and \$800,000 in P 7621. The BP 7500 apportionment request was reduced to

compensate for salaries of technicians who were on active duty the first part of the fiscal year. This reduction was restored late in the fiscal year.

The year began with 11 States participating in the State Retirement Program, and ended with 13 States taking part. Those added were Massachusetts and Washington. Federal contribution to State retirement programs for technicians was \$1,594,811.

New Classification Act schedules enacted into law by PL 87-793 dated 11 October 1962 were implemented, affecting 11,292 technicians for a cost of \$2,085,490.

Reorganization of the National Guard resulted in elimination of training officer positions in Infantry Divisions, Engineer, Armor and Reconnaissance battalions, and Engineer and Reconnaissance battalions, in Armored Divisions, but added one training officer in each priority II brigade and priority II armored cavalry regiment.

Pay increases from new Wage Board schedules developed during the year in the amount of \$1,110,137.

Average costs per technician produced during the year, including salaries and benefits, amounted to \$6262 in BP 7500 and \$6390 in Air Defense.

Except in the areas of field and organizational maintenance, the technician program remained stable during FY 1963. A new manning criteria was published for Organizational technicians, and data were collected for development of a USPFO manning criteria in FY 1964. Several organizational jobs were upgraded, and there were expected gains in average salaries. The maintenance program underwent two RIFs during the year, which resulted in nationwide maintenance being supported with only 82.5% of the technicians required under approved criteria to maintain the equipment on hand as of 15 August 1962.

## Review and Analysis

Continuing review and analysis of the Army National Guard Program served to highlight significant deficiencies, excesses and problem areas requiring corrective action. In most areas performance adhered closely to programmed objectives, however, the commander's concern with demobilization and the reorganization and realignment of the Army National Guard prevented the full accomplishment of certain programs. Shortfalls in the strength, six months training and school programs were of most significance.

The Chief, National Guard Bureau, formally briefs the Vice Chief of Staff on a quarterly basis on major Army National Guard programs, particularly problem areas which require corrective action at the Department of Army or higher level.

## Reports Control

Increasing demands for detailed statistical data has required the NGB to request a total of 23 recurring reports from the several States. Each of these reports is reviewed annually at which time the need for the data must be re-examined. Improvements are restrained, however, by the necessary restrictive progress in developing requirements for the Department of the Army automated information data bank. Until all input data have been identified and streamlined, major reporting improvements could result in the inopportune loss of statistics.

The first NGB Pamphlet containing policy relative to the ARNG Reports Control System was de-

veloped during the year. The Pamphlet makes applicable to the Army National Guard of the several States AR 335-30 which should be helpful in local reports improvement. Identification of approved reporting requests will be facilitated by the policy that only those reports citing a Reports Control Symbol or obviously exempt from the Reports Control System by authority of paragraph 39, AR 335-15, will be prepared. The Pamphlet is to contain an Appendix in which every recurring, approved report is described. The Appendix will be continuously revised by means of published pen and ink changes and complete page revisions and additions.

A proposed revision to OM 5-12, ARNG Reports Control System, is also to be made more useful by the addition of an Appendix. This is to contain a description of every recurring, approved report prepared by the NGB concerning ARNG matters. Again, this Appendix will be continuously revised by the same means as proposed for the related NGB Pamphlet.

# PERSONNEL

## Military Strength

THE FEDERALLY recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1963 was 361,080. This total includes 366 Alabama Army National Guardsmen on active state duty at year-end. Army National Guard strength at the beginning of FY 1963 was 405,341. This total included 360,970 in State status and 44,371 who were members of units mobilized in September and October 1961 as a deterrent factor in the Berlin crisis. Upon demobilization of units in August 1962, Army National Guard strength reached a FY 1963 peak of 394,094. Strength of mobilized units upon return to State status was 38,644.

The one-year extension of enlistments and reserve obligations in FY 1962, coupled with the States' efforts to limit release of personnel due to the world crisis, produced unusually high losses in FY 1963. Although the States were able to procure 3,000 more non-prior service personnel than the pre-

vious five year annual average, this was not enough to overcome the multiple loss factors experienced. By 30 June 1963, strength had dropped to 361,080.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

	30 June 61	30 June 62	30 June 63
Total	393,807	*405,341	**361,080
Officers and warrant officers	36,245	35,347	33,924
Enlisted personnel	357,562	369,994	327,156

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

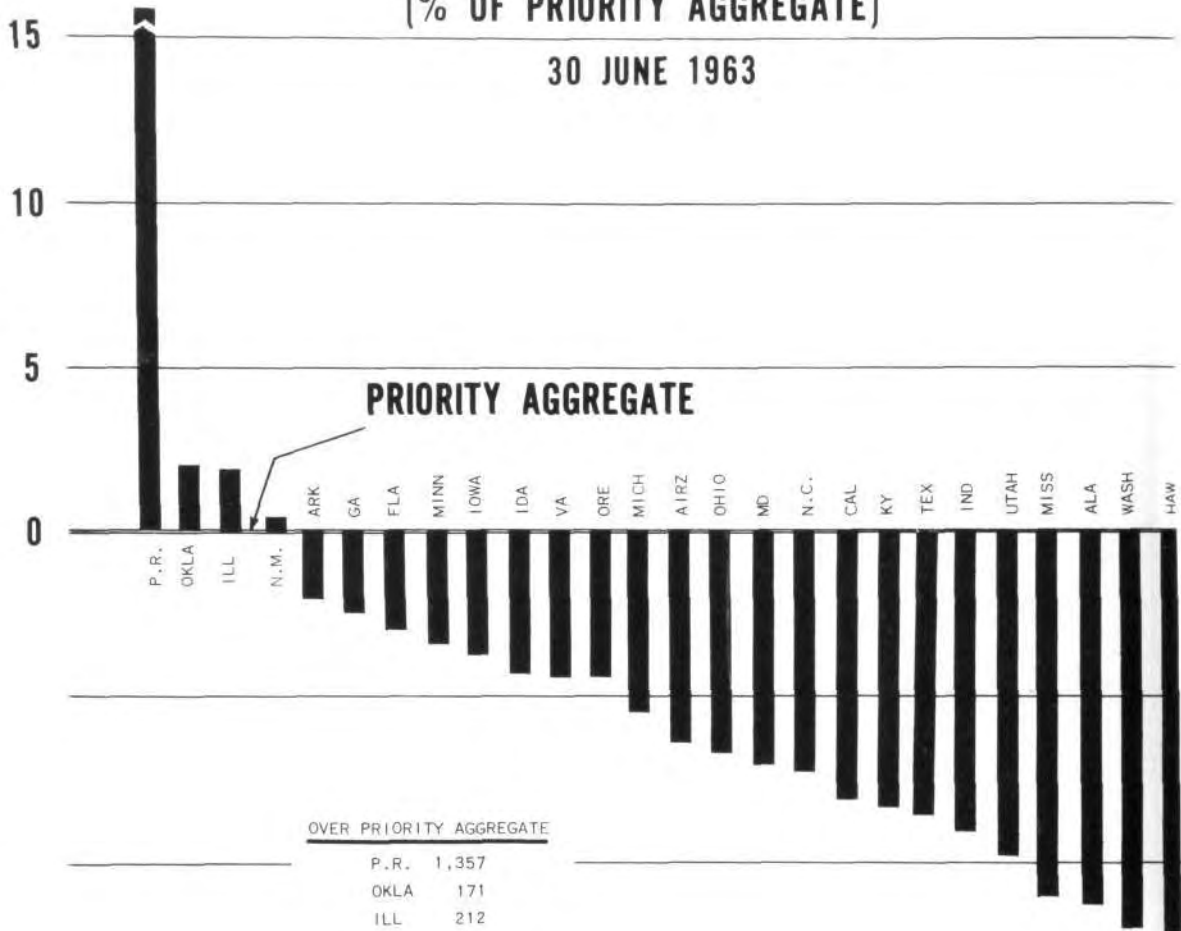
\*\* Includes 28 Officers and 338 EM who were members of units mobilized in June 1963.

A table showing year-end and average strengths from 1948-1963 is attached as Appendix I.

# STATE STRENGTHS

(% OF PRIORITY AGGREGATE)

30 JUNE 1963



## OVER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

P.R.	1,357
OKLA	171
ILL	212
N.M.	10
	<u>1,750</u>

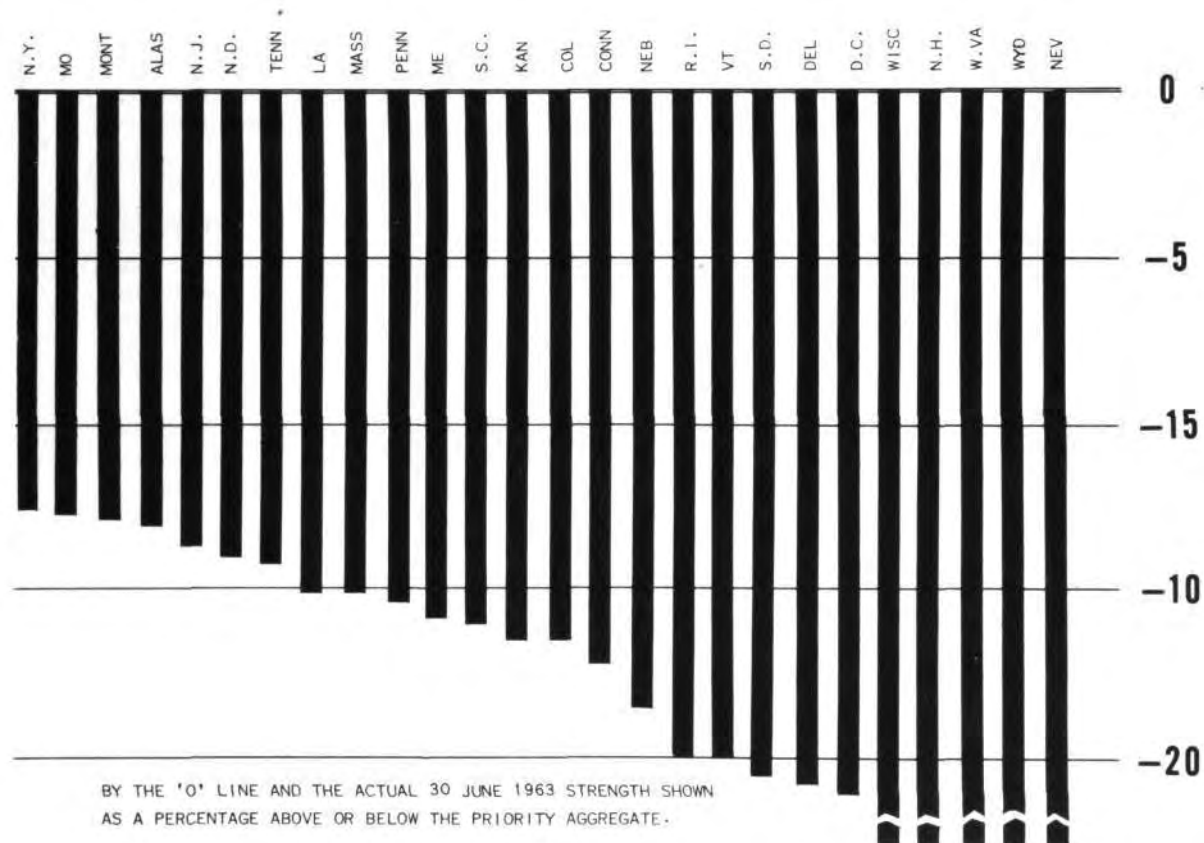
THIS CHART SHOWS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH BY STATE. THE PRIORITY AGGREGATE STRENGTH IS INDICATED



UNDER PRIORITY AGGREGATE

ARK	158	N.C.	804	MONT	333	CONN	1,060
GA	217	CAL	1,748	ALAS	284	NEB	682
FLA	232	KY	409	N.J.	2,048	R.I.	601
MINN	328	TEX	1,460	N.D.	364	VT	656
IOWA	286	IND	888	TENN	1,628	S.D.	801
IDA	140	UTAH	462	LA	1,209	DEL	579
VA	350	MISS	1,234	MASS	2,279	D.C.	409
ORE	273	ALA	1,825	PENN	2,761	WISC	2,066
MICH	527	WASH	724	ME	414	N.H.	645
ARIZ	195	HAW	474	S.C.	1,672	W.VA	961
OHIO	977	N.Y.	3,337	KAN	1,159	WYO	460
MD	447	MO	1,073	COL	450	NEV	288

42,377



## 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 1962 and 30 June 1963:

	Assigned Strength 30 June 1962	Assigned Strength 30 June 1963
Officers .....	27,511	29,547
Warrant Officers ..	3,947	4,377
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>31,458</b>	<b>33,924</b>

The major portion of the increase in overall officer-warrant officer strength during FY 1963 is attributed to the release from active duty of 2,576 officers and 405 warrant officers during August 1962, when their units returned to State control.

At the end of the fiscal year 26 officers and 2 warrant officers still remained on active duty in Alabama.

The principal source of second lieutenants continued to be the accredited Officer Candidate Schools. The table below gives a comparison by major source of second lieutenant procurement activities in FY 1962 and FY 1963:<sup>6</sup>

	FY 1962	FY 1963
Officer Candidate Schools ...	2075	1926
Regular .....	(5)	(22)
Special .....	(361)	(531)
State .....	(1709)	(1373)
ROTC (USAR) Grad .....	218	90
Former officers and others ..	82	184
All other sources .....	6	23
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2381</b>	<b>2223</b>

## Personnel Actions (Officer)

Listed below is a comparison of the officer personnel actions taken during FY 1962 and FY 1963. The decrease in Federal recognitions resulted from a change in procedure whereby branch changes and warrant officer MOS changes were moved from the Federal recognition category to the reassignment category. In addition to the increase brought about by this change, the reassignment category was further increased by action resulting from the reorganization.

	FY 1962	FY 1963
Federal recognitions .....	12,625	10,589
Reassignments .....	11,481	15,444
Transfers to Inactive NG ....	855	913
Separations .....	5,743	4,822

## Reserve Officer Personnel Act

During FY 1963 initial considerations for promotion under the mandatory considerations of ROPA resulted in the following selection rate: first lieutenants, 63%; captains, 52%; majors, 65%; for a 60% average for all grades.

Officers being mandatorily considered for the second time under ROPA provisions were selected at the following rate: first lieutenants, 63%; captains, 55%; majors, 56%; for an overall average for all grades of 58%.

This rate of selection is considered to be normal and indicates that officers are meeting prescribed military educational requirements.

During FY 1963, 1290 ARNG officers were advised of selection for promotion. Of these, 22% accepted promotion in the ARNG, 57% declined promotion and 21% resigned to accept promotion in the U. S. Army Reserve (USAR). Lack of appropriate unit position vacancies continues to be the reason for the relatively large percentage of declinations and resignations. The percentages above reflect a decrease in the numbers declining promotions and an accompanying increase in resignations. These occurred principally in the field grade ranks.

## Warrant Officers Affected by Reorganization

Because the reorganization affected so many warrant officer positions, a program was established to authorize the retention of those warrant officers who were replaced by commissioned officers in TOE. A warrant officer could be retained in MOS 001A in lieu of the commissioned officer provided there was no qualified commissioned officer available to fill the position and the warrant officer possessed the appropriate MOS.

Some 435 cases were handled, and 248 of the warrant officers were employed as ARNG technicians. Of these technicians, 198 were authorized retention and 50 were disapproved. Of the remaining 187 warrant officers, 99 were retained and 88 were not approved. Thus a total of 297 were retained. The 138 warrant officers not authorized retention were placed in excess.

**Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)**

**FISCAL YEAR 1963 ENLISTED GAINS AND LOSSES**  
**GAINS:**

Enlisted in 63 to take 6 in 63	46,000
Enlisted in 63 to take 6 in 64	13,200
Veterans	6,600
Reserve Forces Act Obligors	5,200
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	4,900
Enlist from other Reserve Components	6,800
Gains from Federal Service	35,600
Other	3,800
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>122,100</b>
<b>LOSSES</b>	<b>124,500</b>

**Personnel Actions (Enlisted)**

In FY 1963—0.7% of completed State enlistment applications were rejected by the Bureau as compared to 1.2% in FY 1962. This low rejection rate indicates the continued careful selection and screening of applications by recruiting personnel, unit commanders and other State authorities.

**FLEXIBLE ENLISTMENT PROGRAM**

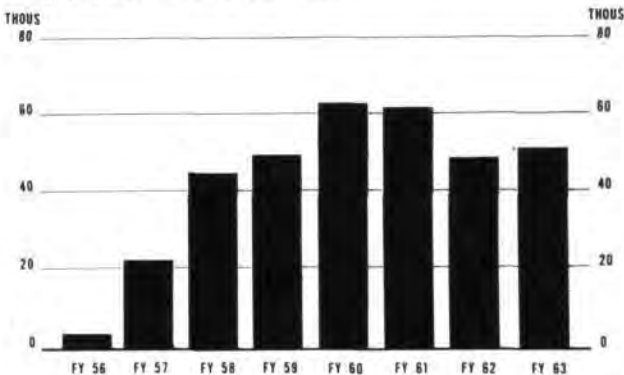
Publication of NGR 25-1 dated 28 December 1962 announced to the States a flexible enlistment program. Initially this program provided that prior service personnel could be enlisted for 2, 3 or 6 years. In May 1963 these regulations were modified to provide that prior service could be enlisted for any period not less than one year with the provision that enlistments beyond age 60 must be authorized by the National Guard Bureau. Additionally, these regulations provided for uncomplicated extension of enlistments and reenlistments. This procedure eliminated the necessity of discharge and reenlistment actions by commanders which in turn greatly reduced the administrative actions involved for a Guardsman to continue uninterrupted service.

**RFA—55 Training Program**

During FY 1963, 51,086 Army National Guardsmen entered the Active Duty training program. Since the program's inception in FY 1956, 378,837 Army National Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered to "Take 6," 345,427 have actually entered training and 297,559 have completed training and returned to their units. On 30 June 1963 there were 28,561 Army National Guard enlisted men training in the six month program in the various active Army Training Centers and school and units training facilities throughout the various States.

**SIX MONTHS TRAINING INPUT**

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE SIX MONTHS TRAINING PROGRAM OVER 345,000 ARMY NATIONAL GUARDSMEN HAVE ENTERED TRAINING.



**Army National Guard Register**

During FY 1963 the Military Service Branch, Army Personnel Division, NGB, processed the following actions:

- 3,718 statements of service (NGB Forms 03D) for publication in the official Army National Guard Register.
- 5,722 promotions for entry in the Register.
- 11,786 other actions affecting the Register, such as change in branch of service, completed courses of instructions at Army Service Schools. Change of status in the Active and Inactive Army National Guard, and termination of Federal recognition.

*Guardsmen of 28th Division during training problem at Camp A. P. Hill, Va.*

- 4,433 pieces of correspondence such as miscellaneous requests for change in the Register, request for statement of service for retired pay purposes, and requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard which are received from the Adjutant General of the Army; these latter requests are forwarded to the appropriate State Adjutants General for completion.

- The 1963 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the States and other interested activities in the latter part of June, 1963 at an estimated cost of \$9,450. This edition contains names and statements of service of approximately 35,200 officers and warrant officers of the Active and Inactive Army National Guard.

## MEDICAL ACTIVITIES



### Responsibilities

One of the primary objectives in FY 1963, as in every year, of the Army Surgeon's office was the constant effort to maintain combat ready medically qualified Army National Guard personnel. The following shows the number of officer medical examination reports reviewed and processed during FY 1963:

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION	NUMBER
Initial Fed. Recog., prom., etc.	11,591
Army Aviation	317
Periodic medical exams.	8,974
Statements in lieu of med. exams.	16,720
Med. exams. for school attendance	1,514

The number above pertains to Army National Guard officers only, and of this number, 137, or less than one-half of one percent, were considered to be medically unacceptable for the purpose evaluated. In addition to the number of officer cases processed, 2,889 questionable medical examinations for enlisted personnel were reviewed and of this number 425 were not medically acceptable.

A total of 4,554 Reports of Line of Duty Investigations were reviewed and processed, 2,296 of these were formal reports and 2,258 were Administrative Determinations.

The most significant accomplishment was the publishing of a revision of NGR 62 on 15 April 1963. Distribution to the States followed in May. Of greatest importance to the Army National Guard program were these provisions:

- Replacement of prosthetic devices lost or damaged while performing training under Title 32, U.S. Code.
- Administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine for Guardsmen in place of the injectable type vaccine previously required. This change brings the requirement for ARNG in line with the active army.

Authority to settle small claims for damaged or broken spectacles and dentures at one time had been delegated to the several USPFO's. Repair or replacement was handled locally. The Comptroller General ruled on 20 July 1960 that claims of members of the National Guard for loss or damage of personal property during periods of inactive duty training could be considered under Section 2732 of Title 10, U.S. Code. The National Guard Bureau by Special Bulletin, 7 October 1960, informed all States of this ruling and advised them to process such claims in accordance with AR 25-100. The Judge Advocate General subsequently refused to pay such claims upon the ground that they fell within a regulatory exception precluding payment for clothing or other articles being worn. Thus, the National Guard Bureau was unable to provide for civilian repair or replacement of spectacles, dentures or other pros-

thetic devices unless the loss was accompanied by personal injuries. This state of affairs existed until the National Guard Bureau obtained Army Staff approval of the procedures outlined in the revised NGR 62.

## Personnel

The following table compares strength of medical personnel in the Army National Guard for the past three years:

	ACTUAL STRENGTH			Auth. Strength in Units
	30 Jun 61	30 Jun 62	30 Jun 63	
Medical Corps . . . . .	941	951	918	2,020
Dental Corps . . . . .	206	188	161	208
Nurses Corps . . . . .	44	49	47	594
Medical Services Corps . . . . .	837	837	769	1,076
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>2,025*</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>3,898</b>

\* Includes 379 on active duty with mobilized units.

## Medical Budget

The National Guard Bureau was initially allocated \$410,000 by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, for the purpose of providing necessary medical care and performing medical examinations in reimbursable facilities in the absence of available Federal medical (non-reimbursable) facilities during FY 1963. Because of the anticipated requirement for an increase in the number of medical examinations required by additional recruitment, an additional \$30,000 was allocated 1 April 1963, for a total allocation of \$440,000. However, this requirement failed to materialize and at the request of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army, NGB released \$14,000 during the month of June 1963. A total of \$407,079 was finally obligated, approximately 95.6% of the FY 1963 resources of \$426,000. Of this total \$280,726 (69%) was for the purpose of medical examinations and \$126,353 was for medical care in reimbursable non-Federal facilities.

# ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

## Troop Unit Organization

The Army National Guard Troop Basis as of 30 June 1963 consisted of 4,023 company or detachment size units. This represents a decrease of 352 units from those authorized on 30 June 1962.

On the accompanying chart this troop basis is separated into Infantry, Armor, Artillery and other.



A total of 4,005 ARNG company or detachment size units were federally recognized on 30 June 1963. This represents a decrease of 308 units for Fiscal Year 1963.

This loss of units was due to the reorganization and realignment of the ARNG under the new troop structure including conversions of divisions to ROAD.



Four Infantry Divisions, the 34th (Iowa-Nebraska), the 35th (Kansas-Missouri) the 43d (Connecticut-Rhode Island-Vermont) and the 51st (Florida-South Carolina) were converted to form five Command Headquarters, Divisional, with attached units and four separate Infantry Brigades. The remaining 17 Infantry and 6 Armored divisions were reorganized under new ROAD tables of organization. Non-divisional units were realigned to meet current mobilization requirements and Nike-Ajax training batteries with no on-site mission were eliminated. New Special Forces companies were organized in four additional States: Florida, Maryland, Montana and New York. This major task was completed in a shorter period of time than any other major ARNG reorganization and one month ahead of schedule. Implementation of new troop allotments began on 31 January 1963, and was completed by 1 May 1963.

## Special Forces

At the beginning of FY 1963, Special Forces units were organized in six States: Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Utah and West Virginia. During the Army National Guard realignment of 1963, four more States organized Special Forces units. These were: Florida, Maryland, Montana and New York. An additional Special Forces unit was allotted to Mississippi to be organized during FY 1964. This gives the Army National Guard a Special Forces organization consisting of three Special Forces Group headquarters and thirteen Special Forces Companies, with a strength of more than 2500 men.

This addition to the Army National Guard troop structure points up the increasing importance of these highly skilled, unconventional warfare forces in the modern Army. The mission of these units is to infiltrate hostile areas by land, sea or air and to organize, equip, train and direct indigenous forces in the conduct of guerrilla warfare. Guardsmen learn the skills necessary to accomplish these missions by attendance at Army Service Schools, by participation in unit training programs conducted during ANACDUTRA and at home station during the year, and by participation in active Army training exercises in the United States and overseas.

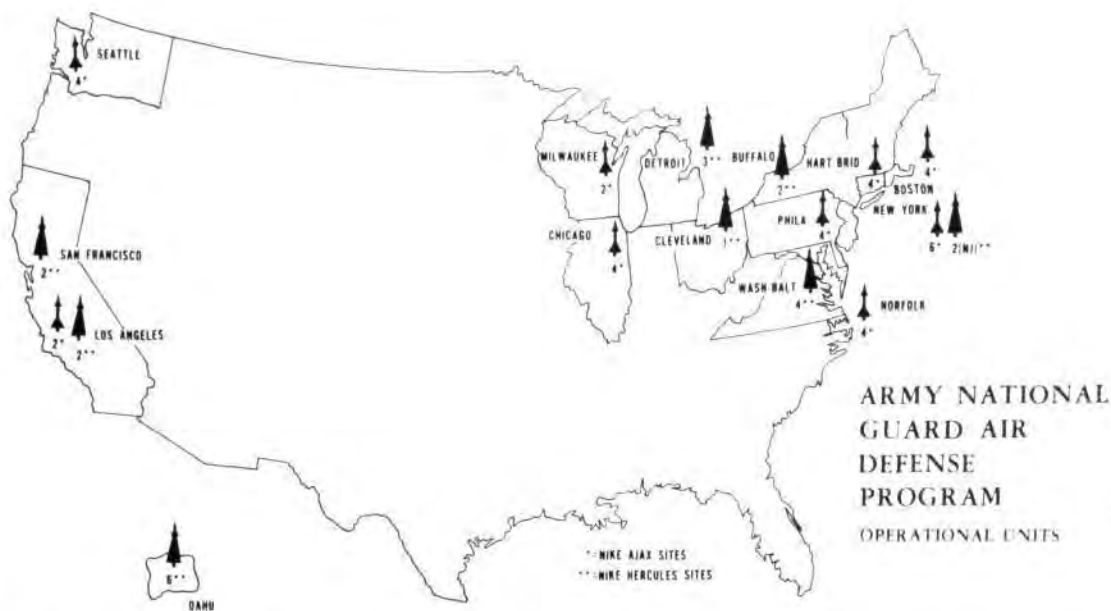
Last year the Army National Guard sent Special Forces men to Parachute School and Ranger School at Fort Benning, Jumpmaster School at Fort Campbell and Fort Bragg, and to Special Warfare courses at the Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg.

Each Special Forces Guardsman is trained in one of four basic military skills: demolitions, weapons, communications or medical care. In addition to their specialty these men are cross-trained in other fields. This training is conducted at home station and at ANACDUTRA, with maximum use being made of difficult terrain. Swamps, deserts and mountains are familiar training areas for Special Forces Guardsmen. At home station, Special Forces men spend time learning of the customs, geography and history of selected areas in which their specialized skills might have to be employed in case of aggression.

In September of 1962, Special Forces Guardsmen from five States were included as players and observers in exercise High Point, conducted by the Active Army 10th Special Forces Group in Germany. The participating States were: Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Utah and West Virginia.



*Montana Special Forces parachute jumpers*



## Air Defense Program

The Army Guard has been an active participant in the Air Defense of the United States since 1954. Initially the Guard manned sites equipped with conventional anti-aircraft guns and World War II radars. As modern weapon systems became available, the Guard was equipped with the Nike-Ajax Missile System (1958) and the Nike-Hercules Missile System (1961). During FY 1962 a program to convert or redesignate the then existing 76 on-site Nike-Ajax units in CONUS to 48 Nike-Hercules batteries was developed and implemented. This program is scheduled for completion in FY 1965.



At the beginning of FY 1963 the Guard had 69 operational Nike-Ajax batteries in CONUS and six operational Nike-Hercules batteries in Hawaii. In addition, 45 Nike-Ajax batteries in CONUS and two Nike-Hercules batteries in Hawaii were available in an Armory Training status; and six recently organized Nike-Hercules batteries were undergoing conversion and/or activation training in preparation for assuming an on-site Air Defense mission. The total strength of the Air Defense Program was 16,929 officers and enlisted men, of whom 4,396 were employed as technicians to man the equipment of the on-site units on a day-to-day, twenty-four hour basis.

During the fiscal year the Air Defense Program progressed smoothly. Thirty-five on-site Nike-Ajax batteries were released from the tactical mission and reorganized into twenty Nike-Hercules batteries and began conversion training. Four Nike-Hercules batteries activated in states or areas in which the Guard had not previously participated in the on-site Air Defense Program, also began Nike-Hercules training in preparation for becoming operational. The forty-five Armory status training batteries in CONUS and the two in Hawaii which were available at the beginning of the fiscal year were deactivated or converted to other type units.

At the end of FY 1963 nine Nike-Ajax Battalions consisting of 34 firing batteries remained operational, on-site. Seven Nike-Hercules battalions consisting of sixteen batteries completed training and became operational and four battalions consisting of fourteen firing batteries were undergoing con-

*Guardsmen are trained in the mighty NIKE HERCULES*

version training. At year's end, the program strength was 8,703 officers and enlisted men, 4,976 of whom were technicians. This reduction in military strength was due to the elimination of 47 armory status training batteries and a net reduction of five batteries in the on-site program. The increase in technician strength is due to the larger number of technicians required by the additional equipment and higher alert requirement of Nike-Hercules units.

All program objectives were accomplished without significant difficulty. Minor difficulties in funding due to the higher costs of utilities at Hercules sites and the increases in annual average salaries were experienced, but overcome through administrative action. Difficulty of a similar nature promises to be more significant in FY 1964.

During the 1962 Cuban crisis on-site ARNG Nike-Ajax batteries impressively demonstrated their capability to assume a higher alert posture for extended periods, despite the fact that payment for overtime is not authorized. During this same period the One Army concept was emphasized in dramatic reality when Maryland National Guardsmen, just completing Nike-Hercules training, assisted under-strength active Army units in the Washington-Baltimore defense in manning their sites, without fanfare or desire for recognition.

Army National Guard on-site units in competition with active Army units, won both the ARADCOM Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Firing Battery and Outstanding Firing Battalion for FY 1963. Operational Readiness Evaluation scores showed an overall improvement of 4% over last year. These accomplishments exemplify the continued improvement of ARNG missile units in all operational areas.



War-like training is given to Puerto Rican Guardsmen at Camp Salinas every year

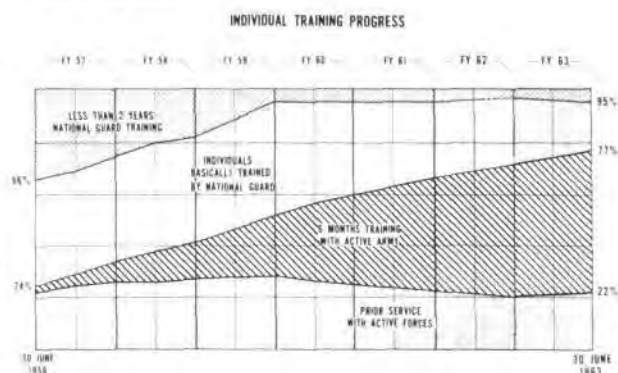
## Training Criteria

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 17 April 1963, which established the following objectives for the Army National Guard.

### INDIVIDUALS

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

#### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



The chart shows Army National Guard individual training progress from FY 1959 through FY 1963. As of June 30, 1963, 77% were prior servicemen or six month trainees. The vital importance of the six month training program to this training progress is evident.



*Unit training is the most important mission of the Army Guard*

## UNITS

The objective of the overall training effort is to improve all unit readiness to mobilize and promptly initiate a post-mobilization training program to meet deployment schedules. Toward this end, maximum progression to higher level training is encouraged, consistent with strength, training equipment, facilities and attained proficiency. Training will include accomplishment of essential pre-alert and pre-mobilization planning.

The level of training objectives prescribed by CGUSCONARC for ANACDUTRA 1963 are as follows:

**Divisional Units**—To train Infantry units up to the platoon level, including mandatory completion of the Rifle Squad and Platoon Attack Course. The division commander may authorize the conduct of company level training for those units which have completed platoon level, including ATT, and possess sufficient strength, equipment and adequate training areas for advanced training.

To train artillery units at battery level, except for those units selected by the division commander to conduct battalion level training.

To train Priority II divisional Honest John batteries for the entire ANACDUTRA period on Honest John equipment, to include witnessing an actual rocket firing.

To train other units at the unit training level determined and prescribed by the division commander.

**Nondivisional Units**—To train infantry units up to platoon level, including mandatory completion of

the rifle Squad and Platoon Attack Courses. The Army commander may authorize company level training for qualified units under the same conditions as prescribed for divisional units.

To train other units at the unit training level determined and prescribed by the Army commander, as appropriate.

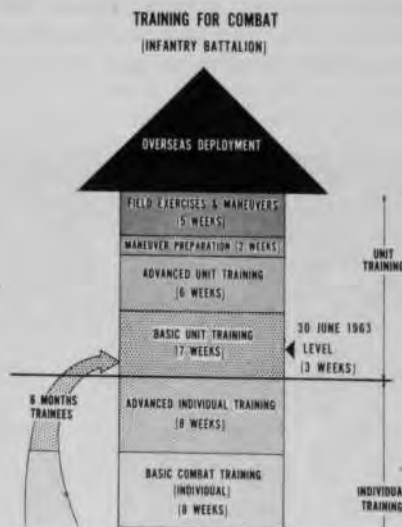
The Army commander may delegate authority to determine levels of training authorized in the two paragraphs above to State Adjutants General.

## Combat Training

The Army National Guard, released from conducting individual training in October 1958 with implementation of mandatory six month active Army training for new recruits, has since conducted unit training. Individuals returning from basic training are integrated into the unit training program.

In general, the Army National Guard is well into Basic Unit Training with the exception of certain units which, due to reorganization and branch changes, were required to revert to Advanced Individual Training in the Fourth Quarter of FY 1963. Many of the artillery units are in the Advanced Unit Training phase. Most armor units are in Basic Unit Training.

The status of Infantry training is depicted on the "Arrow" graph below. As indicated, an Infantry battalion undergoes a 36-week training program in attaining readiness for overseas deployment. At the end of FY 1963, Army National Guard Infantry units had satisfactorily completed an average of three weeks of basic unit training, or 19 weeks of the total 36-week training program.





## Armory Training

With few exceptions, ARNG units participated in at least 48 paid assemblies during FY 1962. Exceptions were those units returning from active duty following the Berlin Crisis mobilization and some units which were affected by reorganization. These units performed their proportionate share of the 48 assemblies in accordance with NGR 45.

The number of officers, warrant officers and enlisted men participating in armory training amounted to an average of 92% of assigned strength, (excluding constructive attendance) an overall percentage decrease of 1.2% from the previous fiscal year. This decrease can be attributed to the turbulence caused by the return of mobilized units from active duty and the major reorganization and realignment of the Army National Guard.

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

	Fiscal Year 1962	Fiscal Year 1963
Officers and warrant officers	97.3	97.0
Enlisted men	92.8	91.5

## Annual Field Training

Approximately 304,000 Guardsmen, representing about 84% of ARNG assigned strength attended 15 days of annual field training during 1963.

One of the most significant accomplishments of this year's annual field training was the establishment of the live-fire Squad/Platoon Rifle Attack Courses. Last year, one of the main training discrepancies noted was the layout and conduct of the so-called "live-fire stylized courses." During the winter, USCONARC instituted the Squad/Platoon Rifle Attack Courses. Prior to annual field training, pilot models were constructed within each CONUS Army

area and USCONARC Pamphlet 350-21 and Training Film 7-3323 were distributed to acquaint each infantry unit with the layout and conduct of the courses. As a training vehicle, these courses gave our troops a basic concept of live-fire battle drill and the teamwork required under combat conditions. The enthusiasm with which these courses were run was outstanding.

A continuing program of new construction and improvement of present attack courses is planned for 1964.

During Annual Field Training, active Army evaluation boards conducted a detailed inspection of each federally recognized Army National Guard unit. This year saw the initiation of a new CONARC field training evaluation system wherein a score of 75 was used as a starting point. The CONARC directive states that this base is an equitable point from which to evaluate actual performance and the base score itself, 75, depicts a "satisfactory" or average unit, one which is accomplishing its mission.

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

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

The results of the new system have not been fully analyzed. The field training evaluation ratings reflecting the satisfactory and unsatisfactory percentages from 1959 through 1963 are shown below:

## FIELD TRAINING EVALUATION

Rating	CY	59	60	Percentage 61	62	63
Satisfactory and above		99.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unsatisfactory		0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0







Other significant field training accomplishments included:

- Battalion level training for many artillery units.
- Completion and testing of section/platoon training with few exceptions.
- Initial armory and field training for units reorganized from one branch to another.
- Substantial decrease in minimum standards deficiencies.

### Annual General Inspections

Annual general inspection ratings for 3,824 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

The following table shows that for the past five years almost all Army National Guard units received ratings of satisfactory and above. Although not shown by the table, in FY 1963 approximately 81% of the units inspected received excellent or superior ratings.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL ARMORY INSPECTIONS

Rating	% FY	59	60	61	62	63
Satisfactory and above		99.5	99.1	98.7	99.2	99.4
Unsatisfactory		0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6

### School Program

The objective of the Army National Guard School Program is to prepare selected individuals to perform those duties which they may be called upon to perform in peace and war. Unlike active Army personnel, who can acquire skills and techniques by actual practice or on-the-job training, since they are on full time duty, part-time Army National Guardsmen have much less opportunity to attain proficiency by this means. Hence, they must gain competence in military technical skills through the Army School System.

The 1963 realignment of Army National Guard organizations to the ROAD structure caused a short-fall in school attendance during the fiscal year. In view of the long time involved in resolving all the locations of units and the resultant delay in determining branch assignments, many personnel were reluctant to attend school until the turbulence was settled. In future fiscal years, the ROAD reorganization will require a greater input for school trained personnel in the fields of aviation, mechanization and electronics. An illustration of the branch turbulence reveals that 103 units were changed to Armor in 25 States. Likewise, 62 units in 21 States were changed to Engineer.

The Army School System furnishes the primary means of educating and training leaders and specialists which are essential to building and maintaining the units of the Army National Guard. Service School graduates, distributed in the officer corps and in key enlisted positions throughout the Army National Guard, insures the maintenance of uniformly high standards and the wide dissemination of military knowledge.

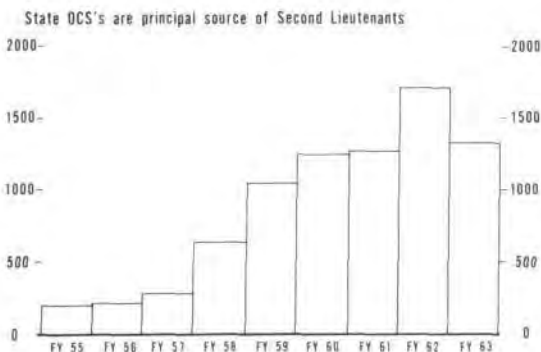
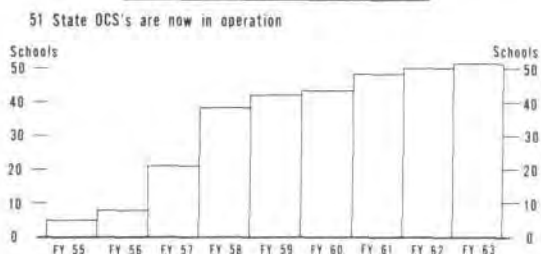
During FY 1963, 7302 officers and enlisted men attended the various courses conducted in Army Service Schools. Of special interest during the year, was the fact that 300 officers, whose branch was changed to Armor or Engineer, attended a two-week branch familiarization course, which was conducted both at the Armor School and the Engineer School. The Commanding General, USCONARC established these courses to assist the National Guard Bureau in providing branch orientation to such officers prior to the annual field training of 1963.

Three types of Officer Candidate Courses are open to enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard. Approximately 20 selected individuals attend the Regular 23-week course of instruction conducted at the US Army Infantry School and the US Army Artillery and Missile School.



CONARC also conducts a special ten-week Officer Candidate course at these schools during the summer and winter months. Annually, about 500 Guardsmen participate in this program. The third type of Officer Candidate School program, which produces the majority of second lieutenants for the Army National Guard, is the State Officer Candidate School program. This program commences with two weeks of Annual Field Training, followed by a minimum of eight weekend assemblies and concluding with a second period of Annual Field Training.

#### STATE OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS



#### State Officer Candidate School

All States including District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with the exception of Alaska, now have a school in operation. There is an annual enrollment of approximately 3,000 candidates in these schools.

National Guard personnel also participate in various courses of instruction conducted by the Army Commanders. More than 2,100 officers and enlisted personnel participated in this activity during this year.

#### Army Aviation

During FY 1963, the number of ARNG aviators on flying status decreased slightly. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1,522 including 225 with mobilized units, were on flying status. On 30 June 1963, total aviator strength was 1,513. The current authorization is 3,494.

Prior to FY 1962, an average increase of 125 Army aviators per year was normal. For the past two years, however, increases have been below this average due principally to the partial mobilization in FY 1962, increased numbers reporting for extended active duty and losses to ROPA.

The decrease in Army aviator strength in FY 1963 is attributed to:

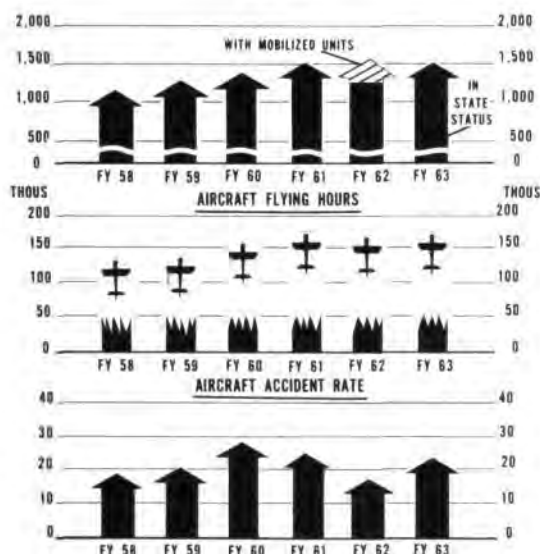
- The decision of 52 aviators with mobilized units to remain on active duty.
- Heavy losses due to the effects of the Reserve Officers Personnel Act and increased numbers reporting for extended active duty. One-hundred and fifty-five were discharged or resigned during the year. An additional 51 responded to the Active Army's intensified recruiting efforts and reported for extended active duty.

Primary sources of aviator procurement continue to be graduates from the U.S. Army Aviation



## ARNG AVIATION PROGRAM

### AVIATORS



School and former rated officers of the active Army and other branches of the Armed Services.

ARNG aviation personnel took full advantage in FY 1963 of all aviation courses offered by the active Army. Approximately 650 officers and enlisted men with an aviation MOS attended the courses offered. A partial breakdown of these courses and the number of Guardsmen in attendance follows:

COURSE	FY 1963 ATTENDANCE	
	Officers	Enlisted Men
Fixed Wing Aviator—Primary	107	
Fixed Wing Qualification	28	
Fixed Wing Aviator—Phase C only (Instrument)	2	
Fixed Wing Instrument Course—4th US Army	21	
Fixed Wing Instrument Flight Examiner	4	
Rotary Wing Aviator—Primary	54	
Rotary Wing Qualification	97	
WO Indoctrination Training (Preflight)		49
Army Aviation Safety Course—University of Southern California	4	
Aviation Crash—Injury Investigators	4	
Comdr's & Staff Off Avn Safety Orientation Course	4	
	325	49
Aviation Maintenance Course	35	241
	360	290

The National Guard Bureau conducted a nation-wide Army Aviation Safety Conference at Chicago, Ill. on 12-13 March 1963. Neither the ARNG nor active Army had previously held such a con-

ference on a national basis. The conference was held to explore all avenues for reducing the ARNG aircraft accident rate. Representatives from U.S. Army Board for Aviation Accident Research, FAA, DA, CONARC and the NGB, gave presentations to the conference which was attended by full-time aviation training and maintenance officers from all States. A major result of the conference was the development of a nation-wide aviator flight standardization concept currently being implemented into publications and programs.

### Army Advisors

A study of the reorganized Army National Guard structure has resulted in the development of a National Guard Bureau minimum requirement of 1,003 officer Advisors. On 30 June 1963 there were actually on duty 835 officer Advisors, or 83% of this minimum requirement. Overall, 59 advisors were gained during Fiscal Year 1963.

Although shortages exist in all branches except Transportation Corps, the most significant are in:

- **Quartermaster:** 30% of the minimum requirement was satisfied, leaving a shortage of 21 advisors.
- **Engineer:** 50% of the minimum requirement was satisfied, leaving a shortage of 38 advisors.
- **Signal:** 52% of the minimum requirement was satisfied, leaving a shortage of 32 advisors.
- **Medical:** 56% of the minimum requirement was satisfied, leaving a shortage of 19 advisors.

### STATUS OF ADVISORS AS OF 30 JUNE 1963

	AR 611-50 RCTB 43 Rqmt	ARNG Min Rqmt *	Present for Dy on 30 Jun 63	% of NGB Min Rqmt Present for Duty	Increase/Decrease 1 Jul 62-30 June 63
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>+59</b>
Infantry	358	254	219	86	+45
Artillery	367	265	270	102	+7
Armor	208	170	131	77	+15
Engineer	93	76	38	50	+2
Ordnance	89	64	56	87	+2
Signal	92	67	35	52	-1
Medical	50	43	24	56	-2
Transportation	23	22	33	150	-9
Military Police	15	12	10	83	+3
Quartermaster	30	30	9	30	+5
Adjutant General	0	0	10	No Min Rqmt	+10

\* New minimum requirement under ROAD reorganization in FY 63.

## LOGISTICS

The Army National Guard continued its efforts during the fiscal year to modernize its equipment. The recent reorganization of the Army National Guard generated a requirement to redistribute equipment within the National Guard to insure proper utilization of available assets. This program was developed in such a manner to insure maximum utilization of equipment by as many units as possible. Completion of this program is anticipated in late Fiscal Year 1964.

During the past year a new asset reporting system was implemented. This new system is designed to provide accurate and timely information whenever desired. This new system will also provide the Army National Guard with an asset management tool that will expedite requirement planning and distribution program. The new report format conforms with that of the Active Army, thus providing uniformity throughout the Department of the Army.

### Mobility

Mobility in the Army National Guard has improved during the past year due primarily to the acceptance of a substantial quantity of one-quarter ton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks offered by the Active Army.

The majority of these vehicles proved to be in fair condition. Vehicles accepted, but not in repairable condition, were cannibalized, thus enabling the Army National Guard to field an acceptable fleet of vehicles.



M-48 Tank of the Idaho National Guard



Members of 49th Division drill with Honest John rocket

### Firepower

The Army National Guard received sufficient 762 mm Honest John Rocket Launchers to provide all Army National Guard early ready divisions a much greater training capability in modern firepower. These launchers were made available to replace a smaller quantity of truck mounted launchers, withdrawn by the Department of the Army to meet higher priority requirements.

In addition to the Honest John, a number of the new M14 Rifle and M60 Machine Gun was made available to the Army National Guard. The issue of these new items greatly enhanced the training program of the Army National Guard and, as a result, the readiness posture was improved in that training of a greater number of troops with modern equipment can now be accomplished.

In the field of firepower the Army National Guard continued to receive 105 mm towed Howitzers. The possibility appears strong that the Army National Guard will receive the more modern 105 mm Howitzers (self-propelled) in the near future.

49th Division Armored Personnel Carrier

## Communications

The area of communications continues to be one of utmost concern to the Army National Guard. Certain limitations in the communications field exist. However, efforts are being made to improve the are well trained in methods of installation and operation.



*A Bailey bridge here used by the Wisconsin National Guard*

## Tactical and Administrative Support

Although the Army National Guard faced certain limitations in its inventory of construction and bridging equipment, most units were able to perform their assigned training missions both efficiently and effectively with the equipment available.

Because of the return of Army National Guard units mobilized for the Berlin crisis, an increase in the Army National Guard inventory was realized between 30 June 1962 and 30 June 1963.

The Administrative Use Vehicle fleet was improved by the receipt of 1963 model vehicles which included a quantity of light and compact type sedan to replace nearly all 1956 and older sedans in the fleet.

New modernized load carrying equipment has been provided to nearly all Early Ready units.

## Organizational Equipment and Organizational Clothing

Funds totaling \$5,379,000 were made available to the States for the procurement of organizational equipment and clothing for initial issue to National Guard units, for warehouse stock shortages and for inventory turnover.

## Maintenance

The return of units from active duty during FY 1963 again taxed the capabilities of the National Guard maintenance system. However, trained organizational maintenance personnel, a controlled second echelon maintenance program and field maintenance performed by the Combined Field Maintenance Shops made it possible for the National Guard to perform required rehabilitation of equipment after release from active duty.

A conference of State Maintenance Officers in each Army Area was held during the fall of 1962. All phases of maintenance were discussed at each meeting. The repair of equipment returned from active duty was a matter of prime discussion. An open exchange of experience gained in the repair of National Guard equipment was most beneficial to all. These conferences were attended by representatives of each State, Army area, technical service, depot and the National Guard Bureau.

## ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

Battalion and company commanders organize and carry out their organizational maintenance responsibilities under the National Guard policy of unit integrity; that is, the unit or battalion commander is responsible for all of the equipment assigned to his command. This concept of maintenance has produced more comprehensive maintenance at the Organizational Shop level, has cut travel to and from Combined Field Maintenance Shops, made the equipment available for use by the company or battalion at a central location and has reduced the hazard of moving faulty vehicles over the road. Fourteen new Organizational Maintenance Shops were activated during the year, bringing the total to 894, of which 500 are adequate, 223 require modification, and 171 require construction of buildings and facilities.

## FIELD MAINTENANCE

The work load of the Combined Field Maintenance Shops increased sharply during this fiscal year due to return of two divisions and the non-divisional units that were called to active duty. This work load of normal maintenance plus returned equipment, the receipt of equipment from Army and Modification Work Orders taxed the shops to capacity.



## MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING SUPPLIES

Because of budget limitations, the States were not able to bring their shelf stock to R/O level or to stock full unit basic loads. Funds available under this program in the fiscal year totaled \$8,318,235, a decrease in funding to the States of \$270,865 for FY 1962.

## MAINTENANCE OF USAR EQUIPMENT

The authority for the States to enter into agreements with the USAR and Active Army for the field maintenance of their equipment was continued during Fiscal Year 1963. There were 11 agreements with USAR Corps in Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Virginia. Other States have indicated that the USAR is interested in negotiating additional contracts. Contracts may be negotiated when there are adequate National Guard facilities available and the State laws do not prohibit the repair and operation of Federal vehicles by National Guardsmen. Operation and Maintenance Army funds for the support of USAR cover the cost of personnel and parts supply.

One of the most significant performances during the year came from the Maintenance Shop at Fort Stewart, Georgia, during the Cuban crisis. During that critical period, the Army Guard's maintenance efforts were devoted entirely to the support of the active Army, particularly the 1st Armored Division. The Fort Stewart Guardsmen devoted more than 27,000 manhours to work on active Army equipment during the period, many days working around the clock to meet emergency deadlines.

## ARMY AIRCRAFT REPAIR BATTALIONS

The Army National Guard operates three 4th Echelon Aircraft Maintenance Shops. The parent

unit for each shop is a Transportation Aircraft Maintenance and Supply Battalion which has a cadre of 50 full time Army National Guard technicians. Each shop utilizes the battalion's TOE equipment to accomplish its workload. The shops are integrated into the overall Army aircraft maintenance capability under the "One Army" concept and work on aircraft of the active Army, Army National Guard, and the United States Army Reserve. Each shop is affiliated with and has its work programmed by its supported Army depot: i.e., Groton, Connecticut, with the New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania; Fresno, California, with Sharpe Army Depot, California; Springfield, Missouri, with Fort Worth Army Depot, Texas.

## AVIATION MAINTENANCE

During FY 1963, Army National Guard aircraft flew 177,065 hours, an increase of 1144 hours over FY 1962.

This increase in flying hours is attributable to the return to National Guard status of aviators in units mobilized during 1961 and their availability to accomplish flying hours in National Guard aircraft. The net increase in F/W aircraft is due to a return of aircraft with units from active duty. The increase in R/W aircraft inventory is due to a return of aircraft with units from active duty, and the assignment of some observation helicopters to replace those withdrawn during FY 1962.

30 June 1963	582 fixed wing	303 rotary wing
30 June 1962	543 fixed wing	282 rotary wing
	+39	+21

The total Army National Guard inventory on 30 June 1963, included 582 fixed wing, 303 rotary wing and 65 flight simulators.

## INSTALLATIONS

Federal support for construction of facilities required by the Army National Guard is authorized by the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. Funds have been made available yearly for this purpose since 1952. Under this Act of 1950, contributions to the States cannot exceed 75 percent of the cost of the authorized armory 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 for the proper development, training, operation and maintenance of their National Guard units. 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 1963, Federal support for armory construction totaled \$167.7 million and for non-armory construction \$30.6 million.

Facilities placed under contract in FY 1963 were as follows:

### Armory Projects

<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>
Complete Armories	50
Expansions	1
Rehabilitations	3
Conversions	1
(Includes 2 minor construction projects)	
<b>Total Armory Obligations</b>	<b>\$8,497,312</b>

### Non-Armory Projects

<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>
Training Facilities	2
Combined Field Maintenance Shop with USPFO Office and Warehouse	1
Combined USPFO Office and Warehouse	1
USPFO Warehouses	2
Combined Field Maintenance Shops	3
Motor Vehicle Storage Shed	1
Organizational Maintenance Shops	3
Fence Complex	1
Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites	3
(Includes 5 minor construction projects)	
<b>Total Non-Armory Obligations</b>	<b>\$ 2,800,094</b>
<b>Total A/E Obligations</b>	<b>520,970</b>
<b>Total Minor Construction Obligations</b>	<b>*445,847</b>
<b>Adjusted Total All Obligations</b>	<b>\$12,264,223</b>

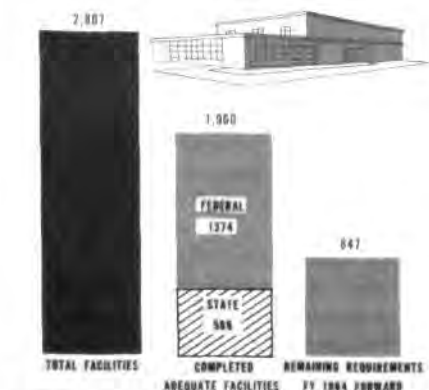
\* This amount includes \$312,920 obligated by the several States and \$132,926.40 obligated by CONARC. CONARC did not obligate \$24,073.60 of the \$157,000 allocated to them for construction of rifle squad and platoon attack courses.

During FY 1963, Project 8541 Minor Construction funds in the amount of \$157,000 were allocated to Hq USCONARC for support of material costs for the construction of 25 Rifle Squad and Platoon Attack Courses at seven locations. An additional 14 courses were provided at three separate locations at an approximate cost of \$108,424 by allocation of funds directly to the separate States concerned.

The FY 1963 Construction Program for the Army National Guard supported the construction of new armory and non-armory facilities and the continued modification, alteration, expansion, and rehabilitation of these facilities to keep pace with the modern reorganization and realignment of the Army National Guard. For FY 1963, the Construction Authorization was \$11,000,000, which added to \$12,265,000 carried over from FY 1962 made a total Construction Authorization Program of \$23,265,000. The appropriation for Military Construction was \$7,000,000, and funds carried over from FY 1962 made a total of \$23,401,769 available for FY 1963. The obligational target for the fiscal year was \$17 million. Against this amount, the Army National Guard obligated \$12,264,223.70. The shortfall in reaching the obligational objective was primarily due to the reorganization and realignment of the Army National Guard and the deferral of project authorizations until a firm new troop structure was established and the readjusted inventory and stationing plans for the new troop basis were received.

The analysis of the inventory and stationing plans of all the States, based upon the 1963 reorganization and realignment of the Army National Guard indicates that 2,807 armory facilities are utilized to house, administer and train all units of the Army National Guard.

# ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TOTAL ARMORY FACILITIES\* 30 JUNE 1963



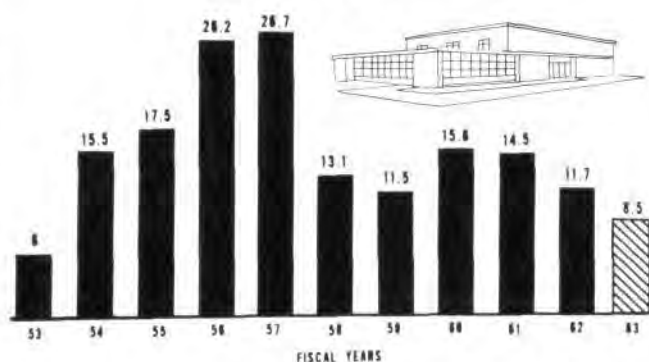
\* ANALYSIS OF FACILITIES & CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AFTER FY 1963 REORGANIZATION-REALIGNMENT

The chart entitled "Army National Guard—Total Armory Facilities—30 June 1963" shows on the left bar that the total armory facilities utilized are 2,807. The middle bar indicates that 1,960 facilities are adequate and were completed prior to FY 1964. Of these, 586 are State built armories and Federal funds have been expended on 1,374. The right bar indicates 847 armory construction requirements remaining for FY 1964 and subsequent years. Of these, 487 are proposed new armory projects and 360 are for alterations, additions, expansion, or conversion of existing buildings.

Congress has appropriated a total of \$179.1 million dollars for armory construction in the 11-year period through FY 1963. The remaining dollar requirement to complete 847 armory type projects for FY 1964 and forward is estimated at approximately \$95 million dollars.

The chart below illustrates armory construction obligations for FY 1953 through FY 1963, under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended.

## ARMY ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OBLIGATIONS (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



Also under the provisions of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, \$33,174,369 (including \$2,630,587.00 eviction funds) have been obligated for non-armory construction through FY 1963. 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 having 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 1963, Federal funds have been utilized in the construction of 43 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 117 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.

## U. S. PROPERTY AND 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 19 USP&FO Offices and 29 USP&FO Warehouses, as of 30 June 1963.

## 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 1963 the Army National Guard utilized the following types of facilities:

- 245 Federally owned facilities
- 115 Privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including:
  - 36 Army Advisor Offices
  - 5 USPFO Offices
  - 46 Target range sites
  - 25 Aircraft facilities
  - 3 Organizational Maintenance Shops

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 1963

Approximately \$3,471,200.00 was obligated under 105 Service Contract agreements with the States to maintain, repair and operate Army National Guard Facilities. Almost \$56,500 was obligated to maintain and repair 95 Small Arms Firing Ranges.

Approximately \$865,800 was obligated to support minor new construction, alteration, extension and relocation nature. This includes the alterations to various inadequate Organizational Maintenance Shops for 23 battery rooms, 36 wash racks, 26 hard-stand areas, 15 security fencing projects, 21 gasoline dispensing systems and 28 Flammable Material Storage Buildings, for the efficient storage and maintenance of vehicular equipment at Battalion level. Also included are 56 alterations and 77 minor new construction projects for a total of 286 R&U Construction Projects.

## 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 \$3,981,175 was obligated to support the opening, operating and closing of Annual Field Training Sites. Of this amount \$2,497,052 was obligated at 74 federally controlled training sites and \$1,484,123 at 39 State controlled training sites. These are listed as follows:

## FEDERALLY CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Fort McClellan, Ala.	Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich.
Fort Richardson, Alaska	Fort Hancock, N. J.
Fort Chaffee, Ark.	Camp Drum, N. Y.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
Benicia Arsenal, Calif.	Niagara-Buffalo Defense Missile Sites, N. Y.
Camp Roberts, Calif.	New York City Defense Missile Sites, N. Y., N. Y.
Fort Irwin, Calif.	Fort Bragg, N. C.
Fort McArthur, Calif.	Cleveland Defense Missile Sites, Cleveland, Ohio
Fort Ord, Calif.	Erie Ord Depot, Ohio
Hammer Field, Calif.	Fort Sill, Okla.
Los Angeles Defense Missile Sites, Los Angeles, Calif.	Beaver Army Terminal, Ore.
San Francisco Defense Missile Sites, San Francisco, Calif.	Indianapolis Gap Military Reservation, Pa.
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.	New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.
United States Naval Base, Coronado, Calif.	Philadelphia Defense Missile Sites, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fort Carson, Colo.	Pittsburgh Defense Missile Sites, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hartford-Bridgeport Defense Missile Sites, Conn.	Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Tobyhanna, Pa.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Salinas Training Area, Salinas, P. R.
Atlanta General Depot, Atlanta, Ga.	Fort Jackson, S. C.
Fort Benning, Ga.	Brook Army Medical Center, Tex.
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Fort Hood, Tex.
Pahukuloa, Hawaii	Camp A. P. Hill, Va.
Chicago Defense Missile Sites, Chicago, Ill.	Camp Pickett, Va.
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	Fort Belvoir, Va.
Granite City Engineer Depot, Granite City, Ill.	Fort Eustis, Va.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	Fort Lee, Va.
Fort Riley, Kans.	Fort Story, Va.
Camp Breckenridge, Ky.	Norfolk Defense Missile Sites, Norfolk, Va.
Fort Campbell, Ky.	United States Army Signal Intelligence School, Arlington, Va.
Fort Knox, Ky.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Camp Leroy Johnson, La.	Seattle Defense Missile Sites, Seattle, Wash.
Fort Polk, La.	Yakima Firing Center, Yakima, Wash.
Baltimore, Maryland—	Camp McCoy, Wisc.
Washington, D. C.	Milwaukee Defense Missile Sites, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Defense Missile Sites	
Fort Holabird, Md.	
Fort Meade, Md.	
Boston, Massachusetts—	
Providence, Rhode Island	
Defense Missile Sites	
Fort Devens, Mass.	
Otis Air Force Base, Mass.	
Detroit Defense Missile Sites, Detroit, Mich.	

## STATE CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Camp Robinson, Ark.	National Guard Training Center, Sea Girt, N. J.
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Camp Smith, N. Y.
Camp Dempsey, Conn.	Camp Grafton, N. D.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Perry, Ohio
Fort Blanding, Fla.	Camp Rilea, Ore.
Fort Stewart, Ga.	Camp Withycombe, Ore.
Travis Field, Ga.	Camp Tortuguero, P. R.
Fort Ruger, Hawaii	Camp Varnum, R. I.
Gowen Field, Idaho	Camp Rapid, S. D.
Camp Dodge, Iowa	Camp Malbry, Tex.
Hutchinson Air National 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, Underhill, Vt.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Camp Murray, Wash.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Port of Tacoma, Wash.
Camp Shelby, Miss.	Camp Dawson, W. Va.
Fort William H. Harrison, Mont.	Two Rivers, Wisc.
Camp Ashland, Neb.	Camp Guernsey, Wyo.
Camp Powell, N. H.	

# Air National Guard



## FOREWORD

FISCAL YEAR 1963 began with a challenge. During the Berlin crisis of 1961, Air National Guardsmen responded with such an impressive degree of professionalism that they earned the nickname, "Instant Airmen." They deployed 216 jet fighters to Europe and were flying tactical missions in less than a month after mobilization and, also, without changing step, Air Guard air transport units doubled and redoubled their worldwide efforts under MATS and turned in a perfect flying safety record in the process.

With the demobilization of these units early in FY 1963, however, the Air Guard found itself with serious problems. Many of its aircraft were retained by the Air Force, which at that time was adding new wings to its structure; many Air Guard pilots remained on active duty; and many Air Guard airmen, whose lives had been complicated by the callup, elected not to reenlist when their tours of duty were up.

Yet, in the face of these problems, the Air Guard was called upon to move to an even higher plateau of readiness—against the possibility of any future callup. That the Air Guard met this objective is now a matter of record; a proud chapter in its history of accomplishment. Air Guardsmen converted to new aircraft and trained for new missions when they had to; they conducted one of the most successful recruiting drives since World War II; they stood ready for action during the Cuban crisis; they went through an extensive reorganization of their unit structure. And then, they proceeded toward their goal.

How the Air Guard moved ahead in a year of challenge is recorded in the following pages.

## COMPTROLLER



### Budget

The President's budget estimate for FY 1963 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, \$14,000,000; Operations and Maintenance, \$194,400,000; and National Guard Personnel, Air Force, \$53,000,000. In addition to the appropriations, there were anticipated reimbursements of \$1.2 million in the Operations and Maintenance area and \$138,000 in the National Guard Personnel area making a total overall availability of \$262,738,000. These appropriations were based on budget estimates for the full force. However, because units which were activated in FY 1962 were carried over into FY 1963 in active



duty status for approximately two months, funds were withheld by Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget for Operations and Maintenance and National Guard Personnel, Air Force. These funds were held in reserve until it could be determined what action or reprogramming could be effected.

While there were hopes that the funds withheld would be considered savings, it soon became apparent that funds would be required to cover the costs of the number of additional Air Technicians and military personnel returning from active duty and which was considerably understated in the FY 1964 Budget Estimates. Also units which had been deployed overseas had to be re-equipped because they were required to have all equipment at the overseas bases on return. Funds were also required to cover the salary increase of Air Technicians as provided under Public Law 87-793, Postal Service and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1962. Finally, and most important, was the Berlin crisis and the Cuban situation in which the Air National Guard was alerted to be prepared and have in place certain units for participation if necessary. Consequently, through reclama, all of the Operations and Maintenance funds were made available. There were however no additional funds released for National Guard Personnel, Air Force since the funds withheld represented field training and unit training assemblies which, of course, were not performed while the units remained on active duty.

Continuous progress was made in the ANG Military Construction Program in the provisioning of facilities in accordance with approved programs, force structure, and equipment objectives. Because 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 1963 availability of \$23,953,799—which included \$14,000,000 of new appropriation—construction agencies awarded contracts and obligated funds in the amount of \$17,270,986, or 72% of the program. Additionally, projects totalling \$2,047,000 were advertised for bids during June. The balance of unobligated funds is represented by government cost of construction projects in process.

Revisions to the Annual Financial Plans for Operations and Maintenance and National Guard Personnel, Air Force, for FY 1962 were developed and made effective 1 November 1962. They reflected

changes in projected programming as a result of the carryover of the units remaining on active duty. Through careful monitoring and reprogramming the progression in the utilization of funds was the most remarkable in the history of the Air National Guard. This was evidenced in the high percentage of obligations of available funds which was 99.84% for Operations and Maintenance and 99.99% for National Guard Personnel, Air Force.

The following table represents the funding status of the appropriations for the entire Fiscal Year 1963.

Appropriation	Appropriated 1	Adjusted 2	Obligated	Per Cent
Military Construction	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 23,953,799	\$ 17,270,986	72.00%
Operations & Maint.	195,600,000	195,600,000	195,295,616	99.84%
National Guard Personnel	53,138,000	49,438,000	49,437,898	99.99%
Total	\$262,738,000	\$268,991,799	\$262,004,500	

<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.

## Accounting and Finance

### Advance Planning for Payment of ANG Personnel on Possible Mobilization

To provide a built-in capability for the immediate and orderly transfer of payments to personnel from the ANG payment system to the USAF military pay record system, a project was initiated to have all ANG organizations maintain a military pay account folder on each member. This folder contains the required supporting documents and addressograph plates needed to open military pay records, record travel payments, and initiate allotment authorizations. The information filled in on these forms is maintained on a current basis by scheduling a review of the folders by the members three times per year.

When coupled with the mobilization orders, these documents maintained in a "ready-to-go" condition will provide all the necessary information and certifications to enable designated USAF Accounting and Finance Officers to open military pay records on ANG personnel.

### Punch-Card Mechanization Program

The punch card mechanization program was extended to include all flying bases except Anchorage, Alaska. As of 30 June 1963, 66 bases had received data processing equipment, the remaining 21 bases were scheduled for equipment delivery by September 1963. A procedures manual was prepared and distributed which included detailed ma-

chine processing instructions for supply, maintenance, dollar accounting, transportation, and other applications. As of 30 June, 47 bases had converted the supply account to a mechanized system, 43 bases were processing maintenance (AFM 66-1) reports locally, 23 bases had converted their dollar accounting, and 50 bases had completed mechanization of the Base Equipment Management Offices.

The ANG Data Processing Center at St. Louis was given the additional mission of maintaining the ANG Manpower Authorization File and preparing military manning documents for the National Guard Bureau. Details were also completed for establishment of the Bureau's CEMO (Command Equipment Management Office) account at St. Louis during August 1963.

## PERSONNEL



On 30 June 1963, the federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard was 74,325. This figure was approximately 3.2% over the programmed fiscal year end strength of 72,000. Total strength increased 24,006 over that of 30 June 1962; officer strength increased 3,372, airman strength increased 20,634. The large increase in both officer and airman strength was primarily due to demobilization of units ordered to active duty in FY 1962, and the very successful results of "Operation Try One."

For comparison purposes, ANG personnel strengths for FY 1957 through FY 1963 are shown below:

### Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)

	FY 57	FY 58	FY 59	FY 60	FY 61	FY 62	FY 63
Total	67,950	69,995	70,994	70,820	70,895	50,319	74,325
Officers	8,033	8,354	8,473	8,570	8,718	6,278	9,650
Airmen	59,917	61,641	62,521	62,250	62,177	44,041	64,675

### Operation "Try One"

In late Fall of 1962, the ANG strength was far short of the 72,000 authorization and was con-

tinuing to decrease. This problem was generated primarily by the Berlin and Cuba build-up of the Reserve Forces. Many airmen who completed enlistments during the mobilization period were lost immediately after demobilization; others completed enlistments and/or service obligations shortly after demobilization. In addition, mobilized units recruited no personnel during the year of mobilization.

In early January the Bureau announced the problem to the Adjutants General by letter and in early February launched a recruiting program designated "Try One". Emphasis was placed on procurement of prior service enlistees who were offered the opportunity to enlist for one year to try the ANG, and for the ANG to try them. In addition, the reenlistment rate was emphasized and retention incentives were developed both by NGB and by the States and units. Maximum publicity efforts were initiated. As a result the ANG strength climbed from 67,177 on 31 Dec 62 to 74,325 on 30 June 1963, a total strength increase of 7,148 during the 6 month period.

The breakout is as follows:

	Officers	Airmen
31 Dec 62	8,624	58,553
30 Jun 63	9,650	64,675
Total increase	1,026	6,122

Of the prior service men enlisted, 3,373 enlisted for one year, 2,040 for 3 years, and 552 for 6 years.

To increase interest, the program was simulated monthly by showing the standing of each State reflected as a horse race. Each State was given a quota for prior service recruitment and a total net gain quota. The percent of accomplishment of the net gain quota by each State was plotted on a race track monthly and distributed to show comparative stand-



ANG display during "TRY ONE" campaign

ings. As of 30 June, 32 States had reached or exceeded 100% of the net gain quota with the three top States being Puerto Rico 239.6%; North Dakota, 217.6%; Idaho, 202.9%. The success of this program is directly attributable to the "can do" attitude of all members of the ANG and their long and diligent efforts to achieve the goal. Final standings are shown below:

#### Race Standing

Position	State	Horse No.	Net Gain Required	% of Net Gain Attained
1	PR	11	91	239.6
2	N.D.	16	74	217.6
3	IDAHO	1	68	202.9
4	NEV	46	54	175.9
5	DELA	2	74	168.9
6	N.C.	19	81	165.4
7	ORE	12	109	155.0
8	UTAH	22	91	147.3
9	CALIF	5	435	145.5
10	HAWAII	26	121	145.5
11	MISS	3	112	142.0
12	N.M.	32	71	138.0
13	VA	17	53	128.3
14	MINN	6	145	125.5
15	S.D.	44	74	123.0
16	S.C.	7	76	121.1
17	MONT	39	73	120.5
18	TENN	15	265	120.0
19	IND	9	118	118.6
20	ARK	20	129	117.1
21	R.I.	14	72	113.9
22	GA	10	240	112.9
23	TEX	23	270	111.5
24	MICH	13	173	111.0
25	WIS	52	162	109.9
26	ALA	4	185	109.7
27	N.H.	38	60	106.7
28	NEB	30	68	105.9
29	MD	18	105	103.8
30	MO	33	192	101.6
31	N.J.	47	167	100.6
32	KY	36	60	100.0
33	PA	31	329	93.0
34	OHIO	41	324	86.7
35	FLA	28	74	86.5
36	WVA	21	105	84.8
37	ARIZ	34	144	82.6
38	VT	45	73	76.7
39	N.Y.	40	388	76.0
40	IOWA	48	163	72.4
41	LA	50	91	70.3
42	OKLA	8	188	69.1

43	WYO	27	53	67.9
44	COLO	25	91	67.0
45	KANS	37	112	64.3
46	ILL	51	199	63.8
47	WASH	24	148	61.5
48	CONN	35	93	58.1
49	ME	42	107	51.4
50	MASS	29	177	50.3
51	ALASKA	43	18	44.4
52	D.C.	49	79	21.5

#### Officers

##### Officer Procurement

Approximately 97% 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.

##### Officer Promotions

During FY 1963 the following unit vacancy promotions were effected:

Brigadier general to major general	1
Colonel to brigadier general (5 tenure of office)	11
Lieutenant colonel to colonel (2 tenure of office)	23
Major to lieutenant colonel	103
Captain to major	401
First lieutenant to captain	423

Mandatory promotions during FY 1963 resulted in the following:

	Considered	Selected	Passed Over 1st time	Passed Over 2d time
Second lieutenant to first lieutenant	—	197	—	—
First lieutenant to captain	236	224	7	5
Captain to major	92	84	8	0
Major to lieutenant colonel	54	48	5	1
	382	356	20	6

An Air Force Central Selection Board recommended 14 warrant officers for promotion.

##### Officer Recalls to EAD

During FY 1963 there were 118 officers recalled to EAD. 101 pilots, 17 non-rated.

##### Special Appointment Program

The Special Appointment Program was discontinued in FY 1963 at the direction of USAF. This program allowed for the commissioning of highly trained and dedicated airmen and warrant officers of the ANG whose extensive technical experience more than compensated for deficiencies in formal education normally necessary for a direct commission.

The suspension of this program now makes it necessary that applicants for appointment in the grades above 2/Lt must qualify under existing criteria (AFM 36-5, AFM 36-1) for constructive service that will justify the higher grades.

#### Officers Average Age by Grade

30 June 1963

Total Officers								Total Officers
General	Colonel	Lt/Col	Maj	Capt	1st Lt	2nd Lt	W/O	34.6
46.8	47.1	44.5	40.5	33.2	29.0	25.7	42.6	
Total Pilots								Total Pilots
General	Colonel	Lt/Col	Maj	Capt	1st Lt	2nd Lt	W/O	34.7
46.7	44.3	42.8	39.6	31.8	28.6	25.3		

#### Officer Longevity

30 June 1963

Average Years of Service by Grade								Total Officers
General	Colonel	Lt/Col	Major	Captain	1st Lt	2nd Lt	W/O	13.2
23.9	23.5	21.7	19.3	11.8	8.0	4.5	19.0	
Average Years of Service of Pilots by Grade								Total Pilots
General	Colonel	Lt/Col	Major	Captain	1st Lt	2nd Lt	W/O	14.2
23.8	22.7	21.5	19.4	11.2	8.5	5.3		

#### Grade Distribution of Pilots by Type

30 June 1963

	Gen	Col	Lt Col	Maj	Capt	1st Lt	2nd Lt	Total
Aircrew Jet	15	29	124	446	835	297	64	1810
Aircrew Non-Jet	10	17	78	334	544	148	23	1154
Opnl Support	23	17	25	25	37	7	—	134
Admin Support	—	4	55	76	25	3	3	166

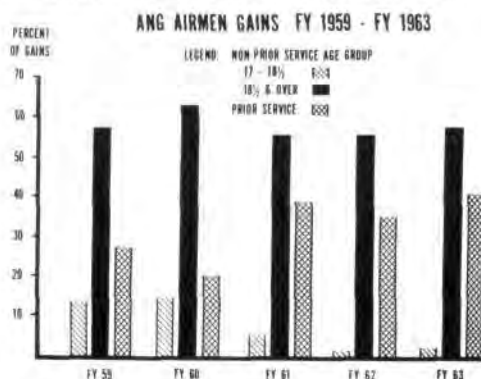
#### Rated Officers

The Air National Guard continued to have a shortage of rated officers, the largest shortages existing in the pilot and navigator career fields. These shortages were generated primarily from increases in authorizations as a result of the conversion over the last three years of some nineteen fighter units to a heavy transport mission. Other contributing factors include the addition of group structures to all TAC fighter and TAC reconnaissance units, the conversion of nine aeromedical transport squadrons (light) to seven aeromedical transport squadrons (med), and two to (heavy); the pilot losses to the active inventory and increased attrition to the AF reserves generated by the Berlin and Cuban contingency. Navigator shortages were primarily due to the increase in the heavy transport force.

A shortage of younger rated officers in our inventory became evident and emphasis was placed on procurement of younger pilots and navigators from AF Reserve sources and will continue to be stressed. In addition, increased emphasis was placed on procurement and training of new ANG pilots and navigators.

#### Airmen

Because of the success of "Operation Try One", approximately 7,297 prior servicemen were enlisted in the Air National Guard. 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 below for FY 1958 through FY 1963:



As a result of the Berlin buildup, Cuban crisis, and the large number of non-prior service enlistees who completed their military obligation during FY 1963, the attrition rate rose from 16.8% in FY 1962 to 25.6% in FY 1963.

During the year, 36.3% of the airmen whose enlistments had expired reenlisted without a break in service.

#### Airmen Age by Grade

30 June 1963

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
41.6	39.7	27.3	33.3	29.7	26.5	24.9	23.6	22.3	27.1

#### Airmen Longevity

30 June 1963

Average Years of Service by Grade									Total
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	6.0
18.7	17.4	15.1	12.1	9.2	5.6	3.7	1.9	1.1	
Airmen on Flying Status (Average Years)									Total
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	9.1
16.0	15.3	13.6	12.1	9.9	5.7	2.7	1.2	1.0	

#### Aptitude and Specialty Knowledge Testing

##### Specialty Knowledge Testing

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

Five and seven level tests were administered to 9,750 airmen during the year, a majority of whom

attained scores in the unquestionably qualified category. (Tests for upgrading to the 3-skill level are administered and scored locally; therefore, statistics are not available.) Breakdown by 5- and 7-skill level is as follows:

Level	No. Tested	% Unquestionably Qualified
5	7481	59.3
7	2269	51.0

#### Other Personnel Research Tests

No significant change in aptitude tests utilized by the Air National Guard occurred during FY 1963.

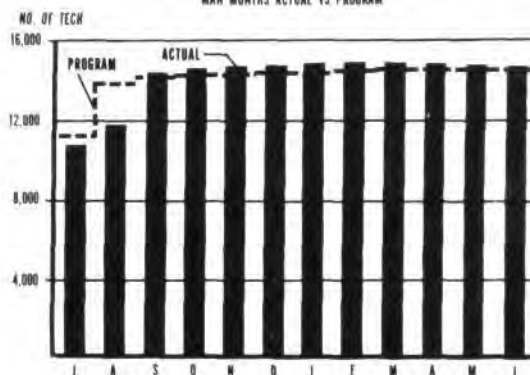
During the year, 567 USAF Supervisory Examinations (USAFSE) were administered to airmen for the purpose of determining prerequisite supervisory aptitude and leadership ability for promotion to grades E-8 and E-9. 64.2% obtained passing scores.

#### Air Technician Program

The Air National Guard Air Technician Program comprises the hard core complement of highly skilled, full-time personnel in ANG units. Their primary purpose is to facilitate maximum combat readiness and training effectiveness of ANG units. In addition, they serve as a highly trained cadre of personnel which, upon mobilization, can immediately and effectively respond at the onset of hostilities in the various functional areas.

#### ANG TECHNICIAN PROGRAM - FY 1963

MAN MONTHS ACTUAL VS PROGRAM



The air technician strength on 30 June 1962 was 10,858. On 30 June 1963, 14,821 air technicians were employed. The increase of 3,963 in strength during the fiscal year can be attributed to the return of approximately 95 per cent of the air technicians who were in active Federal service with their Air National Guard units during the Berlin Build-up.

During FY 1963, one State entered into agreement with the Federal government to provide a Federal contribution to their State retirement system. There are currently thirteen States participating in the State retirement system with two more States anticipated in the program for Fiscal Year 1964. The maximum contribution by the Federal government is 6.5 per cent of the employee's compensation.

The "ready now" concept of the Air National Guard dictated a number of revolutionary changes for the air technician program during the course of the fiscal year. The first conclusive step taken to evaluate requirements against available resources was the formation of an Air Technician Advisory Committee. This committee is comprised of knowledgeable air technicians and State employees who represent all assigned functional areas and who are thoroughly conversant with the air technician program. The committee reviews and evaluates all recommended grade changes, changes to position titles and all proposed policy matters pertaining to the overall program.

An air technician standard manning document system was developed for implementation on 1 July 1963. This system provides manning equality for like-units with like-equipment based on the most





current known mission requirements. Peculiar missions such as runway alert, control tower operation, flight simulator programs, etc, were included as an additive to the basic requirements for all units.

The Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 was implemented for classified employees. Normal within-grade raises and revised Wage Board increases were granted during the year.

### 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 courses. The USAF Radar Interceptor Officer School has been discontinued and an ANG Radar Interceptor Officers School is now being conducted by the Air Guard at Portland International Airport, Oregon. Further qualification training in mission aircraft is conducted by the parent unit. Navigator trainees 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, followed by either basic technical training and/or on-the-job training (OJT) for a total period of six (6) 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.

Listed below, by various categories of training programs, are the number of individuals entering training during FY 1963.

Pilot and Navigator Training	188
Advanced Flying Training	141
Officer Technical Training	705
Airman Technical Training (prior service)	1257
Basic Military Training with Basic Technical Training or OJT (Six Months)	90
Combined Basic Military and Technical Training	6121
Basic Military Training	2882

### Personnel Data System

Action is underway to implement the Air Force Personnel Data System within the Air National Guard. Members of ANG Consolidated Base Personnel Offices (CBPO) will use Punch Card Accounting Machine equipment for preparation of Personnel Data for input to a Computer Center. Through Electronic Data Processing, continuously up-to-date personnel data, reports, listings, etc., will be provided to such agencies as Department of Defense, Hq USAF, NGB, "Gaining" Major Air Commands, Offices of the State Adjutants General, and CBPO'S. Card formats and necessary instructions for creation of initial input have been provided each CBPO; full implementation is scheduled for 1 July 1964. Implementation of the airman system (PDS-A) will follow soon thereafter, but a firm date has not been established at this time.

This system will provide for the training of ANG personnel with the same equipment and procedures used by their active duty counterparts, assuring a smooth transition of the Personnel function from ANG to active duty status. In addition, numerous personnel reports and responses to request for personnel data, now manually prepared at Base level, will be eliminated; other personnel actions such as preparation of the Morning Report, officer accession forms, and Data Records also will be eliminated or greatly reduced.

This system should provide the capability for Personnel Administration to keep pace with and support, as it should, the operational aspects of the ANG.

### Air Advisers

The Berlin contingency also generated a shortage in AF Advisers. Many advisers completed their tours during the period the ANG unit was mobilized. Many were transferred during the period of mobilization, and many completed their tours shortly after demobilization. Consequently, it was necessary during the year to select and assign approximately 96 Air Force officer advisers. Airmen advisers are selected, nominated, and assigned by major air commands. Consequently, NGB maintains no statistics on this category. As of 30 Jun 63 there were 245 officer advisers authorized and 238 assigned or selected to be assigned.

## MEDICAL ACTIVITIES



The Air National Guard Medical Service continued to equip, train and organize Medical Units to meet support requirements of Air National Guard operations. Previously augmented squadrons of Tactical Fighter and Tactical Reconnaissance were reorganized to reflect identifiable Medical Units with the ability to operate in place or deployed. As a result of these actions, the Air National Guard Medical Service now consists of:

- 12 Tactical Hospitals
- 71 Dispensaries
- 2 Aeromedical Transport Groups
- 9 Aeromedical Transport Squadrons
- 5 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons
- 16 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights

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 medi-

cal 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.

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 100% Phase I equipment sets for the USAF and Department of Defense Medical Materiel Program for Nuclear Casualties, including training sets.

Directives have been published that require physical examinations on the same basis as the active Air Force thereby eliminating the requirements for mobilization physicals. Vigorous application of the 5BX Plan has also contributed to the better "physical readiness" of Air National Guard personnel.

Funds to replace unit mobility equipment lost during the Berlin Contingency were approved and will be delivered during the 2nd quarter FY 64.

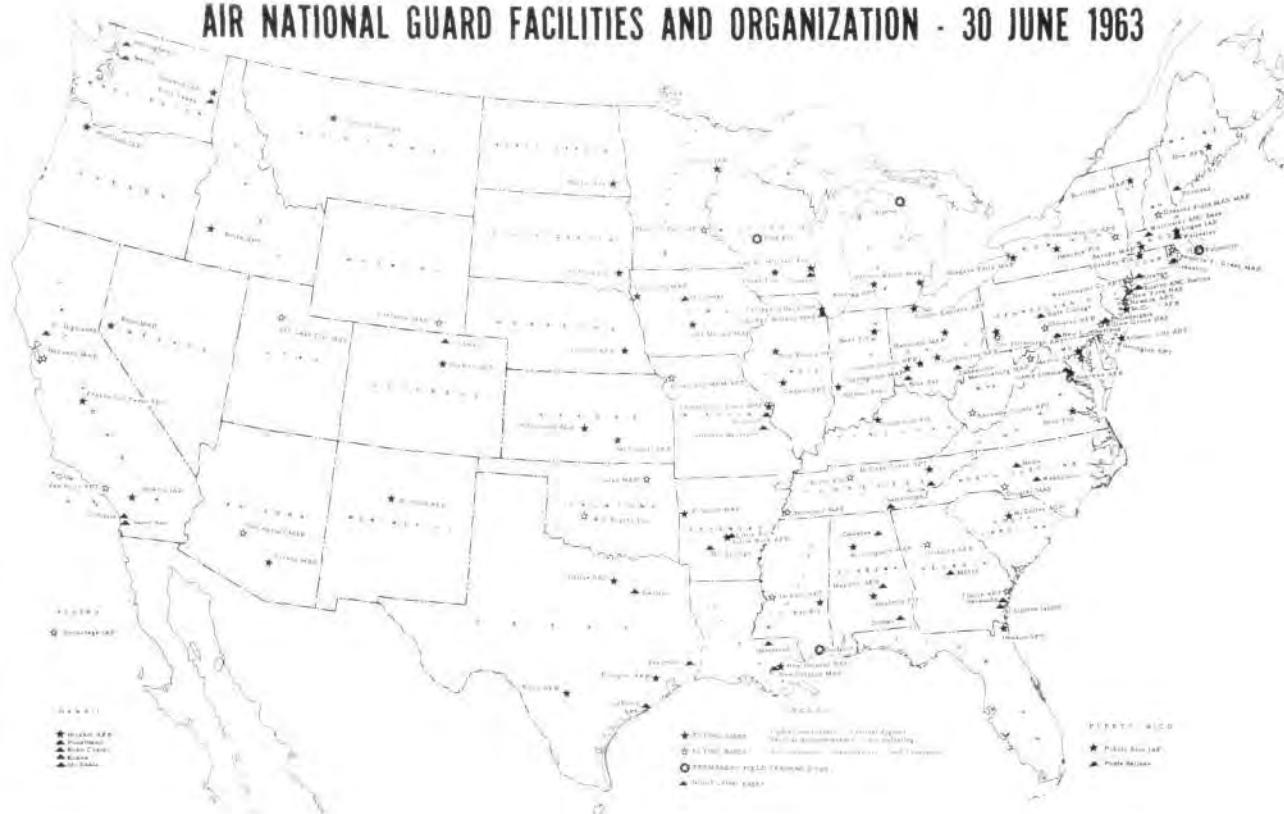
## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING



### Organization

On 30 June 1963, the Air National Guard had 670 Federally recognized units organized into 24 wings, 83 groups and 92 flying squadrons. Total military manpower authorizations to support this force amounted to 95,634 officers and airman spaces. This represents an increase of 31,468 authorizations over that shown in the previous report due primarily to the recovery of 151 units from active duty status in late 1962 and the addition of one air base squadron.

# AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATION - 30 JUNE 1963



## Air National Guard Force Structure

Federally Recognized Units  
As of 30 June 1963

### COMBAT FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Type	Wings	Groups	Squadron
Fighter Interceptor (AD)	7	27	27
Tactical Fighter	8	21	21
Tactical Reconnaissance	3	11	11
Air Refueling	1	3	3
Troop Carrier	—	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>

### NON-TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Air Transport (Heavy)	5	15	16
Air Transport (Medium)	—	—	1
Aeromedical	—	2	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>

### GROUND COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

4 Communication Group Hqs.	2 Tactical Control Groups
12 Communication Squadrons	2 Tactical Control Squadrons
8 Radio Relay Squadrons	6 AC&W Squadrons
2 Communication Maintenance Squadrons	6 AC&W Flights
1 Communication Squadron (Special)	2 Mobile Communication Squadrons
15 GEEIA Squadrons	9 Mobile Communication Flights
6 AC&W Squadrons (Fixed)	31 Weather Flights
<b>TOTAL: 106</b>	

## Aircraft Conversions

FY 1963 aircraft conversions included:

- Two F-104 units were re-equipped with F-102 aircraft; the F-104 aircraft were recalled by the USAF.

- Six F-84F units were re-equipped with F-100C, F-86H and RF-84F aircraft upon return from active military service. The USAF retained or recalled the major portion of the F-84F aircraft following the return of the ANG F-84F units from active military service.



Guardsmen train in new Air Refueling mission



30 June 62 to 30 June 63

### Aircraft Conversions, FY 1963

Unit	Location	Former Aircraft	Gaining Command	New Unit Designation	New Aircraft	Gaining Command
134FG/151 FIS	Knoxville, Tenn.	F-104A	ADC	134FG/151 FIS	F-102A	ADC
169FG/157 FIS	Eastover, S. C.	F-104A	ADC	169FG/157 FIS	F-102A	ADC
131TFG/110 TFS	St. Louis, Mo.	F-84F	TAC	131 TFS	F-100C	TAC
181TFG/113 TFS	Terre Haute, Ind.	F-84F	TAC	113 TFS	RF-84F	TAC
177TFG/119 TFS	Atlantic City, N. J.	F-84F	TAC	119 TFS	F-86H	TAC
108TFG/141 TFS	Trenton, N. J.	F-84F	TAC	141 TFS	F-86H	TAC
122TFG/163 TFS	Fl. Wayne, Ind.	F-84F	TAC	163 TFS	RF-84F	TAC
121TFG/166 TFS	Columbus, Ohio	F-84F	TAC	166 TFS	F-100C	TAC
102 AMS	Brooklyn, N. Y.	C-119J	MATS	102 AMS	C/KC-97G	MATS
137 AMS	White Plains, N. Y.	C-119J	MATS	137 AMS	C/KC-97G	MATS
140 AMS	Olmsted AFB, Pa.	C-119J	MATS	140 AMS	C-121C	MATS
156 AMS	Charlotte, N. C.	C-119C	MATS	156 AMS	C-121C	MATS
183 AMS	Jackson, Miss.	C-119J	MATS	183 AMS	C-121C	MATS
150 AMS	Newark, N. J.	C-119J	MATS	150 AMS	C-121C	MATS
161FG/197 FIS	Phoenix, Ariz.	F-104A	ADC	161ATG/197 ATS	C/KC-97G	MATS

- Two C-119 squadrons were re-equipped with C-97 aircraft and four with C-121 aircraft.

- One F-104 unit was re-equipped with C-97 aircraft.

Many flying hours were expended in peaking selected units during the Cuban crisis.

### Training

Maximum use was made of training devices and instructor teams in the FY 1963 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 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 approximately 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. Twenty-five ANG transport units participated in the year-

round field training program. Under that program 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 eventually. During FY 1963 aircrews of all ANG Air Transport (Heavy) units participated in overwater training flights in European and Pacific areas under Military Air Transport Service operational control. During the last six months of the fiscal year, in conjunction with these overwater training flights, 3.8 million pounds of cargo were airlifted to overseas points, and 2.6 million pounds brought to the United States on return flights.



Guardsmen in global transport mission train year-round carrying cargo for MATS

In addition, ANG Air Transport and Aero-medical Transport units airlifted more than 15,800 ANG officers and airmen, plus over 1.3 million pounds of cargo and equipment, to and from field training sites during the field training period.

#### Supplemental Training

Effective 1 September 1962, Headquarters ADC determined that flight deployments to the Air Defense Commands Weapons Center would cease under the existing plan. Selective test firing projects were to be established instead. The Air National Guard was included in the plans on an equal and equitable basis with units of the ADC and have been participating in this program at Tyndall and Hollo-man Air Force Bases.

Each year the Air National Guard participates in Almanac Photography, which is in direct support of TAC requirements. In addition, the ANG photo units increase training while supporting TAC in backlogged low priority photo requirements. This relieved TAC regular forces for higher priority targets and increased ANG photo training in all areas including photo interpretation, film processing and print and film reproduction. During FY 1963, a total of thirty-three RB-57 sorties and ninety RF84F sorties were flown in completing the requirements.

In another example of active forces and Air National Guard partnership, the ANG provided jet aircraft as targets in support of NORAD and ADC requirements for ADC Air Division ORI tests of their units and also NORAD for controller testing and controller training in relation to the control of ADC Interceptor aircraft against the ANG striker or target force aircraft. NORAD systems attempt to intercept each target aircraft several times during its run to give the defense system a maximum of training. Air Guard target aircraft are given precise tracks to fly, set up to match simulated tracks programmed into a computer and displayed to the NORAD battle staff so they can coordinate the exercise and make evaluations of the success of the weapons systems involved. The ANG provided 51 F/RF-84; 14 F-86H; 69 F-89J; 17 F-100; and 94 RB-57 stories during FY 1963 in support of Wide Awake or Eye Opener target requests by NORAD and ADC.

Tactical fighter units, to attain and maintain proficiency in weapons delivery, staged their aircraft and aircrews at field training sites and Air Force bases. These exercises, usually conducted on week-

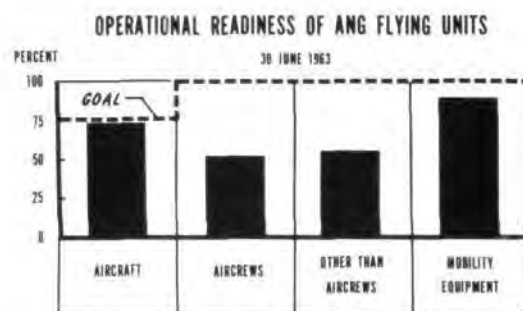
ends, were for air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons employment and were performed in accordance with the techniques and tactics developed by the Tactical Air Command.

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

#### Operations

##### Flying Hours

During FY 1963, the Air National Guard flew a total of 387,423 flying hours, of which 248,670 were flown in jet aircraft, 106,227 in tactical support aircraft, and 32,526 in C-47 support aircraft. Maximum utilization of available hours was made in accomplishing the necessary combat readiness training of the new ANG pilots who replaced the pilots who elected to remain on active duty. Many hours were expended in peaking tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance units and in accomplishing special airlift requirements during the Cuban crisis. All authorized flying hours in the ANG program were flown during FY 1963.



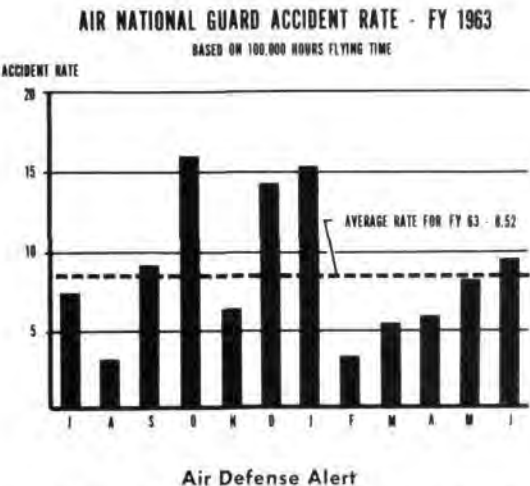
##### Flying Safety

The Air National Guard again established a new low in its major aircraft accident rate as compared to previous fiscal years. The accident rate (based on the number of accidents per 100,000 flying hours) for FY 1962 was 10.86 which was a



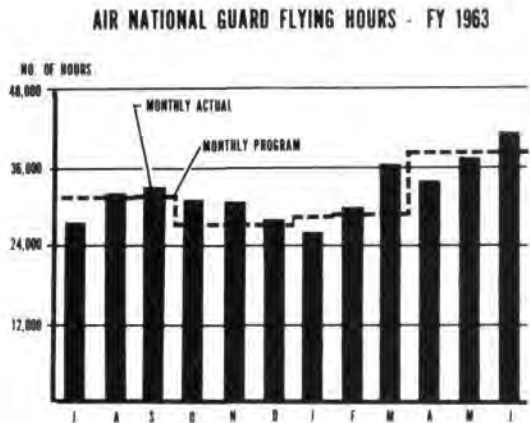
record low at that time. With continued emphasis being placed on safety by Hq USAF and the National Guard Bureau and through the concentrated efforts of the officers and men in the field, the Air Guard's new all time record low rate of 8.52 was established.

The reduction in the ANG accident rate each year indicates that more training and effectiveness are being gained for fewer dollars each year, that more lives are being saved each year, for which no amount of dollars can replace, and that each individual in the Air National Guard is doing a better and more professional job than he did the previous year.



**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.



**Cuban Contingency**

On 22 October 1962, the President appraised the Nation of the serious threat to our security which existed just a few miles off the southern tip of Florida. The Congress had provided him authority to mobilize the Reserve Components to the extent necessary to meet threats of this type. The National Guard Bureau immediately summoned the commanders of fourteen ANG Tactical Groups and Units to Washington and briefed them on the possibility of mobilization. These commanders returned to their Units and were prepared for immediate mobilization and deployment to any part of the globe. Although not called to Federal Active Duty during the Cuban Contingency, the units were placed in an accelerated training status and prepared for possible no notice deployment.

ANG heavy air transport units in the Eastern half of the United States assisted MATS' airlift capability throughout the world during the Cuban crisis, also. Twenty-eight special airlift missions were flown by these units to such scattered places as Germany, France, Greenland, Bermuda and Chile. These served to replace part of the MATS airlift for high priority cargo and personnel in support of the Cuban situation. Our F86H Fighter Interceptor Squadron in Puerto Rico was increased from a 14-hour daylight alert to a 24-hour alert status at the request of the Commander-in-Chief Atlantic Forces. Our Aircraft Control and Warning units in Puerto Rico and Hawaii also stepped-up their activities to provide the sole radar coverage in their respective areas.

On the evening of 22 October, with, in most cases, as little as three hours notice, a total of 95 Strategic Air Command B47 Aircraft dispersed and relocated on 17 Air National Guard Bases or locations. At the same time, a total of 91 ADC F101, F106, and F102 aircraft dispersed and relocated on 9 ANG bases or locations. Air National Guard response was immediate. All functions and equipment available capable of handling these SAC and ADC requirements were provided without delay. This included supply, administrative functions, food service, civil engineering, security, local populous coordination, liaison and coordination with local and Federal Agencies (FAA, FBI, City Aviation Authorities, Local Police, Motel and Restaurant Service to dispersed personnel). In establishing Command Posts Ops Centers in the general support of SAC and ADC dispersed Air Crews and operating on a 24-hour basis, the Air National Guard manpower utilized

23 October 1962 through 16 November 1962 was 11,236 Air Technician overtime hours, 104 officer and 138 airmen mandays in drill status and 88 officer mandays no-pay status. The Air National Guard bases used as dispersal points operated on a 24-hour per day basis throughout this time period. The above does not include the mandays or man hours during the normal work day and is in addition to the work load covered by ADC-SAC support personnel brought into the Air National Guard Bases during the Cuban Crisis.

In addition, to support USAF dispersal units in the Southeast United States, the Air National Guard loaned and transferred the following equipment into the Southeast area as directed and required by USAF.

1/4 Ton Cargo Trailers, 10  
 1/2 Ton Cargo Trailers, 40  
 400 Gallon Water Trailers, 9  
 M-L Water Alcohol Trailers, 3  
 O-11A Crash Trucks, 1  
 O-10A Crash Trucks, 1

This loaned equipment was returned to the Air National Guard by the United States Air Force during December.

Equipment furnished and operated by the Air National Guard at the Air National Guard dispersal bases in support of SAC ADC dispersed aircraft and aircrews include the following:

Staff Cars, Station Wagons—12  
 Buses—6  
 Jeeps—3  
 1/2 & 3/4 Ton Pick-Ups—17  
 1 & 1/2 Ton Trucks—18  
 Panel Trucks and Vans—4  
 Tugs, 12  
 Buses, 6  
 Power Units—24  
 Vehicle Fuel—3,300 Gallons  
 Aircraft Fuel—224,464 Gallons  
 Liquid Oxygen—2,605 Gallons

Air National Guard provided 20 buildings plus additional rooms as required for Ops Centers, Command Posts, etc.

The successful Air National Guard response to the short notice SAC and ADC dispersal can be attributed to Air National Guard participation in USAF, ADC, MATS, TAC, and TAC exercises such as Skyshield and Clutch Pedal and is the result of Air National Guard participation in ADC Division level exercises and ORI's, TAC special exercises, and the past experience gained by our National Guard units in field training moves and Air National Guard weapons systems employment exercises.

In addition to SAC and ADC dispersal, all Air National Guard ADC Units were advised to peak up operational conditions because of the Cuban Operation.

## GROUND COMMUNICATIONS



The Communications-Electronics and Weather (C-E&W) forces made significant gains during FY 1963 in manning, equipping and training. Our objective of providing services to the active establishment while the ANG units are in training has continued and increased.

During FY 1963 our C-E&W forces consisted of 76 C&E units and 31 weather flights located in 35 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Unit manning document spaces authorized C-E&W Forces total approximately 15,000. Generally, these units are manned, trained and equipped to perform their wartime mission.

The C-E&W Forces are mixed as follows:

- Four communications groups consisting of 25 units; two mobile communications squadrons, consisting of a total of nine flights, and one special

communications squadron. These would be gained by Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) in the event of mobilization.

- Two tactical control groups consisting of a total of sixteen units are assigned to Tactical Air Command for training supervision and would become TAC units upon mobilization.

- There are 15 Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) units and two communications maintenance units in the program. These are under the training cognizance of Air Force Logistics Command and would be gained by that command upon mobilization.

- The six (fixed) aircraft control and warning (AC&W) squadrons continue to perform air defense missions; three in Hawaii in support of PACAF, two in the ZI in support of Air Defense Command (ADC) and one in Puerto Rico in training for support of the Antilles Defense Forces.

- Thirty-one weather flights are activated and training for supplementing Air Weather Service if mobilized.

During FY 1963 the 157th Tactical Control Group (MOANG), St. Louis, Mo. and its seven subordinate units participated in SWIFT STRIKE II Exercise in the Ft. Bragg, N. C. maneuver area. That group provided a complete Tactical Air Control System to the Commander, Strike Air Force (AFSTRIKE), receiving the best possible mobility and systems operation training in the process.

The 152d Tactical Control Group was released from active duty during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1963. In late Calendar Year 1962 and early Calendar Year 1963, the units suffered severe losses in both officer and airman personnel. This was due largely to expiration of the six-year enlistment cycle (1951-1957-1963). But, by 30 June 1963, all units had recruited sufficient personnel to replace most losses and bring them to an acceptable level of manning.

Two fixed squadrons located at Koko Crater, Oahu and Kokee Kauai have continued to provide full time air defense facilities to the Commander, PACAF in the Hawaiian Island complex. The third AC&W squadron in Hawaii has been used full time during periods of exceptional international tension, also as a radio relay site in the Kauai-Oahu communications link and as a week-end training site. Contracts were consummated during Fiscal Year 1963 for construction of joint-use facilities (HANG/FAA) at Mt. Kaala, Oahu to be occupied upon completion when the unit now operating at Koko Crater

will be relocated there. A new modern and much improved radar set will be installed by the Hawaii ANG at Kaala. FAA will use the same radar set to transmit to an FAA Air Route Traffic Control center at another location. FAA is constructing the access road to Mt. Kaala at a cost of approximately \$12 million.

The two fixed AC&W units located at Salt Lake City, Utah and Greeley, Colorado also provide full time air defense facilities (Master Direction Centers) (MDC's) in those areas to the Commander, Air Defense Command. In addition, those units operate Master Surveillance Stations (MSS) in the FAA Air Route Traffic Control centers at Salt Lake City Municipal Airport and at Longmont, Colorado.

The AC&W Squadron in Puerto Rico operates an air defense facility on a 14-hour per day basis in support of the air defense mission of the Commander, Antilles Defense Command and the ANG flying organization. This AC&W organization is scheduled to begin full time operation of a tactical AC&W site in the vicinity of Ramey AFB in the near future.

All these operations satisfy urgent Air Force requirements, at much reduced costs. They also provide the best possible training for ANG personnel.

During FY 1963 the 15 GEEIA squadrons and the two communications maintenance squadrons have continued to train by working on "live projects," installing and repairing Air Force facilities and equipment. They have trained at 88 USAF and ANG bases and sites this fiscal year. Savings accruing to the Air Force during FY 1963 are now estimated by Hq GEEIA at approximately \$750,000.

The two mobile communications squadrons with their nine flights have a wartime mission to provide emergency mission support through NAVAIDS.

*Guardsmen in GEEIA unit plan installation at Cape Kennedy during summer training*



Air Traffic Control facilities and point-to-point radio communications wherever required in AFCS. Participation with the ANG flying organizations during field training exercises has provided excellent training and, at the same time, has reduced the support required from the active establishment to a very small amount. Training in unit mobility is accomplished by deploying these units to their summer field training sites in the same manner they would be deployed to "bare strip" bases in event of mobilization.

The 280th Special Communications Squadron (Special) has continued to train at Maxwell AFB to operate the Maxwell Communications Center and to provide augmentation to those minimum forces maintained by the 2047th Communications Squadron of the regular establishment. Air Force conducts frequent "no notice" exercises for personnel of the 280th to insure their readiness status.

The four ANG communications groups deployed up and down the East and West Coasts during summer field training in the first quarter of FY 1963. They were deployed to establish minimum command and control communications to Air Force bases and recovery bases in those areas. Primary means of communications was FM links installed and operated by the Radio Relay Squadrons of those groups. Those circuits were backed up by high frequency radio teletype and voice circuits also operated by units of the communications groups. That exercise demonstrated the capability of those units to provide a system on which USAF could build if required in an emergency.

One additional weather flight was activated during Fiscal Year 1963 in St. Louis, Mo. for a mobilization mission recognized and documented by Air Weather Service and MATS. Action is now underway to redesignate these 31 units to mobile weather

flights and to equip them with the latest meteorological equipment available. Air Force has agreed to provide (on an indefinite loan basis) one AN/MMQ-2 meteorological van complete with all required observer instrumentation, to each of the ANG flights.

New equipment has been received during FY 1963, including mobile control towers (AN/MRN-12) and automatic dial switchboards of the AN/FTC-18 type. Authorization has also been obtained for (KWM2A) single side band equipment for use in flying organizations for point-to-point communications.

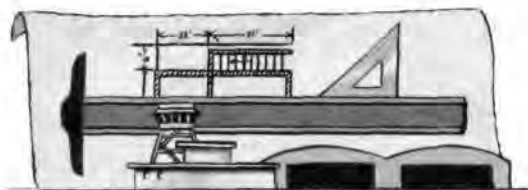
A contract was consummated during this fiscal year for modification of 100 sets of high frequency communications equipment to convert it to single side band. This is mission equipment for C&E units for point-to-point communications and provides both voice and teletype capabilities.

Terminal NAVAIDS (TACAN) sets were installed at Bradley Field, Connecticut; Martin Airport, Baltimore; Westfield, Massachusetts; and McIntyre ANG Base during FY 1963.

AFCS has agreed to take over three of the six control towers now being operated by ANG personnel, during the first and second quarters of FY 1964. They are making plans to assume operation of those at Martinsburg, W. Va.; Key Field, Meridian, Miss.; and Springfield, Ohio during that time period. Efforts will be continued to have FAA or AFCS to take over the remaining three as soon as possible.

The outlook for the success of our C-E&W Forces during FY 1964 remains optimistic. Firm wartime roles and missions are in sight for all organizations and personnel are in the highest state of operational readiness they have ever been in the history of the ANG.

## 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. On 30 June 1963 the Air National Guard operated 92 flying bases, 5 permanent field





*Typical ANG installation*

training sites, and 44 non-flying installations, strategically located throughout the United States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

This fiscal year saw the demobilization of the units that had been mobilized for the Berlin Crisis. These units, returning to state status, had many requirements for facility modification due to aircraft changes; also the conversion of several units from the augmented squadron to the group structure has generated requirements for modifications and additions to existing facilities.

### **Construction**

The FY 1963 Construction Program supported the continued modification and expansion of the ANG base structure to keep pace with the more modern jet aircraft and changing missions. The FY 1963 Military Construction Program amounted to \$23,953,799 which included a new appropriation of \$14,000,000. Against this total, ANG obligated \$17,270,986.

New construction includes the following: seven runway extensions, including taxiways, and rehabilitation; seven operational apron expansions, strengthening, and rehabilitation; one hangar addition and modification; one aircraft maintenance dock; one supply warehouse; one automotive maintenance shop; one AC&W Operations building; one communications building.

The following type of facilities were constructed under the Minor Construction Program: paint, oil and dope storage buildings; AGE maintenance shops; engine build-up shops; power check pads; AVGAS dispensing systems; and the erection of radar towers.

### **Major Repair and Modification**

In FY 1963 some 400 major repair and modification projects were accomplished on ANG facilities. The total cost of this program was \$2,264,361. The work included under this program was generated by aircraft conversions, and the requirement for modifications to accommodate more complex support equipment.

### **Maintenance and Operations**

The maintenance of facilities and the operation of utility systems at ANG bases were accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the federal government and the various states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Under the terms of these service contracts and agreements the federal government reimburses the states 75% of the actual cost for maintenance of facilities and the utilities. Total federal government cost for this program for FY 1963 was \$8,900,000.



## SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS



### Supply and Services

Continued emphasis was placed on the build-up of equipment within the Air National Guard units to further enhance the "Ready-Now" concept. The Air Force Equipment Management System (Base Equipment Management Office/Command Equipment Management Office) was adopted by the Air National Guard and was implemented by the Bureau and ANG Bases on 1 December 1962. The ANG Equipment Allowance List and the ANG Equipment Component List supplemental allowance system were phased out and replaced by USAF allowance documents. Action was taken to authorize ANG Airmen the Standard USAF (AFR 67-57) Clothing Allowance effective on 1 July 1963. All ANG Airmen were issued the light-weight blue uniform during FY 1963. Fifty additional ANG Base Supply Accounts were mechanized during FY 1963 bringing the total number of bases mechanized to 64. The mechanization of remaining bases is progressing according to schedule. The Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division was reorganized on 31 December 1962 to realign responsibilities and operations to conform with the requirements of the USAF Equipment Management System. Two additional ANG primary supply points have been established at Olmsted AFB, Pennsylvania and Cheyenne, Wyoming to support ANG C-121 aircraft on overseas flights. These primary supply points will preposition aircraft spares at overseas locations and were scheduled to be in full operation by 1 September 1963.



*Quick Engine Change Rehabilitation Program*

### Maintenance

The Air National Guard Quick Engine Change Kit (QEC) reconditioning program at Marietta, Georgia progressed extremely well during FY 1963. Two hundred QEC kits have been reconditioned and distributed to ANG C/KC-97 organizations. This program will be continued through FY 1964. During FY 1963, sufficient funds were not available to accomplish the extensive corrosion control required on ANG F-89J aircraft in a contractor's facility. The cost of this program for 92 aircraft was \$1,380,000. The National Guard Bureau recommended scheduling the aircraft into one ANG base and doing the work by Contract Field Team. Work was started about 1 August 1962. During November a close review of the work package was made and manhours per aircraft were reduced from 1500 manhours per aircraft to 800 manhours per aircraft without decreasing the scope of maintenance performed. This was accomplished by insistence that the corrosion treatment and painting be accomplished on a production line basis. Contractor overhead personnel were reduced from 13 personnel to six personnel. During December the average manhours per aircraft were further reduced to 730 manhours per aircraft and in May to 650 manhours per aircraft. This program has produced a safe clean aircraft for the ANG and saved the Air Force approximately \$871,000. This program will be continued through FY 1964 to complete the remaining 163 F-89J aircraft in the ANG inventory.

During FY 1963, the Air National Guard received 26 C-121 aircraft, of which 24 required engine retrofit. This retrofit consisted of the removal of R-3350-91 and the installation of R-3350-93 engines. The change was predicated on increasing the operating engine life expectancy. The work was accomplished by International Aircraft Service. It started during September 1962 and was completed the end of May 1963. A total of 62 F-102A aircraft were programmed for IRAN (Inspect and Repair As Necessary) by Mobile Air Materiel Area

during FY 1963. This program will be continued in FY 1964 with a total of 65 programmed. During FY 1963, Project Highwire was established for the IRAN and rewiring of 94 F-100 aircraft. The total number included seven F-100F, 27 F-100A and 60 F-100C aircraft. North American Aviation performed the work on the F-100A/C aircraft. The IRAN on the F-100F aircraft was accomplished at Sacramento Air Materiel Area. Project Highwire will continue in FY 1964 at International Aircraft Service, a total of 97 programmed during FY 1964. Modification 770 Program was established for the modification of 15 KC-97G aircraft to the cargo configuration. The 770 modification program will continue in FY 1964, with 120 aircraft programmed.

A special maintenance program was established for the tear-down of an HU-16B aircraft to probe internal corrosion. Wings, vertical fin, stabilizer, landing gear, all control surfaces and interior furnishings were removed, to gain access to structural fittings and problem areas. An aircraft was selected from the Rhode Island unit, and the work was performed by a civilian contract field team (from the Aerospace Operations Division of the Dynalectron Corporation) at West Virginia Air National Guard hangar at Kanawha Airport. The contract field team was assisted by Air Guard personnel of the West Virginia unit.



during the Berlin Contingency. During this period, the air transport units received KC-97G aircraft and the F models were declared excess to Air Guard requirements. In June 1963, the Air Guard received its first C-121G aircraft from Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, and the aircraft was assigned to the 187th Aeromedical Transport Squadron, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Also, the Air Guard relinquished its F-104 aircraft to the Air Force during this period. ANG received F-102's as a replacement aircraft for two units, a third unit was converted to the C-97 mission.

### **Vehicles**

Replacement of aged and obsolete vehicles continued during FY 1963 as programmed. Some spray de-icer equipment, considered vitally necessary to the maintenance and operation of large transport aircraft was received during FY 1963. Fifteen O-11A Crash trucks were made available from USAF and assigned to the units supporting C/KC-97 and C-121 aircraft. Additional O-11A Crash trucks will be provided during FY 1964 by USAF.



*Florida ANG F-102A*

### **Aircraft Inventory**

During FY 1963, the Air National Guard assigned aircraft inventory increased from 1,263 on 30 June 1962 to 1,658 on 1 July 1963. The inventory increase was due primarily to the return to Guard status of the units which were federalized



*Spray De-Icing 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 1963

Alabama.....Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison  
 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. Robert L. Stevenson  
 Idaho.....Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh  
 Illinois.....Maj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle  
 Indiana.....Maj. Gen. John S. Anderson  
 Iowa.....Maj. Gen. Junior F. Miller  
 Kansas.....Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell  
 Kentucky.....Maj. Gen. Arthur Y. Lloyd  
 Louisiana.....Maj. Gen. 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. Richard C. Kendall  
 Nebraska.....Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch  
 Nevada.....Maj. Gen. James A. May  
 New Hampshire.....Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney  
 New Jersey.....Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell (CofS)  
 New Mexico.....Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly  
 New York.....Maj. Gen. A. C. O'Hara (CofS)  
 North Carolina.....Maj. Gen. Claude T. Bowers  
 North Dakota.....Brig. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse  
 Ohio.....Maj. Gen. Erwin C. Hostetler  
 Oklahoma.....Maj. Gen. Roy W. Kenny  
 Oregon.....Maj. Gen. Paul L. Kliever  
 Pennsylvania.....Maj. Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr.  
 Puerto Rico.....Maj. Gen. Juan Cesar Cordero  
 Rhode Island.....Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland  
 South Carolina.....Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney  
 South Dakota.....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 1963

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. L. F. Bergstrom  
 Florida.....Col. Julian F. Pfaff  
 Georgia.....Lt. Col. C. S. Thompson, Jr.  
 Hawaii.....Col. Clark G. Johnson

Idaho . . . . . Lt. Col. L. Everett Morrison  
 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. Anthony E. Filiberto  
 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  
 North Dakota . . . . . Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom  
 Ohio . . . . . Col. Raymond Strasburger  
 Oklahoma . . . . . Col. Ross H. Routh  
 Oregon . . . . . Lt. Col. William H. Adams  
 Pennsylvania . . . . . Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer  
 Puerto Rico . . . . . Lt. Col. Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez  
 Rhode Island . . . . . Lt. Col. Lynwood F. Hoxsie  
 South Carolina . . . . . Col. James C. Dozier  
 South Dakota . . . . . Major Edward P. Rowen  
 Tennessee . . . . . Lt. Col. M. A. Marshall  
 Texas . . . . . Col. Carl F. Schupp  
 Utah . . . . . Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides  
 Vermont . . . . . Lt. Col. Frank S. Isham  
 Virginia . . . . . Lt. Col. Harold S. Price  
 Washington . . . . . Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen  
 West Virginia . . . . . Col. Othal V. Knipp  
 Wisconsin . . . . . Col. Malvin P. Wang  
 Wyoming . . . . . Major Henry W. Lloyd

## APPENDIX D

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

30 June 1963

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Chief,  
 NGB.  
 Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Deputy  
 Chief, NGB.  
 Boatwright, Charles C., Col., AGC, ARNGUS, Ex-  
 ecutive, NGB.

Crider, Edward O., Lt. Col., AFRes, Executive to  
 the Deputy Chief, NGB.  
 Elliott, James C., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Chief,  
 Office of Public Affairs.  
 Oldham, Charles B., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Ex-  
 ecutive, NGB.  
 Triplett, Ellsworth C., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant  
 Legal Adviser.  
 Ward, Robert C., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Administra-  
 tive Office.

### Office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, for Army Na- tional Guard.

Greenlief, Francis S., Brig. Gen., ARNGUS, Assis-  
 tant Chief, NGB, Army.



Eitt, Herbert E., Col., Inf., USA, Deputy to the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army.

Wolff, Edward L., Lt. Col., Arty. USAR, Assistant Executive.

Andrews, George H., Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Personnel Division.

Bailey, James, Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisers Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Bowles, Paul A., Maj., AGC, USAR, Officers Branch, Personnel Division.

Brooks, Lawrence P., Lt. Col., USA, Chief, Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Budai, Alex J., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Division.

Bushee, Jesse R., Maj., Armor, ARNGUS, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.

Foist, Morris E., Lt. Col., Arty, ARNGUS, Chief, Control Branch, Installations Division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

King, Henry J., Maj., 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, Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army.

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

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

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

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

Roughsedge, Walter L., Lt. Col., OMC, 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.

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

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

Wells, Ray D., Jr., Lt. Col., Arty, ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCEN, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Whalen, Richard J., Maj., TC, ARNGUS, Supply and Accounting Branch, Logistics Division.

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

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

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

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

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

Avery, Bobby R., Capt., USAF, Communications Forces, Communications, Electronics and Weather Division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Davis, Silas E., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Rated Personnel and Special Activities 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.
- Durgin, Allen C., Maj., USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Eberle, Ralph P., Maj., ANGUS, Ground Environments and Weather, Communications, Electronics and Weather Division.
- Everett, Patrick C., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Faris, Thomas B., Lt. Col., AFRes, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division.
- Gagnon, Raymond C., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations, Civil Engineering Division.
- Gardner, Gayle B., Capt., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Glenn, Elmer, Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Graham, Wistar L., Col., USAF, Special Assistant to the Air Surgeon.
- Greene, Harold C., Maj., AFRes, Chief, Communications, Electronics and Weather Division.
- Griffin, Charles W., Lt. Col., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Hart, William H., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- 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.
- Jenks, Harford P., Col., USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Keen, Clay O., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Langford, Andrew C., Capt., USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics 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.
- Miller, Glenn A., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Mullarkey, Daniel A., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Federal Recognition and Officers Register Branch, Personnel Division.
- Paulk, James W., Jr., Lt. Col., AFRes, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- Pease, Phillip P., Col., AFRes, Air Surgeon.
- Ritter, Newton S., Jr., Col., AFRes, Office of the Air Surgeon.
- Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Shimer, William H., Jr., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations, Civil Engineering Division.
- Shustack, Leonard P., Maj., AFRes, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.
- Simpson, Richard J., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division.
- Sims, Ardath M., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.
- Spuhler, George L., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Air Technician Branch, Personnel Division.
- Sussky, Ira M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Tappin, Francis D., Maj., USAF, Air Defense Tactical and Aerospace Forces, Communications, Electronics and Weather Division.
- Tipsword, William H., Maj., ANGUS, Office of the Executive.
- Tucker, Albert S. J., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- Waller, Robert D., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.
- White, Alpheus W., Col., USAF, Chief, Civil Engineering Division.

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

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

## APPENDIX E

### TROPHIES AND AWARDS

#### Army National Guard

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

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

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

ning units are permanently inscribed on the plaque. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Pamphlet 44-4.

**EISENHOWER TROPHY.** This trophy, named in honor of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, is a bronze cup permanently on display in the National Guard Association Memorial in Washington, D.C. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company size unit in each State, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The trophies are rotated annually within each State, with the winners receiving replicas for permanent retention. Name of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. The complete list of winners is published annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-6.

**UNITED STATES ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER'S TROPHY.** This trophy is awarded at the end of each fiscal year to the outstanding Army National Guard on-site missile battalion. The winner is determined on the basis of ratings achieved in operational readiness evaluation, command maintenance management inspections, short notice annual practice scores, and annual general inspections. In FY 1963, the fifth annual trophy was won by the 2d Missile Battalion, 202d Artillery, Illinois Army National Guard, in competition among elements of 18 eligible combat-ready Army National Guard battalions in 14 States. The award consists of a trophy which is passed on to each annual winning battery and a plaque for permanent possession.

**ERICKSON TROPHY.** This trophy is named for Major General Edgar E. Erickson (Ret.), who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the Distinguished Graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted at the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, as well as the Distinguished Graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in

the Milton A. Reckord Lounge of the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, D.C. Each Distinguished Graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

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

### Air National Guard

**SPAATZ TROPHY.** This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying unit. It remains in the permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative and logistical efficiency. The trophy, shown in text, is a large silver globe, on a silver and mahogany plaque. An engraved bronze plaque is awarded to the third place winner. In FY 1963, the first place winner was the 135th Air Commando Group of Maryland; the second place winner was the 175th Tactical Fighter Group of Maryland; and the third place winner was the 155th Fighter Group (AD) of Nebraska.

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

**AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION OUTSTANDING UNIT TROPHY.** This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the outstanding Air Guard tactical flying unit. The trophy is a large silver bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. This year's winner was the 135th Air Commando Group, 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 gain-

ing command. 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:

Command Gaining	Unit	Location
ADC	158th Fighter-Interceptor Group, 134th Fighter-Interceptor Sq.	Burlington, Vermont
TAC	113th Tactical Fighter Group, 121st Tactical Fighter Sq.	Washington, D.C.
MATS	138th Air Transport Group (H), 125th Air Transport Sq (H)	Tulsa, Oklahoma

**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 his permanent possession. The winner for FY 1963 was Senior Master Sergeant Lawrence P. McCarthy, 115th Fighter Group (AD), Madison, Wisconsin.

**EARL T. RICKS MEMORIAL TROPHY.** Named for Major General Earl T. Ricks, former Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, this trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to an Air National Guard pilot or crew in competition which emphasizes flight planning, cruise control, tactical proficiency, and capability to successfully complete an operational mission. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane and mounted on a silver base. Speed was not a factor in this year's Ricks Event in which seven Air Guard F102 Units, Ricks teams, participated in a three-day fighter interceptor competition utilizing two F102 aircraft from each unit. The Ricks Event interceptor weapons competition was conducted at Tyndall AFB, Florida. Competition included firing missions on the Q2C drone at high and low altitude; simulated (scored) firing missions on B-57 aircraft at low (3,000 ft) altitude dropping chaff for radar target diffusion; and one night mission against a B-57 in an electronic countermeasures mission. In determining the ultimate winner, and other placings, a percentage system was employed. The total number of points earned by the individual teams was applied to the total number



of points available to the team for a percentage score. The 112th Fighter Group (146th Fighter Interceptor Squadron), Pennsylvania Air National Guard, won the Ricks Trophy with a total of 7,600 points out of a possible 8,600. Captain Earl A. Mead, 146th Interceptor Squadron, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, won the Ricks Event with the highest percent score of 89.21 percent.

**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 1962 were the 148th Fighter Group (AD), (179th FIS) Duluth, Minnesota, and the 175th Tactical Fighter Group, (104th TFS), Baltimore, Maryland. The 148th Group has flown over 24,000 accident free hours prior to and during the calendar year 1962, and is equipped with T-89 jet fighter aircraft. The 175th Group is equipped with F-86H jet fighter aircraft and has flown accident free for over 12,000 hours and two years.

## APPENDIX F

### REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1963

#### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

*NGR 2-2 (Military Publications)* was changed to permit the States to requisition DA publications directly from AG Publications Centers with information copy to the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

*NGB PAM 2-1-1 (Index of National Guard Bureau Publications)* was updated as of 1 April 1963 and included the distribution formula for each publication. This pamphlet in addition to listing current publications, contains a list of NGB forms prescribed for use by the National Guard and the prescribing directive for each form.

*NGR 3 (Records Administration, Maintenance, and Disposition of Records).* This regulation was revised to update the regulation in accordance with current Army Regulations in the 345-series and to provide instructions for State Adjutants General to adopt the functional file system used by the Active Army, if desired.

#### Personnel

*NGR 20-1 (Appointment, Assignment and Transfer).* New features in this regulation: (1) Provide that Medical Service Corps officers who possess the military specialty of Medical Assistant (MOS 3506) may occupy an appropriate Medical Corps T/O position when the unit of assignment has less than 50% of its authorized Medical Corps officer strength. (2) Omit authority whereby Medical Service Corps officers may serve in lieu of Dental Corps officers and vice versa. However, such officers who were previously authorized to serve in a substitute capacity are permitted to remain in their current assignment pending the availability of an officer replacement of the proper branch. (3) Provide that waiver of a crime involving moral turpitude will be granted only by the Department of the Army. (4) Establish additional categories of personnel ineligible for Federal recognition. These include former service personnel separated from the service by reason of having failed a basic branch course at a service school for disciplinary, academic or leadership deficiency; former second lieutenants who were separated from the service due to failure to be selected for promotion to first lieutenant; female personnel having responsibility for the support of a child or children under 18 years of age; Selective Service registrants who have received orders to report for induction, and except for State Adjutants General,



former reserve commissioned officers who were separated from the service by reason of length of service or time in grade.

*NGR 20-3 (Promotion).* This regulation was revised to: (1) Align the military educational requirements for promotion to those contained in AR 135-155 for officers of the USAR, except in the case of officers being promoted to colonel of a combat arm. (2) Prescribe a basis for computing years of promotion service and total years of service. (3) Prescribe that officers of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment who have been retained beyond the date they otherwise should be removed due to length of service must have Secretarial approval prior to promotion. (4) Prescribe that officers who have been in the Inactive Army National Guard may not be considered for promotion until a year following their return to an active status. (5) Provide instructions for the basis for mandatory promotion of ARNG officers as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army. (6) Establish procedures for Federal recognition in the higher grade of ARNG officers selected for promotion as a result of mandatory consideration.

*NGR 20-5 (Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Officers Assigned to Selective Service Section, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments)* was amended to eliminate Selective Service Special Course A (Emergency Telecommunications) as a professional requirement for Selective Service officers.

*NGR 25-1 (Enlistment and Reenlistment).* This regulation was revised to: (1) Establish higher mental standards for enlistment in the Army National Guard, except for Alaskan Scouts. (2) Implement Public Law 87-378, approved October 4, 1961, by providing more flexible enlistment periods and for extension of enlistment. (3) Provide that applicants for enlistment are subject to 45 days of additional active duty for training in their Reserve of the Army status and/or priority induction for failure to perform satisfactorily the training duty required of them. (4) Prescribe requirements for AFQT and AQB testing for the Army National Guard and the administration of such tests.

*NGR 25-2 (Enlisted Personnel—Administrative Procedures)* was revised to require that AQB scores attained in mental tests would be used as an aid to classification. Also, provides that mental tests may be administered to prior service personnel for the purpose of qualifying them for attendance at service schools.

*NGR 25-3 (Enlisted Personnel—Discharge and Separation)* was revised to prescribe new discharge procedures for discharge upon completion of Ready Reserve obligation; and upon placement on the Temporary Disability Retired List of the Army. This revised regulation also prescribes that discharge certificate and report of separation and record of service (NGB Form 22) will be issued to an individual whose enlistment was voided due to minority.

*NGR 25-6 (Enlisted Personnel—Promotion and Reduction)* was republished in the large format and all changes consolidated in the reprint.

*NGR 25-7 (Enlisted Personnel—Serial Numbers).* This is a new regulation which prescribes procedures for awarding serial numbers to the Army National Guard and was formerly contained in Section II, NGR 25-2.

*NGR 26-1 (Army National Guard Screening).* This is a new regulation which provides administrative procedures for screening members of the Army National Guard as required by AR 135-133. This regulation also prescribes the use of a new NGB Form 69 for reporting screening results.

*NGR 32 (Personal Affairs—Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan).* This regulation implements Public Law 87-381 by prescribing procedures for administering the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (formerly the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act).

*NGR 62 (Medical Care)* was revised to (1) Provide procedures for the repair or replacement of spectacles lost, damaged or destroyed while the National Guard member was engaged in training under Title 32, United States Code 502-505. (2) Prescribe the use of oral vaccine for poliomyelitis.

## Training

*NGR 44 (Trophies and Awards)* was amended to provide a new criteria for computing the Eisenhower Trophy Award. These changes were necessitated by a revision of USCONARC Form 914.

*NGB Pamphlet 44-1*, a new pamphlet, was developed to provide criteria for the National Guard Marksmanship Program.

*NGB Pamphlet 44-3* announces the official winners of the National Rifle Association Indoor Rifle Tournament for the period 1 October 1961 to 1 March 1962.

*NGB Pamphlet 44-4* announces the official winners for the year ending 31 May 1962 of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies (Indoor Rifle Matches, Postal).

*NGB Pamphlet 44-6* announces the official winners of the Eisenhower Trophy for calendar year 1961.

*NGB Pamphlet 45-4* was amended to provide additional administrative instructions for the conduct of annual field training.

*NGR 46 (Army National Guard Officer Candidate School Training)* was changed to: (1) Permit promotion to Grade E-5 for personnel attending State Officer Candidate Schools. (2) Provide that active service in the USAR, US Marine Corps Reserve, or combination thereof, as well as the Army National Guard may be counted in establishing the required active service for enrollment in the Officer Candidate School Program. (3) College graduates who have a Baccalaureate or higher degree from an accredited college or university are permitted to enlist immediately upon completion of their basic training.

### Comptroller

*NGR 50 (Financial Administration—Funding and Accounting)* was completely revised to furnish more detailed procedures for the administrative control and reporting required for Federal appropriations made available for the support of the Army National Guard. New provisions included information in connection with fiscal station numbers; general principles pertaining to the method of obtaining, distributing, obligating and accounting for appropriated funds; and procedures to obtain disbursing service at State level.

*NGB Pamphlet 50-1 (Financial Administration—Accounting and Control of Funds)*. This is a new pamphlet which was developed to augment NGR 50, by prescribing uniform fiscal procedures for the administrative control of appropriated funds, including establishing and recording direct and reimbursable obligations, recording reimbursements, posting expenditures, reconciliation of unliquidated obligations, and maintaining proper records pertaining to Federal funds allotted to the several States.

*NGR 80 (Nonappropriated Funds—Unit Funds)* was revised to update the regulation in accordance with the current 230-series of Army Regulations.

### Technicians

*NGR 51 (Army National Guard)*. This basic technician regulation was amended to establish a five work day limitation for period of excused absence for technicians when ordered to State emer-

gency duty, and to clarify compensation benefits and status of technicians when ordered to such duty.

*NGR 52 (Technicians—Pay and Leave Accounting—Travel and Transportation Allowance Procedures)* was revised to: (1) Include procedures for accounting for leave, authorized payroll, deductions and travel and transportation for Army National Guard technicians. (2) Implement Public Law 87-224 which provides for the use of Army National Guard funds for employer's contribution to State retirement for technicians. (3) Provide procedures for deduction from the earnings of the technician for the technician's contribution to State sponsored disability and/or death benefits program.

*NGB Pamphlet 51-1 (Manning and Grade Criteria for Maintenance Technicians)* was revised to prescribe organization and manning criteria for Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops.

*NGB Pamphlet 51-3 (Job Descriptions for the Army National Guard Technician Program)* was amended to reflect changes in grades and titles of certain technicians and to provide additional job descriptions.

*NGB Pamphlet 51-5 (Army-Air Force Wage Board Localities and Codes)* provides a current list of Wage Board localities and data processing codes.

*NGB Pamphlet 51-6 (Manning Criteria for Army National Guard Organization Technicians)* was revised to prescribe new manning criteria for organization technicians.

### Installations

*NGR 69 (Real Estate—Inventory of Military Real Property—Installations)* was revised to implement the provisions of AR 405-45 for the Army National Guard and to provide instructions for inventory reporting of real property by the use of electrical accounting machine (EAM) methods and procedures.

*NGB Pamphlet 74-3 (Real Estate—Army National Guard Program)*. This is a new pamphlet which incorporates into a single document all procedures pertaining to the real estate program of the Army National Guard. These procedures include leasing, licensing, and screening of excess facilities.

*NGR 78 (Target Ranges)* was changed to: (1) Prescribe a new criteria for the number of firing points in ratio to unit strength. (2) Amend authorization criteria for pistol and submachine gun range by eliminating the percentage of TOE figure and substituting a fixed number of personnel armed with

the weapon. (3) Eliminate separate rangekeeper funding.

## Logistics

*NGR 71 (Supplies and Equipment—Reporting and Disposal of Excesses)* was revised to bring the regulation up to date and to include procedures for reporting certain excess stocks of quartermaster individual and organizational clothing to the National Guard Bureau for inclusion in NGB Reserve stocks. Also, prescribes the use of NGB Form 51 for reporting excesses.

*NGR 75-2-3 (Federal Property—Supply Procedures for TOE Units, Organizations, and non-TOE Activities)* was revised to implement the provisions of AR 735-35 and to standardize supply procedures for TOE units and activities of the Army National Guard to those of the Active Army.

*NGR 75-3 (Care and Safekeeping)* was revised to: (1) Specifically define the units and activities covered by this NGR. (2) Clarifies the minimum security standards for certain supply rooms and vaults by including examples of acceptable equivalents. (3) Incorporate provisions of AR 700-945 pertaining to storage of small arms, which prescribes that these arms will be stored in locked arms racks or metal chests within a vault and authorizes the use of locally constructed racks. (4) Adds provisions for safekeeping of arms in the field.

*NGR 75-4 (Accounting for Lost, Damaged or Destroyed Property)* was amended to permit the State adjutant general to delegate his authority in connection with the quarterly droppage and reports of survey to the assistant adjutant general or another responsible federally recognized officer of the ARNG. Also, clarifies the responsibilities of the Army Area commanders in connection with reconsideration and/or appeal of pecuniary changes.

*NGR 75-9 (Supply Status Reporting System, Equipment Status Report, Army National Guard Activities (RCS ARNGB 28 (R1))* was changed to align the format of the Army National Guard Equipment Status Report with that of the Active Army as prescribed by AR 711-5.

*NGB Pamphlet 75-9-2 (Stock Control—Supply Status Reporting System Army National Guard List of Reportable Items)* which amplifies NGR 75-9 also was revised to provide procedures for completing the Army National Guard Equipment Status Report.

*NGR 105 (Communications — Commercial Communication Service)* was revised to up date the regulation and to provide certain changes in equip-

ment installation authorizations. Also to provide for use of STARCOM facilities.

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### Comptroller

*ANGR 172-02 (Report of Commitments and Obligations by Sub-Project)*. Provides for a monthly sub-project report to be prepared by each ANG base for each appropriation: National Guard Personnel, Air Force; and Operations and Maintenance, Air National Guard. These reports with the consolidated report made by the State USP&FO will be forwarded to the National Guard Bureau.

### Personnel

*ANGR 35-09 (Ordering ANGUS Personnel to Active Duty for Training in Federal Status)*. This regulation implements title 10 U.S. Code 3080 and 8080 to designate those persons who are authorized to order members of ANGUS to active duty for training in Federal status.

*ANGR 36-01 (Federal Recognition of General Officer Appointment or Promotion in the ANG and Appointment or Promotion as a Reserve of the Air Force)*. This regulation together with *ANGR 36-02C*, implements more restrictive criteria for federally recognizing officers in the position of State Adjutant General, as approved by the Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee, and updates processing procedures.

*ANGR 36-02C (Federal Recognition of Appointment in the Air National Guard and Appointment as a Reserve of the Air Force)*. Amends the basic regulation to implement the changes in criteria for Federal recognition of State Adjutants General, in grades below general officer, to the same extent that *ANGR 36-01* affected Federal recognition of general officers.

*ANGR 36-93 (Official Photographs)*. Modifies the Air Force regulation of the same number and subject, to prescribe who must provide photographs for their selection folders, how photographs will be made, and proper forwarding of photographs for file.

*ANGR 40-01 (Civilian Personnel, Management and Administration of the Program)*. This regulation consolidates various directives pertaining to the management and administration of the air technician program.

*ANGR 53-01 (Radar Intercept Officer School)*. This regulation establishes and governs administra-

tion of the ANG Radar Intercept Officer School, which is conducted to qualify rated navigators as radar intercept officers in order to provide aircrew manning for ANG dual-manned fighter interceptor aircraft.

ANGM 40-01 (Civilian Personnel Manual). This manual together with ANGR 40-01 updates civilian personnel procedures and controls that govern utilization of air technicians.

ANGM 40-01A (Civilian Personnel Manual). Amends the basic manual to incorporate the provisions of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962.

## **Operations and Training**

ANGR 50-03 and ANGR 50-03A (Field Training). Revised regulations governing policy, procedures and detailed instructions for field training.

ANGR 50-04 (Military Orientation of Non-Prior Service Airman). Revised edition which allows entry into basic training to satisfy certain previous orientation training requirements.

ANGR 50-07 and ANGR 50-07A (Additional Inactive Duty Flying Training Periods). Revised regulations that establish criteria and procedures to be followed in the conduct of the 36 additional flying training periods.

ANGR 50-08 (Small Arms Marksmanship Training). Makes AFR 50-8 applicable to the Air National Guard with the exception of Section B—Competitive Training.

ANGR 55-48 (Base Operations). Makes AFR 55-48 applicable to the Air National Guard within limitations set forth in ANGR 55-01.

ANGR 60-3 and ANGR 60-3A (Annual Flying Requirements). Makes AFR 60-3 applicable to the Air National Guard with certain modifications.

ANGR 60-27 (Instrument Approach Procedures). Makes AFR 60-27 applicable to the Air National Guard with modification pertaining to Commanders responsibilities.

ANGR 62-5 (Reporting and Investigating Alleged Flying Violations). Makes AFR 62-5 applicable to the Air National Guard with modification to outline certain reports channels within the Air National Guard.

ANGL 55-1 (Operation of Air Transport Overwater Training Missions). Establishes policy, procedures and operation instructions pertaining to air transport overwater training missions.

ANGM 23-01 (Operation of ANG Units). This manual was developed in support of the initial

implementation of the Double Deputy Command and Management System within Air National Guard flying units assigned to Tactical Air Command. It provides specific organization and functional guidance for units assigned to Tactical Air Command, and serves as general guidance for ANG flying units in all other missions.

## **Communications, Electronics and Weather**

ANGR 100-01 (Communications Services). Revised to update the information contained therein, and to provide better controls over authorizations for communications services in order to insure economy of funds expended.

## **Systems and Logistics**

ANGR 66-01 (Aircraft Markings and Insignia). Provides a uniform marking of ANG aircraft.

ANGR 67-01 (Ammo Procedure). Describes the changes in ammunition storage, reporting and disposition action.

## **Data Systems**

ANGM 171 (Statistical Data Processing). This manual issued in tentative form contains machine instructions for processing statistical data relating to AFM 66-1 (Maintenance Manhour and Data Collection), base supply and BEMO, accounting and transportation activities. Distribution of this manual has been limited to those activities actually having a data processing capability. Planned publication and distribution of the bound official manual is scheduled for the 3rd quarter of FY 1964.

## **Travel**

ANGR 177-01A (Travel During Periods of Inactive Duty Training). Provides for entitlement to travel and transportation allowances for members who, when performing flights during inactive duty training are unable to return to their home station prior to 2400 hours of the day their inactive training period expires for reasons beyond their control.

ANGR 117-04 (Travel During Periods of Active Duty Training). Authorizes ANG members who are directed to perform TDY travel away from their training station during periods of active duty training. Incorporates the restrictions contained in Comptroller General Division B-148049, 3 May 1962.

ANGR 177-05 (TDY Travel of Air National Guard Civilian Personnel). Prescribes policies and procedures with regard to payment of TDY allowances to ANG civilian employees.

# APPENDIX G

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1963

(All Appropriations)

Army National Guard, 1963	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army (2132060)
Grand Total	408,109,042	218,959,303
State Obligations—Total	358,601,792	177,703,828
1 Alabama	10,915,447	6,224,928
2 Alaska	2,245,267	1,145,697
3 Arizona	2,957,438	1,387,366
4 Arkansas	6,517,813	3,223,337
5 California	20,918,810	10,065,368
6 Colorado	2,211,584	1,032,285
7 Connecticut	5,513,318	2,141,333
8 Delaware	2,517,562	1,141,732
9 District of Columbia	1,512,818	761,973
10 Florida	6,172,872	3,429,877
11 Georgia	8,536,424	4,277,761
12 Hawaii	6,723,409	1,729,849
13 Idaho	3,615,914	1,558,277
14 Illinois	11,149,088	5,183,228
15 Indiana	8,058,302	4,434,329
16 Iowa	6,070,589	3,397,781
17 Kansas	5,156,966	2,757,599
18 Kentucky	4,441,613	1,915,973
19 Louisiana	6,623,745	3,269,329
20 Maine	2,719,646	1,036,441
21 Maryland	7,730,347	3,267,091
22 Massachusetts	13,719,198	7,614,012
23 Michigan	11,234,940	5,048,216
24 Minnesota	8,641,135	4,760,856
25 Mississippi	9,245,422	4,672,486
26 Missouri	6,895,561	3,388,206
27 Montana	2,833,386	1,250,275
28 Nebraska	3,065,967	1,533,525
29 Nevada	944,258	343,899
30 New Hampshire	1,731,117	684,825
31 New Jersey	13,964,268	6,375,584
32 New Mexico	4,021,009	1,554,767
33 New York	23,737,402	12,230,470
34 North Carolina	8,841,827	5,059,424
35 North Dakota	2,772,769	1,102,422
36 Ohio	11,825,601	6,340,410
37 Oklahoma	6,888,538	4,160,506
38 Oregon	4,763,830	2,423,865
39 Pennsylvania	16,900,995	8,943,699
40 Puerto Rico	5,419,488	3,375,661
41 Rhode Island	2,801,198	1,115,141
42 South Carolina	8,619,010	5,364,840
43 South Dakota	3,169,933	1,627,322
44 Tennessee	7,430,040	3,936,824
45 Texas	13,473,560	6,516,213
46 Utah	3,799,015	2,075,390
47 Vermont	2,390,235	1,104,006
48 Virginia	9,335,829	3,578,849
49 Washington	6,623,180	2,535,296
50 West Virginia	2,465,480	922,271
51 Wisconsin	7,037,197	3,438,238
52 Wyoming	1,701,432	744,776
Obligations by Other Than States—Total	49,507,250	41,255,475
Chief of Engineers	216,207	
Chief of Finance	129,601	
Chief, National Guard Bureau	42,039,518	40,982,561
Chief of Staff	1,501,854	
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	557,277	51,795
The Adjutant General	1,265,637	
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000
First Army	975,866	28,702
Second Army	661,009	
Third Army	412,405	38,737
Fourth Army	674,789	78,733
Fifth Army	376,420	7,788
Sixth Army	455,899	43,125
USARL	40,773	
USARCIB	131,834	14,034
USARHAW	58,161	



Operations and Maintenance Army National Guard (2132065)	Operations and Maintenance, Army (2132020)	Military Construction Army National Guard (21X2085)	Military Construction Army Reserve (21X2086)
175,371,901	1,123,930	12,264,346	389,562
167,253,053	1,123,930	12,131,419	389,562
4,519,239	94,112	77,168	
1,083,360	1,456	14,754	
1,097,183	11,972	460,917	
2,658,866	5,380	130,230	
10,110,435	23,255	575,120	144,632
1,042,520	8,998	127,781	
3,355,943	9,393	6,649	
1,371,535	4,295		
745,372	5,473		
2,711,024	30,265	1,706	
4,186,633	17,646	50,784	3,600
4,698,579	739	294,242	
1,688,071	26,568	342,998	
5,942,754	10,656	12,450	
3,251,525	10,074	362,374	
2,445,854	16,621	210,333	
2,304,951	8,400	86,016	
1,924,499	37,460	513,583	50,098
2,718,565	52,271	583,580	
1,396,758	28,298	258,150	
4,152,233	2,877	308,146	
5,672,375	22,691	410,120	
5,613,610	15,486	557,628	
3,610,046	18,667	251,566	
4,070,369	69,190	433,377	
3,206,758	13,024	287,573	
1,432,021	6,550	144,540	
1,425,756	9,895	96,791	
599,118	937	304	
1,030,289	12,753	3,250	
6,773,458	21,369	793,857	
1,677,776	6,050	782,416	
11,452,009	17,900	37,023	
3,150,373	19,954	531,195	80,881
1,144,785	20,782	504,780	
5,307,560	29,197	148,434	
2,402,177	8,439	317,416	
2,328,165	11,800		
7,921,853	24,685	10,758	
1,826,706	57	217,064	
1,663,588		22,469	
2,918,196	12,898	323,076	
1,399,964	16,638	124,923	1,086
3,262,434	3,000	206,206	21,576
6,586,791	89,706	280,850	
1,710,465	13,160		
1,271,052	15,177		
4,871,538	3,390	882,052	
3,942,675	11,093	134,116	
1,262,927	19,730	173,500	87,052
3,382,372	190,562	25,388	637
929,948	12,941	13,767	
8,118,848		132,927	
216,207			
129,601			
1,056,957			
1,501,854			
505,482			
1,265,637			
929,153		18,011	
643,830		17,179	
348,796		24,872	
552,225		43,831	
368,632			
383,740		29,034	
40,773			
117,800			
58,161			

# NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY (2132060)

Army National Guard, 1963	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	218,959,303	18,517,917	61,327,404	26,418,247
State Obligation—Total	177,703,828	18,349,299	33,337,790	26,418,247
1. Alabama	6,224,928	600,860	924,495	1,027,934
2. Alaska	1,145,697	64,585	215,791	72,914
3. Arizona	1,387,366	168,361	235,833	169,341
4. Arkansas	3,723,337	382,743	708,408	575,125
5. California	10,065,368	1,159,041	1,707,683	1,488,300
6. Colorado	1,032,285	103,141	174,415	174,096
7. Connecticut	2,141,333	168,852	161,904	436,165
8. Delaware	1,141,732	132,635	235,735	189,683
9. District of Columbia	761,973	76,518	136,904	133,941
10. Florida	3,429,877	338,598	620,961	499,041
11. Georgia	4,277,761	396,568	792,729	663,626
12. Hawaii	1,729,849	166,901	300,111	241,727
13. Idaho	1,558,277	205,322	288,849	227,461
14. Illinois	5,183,228	463,784	906,786	818,173
15. Indiana	4,434,329	443,772	969,789	617,394
16. Iowa	3,397,781	383,906	647,974	516,213
17. Kansas	2,757,599	284,889	462,490	467,603
18. Kentucky	1,915,973	185,484	299,039	307,084
19. Louisiana	3,269,329	281,026	582,966	488,738
20. Maine	1,036,441	177,349	121,742	182,022
21. Maryland	3,267,091	384,602	673,777	502,211
22. Massachusetts	7,614,012	884,390	1,896,256	949,472
23. Michigan	5,048,216	527,469	937,462	715,670
24. Minnesota	4,760,856	493,697	826,119	644,869
25. Mississippi	4,672,486	441,694	901,295	703,782
26. Missouri	3,388,206	334,626	639,631	524,931
27. Montana	1,250,275	169,305	220,860	199,194
28. Nebraska	1,533,525	199,068	288,035	253,351
29. Nevada	343,899	49,560	57,703	66,574
30. New Hampshire	684,825	54,219	10,448	175,681
31. New Jersey	6,375,584	597,405	1,176,065	906,938
32. New Mexico	1,554,767	184,492	325,838	246,482
33. New York	12,230,470	1,173,004	2,588,247	1,562,904
34. North Carolina	5,059,424	564,310	1,036,869	706,160
35. North Dakota	1,102,422	124,663	202,637	163,265
36. Ohio	6,340,410	641,949	1,118,468	986,193
37. Oklahoma	4,160,506	469,996	716,729	573,540
38. Oregon	2,423,865	233,214	269,337	431,674
39. Pennsylvania	8,943,699	957,266	2,456,698	1,037,973
40. Puerto Rico	3,375,661	237,155	694,233	333,398
41. Rhode Island	1,115,141	106,319	150,283	222,177
42. South Carolina	5,364,840	626,671	1,599,824	657,550
43. South Dakota	1,627,322	214,253	349,416	244,105
44. Tennessee	3,936,824	257,594	364,351	748,429
45. Texas	6,516,213	635,286	996,690	1,111,152
46. Utah	2,075,390	290,607	334,194	318,604
47. Vermont	1,104,006	117,355	94,357	225,876
48. Virginia	3,578,849	320,386	688,882	557,953
49. Washington	2,535,296	316,687	288,051	484,775
50. West Virginia	922,271	72,770	76,824	172,511
51. Wisconsin	3,438,238	377,239	736,804	570,370
52. Wyoming	744,776	107,713	126,803	123,902
Obligations by Other than States—Total	41,255,475	168,618	27,989,614	
Chief, National Guard Bureau	40,982,561		27,938,093	
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	51,795	22,134	8,327	
The Surgeon General	10,000			
First Army	28,702	22,005	5,986	
Third Army	38,737	25,981	9,551	
Fourth Army	78,733	57,775	12,730	
Fifth Army	7,788	5,230	1,868	
Sixth Army	43,125	28,873	6,515	
USARCIB	14,034	6,620	6,544	

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)
77,091,657	12,395,701	14,210,127	1,065,957	7,573,675	358,618
77,091,657	12,324,196	7,210,643	1,043,176	1,599,132	329,688
2,961,861	432,426	189,333	24,842	51,017	12,160
400,106	67,909	50,660	19,626	249,712	4,394
550,434	168,873	49,831	14,100	27,575	3,018
1,641,281	222,466	163,168	14,348	8,064	7,734
4,283,212	771,434	440,946	115,560	79,276	19,916
446,361	82,342	34,414	6,884	9,977	655
1,128,622	164,215	36,619	17,923	25,295	1,737
456,383	52,238	59,670	11,439	2,750	1,199
337,661	45,868	29,013	432	1,128	508
1,514,080	273,339	142,662	21,853	15,617	3,727
1,879,495	244,966	272,025	15,678	6,917	5,757
755,498	125,132	71,250	30,171	38,808	250
602,086	128,833	57,065	22,391	19,696	6,572
2,436,096	361,104	111,435	23,411	43,227	19,212
1,983,568	286,328	109,034	9,963	6,556	7,925
1,520,247	232,059	56,818	13,941	6,413	20,210
1,253,510	198,692	70,201	13,547	6,258	409
861,114	189,749	61,264	6,031	5,911	297
1,491,724	223,056	120,480	17,873	60,348	3,118
447,903	53,145	30,605	11,814	9,074	2,787
1,312,871	179,769	122,432	22,394	64,322	4,712
2,889,395	464,386	421,678	30,688	56,285	21,462
2,029,052	269,451	490,939	27,627	42,266	8,280
1,999,758	346,882	394,073	28,095	22,368	4,995
1,992,048	412,530	176,821	11,391	14,212	18,713
1,538,749	232,619	93,660	12,434	11,464	93
484,136	101,354	37,211	16,025	19,230	2,959
649,112	108,263	17,210	9,745	7,811	931
124,889	26,127	13,429	2,590	2,755	273
368,498	51,483	15,920	6,345	1,489	741
2,925,628	383,126	254,017	32,418	85,228	14,760
594,377	113,066	63,269	6,994	19,150	1,100
5,202,145	924,443	577,850	64,720	108,844	28,313
2,219,469	285,924	209,087	20,361	5,656	11,588
462,550	88,378	39,330	8,683	12,336	580
2,895,563	494,759	145,004	24,919	27,211	6,344
1,770,024	394,598	162,032	25,188	45,861	2,537
1,231,925	143,200	65,768	29,035	17,423	2,289
3,482,230	410,120	484,728	30,438	75,156	9,089
1,582,692	305,320	161,172	24,768	33,461	3,462
511,118	60,424	22,207	10,941	24,412	7,260
1,930,375	326,383	187,342	11,666	12,387	12,642
628,297	111,338	56,588	10,035	9,856	3,435
2,105,373	332,892	108,799	11,084	4,300	4,003
3,028,160	391,313	230,450	33,636	73,743	15,784
802,524	204,968	62,902	25,992	23,666	11,933
545,038	82,148	22,274	9,556	4,283	3,119
1,574,212	257,364	123,919	16,866	35,722	3,546
1,123,996	173,585	66,004	42,483	38,028	1,687
464,863	90,242	38,649	2,415	3,070	927
1,417,716	193,571	112,635	13,042	16,657	205
253,632	39,996	76,751	8,775	6,863	341
	71,505	6,999,484	22,781	5,974,543	28,930
	71,505	6,988,352		5,955,683	28,930
			11,624	9,709	
		10,000	280	169	
		261	1,944	1,261	
			5,585	2,642	
			613	78	
			2,735	5,001	
		870			

# OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (2132065)

Army National Guard, 1963	Total	National Guard Bureau Adminis- tration (71111)	Recruiting and Publicity (71112)	Armory Drill (72111)	Field Training (72211)	Procure- ment of Organiza- tional Equipment (73211)	Repair Parts and Materials (Except for Depot Maine- nance) (74111)	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (74112)
Grand Total	175,371,901	1,501,854	474,928	643,829	995,868	7,126,254	9,642,517	4,599,492
State Obligations—Total	167,253,053			18,338	696,558	7,028,043	9,642,517	4,599,492
1. Alabama	4,519,239			48	28,240	302,121	313,988	164,122
2. Alaska	1,083,360			2,230	4,958	126,294	33,571	13,928
3. Arizona	1,097,183			623	2,325	111,694	73,258	37,523
4. Arkansas	2,658,866			205	29,209	108,051	151,803	105,024
5. California	10,110,435			458	28,322	290,879	611,370	276,363
6. Colorado	1,042,520			413	1,566	61,920	44,323	25,065
7. Connecticut	3,355,943				2,782	102,703	107,243	33,993
8. Delaware	1,371,535				2,705	75,985	103,568	35,874
9. District of Columbia	745,372				1,503	43,597	35,977	10,303
10. Florida	2,711,024			1,326	12,521	115,474	255,376	87,593
11. Georgia	4,186,633			110	31,630	129,502	389,755	150,277
12. Hawaii	4,698,579			689	38,891	88,200	115,779	31,450
13. Idaho	1,688,071			704	6,261	84,331	180,498	63,893
14. Illinois	5,942,754			638	17,230	134,555	125,760	100,019
15. Indiana	3,251,525			14	11,584	261,663	182,451	109,784
16. Iowa	2,445,854			12	12,344	91,813	126,131	101,360
17. Kansas	2,304,951			152	16,068	147,607	116,485	101,600
18. Kentucky	1,924,499			116	7,370	106,170	105,541	48,313
19. Louisiana	2,718,565			76	10,821	105,531	150,474	90,376
20. Maine	1,396,758				3,052	105,233	82,251	33,060
21. Maryland	4,152,233				6,913	90,571	119,801	40,939
22. Massachusetts	5,672,375			64	28,468	288,494	183,520	169,973
23. Michigan	5,613,610			872	21,133	218,152	211,492	144,078
24. Minnesota	3,610,046			231	20,133	223,189	194,928	141,876
25. Mississippi	4,070,369			30	21,534	220,939	448,126	149,304
26. Missouri	3,206,758			613	15,900	93,753	222,544	91,139
27. Montana	1,432,021			576	3,422	88,682	99,565	63,566
28. Nebraska	1,425,756			356	6,807	49,741	79,646	49,611
29. Nevada	599,118			288	1,497	29,020	32,651	18,501
30. New Hampshire	1,030,289			12	945	50,667	39,303	15,654
31. New Jersey	6,773,458				17,405	288,610	405,889	159,880
32. New Mexico	1,677,776			146	4,635	58,195	139,274	57,115
33. New York	11,452,009			579	44,746	334,536	623,233	311,474
34. North Carolina	3,150,373				15,621	251,532	170,295	101,729
35. North Dakota	1,144,785			366	8,717	86,068	47,105	39,424
36. Ohio	5,307,560			278	30,271	180,856	297,823	169,720
37. Oklahoma	2,402,177			49	11,931	95,272	105,679	100,588
38. Oregon	2,328,165			695	7,093	100,773	147,244	57,450
39. Pennsylvania	7,921,853			404	38,422	363,893	319,086	188,249
40. Puerto Rico	1,826,706				13,772	109,307	115,264	38,254
41. Rhode Island	1,663,588				2,496	36,793	41,783	13,795
42. South Carolina	2,918,196				18,149	131,208	187,775	126,178
43. South Dakota	1,399,964			182	5,950	64,647	71,604	70,488
44. Tennessee	3,262,434			100	13,662	246,358	204,993	103,852
45. Texas	6,586,791			996	13,465	159,096	841,169	179,586
46. Utah	1,710,465			2,891	7,672	71,059	81,602	46,961
47. Vermont	1,271,052			46	2,770	44,111	71,080	32,356
48. Virginia	4,871,538			136	12,999	158,493	384,342	57,019
49. Washington	3,942,675			200	7,000	112,370	166,941	66,858
50. West Virginia	1,262,927			122	5,489	74,433	111,653	43,942
51. Wisconsin	3,382,372			26	9,774	72,066	125,797	89,456
52. Wyoming	929,948			266	8,385	41,836	45,528	40,557
Obligations by Other than States—Total	8,118,848	1,501,854	474,928	625,491	299,310	98,211		
Chief of Engineers	216,207							
Chief of Finance	129,601			19,756	11,971	97,874		
Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,056,957					377		
Chief of Staff	1,501,854	1,501,854						
Finance and Accounts Office, USA	505,482		474,928					
The Adjutant General	1,265,637							
First Army	929,153			27,356	24,176			
Second Army	643,830			44,487	48,484			
Third Army	348,796			145,573	53,407			
Fourth Army	552,225			155,738	26,313			
Fifth Army	368,632			124,733	88,652			
Sixth Army	383,740			64,015	37,377			
USARAL	40,773			32,997	1,446			
USARCAB	117,800			3,098	6,930			
USARHAW	58,161			7,738	554			

Other Operating Supplies and Equipment	Support of National Guard Units	Organiza- tional Technicians	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Technicians	Field Main- tenance Technicians	Second Destinaion Transpor- tation From Depots	Federal Facilities, Including Re- pairs, Utilities, and Other Ex- penses Inci- dent to Open- ing, Operat- ing and Closing Summer Camps	Other Facilities, Repairs, and Utilities	Other Facilities, Repairs, and Restora- tions	Opera- tional Costs	Main- tenance and Utilities
(7413)	(7511)	(7512)	(7513)	(7514)	(7519)	(7521)	(7522)	(7523)	(7621)	(7631)
1,692,320	2,921,882	65,686,673	15,921,754	26,993,228	1,056,620	2,497,052	5,873,857	251,829	26,319,144	1,172,800
810,633	2,490,016	65,686,673	15,921,754	26,993,228			5,873,857		26,319,144	1,172,800
27,057	105,076	2,437,862	453,394	598,070			89,260			
7,757	65,117	349,922	171,158	135,378			172,867			
10,075	30,953	414,871	166,124	216,836			32,902			
13,005	34,896	1,409,294	280,603	433,492			93,283			
43,004	121,959	3,580,753	714,594	1,708,863			184,613		2,477,138	72,117
6,211	18,062	481,588	160,004	207,343			36,024			
14,378	23,789	896,352	245,160	615,966			72,953		1,160,528	80,096
8,368	17,888	584,713	172,090	291,625			78,719			
1,720	8,497	352,446	141,031	132,586			17,712			
15,698	77,818	1,294,482	332,101	445,010			73,624			
25,863	72,857	1,641,716	357,088	991,462			396,373			
11,715	33,148	643,388	326,350	485,081			68,436		2,735,406	120,046
13,150	47,922	594,237	214,832	382,222			100,021			
13,514	74,708	1,757,042	422,752	639,817			159,929		2,384,143	112,646
12,427	43,280	1,590,705	337,553	566,416			135,648			
11,281	25,927	1,241,448	267,886	486,702			80,951			
12,163	31,203	1,156,941	253,807	435,774			33,150			
13,580	55,710	878,256	224,945	408,284			76,213			
17,211	39,973	1,307,803	313,467	597,754			85,079			
23,527	30,042	531,403	294,301	243,380			51,510			
13,338	20,930	1,007,727	246,306	364,957			75,712		2,087,289	77,750
19,979	51,291	2,351,232	425,178	599,571			132,677		1,333,457	88,472
18,182	77,538	1,658,004	393,514	629,329			412,988		1,783,027	45,301
15,883	63,878	1,461,960	373,620	650,852			463,496			
15,509	73,524	1,787,649	376,083	734,165			243,506			
17,936	66,569	1,411,692	323,458	732,952			110,385		119,819	
8,684	34,778	510,292	184,181	368,050			70,226			
8,119	20,335	614,058	196,752	322,203			78,127			
4,822	20,938	218,321	121,935	131,381			19,764			
5,004	13,864	460,415	195,999	189,990			58,435			
27,701	49,602	2,438,644	458,192	1,138,918			120,392		1,607,464	60,762
10,795	50,131	640,576	232,103	456,431			28,375			
43,038	117,564	4,013,656	829,566	1,602,650			331,460		3,059,088	140,421
20,830	46,555	1,689,612	351,302	447,659			55,239			
7,448	30,928	511,220	170,729	189,807			52,974			
22,602	69,461	2,380,487	492,615	853,968			208,142		586,423	14,913
19,796	34,734	1,330,286	299,807	360,351			43,683			
19,233	41,487	1,090,451	269,173	490,218			104,347			
26,470	96,145	2,595,879	503,474	914,317			132,223		2,603,822	139,469
10,067	16,684	906,895	278,934	247,864			89,664			
5,768	8,464	531,562	198,978	220,706			61,370		511,828	30,045
19,980	56,518	1,504,871	325,456	478,063			69,999			
7,519	26,954	701,541	180,424	232,381			38,273			
15,167	60,277	1,702,761	342,202	518,530			54,532			
39,549	118,242	2,994,603	599,979	1,249,277			297,233		93,597	
9,311	27,162	811,327	212,233	351,463			88,785			
6,745	22,535	592,001	189,323	254,456			55,630			
17,678	63,614	1,140,706	324,314	800,365			77,352		1,759,460	75,061
13,516	52,326	1,183,457	331,069	547,724			44,554		1,340,104	76,556
11,861	32,111	497,941	187,464	260,150			37,761			
20,823	42,186	1,465,030	295,927	462,341			83,250		676,551	39,145
6,576	23,866	336,595	162,224	170,078			94,036			
881,687	431,866				1,056,620	2,497,052		251,829		
								216,207		
					1,056,620					
17,947	12,607					840,561				
863,637	402,000					544,859		35,622		
	1,438					149,713				
103	517					369,658				
						155,247				
	5,244					277,104				
						6,330				
	967					106,804				
	3,093					46,776				



	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY (2132020)				MILITARY ARMY (21X2085)	
Army National Guard, 1963	Total	Related Maintenance Activities	Procurement of Parts and Modification	Medical Services in Non-Army Facilities Except Medicare Administered by Executive Agent (2430)	Total	National Guard Armories
	(2132020)	(2350)	(2360)	(2430)	(21X2085)	(8511)
Total	1,123,930	188,326	528,525	407,079	12,264,346	8,136,356
State Obligations—Total	1,123,930	188,326	528,525	407,079	12,131,419	8,136,356
1. Alabama	94,112		79,697	14,414	77,168	58,333
2. Alaska	1,456			1,456	14,754	
3. Arizona	11,972	3,997	1,100	6,875	460,917	220,332
4. Arkansas	5,380			5,380	130,230	126,259
5. California	23,255			23,255	575,120	489,656
6. Colorado	8,998	1,887	5,547	1,564	127,781	116,230
7. Connecticut	9,393			9,393	6,649	
8. Delaware	4,295			4,295		
9. District of Columbia	5,473	5,473				
10. Florida	30,265	6,885	19,790	3,591	1,706	761
11. Georgia	17,646		11,560	6,086	50,784	473
12. Hawaii	739			739	294,242	7,521
13. Idaho	26,568	7,188	11,710	7,670	342,998	71,332
14. Illinois	10,656			10,656	12,450	
15. Indiana	10,074			10,074	362,374	309,956
16. Iowa	16,621			16,621	210,333	208,250
17. Kansas	8,400		1,161	7,239	86,016	86,016
18. Kentucky	37,460	18,515	7,614	11,331	513,583	506,474
19. Louisiana	52,271	29,427	20,061	2,783	583,580	145,601
20. Maine	28,298	840	19,342	8,117	258,149	232,663
21. Maryland	2,877			2,877	308,146	297,106
22. Massachusetts	22,691		10,992	11,699	410,120	396,783
23. Michigan	15,486	2,396	981	12,110	557,628	499,812
24. Minnesota	18,667			18,667	251,566	198,802
25. Mississippi	69,190	21,485	34,951	12,754	433,377	161,694
26. Missouri	13,024		2,439	10,585	287,573	256,708
27. Montana	6,550			6,550	144,540	
28. Nebraska	9,895		6,386	3,509	96,791	96,011
29. Nevada	937			937	304	304
30. New Hampshire	12,753	1,480	8,175	3,098	3,250	
31. New Jersey	21,369	1,060	16,222	4,087	793,857	152,801
32. New Mexico	6,050			6,050	782,416	75,160
33. New York	17,900		9,296	8,604	37,023	974
34. North Carolina	19,954			19,954	531,195	504,178
35. North Dakota	20,782	4,460	10,022	6,300	504,780	235,447
36. Ohio	29,197	1,773	61	27,364	148,434	148,434
37. Oklahoma	8,439			8,440	317,416	300,810
38. Oregon	11,800			11,800		
39. Pennsylvania	24,685		5,485	19,200	10,758	
40. Puerto Rico	57			57	217,064	204,712
41. Rhode Island					22,469	945
42. South Carolina	12,898		498	12,400	323,076	315,357
43. South Dakota	16,638		10,481	6,153	124,923	114,582
44. Tennessee	3,000			3,000	206,206	202,162
45. Texas	89,706	18,000	64,293	7,413	280,850	272,844
46. Utah	13,160	1,619	7,922	3,618		
47. Vermont	15,177	6,343	5,985	2,850		
48. Virginia	3,390			3,390	882,052	827,122
49. Washington	11,093		5,353	5,741	134,116	133,096
50. West Virginia	19,730	6,850	7,869	5,011	173,500	155,119
51. Wisconsin	190,562	42,251	139,586	8,724	25,388	5,536
52. Wyoming	12,941	6,398	3,946	2,597	13,767	
Obligations by Other Than States—Total					132,927	
First Army					18,011	
Second Army					17,179	
Third Army					24,872	
Fourth Army					43,831	
Sixth Army					29,034	

CONSTRUCTION,  
NATIONAL GUARD

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,  
ARMY RESERVE  
(21X2086)

Nonarmory Facilities National Guard	Minor Construction	Advance Planning	TOTAL	USAR ARMORIES	MINOR CONSTRUC- TION	ADVANCE PLANNING
(8512)	(8541)	(8551)	(21X2086)	(8611)	(8641)	(8651)
3,067,167	421,368	639,455	389,562	306,224	47,486	35,852
3,067,167	288,441	639,455	389,562	306,224	47,486	35,852
10,043		8,792				
131,471		14,754				
		109,115				
		3,971				
59,800		25,664	144,632	144,632		
		11,551				
		6,649				
		945				
26,991	2,444	20,876	3,600			3,600
256,221		30,500				
256,668		14,998				
	12,450					
	26,269	26,149				
		2,082				
		7,109	50,098		47,486	2,612
428,807		9,172				
18,599		6,887				
		11,040				
		13,337				
2,864	32,460	22,492				
426	49,873	2,465				
220,651	13,168	37,863				
		30,865				
133,477		11,064				
		780				
		3,250				
641,056						
625,478	48,218	33,561				
	32,035	4,014				
862		26,155	80,881	74,446		6,435
254,115		15,218				
		16,606				
		10,758				
		12,352				
	21,524					
		7,719				
		10,341	1,086			1,086
		4,044	21,576	3,480		18,096
		8,006				
	50,000	4,930				
		1,020				
		18,381	87,052	82,511		4,541
362		20,214	637	1,155		518
		13,766				
	132,927					
	18,011					
	17,179					
	24,872					
	43,831					
	29,034					

# APPENDIX H

## AIR NATIONAL

### Operations and

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

Air National Guard—1963	Grand Total	57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Construction 320	Minor Construction 340	5733840 Total
Grand Total	261,989,146	17,283,514	743,848	15,885,298	654,368	195,297,682
Apportioned to States—Total	136,731,388	916,872	11,493	251,011	654,368	120,116,056
1. Alabama	2,591,342	4,079			4,079	2,242,004
2. Alaska	1,193,714					1,104,328
3. Arizona	3,223,146	27,680			27,680	2,861,448
4. Arkansas	2,160,496					1,920,018
5. California	7,563,197	303,819		261,547	42,272	6,433,598
6. Colorado	3,143,514					2,885,712
7. Connecticut	2,019,795	18,884			18,884	1,770,673
8. Delaware	1,359,134					1,200,553
9. District of Columbia	1,847,590					1,755,700
10. Florida	2,060,892					1,868,819
11. Georgia	3,948,464					3,342,814
12. Hawaii	3,607,251	1,360			1,360	3,312,766
13. Idaho	1,466,696					1,284,504
14. Illinois	3,486,306	(10,621)		(10,621)		3,202,005
15. Indiana	2,411,500	43,551			43,551	2,039,839
16. Iowa	3,308,038	29,795			29,795	2,820,726
17. Kansas	2,615,783	26,950			26,950	2,339,126
18. Kentucky	1,541,777					1,394,681
19. Louisiana	1,942,589					1,762,045
20. Maine	1,793,435	39,508	6,693		32,815	1,482,969
21. Maryland	2,038,071					1,798,572
22. Massachusetts	3,069,680					2,857,450
23. Michigan	3,603,965					3,207,281
24. Minnesota	3,038,407					2,668,020
25. Mississippi	2,248,020	41,912			41,912	1,966,553
26. Missouri	3,615,414	41,475			41,475	3,163,911
27. Montana	1,639,732					1,438,879
28. Nebraska	1,559,366	72,098			72,098	1,335,305
29. Nevada	1,087,814					996,010
30. New Hampshire	1,093,696					903,368
31. New Jersey	3,057,881	9,978			9,978	2,856,267
32. New Mexico	1,755,625					1,546,064
33. New York	6,590,933	49,874			49,874	5,853,509
34. North Carolina	1,399,143	5,008	4,800		208	1,199,908
35. North Dakota	1,604,876					1,355,781
36. Ohio	5,822,577	95,084			95,084	5,066,456
37. Oklahoma	2,880,584					2,450,531
38. Oregon	2,060,779	36,378			36,378	1,737,980
39. Pennsylvania	5,591,911					4,858,160
40. Puerto Rico	1,903,582	26,450			26,450	1,561,077
41. Rhode Island	1,166,520					1,008,189
42. South Carolina	1,341,932					1,270,929
43. South Dakota	1,729,754	53,525			53,525	1,493,064
44. Tennessee	4,586,027					3,871,754
45. Texas	5,144,529	85		85		4,557,949
46. Utah	1,988,534					1,730,440
47. Vermont	1,645,838					1,447,017
48. Virginia	895,238					846,333
49. Washington	2,323,445					1,963,224
50. West Virginia	2,198,706					1,912,640
51. Wisconsin	3,716,092					3,245,270
52. Wyoming	1,048,058					923,837
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	125,257,758	16,366,642	732,355	15,634,287		75,181,626
National Guard Bureau	103,664,598					71,347,094
Directorate of Administrative Services	34,117					34,117
Lackland AFB, Texas	1,391,986					
Air Force Logistics Command	3,606,708	32,398	26,135	6,263		3,574,310
Bureau of Yards & Docks	7,271,815	7,271,815	273,735	6,998,080		
Office, Corps of Engineers	9,062,429	9,062,429	432,485	8,629,944		
Military Air Transport Service	1,838					1,838
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	224,267					224,267

GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Maintenance Appropriation

National Guard Personnel, Air Force—  
Appropriation

Operation of Aircraft 410	Logistical Support 430	Training Support 440	Medical Support 470	Service Wide Support 480	5733850 Total	ANG Personnel 520	Grand Total	Air National Guard—1963
46,125,000	25,120,181	123,433,710	521,347	97,444	49,407,950	49,407,950	261,989,146	Grand Total
		119,596,992	519,064		15,698,460	15,698,460	136,731,388	Apportioned to States—Total
		2,235,441	6,563		345,259	345,259	2,591,342	1. Alabama
		1,102,356	1,972		89,386	89,386	1,193,714	2. Alaska
		2,849,907	11,541		334,018	334,018	3,223,146	3. Arizona
		1,913,686	6,332		240,478	240,478	2,160,496	4. Arkansas
		6,391,657	41,941		825,780	825,780	7,563,197	5. California
		2,883,203	2,509		257,802	257,802	3,143,514	6. Colorado
		1,762,449	8,224		230,238	230,238	2,019,795	7. Connecticut
		1,193,321	7,232		158,581	158,581	1,359,134	8. Delaware
		1,748,956	6,744		91,890	91,890	1,847,590	9. District of Columbia
		1,862,359	6,460		192,073	192,073	2,060,892	10. Florida
		3,327,895	14,919		605,650	605,650	3,948,464	11. Georgia
		3,299,539	13,227		293,125	293,125	3,607,251	12. Hawaii
		1,280,190	4,314		182,192	182,192	1,466,696	13. Idaho
		3,191,889	10,116		294,922	294,922	3,486,306	14. Illinois
		2,026,169	13,670		328,110	328,110	2,411,500	15. Indiana
		2,807,985	12,741		457,517	457,517	3,308,038	16. Iowa
		2,334,394	4,732		249,707	249,707	2,615,783	17. Kansas
		1,392,298	2,383		147,096	147,096	1,541,777	18. Kentucky
		1,758,706	3,339		180,544	180,544	1,942,589	19. Louisiana
		1,467,871	15,098		270,958	270,958	1,793,435	20. Maine
		1,795,113	3,459		239,499	239,499	2,038,071	21. Maryland
		2,850,906	6,544		212,230	212,230	3,069,680	22. Massachusetts
		3,193,383	13,898		396,684	396,684	3,603,965	23. Michigan
		2,659,212	8,808		370,387	370,387	3,038,407	24. Minnesota
		1,945,306	21,247		239,555	239,555	2,248,020	25. Mississippi
		3,146,687	17,224		410,028	410,028	3,615,414	26. Missouri
		1,436,540	2,339		200,853	200,853	1,639,732	27. Montana
		1,327,590	7,715		151,963	151,963	1,559,366	28. Nebraska
		993,643	2,367		91,804	91,804	1,087,814	29. Nevada
		899,476	3,892		190,328	190,328	1,093,696	30. New Hampshire
		2,839,619	16,648		191,636	191,636	3,057,881	31. New Jersey
		1,540,065	5,999		209,561	209,561	1,755,625	32. New Mexico
		5,830,063	23,446		687,550	687,550	6,590,933	33. New York
		1,194,627	5,281		194,227	194,227	1,399,143	34. North Carolina
		1,352,623	3,158		249,095	249,095	1,604,876	35. North Dakota
		5,042,269	24,187		661,037	661,037	5,822,577	36. Ohio
		2,442,018	8,513		430,053	430,053	2,880,584	37. Oklahoma
		1,729,792	8,188		286,421	286,421	2,060,779	38. Oregon
		4,822,665	35,495		733,751	733,751	5,591,911	39. Pennsylvania
		1,554,530	6,547		316,055	316,055	1,903,582	40. Puerto Rico
		1,001,539	6,650		158,331	158,331	1,166,520	41. Rhode Island
		1,267,399	3,530		71,003	71,003	1,341,932	42. South Carolina
		1,481,158	11,906		183,165	183,165	1,729,754	43. South Dakota
		3,850,169	21,585		714,273	714,273	4,586,027	44. Tennessee
		4,550,499	7,450		586,495	586,495	5,144,529	45. Texas
		1,726,334	4,106		258,094	258,094	1,988,534	46. Utah
		1,443,672	3,345		198,821	198,821	1,645,838	47. Vermont
		845,106	1,227		48,905	48,905	895,238	48. Virginia
		1,956,349	6,875		360,221	360,221	2,323,445	49. Washington
		1,901,589	11,051		286,066	286,066	2,198,706	50. West Virginia
		3,229,339	15,931		470,822	470,822	3,716,092	51. Wisconsin
		917,441	6,396		124,221	124,221	1,048,058	52. Wyoming
46,125,000	25,120,181	3,836,718	2,283	97,444	33,709,490	33,709,490	125,257,758	Apportioned to Other than States—Total
46,125,000	25,120,181	3,550	2,283	96,080	32,317,504	32,317,504	103,664,598	National Guard Bureau
		34,117					34,117	Directorate of Administrative Services
					1,391,986	1,391,986	1,391,986	Lackland AFB, Texas
		3,572,946		1,364			3,606,708	Air Force Logistics Command
							7,271,815	Bureau of Yards & Docks
							9,062,429	Office, Corps of Engineers
		1,838					1,838	Military Air Transport Service
		224,267					224,267	Aeronautical Chart & Information Center

# APPENDIX I

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FY 1948 - FY 1963

	YEAR-END			AVERAGE			NET/GAIN LOSS		
	Aggregate	Officers	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officers	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officers	Enlisted
FY 48	289,531	20,138	269,393	160,949	13,168	147,781	211,290	11,351	199,939
FY 49	313,805	25,639	288,166	288,060	22,487	265,573	24,274	5,501	18,773
FY 50	326,395	30,716	295,679	332,762	27,855	304,907	12,590	5,077	7,513
FY 51	226,785	24,142	202,643	257,532	26,155	231,377	-99,610	-6,574	-93,036
FY 52	214,646	22,888	191,758	219,754	23,280	196,474	-12,139	-1,254	-10,885
FY 53	255,887	28,406	227,481	232,291	25,638	206,653	41,241	5,518	35,723
FY 54	318,776	33,033	285,743	282,962	30,566	252,396	62,889	4,627	58,262
FY 55	358,241	34,665	323,576	339,043	33,783	305,260	39,465	1,632	37,833
FY 56	404,403	34,899	369,504	380,242	34,550	345,692	46,162	234	45,928
FY 57	422,178	36,795	385,383	413,471	35,933	377,538	17,775	1,896	15,879
FY 58	394,329	37,942	356,387	409,521 <sup>1</sup>	37,298	372,223	-27,849	1,147	-28,996
				408,383 <sup>2</sup>	37,186	371,197			
FY 59	399,427	37,884	361,543	390,781	37,881	352,900	+5,098	-58	+5,156
FY 60	401,765	37,142	364,623	397,634	37,388	360,246	+2,338	-742	+3,080
FY 61	393,807	36,245	357,562	402,925	36,584	366,341	-7,958	-897	-7,061
FY 62	360,970 <sup>3</sup>	31,458	329,512	368,449	33,225	335,224	-32,837	-4,787	-28,050
FY 63	361,080 <sup>4</sup>	33,924	327,156	372,740 <sup>4</sup>	33,941	338,799	+110	+2,466	-2,356
	360,714 <sup>5</sup>	33,896	326,818	372,725 <sup>5</sup>	33,940	338,785	-256	2,438	-2,694

<sup>1</sup> Includes Arkansas in service of U.S.

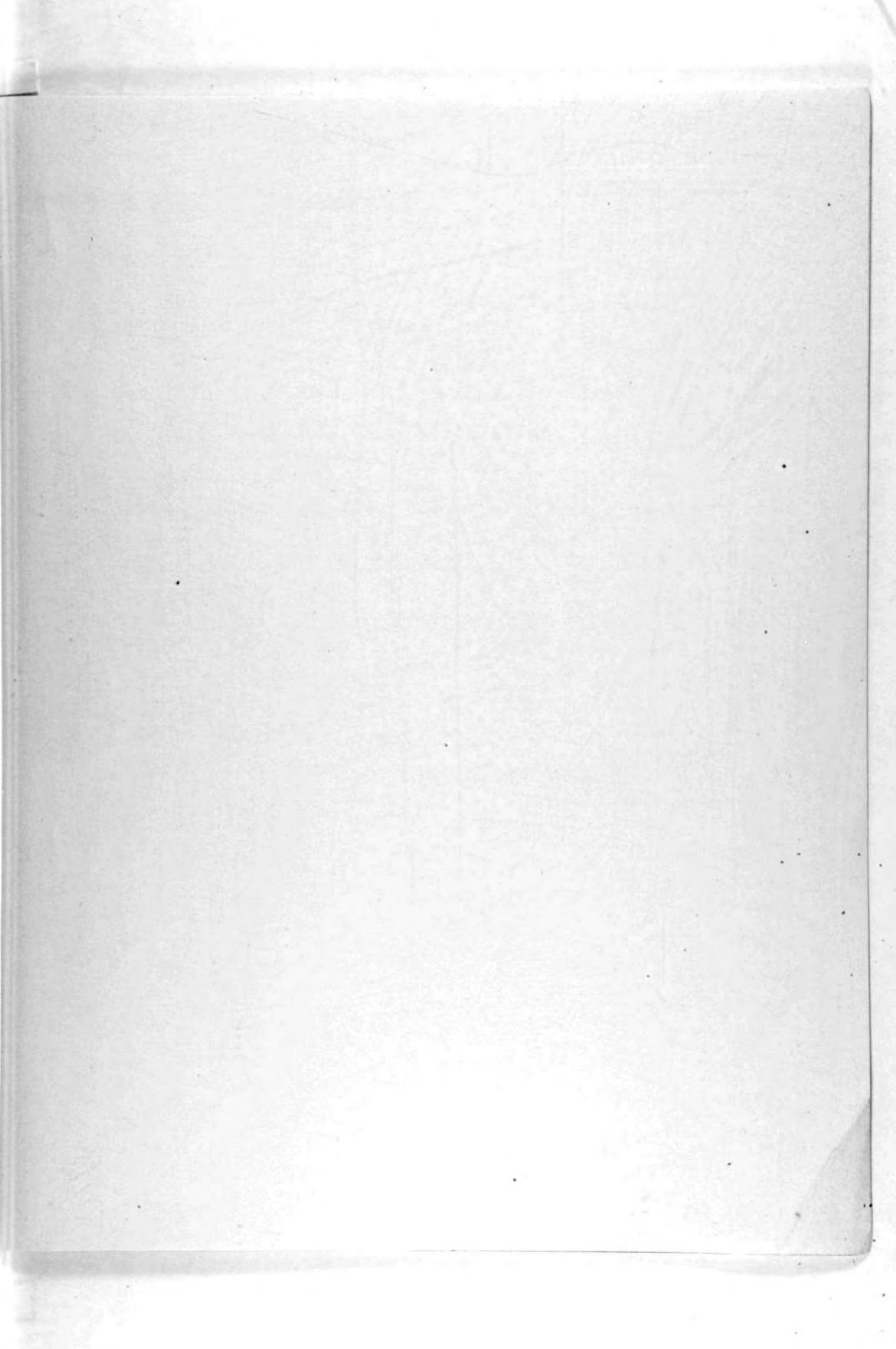
<sup>2</sup> Excludes Arkansas in service of U.S.

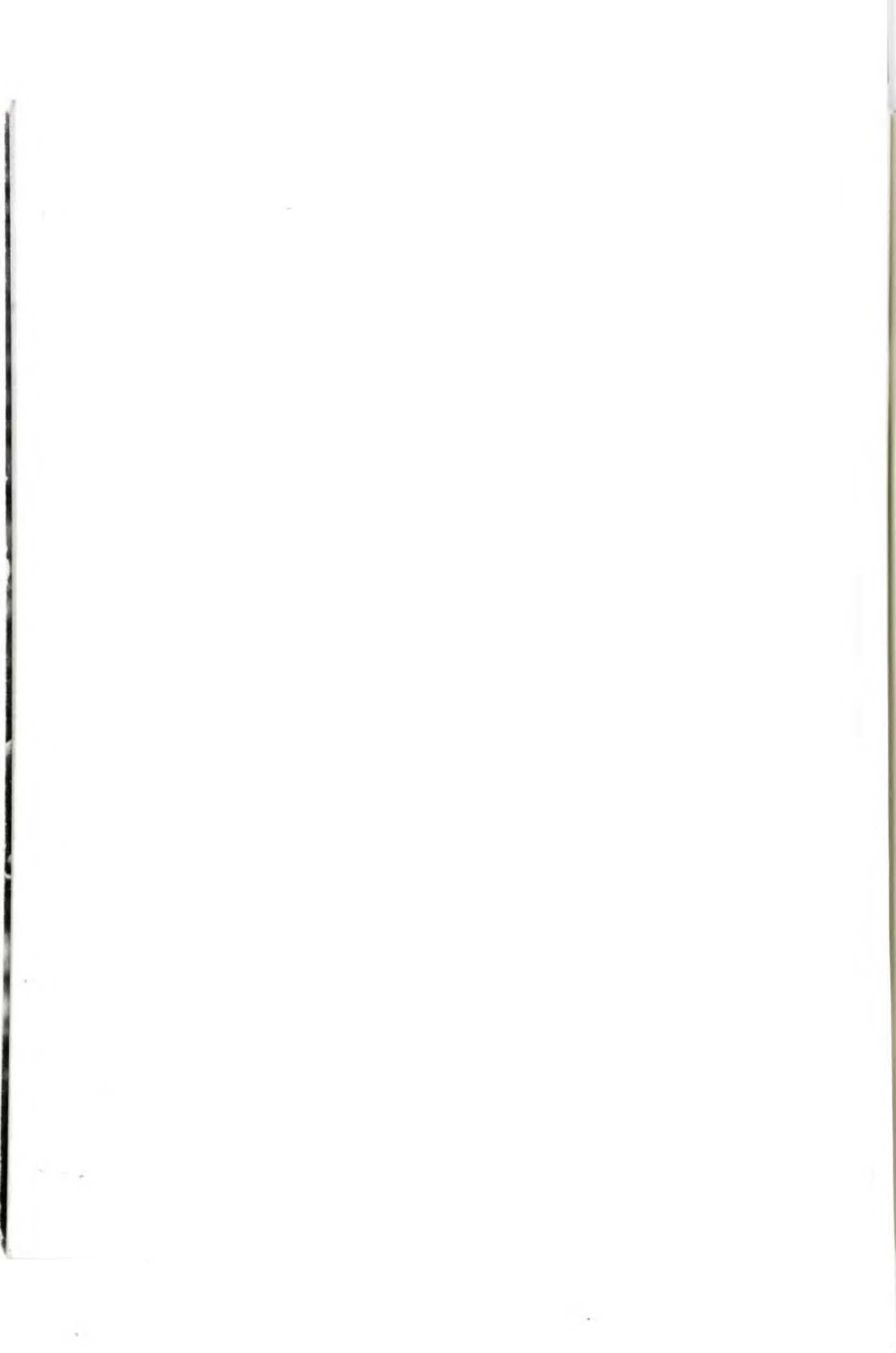
<sup>3</sup> Excludes 44,371 mobilized in September and October 1961 during Berlin Buildup.

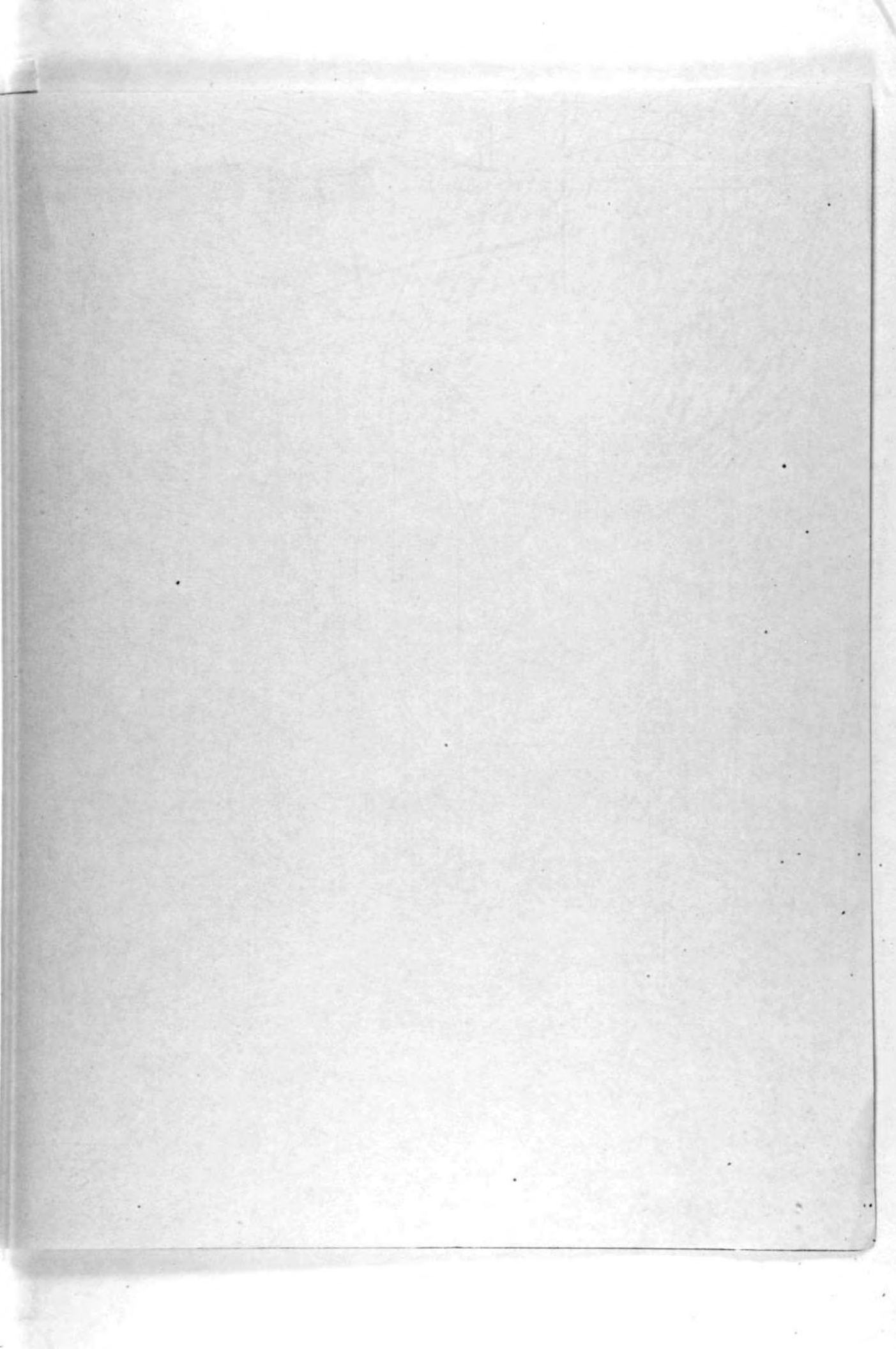
<sup>4</sup> Includes Alabama in service of U.S.

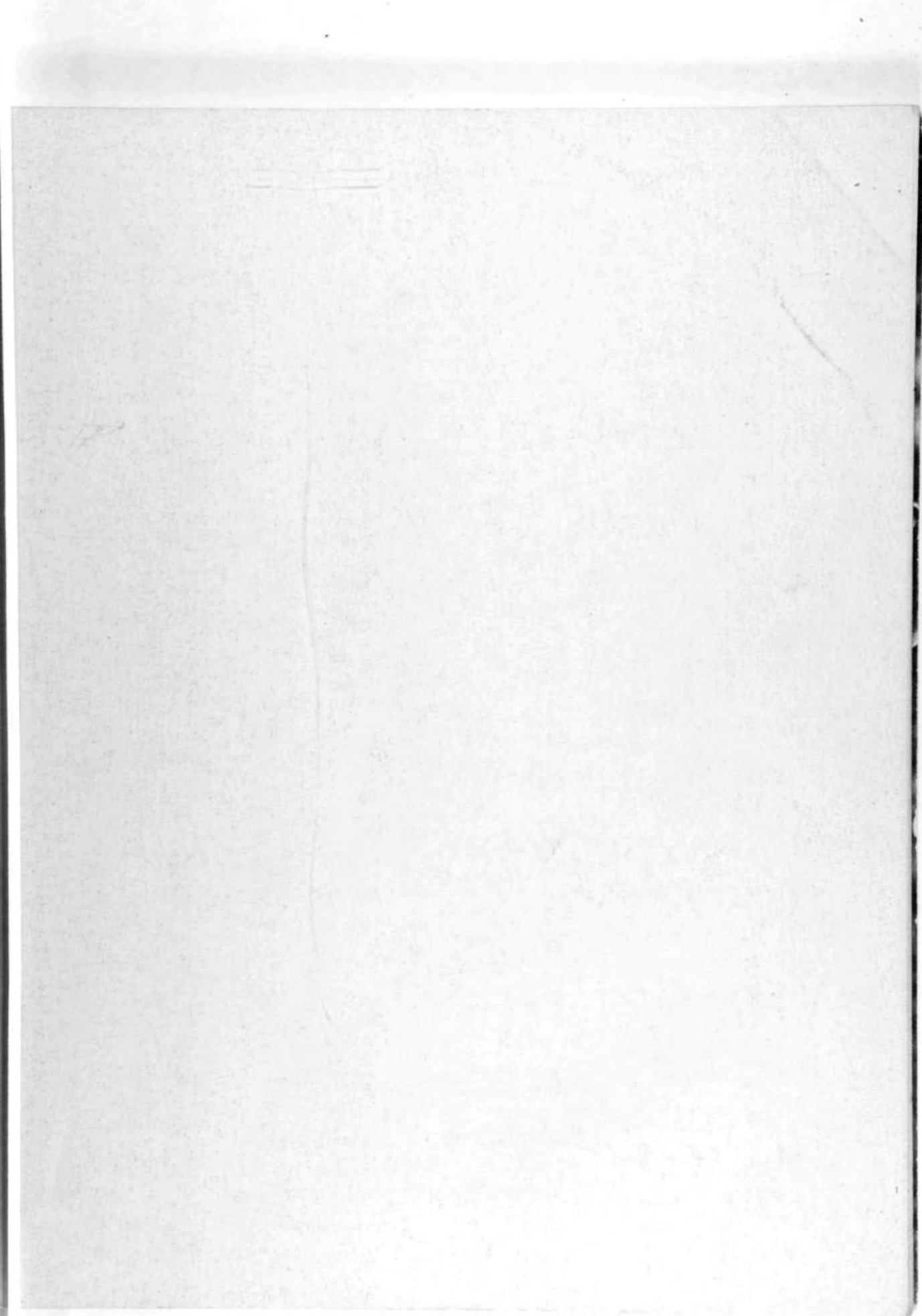
<sup>5</sup> Excludes Alabama in service of U.S.

















## 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 know—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.

