

# ANNUAL REPORT

CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU • FISCAL YEAR 1965



"Minutemen  
of the  
Missile  
Age"



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, D. C., 30 JUNE 1965

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE:

This 59th Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, covering the fiscal year 1965, is respectfully submitted.

Reflected herein is the stepped up tempo of National Guard operations that has been underway over the past decade in general, and since the Berlin Crisis of 1961-62 in particular. In this drive to attain operational readiness, we acknowledge the material and moral support of the President, the Congress, the Departments of Defense, the Army, the Air Force; and of the Governors of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Without this support, Guardsmen—no matter how dedicated—could accomplish little for their country.

The major operations recorded here include: A continuation of the program of participation in large scale field maneuvers with the active Army and active Air Force. The completion of the program to convert the Army Guard's fixed air defense sites to the NIKE HERCULES weapons system. Expansion of the weekend training plan to the extent of our resources. Continuation of the joint operation—called GUARDLIFT—in which Air Guard transports lift Army and Air Guardsmen from their home stations to field exercises, and to summer training areas, including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The accomplishments of a major staff operation in formulating a troop list that conforms to the proposed plan to merge the reserve components of the Army.

The Air Guard demonstrated the global capabilities of its tactical units by deploying a composite strike force on non-stop flight to Europe. The strike force was refueled enroute by Air Guard aerial tankers, and supported by Air Guard cargo aircraft. In addition to conducting GUARDLIFT, and supporting other Guard operations, our transport aircraft flew an increasing number of cargo missions overseas in support of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS). Air defense units continued standing runaway alert to intercept unidentified aircraft.

These operations and others are covered in more detail in the pages of this report. Together, they form the record of a significant year in the long history of the Guard, and, by the same token, a productive year for national defense.

WINSTON P. WILSON  
Major General  
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Major General	Major General
WINSTON P. WILSON	FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF
Chief,	Deputy Chief,
National Guard Bureau	National Guard Bureau



Brigadier General	Brigadier General
CHARLES L. SOUTHWARD	I. G. BROWN
Assistant Chief,	Assistant Chief,
National Guard Bureau, Army	National Guard Bureau, Air

A black and white photograph of a soldier in silhouette, standing on an airfield with aircraft in the background. The soldier is wearing a helmet and glasses, and is holding a rifle. The text is overlaid on the soldier's silhouette.

# Annual Report of the Chief

*National Guard Bureau*

FISCAL YEAR 1965

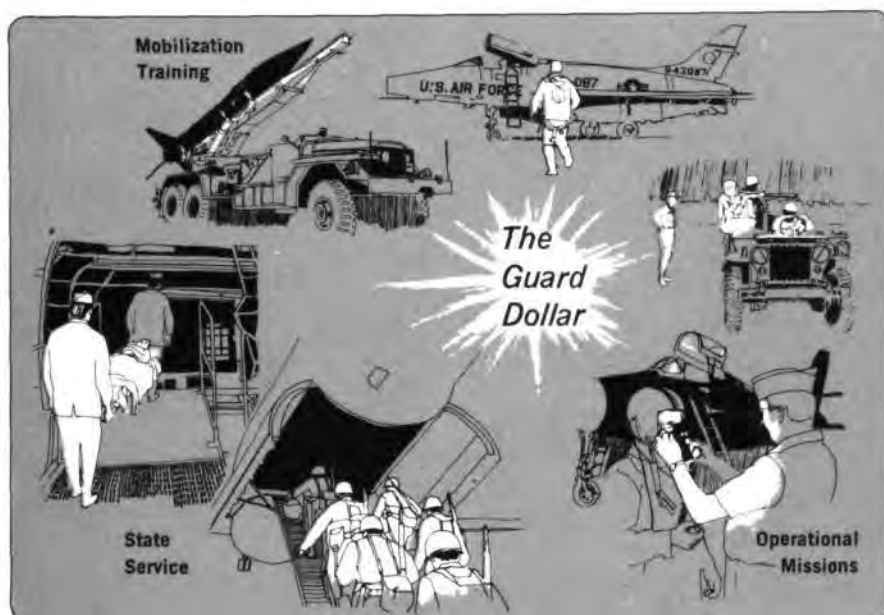
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*Part One*

# THE BIG PICTURE



## Army National Guard

\$191,424,000  
277,500,000  
10,800,000  
**\$479,724,000**

Operation & Maintenance  
Personnel  
Facilities

## Air National Guard

\$237,600,000  
69,300,000  
14,000,000  
**\$320,900,000**

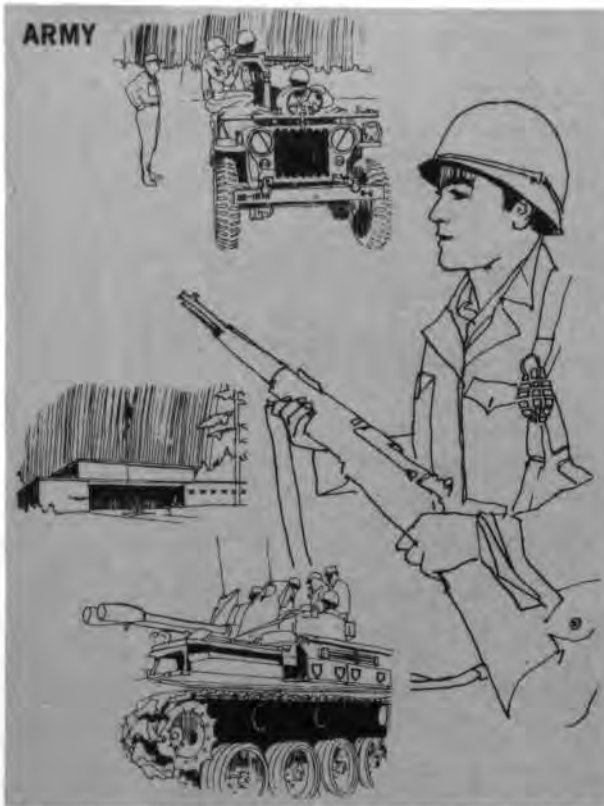
Congress appropriated \$800,624,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 1965.

While a substantial sum, this represents less than 2 percent of the entire FY 1965 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 the United States 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**

- 378,985 Officers and Enlisted men—nearly half the size of the active Army.
- 88,002 New Enlistees—with prior active service or scheduled for initial active duty for training.
- 22,616 Full-Time Technicians—hard core of professionals—for maintenance, training, and administration.

**Organization**

- 3,999 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 and 6 Armored Divisions—7 more divisions than the active Army—6 divisions assigned to Immediate Reserve—2 special mission divisions.
- 54 Nike Hercules Batteries—All of these operational on-site—Defending against attack 24 hours every day.
- 5 Command Headquarters, Divisional—a ready cadre for 5 divisions.

**Training**

- 82% Basically Trained—All recruits either with prior service or completed initial ACDUTRA—over 80% of officers have had active service.
- Unit Training Only—individual training a thing of the past.
- 5,801 Attended Army Service Schools—Maintaining proficiency, qualifying for promotion.

**Facilities**

- 2,807 Armories
- 974 Maintenance shops
- 62 Warehouse complexes
- 63 Shop hangars

**AIR****Personnel**

- 76,410 Officers and Airmen—trained, ready-now to fight side-by-side with the active Air Force.
- 14,307 New Enlistments—including skilled active Air Force veterans.
- 15,652 Full-time Technicians—keeping equipment and aircraft ready for instant action.

**Organization**

- 728 Units—in "Ready Now" status with mobilization missions to support ADC, TAC, MATS, AFCS, AFLC, AAC.
- 24 Wings, 90 Groups, 92 Flying Squadrons—organized as Fighter Interceptor, Air Defense, Tactical Fighter, Tactical Reconnaissance, Air Refueling, and Air Transport Wings, and 4 Air Commando Groups.
- 106 Communications-Electronics and Weather Units—6 AC&W Squadrons daily supporting Air Defense mission of the active Air Force. 15 GEEIA Squadrons train by repairing and installing Air Force facilities and equipment.

**Training**

- 92.2% Basically Trained—a "Ready-Now" force requiring all non-prior service men to take basic training with the Air Force.
- Schooling—Over 10,000 officers and airmen completed service schools—Air Guardsmen abreast of the times.

**Facilities**

- 96 Hangars
- 21 Maintenance Docks (single)
- 2 Maintenance Docks (double)
- 92 Flying Bases
- 46 Non-Flying Installations—including Aircraft Control and Warning Sites and Communications Squadrons Sites.



*Part Two*

# 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 (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) 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.

## ORGANIZATION

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

The Army National Guard, an integral part of the nation's first line defenses, complements the active Army and supports its missions as illustrated in the chart.

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

Next, are the Army Forces in the Continental United States, including those prepared for rapid deployment overseas. These include Air Defense Missile Units, the Strategic Army Forces (STRAF), and the support base for the entire Army. The Army National Guard units that are integrated with these first line defenses include:

Army National Guard Nike batteries that are part of key industrial and population areas.

Guard units to round out the Strategic Army Forces. The remaining Army National Guard units shown in the bottom are:

Six ARNG Division Forces which are part of the Army's 22-Division Force which will move up to replace STRAF divisions as they are deployed overseas.



Two ARNG Special Mission Divisions with the mission of 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.

### Air National Guard: A Global Force

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

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

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

unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

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



# NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and 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 communications between the States and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. (AR 130-5/AFR 45-2 which implements section 3015(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by Section 12, Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (Act, 6 Aug. 1958, 72 Stat. 514,521).

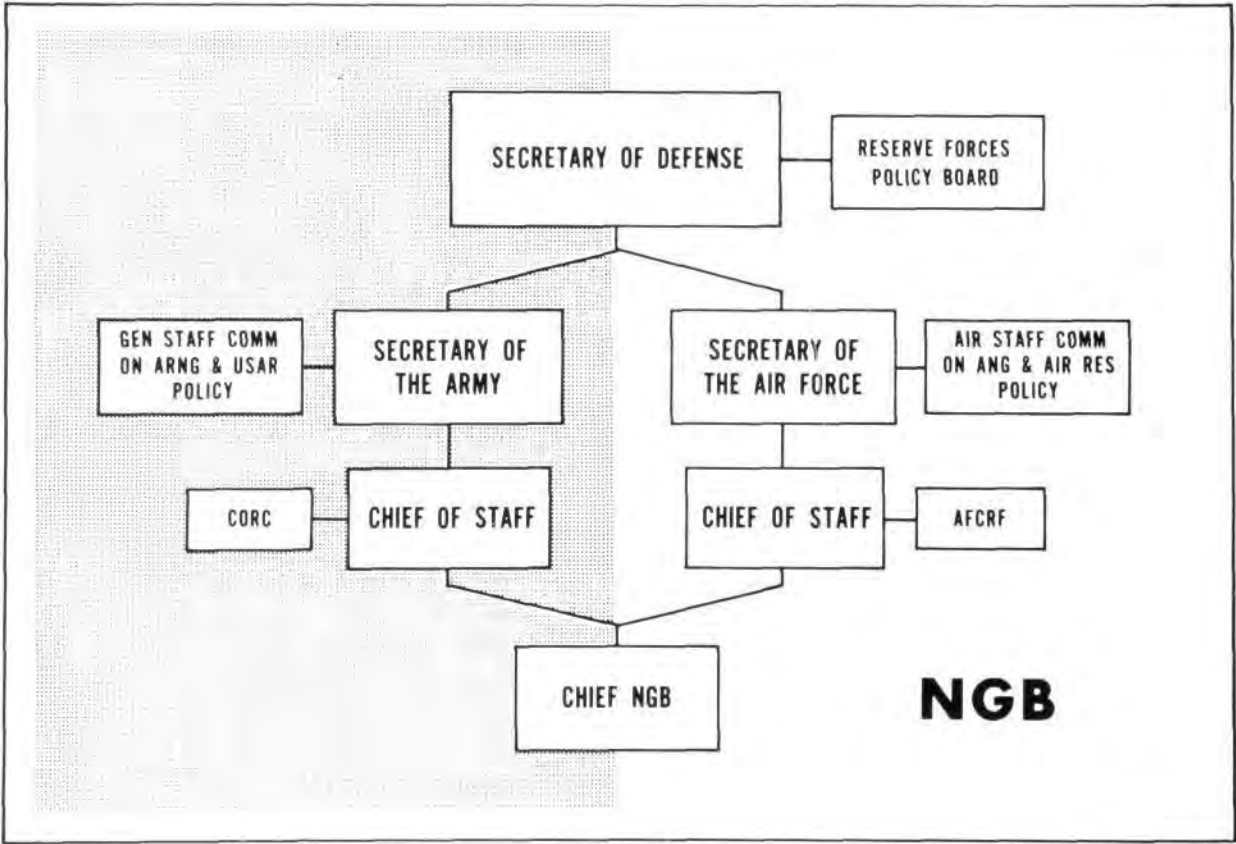
The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. At the end of FY 1965, the office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army National Guard, was organized into five divisions, and the office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, Air National Guard, was organized into six divisions. Also, in the Bureau "overhead" organization were the Administrative Office and the Office of the Legal Adviser, Office of Public Affairs and Office of Plans, Policy, and Programs. One new office was added during FY 1965: The Aerospace Safety office. This office advises and assists the Assistant Chief, National

Guard Bureau for Air National Guard in matters pertaining to Aerospace Safety.

The National Guard Bureau personnel strength on 30 June 1965 was:

Personnel	Authorized	Assigned
<b>Military</b>		
Army	35	36
Air Force	65	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Civilian</b>		
Army	146	143
Air Force	136	130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>273</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.

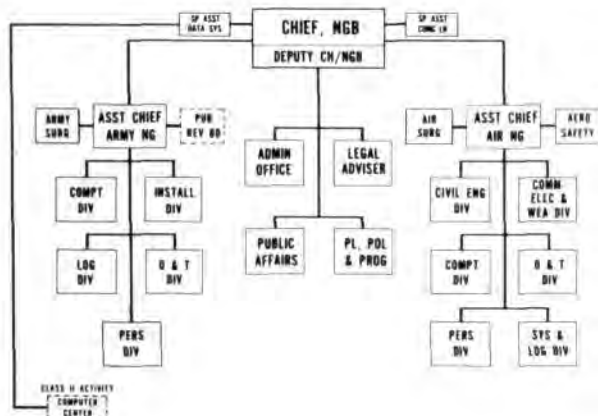


The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years, and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major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

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its prede-

cessor 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 1965 is attached as Appendix D. Appendixes B and C, respectively, show the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal Officers as of 30 June 1965.

# ORGANIZATION CHART NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



## LEGISLATION

### Legislation Enacted

**Public Law 88-446**, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for FY 1965.

**Public Law 88-390**, the Military Construction Authorization Act. Title VII authorized \$10,000,000 for the Army National Guard of the United States, \$12,800,000 for the Air National Guard of the United States.

**Public Law 88-575**, the Military Construction Appropriation Act for FY 1965.

**Public Law 88-422**. Increased the pay of members of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard when performing training or duty authorized by title 32, United States Code.

**Public Law 88-624**. Authorizes Reserve officers to combine service in more than one reserve component in computing the four years of satisfactory service necessary to qualify for the uniform maintenance allowance.

**Public Law 88-620**. Extended until 1 July 1965 the authority to promote Reserves of the Army and of the Air Force to fill unit vacancies without regard to statutory over-all grade limitations.

**Public Law 88-621**, authorizes the performance by individual National Guard members of training or duty, with or without pay, in addition to the scheduled drills of the entire unit. It also clarifies the authority of the National Guard to conduct its own schools, in addition to attending schools conducted by the active Army or Air Force. Collaterally, entitlement to medical care at Government expense and other benefits is thereby assured to members who may be injured in line of duty while engaged in that training or duty.

### Pending Legislation

**S. 3137**. The bill would permit the payment of an amount not in excess of 6½% of technician compensation to State retirement systems, without regard to the Federal contribution toward the employer's Social Security Tax.

**H.R. 8243**. The bill would:

a. Authorize the appropriate Secretary to require members of the Ready Reserve to perform their obligated service with the active forces, the reserve components, or with the National Guard.

b. Authorize the enlistment of females in the National Guard, and the appointment of females (in addition to nurses and medical specialists currently authorized) to commissioned grades.

c. Authorize enlisted members of the Regular Army and of the Regular Air Force, who retire with twenty or more, but less than thirty years of service, to serve the remainder of their thirty years in the Army National Guard of the United States or in the Air National Guard of the United States as appropriate. Under current law this service must be performed in the Army Reserve or in the Air Force Reserve.

d. Authorize the establishment of a National Guard in the Virgin Islands.

e. Extend to thirty days the currently authorized seven consecutive day period within which all elements of a National Guard unit may conduct "split-drills".

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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

During FY 1965 a continued emphasis was placed upon the role of recruiting and retention. This effort by the Office of Public Affairs was particularly directed toward young company grade officers and to certain career fields in which the Army and Air National Guard faced critical shortages.

A total of \$400,000 from Federal appropriations was expended during FY 1965. Almost all of this 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 broadcasting stations throughout the country for free public service support for the Army and Air National Guard.

The "Challenge" theme, adopted for recruiting last year, was continued on through FY 65. Asking potential Guardsmen, "Are you good enough to be a member of the National Guard?", this theme was aimed at the individual possessing confidence, character and initiative.

Posters and displays were printed in such a manner that each States' name could be included and thereby localize the material for their particular publicity and recruiting needs.

### FY 1965 PRINTED MATERIALS

#### Pamphlets

This is the Army National Guard .....	500,000
Now You Can Be an Officer When You Graduate .....	200,000
Seniors and the Service (New Edition) .....	175,000

#### Scrolls

I am the Guard (Revised) .....	22,500
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#### Posters

Driver Safety .....	50,000
Factory & Office Safety .....	25,000
Accept the Challenge, Serve With Pride in (State) NG .....	35,000
Accept the Challenge, Serve With Pride in (State) NG (Eased)	15,000
Laminated Counter Top Posters (Army) .....	25,000
Laminated Counter Top Posters (Air) .....	7,500

#### Billboard Posters

Meeting the Challenge, Your (State) National Guard (Army) .....	4,000
Your (State) Air National Guard .....	2,000

#### Business & Industry Mailing

(Support of the National Guard) .....	2,500
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#### Newspaper Ad Mats & Proofs

News Photo Features Information Clip Sheets .....	10,000
Five Ads for Army National Guard (11,000 each) .....	55,000
Four Ads for Air National Guard (2,500 each) .....	10,000



The Department of Defense proposal to merge the National Guard and Reserve forces, and the consequent Congressional hearings placed an unexpected additional load upon the public relations activity of the Office of Public Affairs.

National press coverage of the proposed merger was extensive and enthusiastic. It resulted in scheduling many interviews between the press and National Guard officials, and replying to a large number of bona fide press queries. The Guard's prominence in the news also brought an increase in requests for speaking engagements by National Guard personages. At the National Guard Bureau, the majority of these speeches were either prepared or edited and cleared by the Public Affairs Office.

Public relations and information personnel were detailed to a number of important events in which the National Guard participated to represent the Office of Public Affairs. National Guard officers worked in press centers in POLAR STRIKE, READY GO, and other major military operations. In addition writers were dispatched to some lesser operations such as HIGHLAND FLING, to generate copy concerning the National Guard's participation in the exercise.

A floor exhibit explaining the role of the National Guard was displayed at the Association of the United States Army National Convention in Washington, D.C.

A mobile exhibit depicting the role of the militia in the Civil War was retired in March after four years of extensive use. The exhibit, mounted in a bus, was displayed at many prominent events in 29 states during its four-year tour around the country. Display personnel and drivers were furnished by the State hosting the exhibit.

"Guard Session," the weekly 15-minute music-interview show distributed to radio stations for free public service programming, was sent on a monthly basis to some 2,200 stations. Top names in show business were again featured in the program hosted by Martin Block. Shows in FY 65 featured Mitch Miller, the New Christy Minstrels, Steve Lawrence, Vic Damone, Stan Kenton, Tony Bennett, Lawrence Welk, Jerry Vale, Percy Faith, Teresa Brewer, Peggy Lee and Nancy Wilson.

"Lombardoland, U. S. A.," an Air National Guard radio program, was continued for the fourteenth successive year on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

A special recording of Christmas holiday songs were also sent to radio stations. Featured on this recording were: George Shearing, Doris Day, Ella Fitzgerald, Connie Francis, Keely Smith and Johnny Mathis.

In addition a National Guard jingle record featuring "name" show people and sets of printed spot announcements were released to radio stations.

For television use two sets of varied-time period spots were produced in slide form. During the holiday season a number of television spots were released for use during the football "Bowl" games.

Throughout FY 65, the Office of Public Affairs conducted its regular course of activities creating and placing numerous news releases, speeches, periodical and encyclopedia articles, and other materials cleared or released through the Departments of Defense, Army and Air Force.

The National Guard Bureau coordinates this program. The names of trophy and awards winners are published after each competition. Supplementary information is made available for release to the press.

The following trophies and awards are described in Appendix E:

#### Army National Guard

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

Objectives of the National Guard Bureau Competitive Marksmanship Training Program are:

- Within the National Guard at large—to raise individual marksmanship training overall to a level above that established by Department of Army basic marksmanship instruction and requirements.
- To develop selected Guardsmen to the maximum level of marksmanship ability, together with the rigid physical and mental conditioning, and the extensive competitive match experience necessary to successfully represent the National Guard of the United States in open Army, Air Force, National, and International competitions.

Instructions on the National Guard Competitive Marksmanship Training Program are contained in NGB Pamphlet 44-1/ANG Pamphlet 50-8.

Army and Air National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle and pistol marksmanship at the State, Army Area, and National levels. Organizations, sponsoring the competition, include the National Rifle Association, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Guard Association and the Association of the United States Army.

McCallister Trophy



## 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 thereby interest in proficiency in training and maintenance. To this end, trophies and awards are presented annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and other agencies to outstanding personnel and units in both the Army and Air National Guard.

In 1964, 27 State pistol teams and 40 State rifle teams, composed of both Army and Air National Guard members participated in the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio. An All-National Guard Rifle team competed in the National Matches, 1964, for the first time in the history of the National Guard.

Although organized in the last few days of the 1964 National Matches, and with little time for proper team organization and training, the All-National Guard Rifle team turned in a remarkable

performance. In addition to the National Trophy Match, the team competed in the Enlisted Men's Trophy Team Match and the Rumbold Trophy Rifle Team Match, winning first and fourth place respectively in the Reserve Category of these matches.

In 1965, the All-National Guard Rifle and Pistol team will compete in the National Matches. The teams were selected from an All-National Guard rifle and pistol squad composed of the top "shooter" of State teams firing in the Army area and regional matches. Prior to going to Camp Perry, each squad will report to Fort Custer, Michigan, for a 5-day pre-match practice. At the termination of the Individual Match phase, the All-Guard teams will be designated.

While at Fort Custer, the prospective team members will be issued match grade weapons which have been accurized at the National Guard accurization shop located with the State maintenance shop of Tennessee.

## REGULATIONS

The National Guard, when not in active Federal service, is governed by National Guard Regulations and Air National Guard Regulations. These regulations announce the approved policies of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force pertaining to the Army and Air National Guard. Also certain procedural matters are published in National Guard Pamphlets and Air National Guard Pamphlets. These may be separate or joint publications, depending upon the applicability of the contents to both the Army and Air National Guard. Further, certain Army and Air Force regulations govern the Army and Air National Guard when specifically made applicable by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During fiscal year 1965, a number of existing regulations were revised or amended. In addition new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published. A detailed resumé is contained in Appendix F.

## PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

Continuing emphasis was placed on achieving the most efficient distribution of essential publications and blank forms to units and activities of the Army National Guard. Elimination of nonessential publications is a primary objective. Stockpiling and waste were reduced significantly.

\$1,130,000 was programmed for the procurement of publications and forms during FY 1965. This amount included a specific sum of \$130,000 for procurement of testing material from the U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center, Indianapolis, Indiana. Obligations totalled \$760,633. Non-obligation of programmed amount is attributable to:

- Suspension of MOS testing for the ARNG upon completion of the February 1965 tests.
  - Constant surveillance of actual, as opposed to desirable, requirements for publications and blank forms.
  - Maximum utilization of resources at all levels of command.
- Pinpoint distribution of publications to battalion and separate company levels was implemented in the States of Kansas and Virginia. This battalion distribution, differing from active Army distribution which is made to company and battery level, is considered essential for units of the ARNG, inasmuch as it:
- Places command responsibility for this program on the battalion commander.
  - Permits actual training of the battalion S-1 section in a function which must be assumed upon mobilization.
  - Places the unit in a higher degree of readiness for mobilization.

Initial reports received from commanders concerned, indicate that this type of distribution, with very few exceptions due to geographical dispersion, is feasible and efficient. Receipt of publications by units and activities has been greatly accelerated. The extension of this program to all units of the ARNG is being studied.

## STATE SERVICE

Every State depends on the National Guard for assistance in natural disasters and extreme civil emergencies when control and recovery are beyond the capabilities of other State and municipal agencies. This State service rendered by the National Guard evidences the importance of the Guard to the States.

In hundreds of instances each year Governors of States have called out the National Guard to assist for periods ranging from a few hours to several weeks. The cost of these activities is borne entirely by the States. Duties in these instances include such things as sandbagging swollen rivers and streams, assisting in hurricanes, snow emergencies, forest fires, search and rescue, emergency traffic control, and quelling prison riots.

During the last half of FY 65, Army and Air National Guardsmen were called for emergency State duty somewhere in the United States on all but 49 of the 181 days. The periods of State duty ranged from one day to several weeks. The emergency duty was performed either at State expense or as non-paid contributed service by individual Guardsmen and entire units.

Missions included flying reconnaissance for Vice President Humphrey over flooded areas of Minnesota, riot control, provision of emergency power to tornado-stricken communities, evacuation of families threatened by floods and blizzards, and the cordoning off of an entire section of Wichita, Kansas, following a major air disaster.

Major items of equipment employed were Army and Air National Guard aircraft, bulldozers, road graders, scoop loaders, trucks, and DUKW's.

A total of 24,034 Army Guardsmen and 1,384 Air Guardsmen responded to local, State and regional emergencies. The peak of National Guard State operations came in April, when tornados and floods throughout the Midwest resulted in calls to active duty of 13,202 Army and Air Guardsmen.

The following brief accounts are only typical of State services rendered by the National Guard during FY 1965.

### Hurricane Hilda

At midnight, 1 October 1964, as Hurricane Hilda headed for the Louisiana coastline, the first call was made for Guardsmen to assist in the evacuation of the entire area. Company A, 1st Battalion, 156th Infantry, in St. Mary's Parish, was the first unit to respond, and 48 hours later, at the height of the storm, was still evacuating people, directing traffic, and patrolling areas, despite 100-mile per hour winds and torrential rains. On 5 October, when Governor McKeithen flew over the stricken areas to assess the damage, Guardsmen were still on duty.

Throughout Saturday, tornados on the fringe of the hurricane caused additional havoc. Guardsmen rushed to the scene and helped to take the dead and injured from the wreckage and transport them to the nearest hospitals. Members of Company C, 769th Signal Battalion, were in the vicinity of Larose when a tornado leveled the village, killing 21 persons and injuring 160 others. A 70-foot water tower was blown down on the City Hall in Erath, killing eight Civil Defense workers and injuring three others.

Before Hilda was gone, more than 700 Louisiana Guardsmen, from more than a dozen communities, operating in an area of several hundred square miles, and using 150 vehicles, had assisted in the evacuation of over 150,000 residents. They searched the wreckage, transported the injured, controlled traffic, and patrolled abandoned communities to prevent looting.

### Storms and Floods

During April and early May when floods and tornados ravaged 11 States in the Midwest and South, National Guardsmen again provided emergency assistance to their fellow citizens. Guards-





men in Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin battled both flood and tornado. In Iowa and Missouri, they fought floods; while Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Arkansas, Nebraska and Tennessee units were called to tornado-stricken areas. Some Guardsmen were performing this State duty, even though their own homes lay in ruin.

At Toledo, Ohio, more than 320 Guardsmen moved into the disaster area hit by a tornado which killed 13 and injured more than 170 persons. They remained on duty for four days, manning some 20 patrols and traffic control points.

In Indiana, 12 April 1965, a number of tornados claimed 141 lives and injured more than 2,000 persons. Nearly 4,000 Army and Air Guardsmen were called to State duty. They provided 5,000 man-days in eight days of duty, performing security patrols, search and rescue missions, and other emergency assistance. Guard aviators and mechanics of the 36th Aviation Battalion made a complete aerial survey of the damaged areas. Emergency radio communications and power were provided by the 138th Signal Battalion and the 235th Mobile Communications Squadron. The ANG unit also provided emergency power for runway lights at Fort Wayne. Some Guardsmen had their homes destroyed by the winds, but didn't miss a turn when their unit was called to duty. Armories were used as temporary morgues, salvage collection points, shelter for homeless, and as feeding stations for the thousands of homeless and rescue workers.

In Michigan, on 11 April 1965, tornados struck in seven counties, killing 47 persons and injuring 788 others. Six Army National Guard units were called into service to join other agencies in search and rescue work. They took up security and patrol duties.

At Grand Rapids, Company A and Company C, 3d Battalion, 126th Infantry, went into action almost immediately. About the same time, two tornados hit Pearl Beach and Crystal Beach areas, and members of Company C and Company D, 107th Maintenance Battalion, were soon in the areas. Other units assisting in the devastated areas were Company B, 156th Signal Battalion and Battery C, 2d Battalion, 119th Artillery.

In Iowa, 3,000 Guardsmen and hundreds of pieces of equipment were used to fight floods throughout April and early May. Some National Guard units had men on duty for more than 30 days, as the Cedar, Des Moines, Iowa, Little Sioux Rivers and finally the Mississippi River reached flood stage. Guardsmen operating DUKW's transported 1,120 school children, in a unique school bus operation, and 1,150 doctors, nurses, and volunteer sandbaggers. They delivered mail and groceries, and moved 300 tons of sandbags. Guard helicopters were used in rescue and medical evacuation flights. They helped build levees, repaired breaks in dams, and patrolled them looking for weak spots and potential danger areas. Among the units, ranging from medical to transportation, on flood duty were the 2d Battalion, 133d Infantry, with hundreds of men; 170 members of HHC, 1st Battalion, 113th Armor, put in nearly 3,000 man-days; men from the 1st Howitzer Battalion, 185th Artillery accomplished more than 5,000 man-days; and units of the 224 Engineer Battalion added up some 3,000 man-days.

In Minnesota, Guardsmen fought flood waters throughout April, and in early May, they were on State duty in areas hit by numerous tornados. More than 600 Guardsmen from 11 units were called to State duty beginning 6 April as the Vermillion River and then the

Red, Minnesota, and Mississippi Rivers reached flood stage. The newly organized Military Support to Civil Defense Group had its first workout when the State National Guard Headquarters went on 24-hour duty. The Army and Air Guardsmen used DUKW's, helicopters, Engineer assault boats, searchlights, trucks, communications equipment, airplanes, and Guardsman ingenuity and resourcefulness in their disaster service. They evacuated people and farm animals, transported food, and other supplies, assisted in search and rescue, and conducted anti-looting patrols. On 7 May, when tornados hit the Minneapolis suburbs killing 12 and injuring more than 300 persons, more than 100 Guardsmen were called to assist. The State Adjutant General reported that most Minnesota Guard units were on a volunteer, non-pay status for periods of from 24 to 48 hours before being called to State duty. Some of these units were on State duty for as much as 21 days fighting floods.

## Search and Rescue

A New York Army Guardsman, on a routine helicopter ferry flight, plucked two men from the roof of a burning building seconds before it collapsed. Warrant Officer Charles J. Humphries of the 42d Infantry Division Aviation Battalion, spotted smoke from the building and a group of men frantically signaling him. He landed and was told that two men were trapped on the roof. The rescue was accomplished one man at a time by using the helicopter's downdraft to clear away the smoke and placing one skid on a side wall. Mr. Humphries was presented New York State's highest military decoration, the Medal of Valor, and has been recommended for the Soldier's Medal.

Within an hour after the Highway Patrol asked for assistance after a nighttime crash of an airline plane, members of Companies A and B of the 1st Battalion, 109th Armor, Tennessee ARNG, were on the scene. Throughout the night, they roped off the crash area, organized a search crew which questioned citizens along the flight path, searched for and recovered the 39 victims' bodies, and used jeeps to remove the dead from places ambulances couldn't reach. The Newport Armory became a temporary morgue. During four days of emergency duties, Guardsmen searched the area working with Civil Aeronautics Board personnel in a helicopter.

## MILITARY SUPPORT OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The Secretary of the Army, on 8 June 1964, approved and assigned the new mission of Military Support of Civil Defense within the Continental United States (CONUS) to the 48 State Adjutants General and their State National Guard Headquarters.

With the assignment of the new mission to "coordinate, plan and control operations for the military support of civil authorities responsible for civil defense", a Program Change Proposal was submitted on 31 July 1964 to the Secretary of Defense.

The ultimate objective of this program change is to fully implement the Military Support of Civil Defense mission assigned the 48 CONUS State Adjutants General and their State Headquarters and, establish an Office of Military Support of Civil Defense within the National Guard Bureau.

The Program Change was approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on 20 November 1964, to the extent that funding support for FY 1965 would be provided from available resources of the Army National Guard. Funds made available were adequate to initiate partial implementation of the program in the States for the remainder of FY 1965.

The National Guard Bureau initiated the program in the 48 CONUS States on 1 January 1965, to the extent available funding would permit. The States were authorized 123 technicians for the remainder of FY 1965 with full employment of 214 technicians scheduled for 1 July 1965. Resources funded each State for the last half of FY 1965 was sufficient to employ 3 full-time planning technicians in each of the larger type States and 2 technicians in

each of the smaller type States. Since a one time procurement of office equipment and furniture was to be completed during FY 1965, full funding was provided for these items. Partial funding was provided for travel, per diem and miscellaneous expenses, based on the six month requirement. Phasing employment of technicians over the six month period made it possible for the States to exceed the 123 technicians authorized. On 30 June 1965, there were 142 full-time military support planning technicians employed in 45 States.

State military support technicians have taken advantage of instructional courses offered by the Office of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, at the Staff College, Battle Creek, Michigan; the Western Training Center, Alameda, California; and the Eastern Training Center, Brooklyn, New York. Courses attended were: Civil Defense Management, and Defense Planning and Operations.

DOD Directive 3025.10, dated 29 March 1965, provided for the establishment under the Commander of the Unified Commands for Alaska, Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, of a military headquarters to plan for, and conduct operations in support of civil defense utilizing the Adjutants General and their headquarters. Based on this directive, the National Guard Bureau submitted to the Secretary of Defense a Program Change Proposal to extend the Military Support of Civil Defense program to include Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. This program change was requested on the same basis as previously requested and approved for the 48 CONUS States.

## DATA SYSTEMS

### NGB

Data processing activities of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) previously located in the Pentagon were transferred to the Nassif Building, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia. This organization, the National Guard Computer Center (NGCC), was established as a Class II activity. A card processor was added to the punch card machines (PCM) on hand. This served to speed up the work of the Center in the preparation of both ARNG and ANG reports.

### ARNG

In all the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, sites were prepared for the installation of PCM, and one or more key punches, a verifier, sorter and collator were leased. In addition, eight States leased an interpreter, reproducing punch, and accounting machine. It is planned to issue this type of additional equipment to all States in FY 1966. Surplus control panels and wire were obtained from various sources and redistributed to the States. Support equipment such as card files and carbon separators were purchased centrally and provided to each State Data Processing Center (DPC). The States were also authorized to transfer technician space to these activities.

Personnel accounting procedures were prepared and forwarded to all States. California and Pennsylvania, at NGB request, developed fiscal and logistical procedures for their own operations. These procedures were used as guides for the other States. The new equipment and procedures were discussed by the USPFO's, their comptrollers, and logistics officers at conferences held in Poughkeepsie, New York, for the Eastern States and San Jose, California, for the Western States. Later, several States received delegations from other States that were interested in observing operations and discussing mutual problems. The NGB issued various instructions to the States and received reports from them which assisted in an evaluation of their progress.

### ANG

Modification and limited improvement of equipment was authorized the Flying Bases and the Control and Communications Groups.


*Part Three*

## CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**FISCAL  
YEAR  
1965**

### July-August 1964

Operation GUARDLIFT I completed. A total of 10,500 Army National Guardsmen transported by Air National Guard transport aircraft to distant training sites. This represented the largest air mobility exercise conducted up to that time by a reserve military force, mounted entirely from its own resources.

### August 1964

In operation READY GO, 31 tactical aircraft from the Alabama and District of Columbia Air National Guard deployed to Europe. In non-stop flights from the United States, to bases in Germany, the tactical fighters and reconnaissance planes were refueled in mid-air three times by ANG refuelers. Units from 23 states participated in the operation.

When Hurricane Cleo threatened Puerto Rico, the Tennessee Air National Guard airlifted 1,500 Puerto Rico Army National Guardsmen training in Indiana back to their home island and evacuated 1,500 Indiana Guardsmen from Puerto Rico and the path of the storm.

### September-October 1964

Air National Guard units from seven states participated in DIAMOND LIL XIV, a deployment exercise to Alaska. While in the northernmost state, tactical fighter units took part in Exercise DENALI EAGLE, an active forces joint maneuver held in the Alaskan wastes.

Three Army National Guard automatic weapons battalions were committed to Project TEAM (Test and Evaluation, Air Mobile). The battalions functioned as an integral part of 82nd Airborne Division Artillery in the test and evaluation of the Experimental 11th Air Assault Division, later redesignated the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

### October 1964

The Department of Defense approved the establishment in the Air National Guard of an Air Weather Squadron and six additional Air Weather Flights. They will provide weather forecast support to six Army National Guard armored and infantry divisions constituting the Immediate Reserve divisional force.



### November 1964

Twenty-seven special overwater cargo missions were flown in support of the Military Air Transport Service by the Air National Guard. Such far off points as Saigon, Greenland, Turkey, North Africa and Iceland were included in the missions itineraries. The special missions, made at the request of the Air Force, were in addition to the normally scheduled Air National Guard overwater flights for the period.

### December 1964

The Secretary of Defense announced a plan for the merger of the unit structure of the U.S. Army Reserve into the Army National Guard.

### January-February 1965

West Virginia Air National Guardsmen of the 130th Air Commando Group were airlifted to the Panama Canal Zone in Exercise HIGHLAND FLING for specialized training. The movement marked the first time an Air National Guard unit deployed in its entirety outside the U.S. for training.

### February 1965

Air National Guard tactical fighter units from Ohio and Puerto Rico participated in Operation SHORT COUNT conducted by the Air Force's 19th Air Force. Both Air Guard units flew close support missions supporting the operation held in Puerto Rico.

Army and Air National Guard units and individual reinforcements participated in Joint Exercise POLAR STRIKE at Fort Greely, Alaska.

### March 1965

Hearings began by the House and Senate Armed Services Committees on the proposed merger of the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. A witness—Major General Winston P. Wilson, Chief, National Guard Bureau.

ANG air transport units set an all-time record in number of overseas missions and tons-cargo carried. During the month, the Air Guard flew 165 missions overseas and airlifted 1,300 tons, totaling six million ton-miles.

### May 1965

Legislative proposals necessary to implement merger of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense.

Oklahoma Air National Guard's "Talking Bird" C-97 deployed to Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, in support of U.S. landing operations in the Dominican Republic.

### June 1965

Minnesota Army National Guard Infantry battalions airlifted to Alaska by Air Guard transports to participate in Alaskan Command Exercise NORTHERN HILLS.

New York Air National Guard tactical fighters furnished close air support for forces of the First U.S. Army and New York and New Jersey Army National Guard in Exercise ONEIDA BEAR II, held at Camp Drum, New York.

The largest air mobility exercise ever undertaken by a reserve component, Exercise GUARDLIFT II, began. Lasting throughout the summer months, Guardlift will require the Air National Guard to transport 24,000 or more military personnel.







*Part Four*

## FOREWORD **ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

Fiscal year 1965 included events of particular significance in the history of the modern Army National Guard. It was a year in which a major reorganization of the nation's landpower reserve was proposed, and plans to implement the proposal remained under Congressional study as the year ended. It was a year in which natural disasters made heavy demands upon Guardsmen for relief and rescue work; one in which the mission of maintaining public order and security under conditions of civil disturbance again tested the discipline and ability of Guardsmen. Overall, it was a year in which the world political situation exerted an increased pressure for readiness on the Army Guard as an integral part of the nation's first line of defense.

The Secretary of Defense on 12 December 1964 announced a plan to merge the unit structure of the nation's Army landpower reserve by bringing all paid drill units into the Army National Guard and to eliminate those units for which there is no military requirement. A troop list developed by the Army to meet these new requirements was broken out by the National Guard Bureau into State troop lists to meet the requirements of both the Armies and the States. These State troop lists were accepted by the Governors as they concerned their respective States. At the close of FY 65, Congress was considering necessary legislation to initiate the proposed merger of the reserve components.

While performing the major staff action required by the proposed merger, the Army Guard continued to march toward the highest readiness goals attainable within the limitations of its resources.

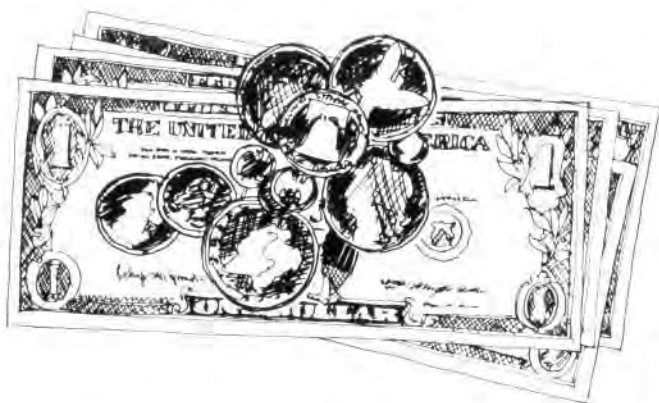
Strength of the Army National Guard at the end of the fiscal year stood at 378,985, a decrease from the fiscal year 1964 end strength of 381,546. The average strength maintained during the fiscal year exceeded 95 percent of the authorized and represented a major achievement in recruiting by the States in view of the many factors present during the year considered unfavorable to recruiting. The strength trend at the end of the year was favorable to the early attainment of the authorized priority aggregate of all units.

During the last month of the fiscal year, the Secretary of the Army formally assigned the mission of military support of civil defense to the Adjutants General of the Continental United States. When fully implemented, this mission will place under the Adjutants General the coordination, planning, and control of all military support of the civil authorities who have the final responsibility for civil defense in their respective States.

During the fiscal year, GUARDLIFT I was completed, and GUARDLIFT II was launched through teamwork with the Air National Guard. Each of these operations involved the air lift of approximately 10,000 Army Guardsmen to maneuvers or to summer field training. The benefits from the training in air mobility and in enabling Army Guardsmen to train in new areas have proven the GUARDLIFT series to be a success to be exploited to the extent that resources permit. In addition units participated in active Army exercises in CONUS and Alaska.

The following pages contain the record of this year of effort by officers and men throughout the Army Guard establishment. It is a record of much that has been done, and of much remaining to be done in attaining the goal of an Army Guard that is strong in manpower, well armed, and responsive in spirit to the needs of national defense.

## COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS



The Congress appropriated \$479,724,000 for the support of the Army National Guard for FY 1965. 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

Appropriations	Appropriated	Funded Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$277,500,000	\$900,000	\$278,400,000
ARNG Operation and Maintenance	191,424,000		191,424,000
ARNG Military Construction	10,800,000		10,800,000

The ARNG Personnel budget submitted to the Congress requested \$274,500,000 to support an estimated beginning strength of 376,000 and an end strength of 395,000. This request included funds for an input of 82,900 into the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) training. To the initial request, Congress added \$2,000,000 for the school program, and \$1,000,000 to provide subsistence for an expansion of the week-end training program.

The ARNG Operation and Maintenance budget of \$188,000,000 submitted to the Congress was appropriated. During the year a supplemental appropriation of \$3,424,000 was made to support the pay increases for technicians and NGB civilian employees under the provisions of Public Law 88-426.

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

Funds available from FY 1964	\$ 3,393,621
FY 1965 Appropriation	10,800,000
Total available in FY 1965	14,193,621
FY 1965 Obligations	2,141,043*
Funds remaining available for FY 1966	12,052,578

\* The FY 65 obligation program was \$7,800,000. In December 1964, due to the proposed merger and realignment of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve in FY 66, the Department of Defense deferred all armory projects, and all but four non-armory projects for the remainder of the fiscal year. This resulted in the reduction in the funds obligated.

### Funding

For ARNG Personnel, \$274,500,000 plus \$900,000 in appropriation reimbursements was apportioned to the Comptroller of the Army and allocated to the NGB and other agencies to support a strength program beginning at 381,546 and ending at 400,000, with an average strength of 389,814 and a REP input of 82,900. An additional \$3 million added to the appropriation was withheld in the apportionment but \$1 million was released later in the fiscal year to support the subsistence costs of the expanded week-end training program. The remaining \$2 million was applied to support part of the military pay increases authorized in the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1964 (PL 88-422).

Estimated increased pay costs of PL 88-422, totaling \$2,576,000, were financed by the application of the \$2,000,000 indicated above and the balance was absorbed within the ARNG personnel appropriation by funds becoming available as the result of the slippage in the strength program and by an REP input below the budget level in the first half of the fiscal year. Continuation of the strength program at a lower level and the reduced REP input resulted in further savings and the transfer of \$5,000,000 to the DOD Emergency Fund.

The strength at the beginning of the fiscal year was 381,546, and at the year-end was 378,985. The average strength was 376,957, with an REP input of 74,626. The year-end strength of 378,985, represented a steady gain from a February low of 374,503.

Initial funding for ARNG Operation and Maintenance was \$186,900,000 with \$1,100,000 withheld. This latter amount was released later in the fiscal year with \$800,000 being authorized for Military Support for Civil Defense, and \$300,000 for organizational equipment. A supplemental appropriation of \$3,424,000 was provided to cover the cost of the increase in graded civilian salary rates for NGB employees, and the increase for Army National Guard technicians provided by PL 88-426, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1964.

### Obligations

ARNG Personnel	\$269,273,797 <sup>1</sup>
ARNG O&M	192,513,866 <sup>2</sup>
ARNG Military Construction	2,141,043

#### Note:

<sup>1</sup> Includes reimbursements of \$757,117 (Funded)

<sup>2</sup> Includes reimbursements of \$2,091,130 (Automatic)

State funding programs were 99 percent obligated as compared to 92 percent in FY 63 and 98.6 percent in FY 64.

A table showing appropriated funds obligated by State or Department of Army agencies during FY 65 is attached as Appendix G.

### Finance Services

Revisions in the policy and procedures pertaining to Federal pay and allowances of Army National Guard personnel were developed and published as changes to NGR 58 and NGB Pamphlet 58-1 during fiscal year 1965. These revisions included policy and procedural changes in regard to travel and transportation allowances authorized for Army National Guard members; the appointment of officers of the Army National Guard of the United States as Class B Agent officers to finance and accounting officers of the active Army, and the payment of armory training payrolls in cash as well as by U. S. Treasury check.

During FY 65, a total of 146 incapacitation payrolls covering continuation of pay and allowances to Army National Guard members for disease or injury incurred in line of duty were reviewed and processed. The procedures prescribed in NGR 58 require that such incapacitation payrolls be submitted to the National Guard Bureau for examination and administrative approval, when the prescribed medical certificate is not signed by a uniformed services medical officer.



## Audit and Reports of Survey

The U. S. Army Audit Agency completed and submitted 22 audit reports pertaining to Army National Guard activities in the various States during FY 65. These audit reports included the status and conditions of Federal funds and property accounts maintained by 42 percent of the United States Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFO's) in the States. The 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 corrective action taken by the States were reviewed and analyzed by the National Guard Bureau. They were also used as a basis for establishing or improving management and internal control procedures. The value of these audits was indicated by the fact that four of the States audited during fiscal year 1965 had no major findings. The scope was expanded by the Army Audit Agency to include the audit of units during annual field training.

Final action was completed during FY 65 to clear the outstanding pecuniary charges raised in a group of ten reports of survey dated prior to 13 May 1952, totalling \$44,373. These reports of survey charges were related to the reorganization of the Army National Guard after World War II. Current National Guard regulations prescribe policy and procedures for property accountability, supply procedures and accounting for lost, damaged or destroyed property.

## Financial Management Plan

As a result of the system and procedures which were tested during fiscal year 1963 and 1964 under the title of "Project MAC," an improved fiscal accounting and management structure was developed and approved during fiscal year 1965 for the Operation and Maintenance Army National Guard appropriation budget and accounting in FY 66. The new structure of uniform activity accounts follows organizational lines in order to provide an improved system of managing and controlling the utilization of resources.

Plans and procedures were also developed during fiscal year 1965 to improve the method of reporting financial data by automatic data processing equipment. This action is expected to reduce reporting errors and to provide more accurate and reliable reports from the various States on the status of funds.

## Reports Control

During FY 1965 the number of controlled, recurring reports required by the National Guard Bureau from the several States increased by two to a total of 26. In addition to these reports required from the States, the number of recurring reports required from active Army commands by the National Guard Bureau increased by one to a total of four. A new reports control register was completed in the early part of FY 65.

## Review and Analysis

Review and analysis of the Army National Guard program in FY 65 continued to serve as a valuable management tool. Key National Guard Bureau and Department of the Army personnel were informed periodically on Army National Guard program accomplishment. Significant deficiencies, excesses and problem areas requiring corrective action were highlighted.

While performance was satisfactory in most areas, uncertainties in connection with the proposed realignment and merger of the reserve components curtailed accomplishment in certain areas. Slippage in the Reserve Enlistment Program and the resultant strength shortfall were significant. In addition, the full objective of the Army National Guard military construction program could not be achieved, due to the stop-order placed on the program in December 1964 by the Department of Defense pending outcome of the merger proposal.

## PERSONNEL



## Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the active Army National Guard on 30 June 1965 was 378,985. When compared with the 381,546 strength at the end of FY 64, a net decrease of 2,561 is shown by FY 65. The FY 65 year-end strength was 21,015 short of the 400,000 authorized for the Army National Guard. Average strength for FY 65 was 376,957.

### Army National Guard Strength

	30 June 63	30 June 64	30 June 65
Total	*361,080	381,546	378,985
Officers and Warrant Officers	33,924	33,909	34,353
Enlisted Personnel	327,156	347,637	344,632

\* Includes 28 officers and 338 enlisted men who were members of units mobilized in June 1963.

A table showing year-end and average strengths from 1948-1965 is attached as Appendix I.

The decrease in Army National Guard strength which began in the final months of FY 64, continued into FY 65. The States were not successful in procuring non-prior servicemen in the numbers required. By mid-year there was a net strength decrease of 5,329 which reduced strength to 376,217. Approximately 92 percent of this decrease occurred in the first four months of the fiscal year.

Some factors contributing to the sharp decline during the early months of FY 65 were:

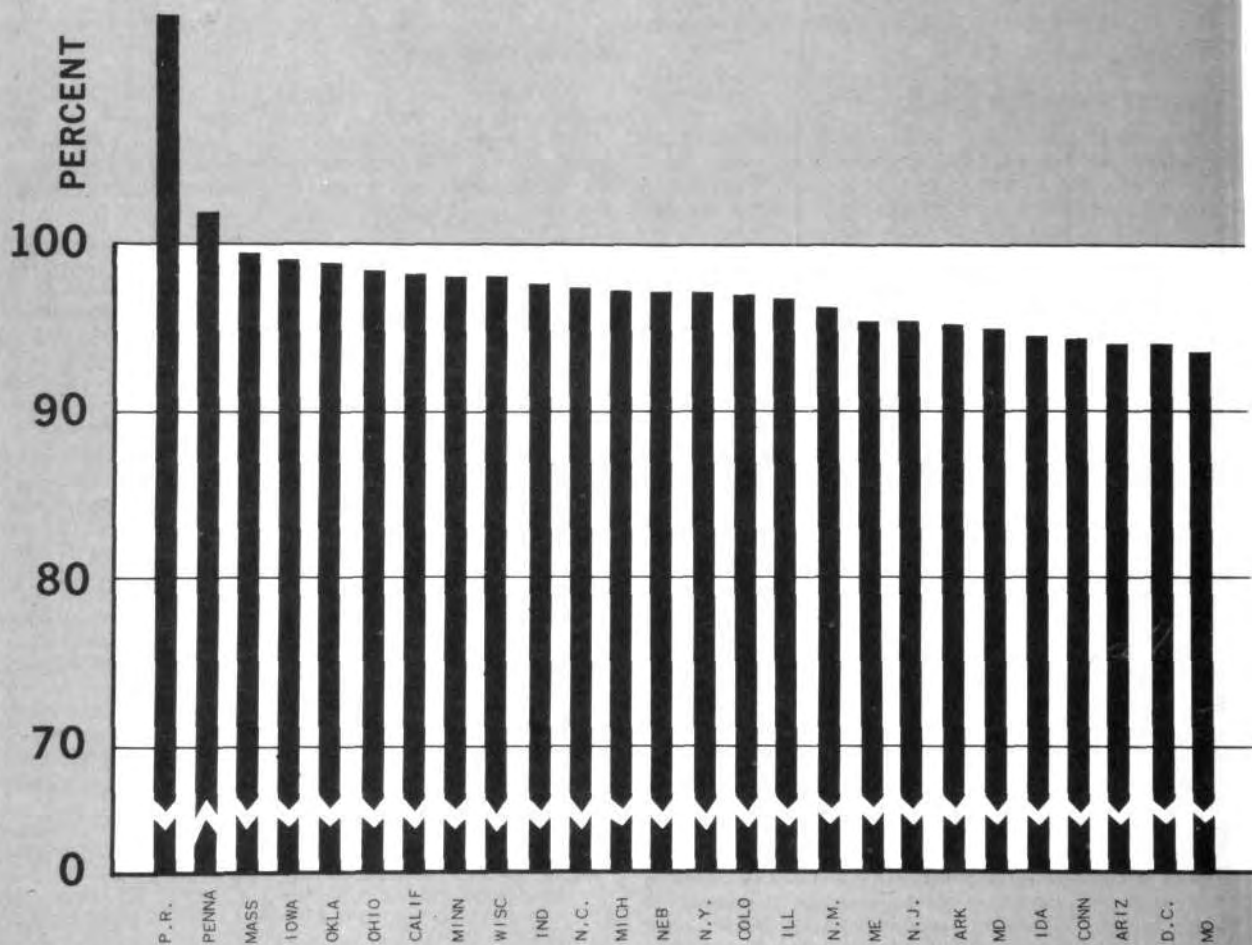
- Inability of units at authorized strength to recruit during favorable recruiting periods for known future losses.
- The excessive backlog of REP personnel in units awaiting entry into REP training at Army Training Centers. Due to record procurement of non-prior service personnel in FY 1964, approximately 38,000 were awaiting entry into training centers at the beginning of FY 1965.
- Less effort devoted to recruitment during the summer months due to emphasis on and conduct of annual field training. Although the decline was not as sharp, strength continued to decrease in the second half of FY 65 and in February an FY 65 low of 374,503 was reached. After a slight strength upturn in March, more significant personnel gains were made during the final months of FY 65 and by 30 June 1965 strength had increased to 378,985.

In the inactive Army National Guard were 6,996 Guardsmen who were attached to units for administration and accounting purposes and who would be available for duty upon mobilization.

# STATE STRENGTH STATUS

% OF AUTHORIZED

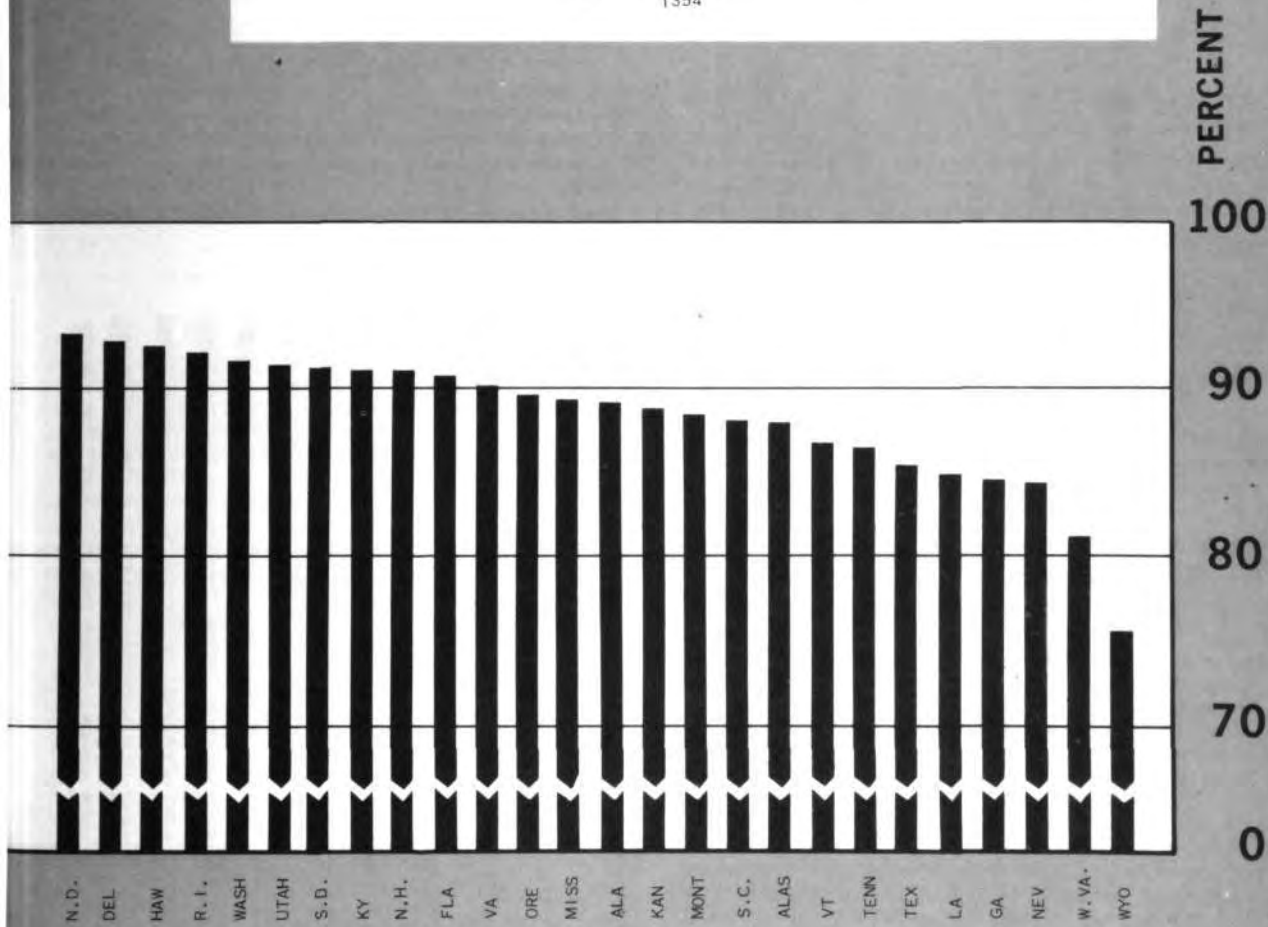
30 JUNE 1965



THIS CHART SHOWS PERCENTAGES OF STATE STRENGTHS AS COMPARED TO AUTHORIZED STRENGTH. THE AUTHORIZED STRENGTH BY STATE IS INDICATED BY THE 100% LINE AND THE ACTUAL

UNDER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH									
ALA	1726	FLA	728	LA	1245	NEB	93	OKLA	50
ALAS	265	GA	1387	ME	112	NEV	137	ORE	617
ARIZ	166	HAW	285	MD	280	N.H.	191	R.I.	232
ARK	347	IDA	180	MASS	45	N.J.	626	S.C.	1207
CAL	300	ILL	315	MICH	228	N.M.	119	S.D.	331
COL	79	IND	197	MINN	141	N.Y.	622	TENN	1586
CONN	332	IOWA	47	MISS	1144	N.C.	252	TEX	2577
DEL	195	KAN	792	MO	531	N.D.	172	UTAH	402
D.C.	94	KY	448	MONT	302	OHIO	172	VT	407
								WASH	485
								W.VA	667
								WISC	130
								WYO	420
								TOTAL	24,197

OVER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	
PENNA	379
P.R.	975
	1354



30 JUNE 1965 STRENGTH IS SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE ON OR BELOW THE AUTHORIZED STRENGTH LINE.  
PENNSYLVANIA AND PUERTO RICO EXCEED AUTHORIZED STRENGTH BY REASON OF REORGANIZATION.

## 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 1964 and 30 June 1965.

	Assigned Strength 30 June 1964	Assigned Strength 30 June 1965
Commissioned Officers	29,457	29,778
Warrant Officers	4,452	4,575
	33,909	34,353

The above figures indicate a slight increase in both commissioned and warrant officer strength. This was brought about by an increase in OCS output, and by the Reserve Officer Personnel Act as some officers who are subject to removal from an active status by reason of completion of maximum service, accept appointments as warrant officers in order to continue in their employment as technicians.

The State Officers Candidate Schools, which produced 40 percent more second lieutenants in FY 1965 than in FY 1964, continue to be the principal source of new second lieutenants. A comparison of the major sources of second lieutenants during FY 1964 and FY 1965 is shown below:

	FY 1964	FY 1965
Officer Candidate Schools	1,718	2,210
Regular	(7)	(8)
Special	(363)	(315)
State	(1,348)	(1,887)
ROTC (USAR) Graduates	35	15
Former Officers and others	97	86
All other sources	19	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>2,323</b>

## Personnel Actions (Officers)

The comparison below of officer personnel actions taken during FY 1964 and FY 1965 reflects the return to normal following the marked increase which resulted from the 1963 reorganization.

### Personnel Actions (Officers)

	FY 1964	FY 1965
Federal recognitions	12,117	10,715
Reassignments	43,782	21,539
Separations	5,320	5,160

## Reserve Officer Personnel Act (Promotion Consideration)

During FY 1965, officers in the grade of captain, major and lieutenant colonel were considered for promotion to the next higher grade under the mandatory provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA) by centralized boards of officers convened in Headquarters, Department of the Army. First lieutenants continued to receive consideration by boards convened in their respective States.

Those officers who were considered for the first time were selected at the following rates: first lieutenants, 65 percent; captains, 52 percent; and majors, 74 percent. The average rate for all grades was 63 percent.

Officers who were considered for the second time were selected at the following rates: first lieutenants, 64 percent; captains, 47 percent; and majors, 33 percent. The overall rate was 55 percent.

The rates for first lieutenants were somewhat higher this year for both those considered for the first and those considered for the second time. The fact that these rates were approximately the same in both groups suggests that failure to complete military educational requirements is the principal reason for non-selection.

The rate for captains was somewhat lower for those considered for the first time, but is considered to be about normal. The rate for majors was slightly higher for those considered for the first time. It was about 56 percent lower than previously experienced for those considered for the second time. This sharp decrease suggests that manner of performance, rather than failure to meet military educational requirements, is the principal basis for non-selection of majors.

Because of the relatively fewer number of overall vacancies during FY 1965, selection of lieutenant colonels for promotion to the grade of colonel was more restrictive than in the past few years. Since these selections are accomplished on a best qualified rather than a fully qualified basis, those not selected are not considered to have been passed-over. The following are the selection rates for FY 1965: those considered for the first time, 18 percent; those previously considered but not selected, 6 percent; and those who had been previously selected but who could not be promoted because of lack of unit vacancies, 56 percent. The overall rate was 18 percent.

## Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)

During FY 1965, there was a total procurement of 88,002 enlisted personnel which was offset by 91,007 losses.

### Enlisted Personnel Procurement

Enlisted in FY 65 to take ACDUTRA in FY 65	45,604
Enlisted in FY 65 to take ACDUTRA in FY 66	22,585
Veterans	5,106
Reserve Forces Act Obligor	3,399
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	2,934
Enlisted from Other Reserve Components	5,655
Other	2,719
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>88,002</b>
<b>LOSSES</b>	<b>91,007</b>

## Reserve Enlistment Program

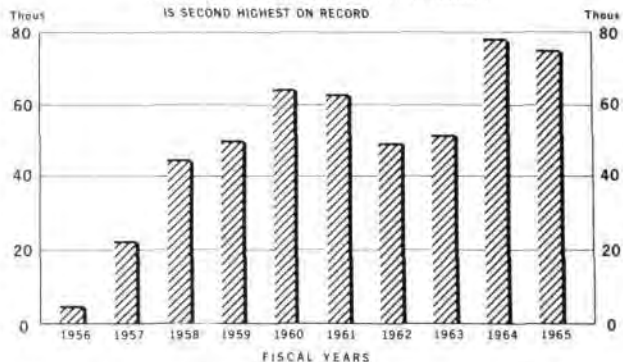
In FY 1965, 68,189 non-prior service personnel enlisted under the Reserve Enlistment Program of 1963 (REP-63). This program, initiated in FY 64, replaced the program provided in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (RFA-55). Under the REP-63 program, the active duty for training time required for all non-prior service enlistees, varies from a minimum of 4 months to that period required for MOS qualification.

In FY 65, the average period of active duty for training required for MOS qualification was approximately six months.

At the beginning of FY 65, approximately 38,000 enlistees who had enlisted in FY 64 were awaiting training spaces in active Army training centers. Of the 68,189 who enlisted in FY 65, 45,604

### ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING INPUT

75,000 INPUT TO INITIAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING  
IS SECOND HIGHEST ON RECORD





planned to enter training in the same year; 22,585 recruits enlisted with the intent of entering training in FY 66. Training spaces were not available for all who planned to enter training in FY 65 and at the close of the fiscal year approximately 28,300 were awaiting entry into training.

During FY 1965, 74,626 Army National Guardsmen entered the active duty training program (ACDUTRA). Since the beginning of this training program in 1956, 554,537 Army National Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for this program, 498,535 have actually entered training and 447,926 have completed ACDUTRA and returned to their units. On 30 June 1965 there were 25,179 Army National Guard enlisted men participating in the ACDUTRA program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools and other training facilities throughout the United States.

### Personnel Actions (Enlisted)

The ARNG initially participated in the Enlisted Evaluation System (MOS testing) during the November 1964 test cycle. Experience obtained from the first testing resulted in smoother administration of the second test cycle in February 1965. Scores achieved are indicated below.

In April 1965, a committee of six officers, representing each Army area, convened in the National Guard Bureau. The purpose of this committee was to develop recommended changes to the Enlisted Evaluation System based on experience obtained from administering the two test cycles. Recommendations of the committee are being considered for adoption.

Effective 1 November 1964, the Chief, National Guard Bureau was delegated authority to act for the Secretary of the Army as final approving authority on Line of Duty determinations for ARNG personnel involving cases of disease or injury incurred while participating in ARNG training activities. Previously, such determinations were rendered by The Adjutant General, Department of the Army. Delegation of this authority to the NGB has reduced time element in furnishing States with notification of final action taken. Following are statistics concerning completed actions for period indicated.

#### 1 November 1964 thru 30 June 1965

Formal Investigations (other than death cases)	683
Line of Duty	605
Not in Line of Duty—No Misconduct	75
Not in Line of Duty—Misconduct	3
Death Cases—No determination made	12
Administrative Determinations	564
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,259</b>

### Army National Guard Register

During FY 1965, the Military Service Branch, Army Personnel Division, NGB processed the following actions:

6,098 statements of service (NGB Form 03D) to be published in the Official Army National Guard Register.

5,939 promotions for entry in the Register.

2,785 pieces of correspondence were processed. This number includes correspondence requesting amendments to the Register; verification of service performed in the Army National Guard; request for statements of service for retired pay purposes; and awards.

31,842 other actions pertaining to the Register. This includes amendments to the Register showing completed courses of instruction at Army Service Schools; change in branch of service; change in status in the Active and Inactive Army National Guard; termination of Federal recognition; and correction of service as recorded.

The 1965 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the States and other interested activities in the latter part of June 1965. This edition contains the names and statements of approximately 32,900 officers and warrant officers of the Active and Inactive Army National Guard.

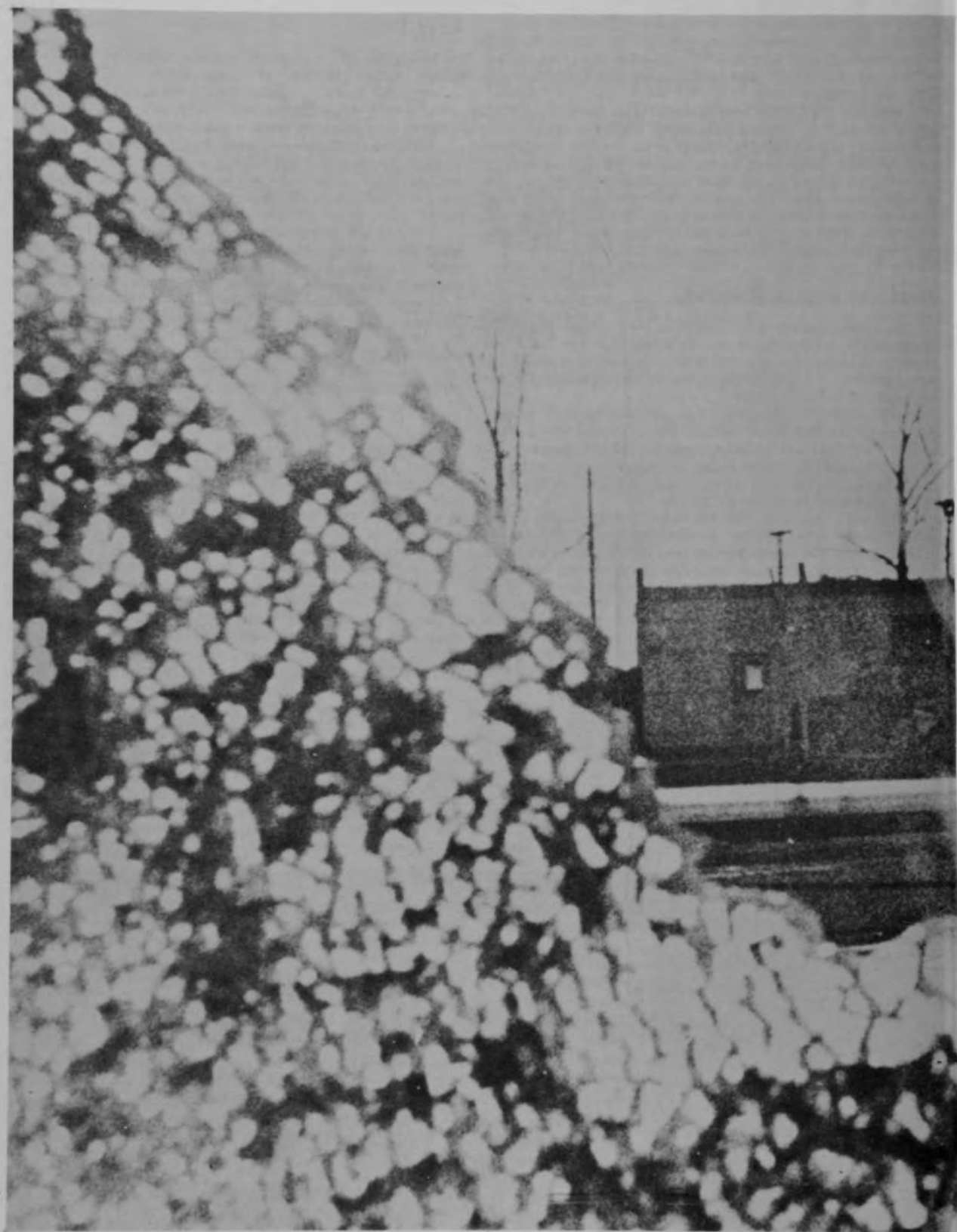
### Technicians

Army National Guard technicians are, with a limited number excepted, federally recognized members of units and are employed by the States. They assist the unit commanders in the day-to-day administrative and training responsibilities and assist the United States Property and Fiscal Officer with his duties. They provide the first and second echelon maintenance in organization maintenance shops and higher echelon maintenance in the State. Also, they provide personnel necessary to keep the NIKE missile sites operational 24-hours a day in the air defense of the United States. Effective 1 January 1965, technicians were authorized for the Military Support of Civil Defense (Budget Program 7231), in order to provide the staffing necessary to coordinate the possible military resources available for supporting the civil defense mission.

At the beginning of FY 65, 17,271 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in Organization, USPFO and Support Maintenance activities (Budget Program 7500) and 4,795 spaces in the Air Defense Program. At the end of the fiscal year, 142 technicians were employed in Budget Program 7200, 17,254 technicians were employed in Budget Program 7500, 193 were supported on a reimbursement basis as a condition of cross-service agreements, and 5,027 were employed in air defense, bringing the total technicians employed to 22,616.

### Comparison of Test Cycles

MOS by Category	NOVEMBER 64				FEBRUARY 65			
	Passed		Failed		Passed		Failed	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Combat (100)	12000	88.5	1563	11.5	8615	89.2	1041	10.8
Electronics (200)	13	86.7	2	13.3	1075	84.5	197	15.5
Electrical Maintenance (300)	5035	87.9	689	12.1	689	88.7	88	11.3
Precision Maintenance (400)	222	77.9	63	22.1	539	84.9	96	15.1
Military Crafts (500)	550	85.4	94	14.6	205	94.9	11	5.1
Motor Maintenance (600)	5235	84.4	971	15.6	1278	91.9	112	8.1
Clerical (700)	1355	91.1	133	8.9	4938	88.8	620	11.2
Graphics (800)	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				1	100.0	0	0
General Technical (900)	114	61.3	72	38.7	3081	71.4	1237	28.6
Special Assignment (000)	1732	79.5	447	20.5	711	94.7	40	5.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26256</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>4034</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>21132</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>3442</b>	<b>14.0</b>







During the fiscal year, 1 State (Nevada) joined the State Retirement Program, and Nebraska dropped out, leaving the total at 18 States participating. There were 7,710 ARNG technicians covered by State Retirement Systems at the end of FY 65.

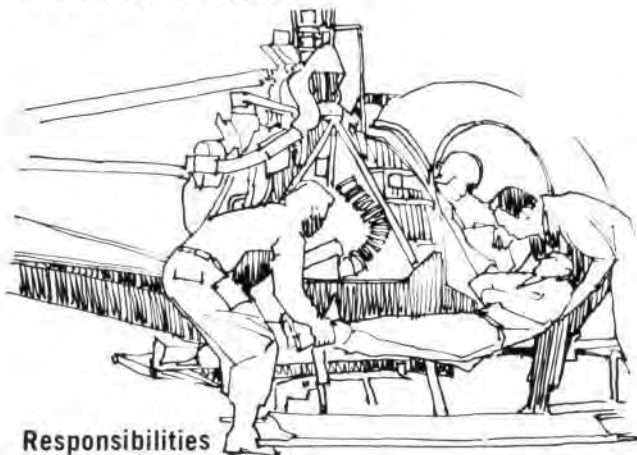
In August 1964, the salaries of 11,565 ARNG technicians paid under Classification Act Schedules were adjusted under the Classification Act Schedule enacted in law by PL 88-426 dated 14 August 1964. The annual cost of the salary adjustments was approximately \$3,424 million.

Pay increases from new Wage Board schedules developed during the year amounted to \$1.152 million per year.

Average costs per technician produced during the year, including salaries and benefits, amounted to \$8,778 in Budget Program 7200, to \$6,919 in Budget Program 7500 and \$6,712 in Air Defense.

Total obligations for technicians in BP 7500 were \$119,060,852. Direct obligations amounted to \$117,842,313, and the reimbursable cost of technicians employed under cross-service agreements was \$1,218,539. The direct obligations for the Air Defense technicians, BP 7600, were \$32,339,330 while the direct obligations for Military Support of Civil Defense were \$392,728.

## MEDICAL ACTIVITIES



### Responsibilities

The Army Surgeon, National Guard Bureau, is constantly aware of the necessity for the maintenance of medically qualified combat ready Army National Guard personnel. The medical fitness standards of the active Army are applicable to Army National Guard personnel and are strictly applied in order to assure that only those individuals who can be expected to perform active military service are accepted or allowed to remain in the Army National Guard. The constant surveillance of medical fitness of Army National Guard officer personnel is reflected in the number of reports of medical examinations reviewed during FY 65, as shown below:

Medical Examinations	Number
Initial Fed Recog, Prom, etc.	10,467
Army aviation	814
Periodic exams	4,005
Statements in lieu of med exams	14,746
For attendance at service schools	933
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,965</b>

Of the above number 107 were found to be medically unacceptable for the purpose examined. In addition to the review of reports shown above, there were 157 reports of medical examinations of enlisted personnel reviewed by the Office of the Army Surgeon which were referred for professional opinion.

## Line of Duty Investigations

Effective 1 November 1964, the responsibility for the review of line of duty investigations for disease and/or injury of Army National Guard personnel was withdrawn from the Office of the Army Surgeon. Only those reports requiring professional medical opinion are still being reviewed by the Army Surgeon's Office. During FY 65, Line of Duty Reports were reviewed as follows:

Prior to 1 Nov 64	Number
Formals (DD 261s with exhibits)	1,491
Informals (Administrative Determinations)	1,431
<b>Subsequent to 1 Nov 64</b>	
Formals	291
Informals	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,255</b>

## Personnel

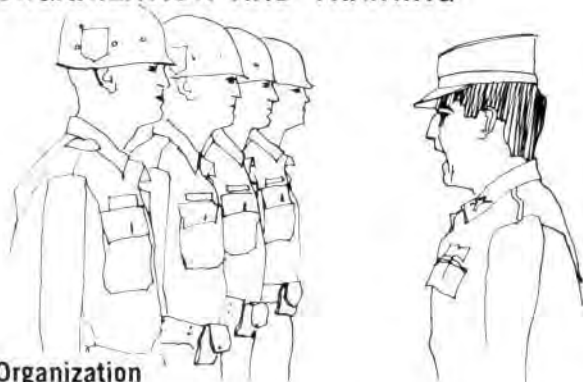
The actual strength of Army National Guard medical personnel is still below the authorized strength. The table below shows the trend for the past three years:

	ACTUAL STRENGTH			AUTHORIZED STRENGTH
	30 Jun 63	30 Jun 64	30 Jun 65	FY 65
Medical Corps	918	1,155	1,227	1,834
Dental Corps	161	175	184	238
Nurses Corps	47	57	56	603
Medical Sv Corps	769	793	850	1,108
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>3,783</b>

## Medical Budget

The National Guard Bureau was allocated \$455,000 by the Department of the Army, to provide for physical examinations and medical care for ARNG personnel during FY 65. Of this total, \$429,653 was obligated by the States.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING



### Organization

The Army National Guard troop basis as of 30 June 1965 consisted of 3,999 company or detachment size units. This represents a decrease of four units from those organized on 30 June 1964.

This troop basis consists of the following:

- 17 Infantry Divisions
- 6 Armored Divisions
- 5 Command Headquarters, Divisional

- 4 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
- 1 Infantry Brigade (M)(Sep)
- 2 Armored Brigades (Sep)
- 2 Separate Scout Battalions
- 21 Infantry Battalions & Infantry Battalions (M)
- 7 Armored Cavalry Regiments
- 1 Armored Cavalry Squadron
- 16 Tank Battalions
- 47 Air Defense Missile and Automatic Weapons, Self-Propelled Battalions
- 72 Field Artillery Battalions
- 66 Support Battalions
- 3 Special Forces Groups, Headquarters; 13 Special Forces Companies and 3 Special Forces Detachments
- 174 Headquarters Units
- 409 Separate Companies and Detachments

All of these 3,999 units were federally recognized on 30 June 1965. The loss of 4 units in the past fiscal year occurred as a result of removal of one battalion from the troop list.

## Reorganization

In December of 1964, a plan to merge the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve into a reorganized Army National Guard was disclosed. During January and February, detailed State troop lists were prepared. These lists contained over 6,000 units and 550,000 personnel. The major commands included in these lists are two armored divisions, one mechanized infantry division, five infantry divisions, thirteen training divisions, one airborne brigade, twelve infantry brigades, three mechanized infantry brigades, three air defense artillery brigades, seven engineer and five COSTAR brigades. All units included in this troop list are Immediate Reserve units and most will be organized at 80 percent of full TOE strength.

In March, all Adjutants General were invited to Washington for briefings on this subject. Proposed State troop lists were presented to them at the time. Since then, all Adjutants General have indicated the acceptance of their troop lists by their Governors.

By the end of June, thirty-one States had submitted detailed reorganization and stationing plans to the National Guard Bureau for review and study.

Although initial plans called for the actual reorganization to begin on 1 July 1965, action on enabling legislation pending in Congress has delayed the starting date. Upon passage of required legislation, the National Guard Bureau will be able to begin actual reorganization without delay.

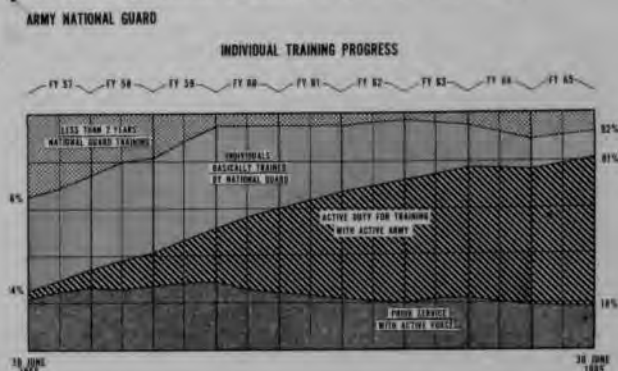
## Training Criteria

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 23 March 1964, with changes 1 and 2, which established the following objectives for ARNG individual and unit training.

- 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 responsibilities at all echelons and similarly to prepare warrant officers and non-commissioned officers for positions of leadership and responsibility;
- To develop and qualify all personnel in their MOS and grade assignment;
- To develop efficient instructors;
- To maintain standards of mental and physical fitness necessary for active duty, including indoctrination of all individuals in the Code of Conduct.

## Individual Training Progress

The chart below shows Army National Guard individual training progress from FY 1956 through FY 1965. 18 percent of ARNG Guardsmen have had prior service in active forces. 92 percent of the Guardsmen were considered basically trained. The effects of active duty for training programs are shown by the steady growth in Guardsmen who have trained with the active Army of from 24 percent on 30 June 1956 to 81 percent on 30 June 1965. "Less than 2 years National Guard Training" represents the percentage of non-prior service personnel awaiting entry into REP training.



## Unit Training Objectives

The objective of the unit training program was to improve the readiness of all units to mobilize and initiate post mobilization training programs promptly to meet deployment schedules. Maximum progression to higher levels of training beyond those stated below as objectives was encouraged consistent with strength, training equipment, facilities, and attained proficiency. The training goals were as follows:

- **Immediate Reserve.** Units should strive to achieve an Army training program (ATP) level of training which will permit completion of the full ATP in the shortest time possible after mobilization, and a maximum capability for self-sufficiency.
- **Reinforcing Reserve.** Minimum goals for units were a well trained base capable of (a) receiving filler personnel and equipment, (b) initiating post mobilization ATP unit training on an accelerated basis, and (c) a maximum capability for self-sufficiency.
- Units for whom there was no ATP would be guided by special training directives in attaining the overall objectives.

Army training program objectives to be achieved by Reserve Components units were as follows:

- **Immediate Reserve.** Units who could achieve battalion level training at the completion of Annual Field Training 65 would do so and maintain that level for the future.
- **Reinforcing Reserve.** Units who could achieve company level training at the completion of AFT 65 would do so and maintain that level for the future.

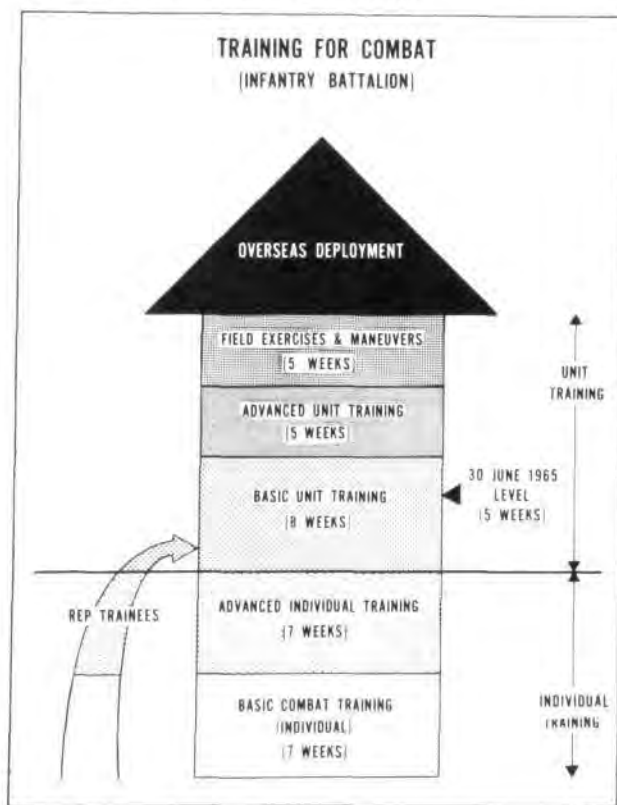
Immediate and Reinforcing Reserve units who could not achieve levels of training indicated at the completion of AFT 65 would devote their training efforts, and be encouraged to meet the objective by AFT 66.

Recognizing that the attainment of higher levels of training for most units must be accomplished on a progressive, phased basis, the concept for achievement of this objective would include continuous intensified combat training and administrative preparations during home station period culminating in field exercises during AFT. Appropriate testing of units would be undertaken during AFT or at home station on a weekend, facilities and equipment permitting.

## Combat Training

The mandatory six month active duty for training program for all non-prior enlistees made it possible for the Army National Guard to discontinue individual training in October 1958 and to conduct only unit training since that date. Under the new Reserve Enlistment Program (REP) for non-prior service personnel, passed on 3 September 1963, the active duty for training time was changed from six months to that which would qualify an individual in his designated MOS, with a minimum training period of four months. Individuals returning from basic training are integrated into the unit training program.

The ARNG was well into Basic Unit Training. Selected battalions of the armor, infantry, artillery and engineer branches conducted battalion Army Training Tests in the first half of FY 65. Additional battalions were selected for AFT CY 65. Various combat battalions/squadrons participated in active Army exercises employing battalion free maneuvers. Of consequence was an Alaskan infantry battalion and the 2 scout battalions in Exercise Polar Strike during February 1965 and an infantry battalion from Minnesota in Exercise Northern Hills during June 1965. Both exercises were conducted in the Alaskan maneuver area near Fort Wainwright, Alaska. In April 1965, an armored cavalry regiment from New Jersey and an infantry and artillery battalion from New York participated in Exercise Oneida Bear. This exercise was conducted at Camp Drum, New York. Several of the ARNG divisions conducted realistic battalion exercises and company Army Training Tests (ATT's). Most all organizations were conducting platoon or higher ATT's. Many of the Artillery units were in the Advanced Unit Training phase. Armored units were in Basic Unit Training. At the end of FY 65, Army National Guard Infantry units had satisfactorily completed an average of five weeks of basic unit training or 19 weeks of the total 32-week training program required to attain readiness for overseas deployment. The status of ARNG Infantry units training is depicted on the "Arrow" graph below.



## Inactive Duty Training

The level of training of National Guard units has now progressed to the point where most tactical units are engaged in weekend training assemblies with training being conducted at the company and battalion level. For standardization purposes the armory drill has become a unit training assembly (UTA). The old multiple drill is now a multiple unit training assembly (MUTA). The numbers of periods contained in a multiple training assembly follows the MUTA (MUTA 2, 3, and 4). For instance, a weekend assembly (all-day Saturday and Sunday) would be a MUTA 4, equivalent to the 2-unit training assemblies held each day. This drastic departure from the old two (2) hour armory drill periods has greatly enhanced the overall training effort and improved combat effectiveness and mobilization readiness.

Based on experience data gathered from units conducting weekend training assemblies and the results of the nine state testing program, the Department of the Army has published the following guidance concerning inactive duty training:

"All Reserve Component units are authorized and encouraged to participate to the maximum feasible extent in multiple unit training assemblies (MUTA-4). As a minimum, all units will schedule as multiple training assemblies, six MUTA-4's or an equivalent number of training hours."

It is intended that units will, to the maximum extent possible, utilize land under the control of the Department of the Army, reservoir lands of civil works projects, lands under the control of the military by permits or otherwise and local county or state-owned property for weekend training.

Where none of the above mentioned lands are available, steps will be necessary to acquisition other available areas.

The number of officers, warrant officers and enlisted men participating in inactive duty training amounted to an average of 93 percent of assigned strength, (excluding constructive attendance) an overall percentage increase of 0.9 percent from the previous fiscal year. This increase can be attributed to the increased participation in weekend training.

Percentages of attendance in inactive duty training during the past two years, excluding constructive attendance, are shown below:

	PERCENT	
	FY 64	FY 65
Officers and Warrant Officers	97.4	97.7
Enlisted Men	91.5	92.5

## Annual Field Training

During calendar year 1965, annual field training of 15 days was conducted for all units with approximately 308,000 Army National Guardsmen attending, representing about 98 percent of ARNG paid drill strength.

The live-fire Squad/Platoon Rifle Attack Courses established in 1963 were continued at this year's annual field training. These courses are a fine training vehicle and were run with fewer errors than in previous years.

A continuing program of new construction and improvement of present attack courses was carried out during FY 1965.

During annual field training, active Army evaluation boards conducted a detailed inspection of each federally recognized Army National Guard unit.

Shown below is the CONARC field training evaluation system rating scale. It is emphasized that this evaluation system is concerned only with the performance 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

Since 1961, all units of the ARNG have received satisfactory or above evaluation ratings.

A new USCONARC AFT evaluation system was introduced and tested by selected units at AFT 65. This system reflects a satisfactory-unsatisfactory performance rating. It is anticipated that results of this test will be incorporated into a new evaluation system for all units of the Reserve Components during AFT 66.

Achievements in the AFT program initiated last year, i.e., unit participation in LOGEX, GUARDLIFT I, and active Army exercises were expanded this year.

Eleven units were in Exercise LOGEX at Fort Lee, Virginia. This exercise stressed the importance of maintaining continuous theatre of operations logistical and administrative support under conventional, nuclear, or CBR conditions.

In GUARDLIFT II, over 10,000 ARNG personnel in detachment to brigade size units were airlifted to field training sites during the summer of 1965 by using Air National Guard training flights. This program provided personnel with air mobility experience, new situations and specialized training sites. There was an interchange of units between Hawaii and Arizona, Indiana and Puerto Rico, and one battalion from Minnesota was airlifted to Alaska. In addition, selected individuals attended the Northern Warfare Training Center at Fort Greely, Alaska. There were also unit exchanges between Army Areas.

As indicated previously ARNG participation in active Army exercises was greatly expanded. The battalion free maneuver concept employed in POLAR STRIKE, NORTHERN HILLS and ONEIDA BEAR contributed materially to the combat readiness posture of the participating units. Battalion staffs received realistic combat staff procedures training heretofore unrealized in normal "administrative training inspection of subordinate units" at Annual Field Training.

## Annual General Inspections

These army 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 inspection ratings of satisfactory and above. Although not shown by the table, in FY 1965 approximately 81 percent of the units inspected received excellent or superior ratings.

### ANNUAL GENERAL ARMORY INSPECTIONS

RATINGS	FY 61	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65
Satisfactory and above	98.7	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.2
Unsatisfactory	1.3	.8	0.6	0.6	0.8

## School Program

The Army National Guard School Program is designed to provide progressive military education and appropriate MOS training for officers and enlisted men. Such school trained personnel perform efficiently in all TOE positions concerned with the leadership of personnel and units and they apply current tactics, techniques and doctrine in planning and executing the training of their organization. They are also utilized to train other members of each Army National Guard unit.

During Fiscal Year 1965, the School Program consisted of three activities, namely, Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools and Officer Candidate Schools.

The overall school program funding was restricted to ten million dollars, similar to Fiscal Year 1964. As a result, school attendance was restricted to attendance at Basic and Career Courses,

Command and General Staff College Courses, Pilot Training, Non-commissioned Officer Courses and hard skill officer and enlisted MOS courses.

During Fiscal Year 1965, 5,801 officers and enlisted men attended Army Service Schools. An additional 540 enlisted personnel attended Noncommissioned Officer Academies conducted by the Army Commanders.

Army National Guard personnel attend three types of officer candidate courses. Fifteen personnel attended the regular officer candidate courses conducted at the US Army Infantry School and the US Army Artillery and Missile School. In addition, 444 Guardsmen were enrolled in a Special 21-month course conducted at both of these schools for Reserve Component personnel only.

The third type of Officer Candidate training and that program which produces the majority of second lieutenants for the Army National Guard is the State Officer Candidate Program. This particular program is in operation in all States except Alaska, where it has been determined that it is impractical to establish a school of this type.

During the year, 3,872 new candidates were enrolled in this program. States estimate that approximately 2,500 will graduate and be commissioned during the summer of 1965. The projected new inputs during the summer of 1965 is in excess of 5,000 students.

To further expand the input into the school program, a new program was announced during the fiscal year entitled the Non-ROTC College State OCS Program. This new program provides for the enlistment of sophomores enrolled in colleges which do not have any type of ROTC program of the Armed Forces, into the Army National Guard for the specific purpose of obtaining a commission. The program permits the individual to continue his college education with no interruption, in that he takes only basic combat training during the summer months of his college sophomore year, and is not required to take advanced individual training, which is a prerequisite for all other enlistees. Unfortunately, the response this year was not good in that less than 100 college sophomores were enlisted. However, renewed efforts will be made to provide additional input from this source of line officer material during future years.

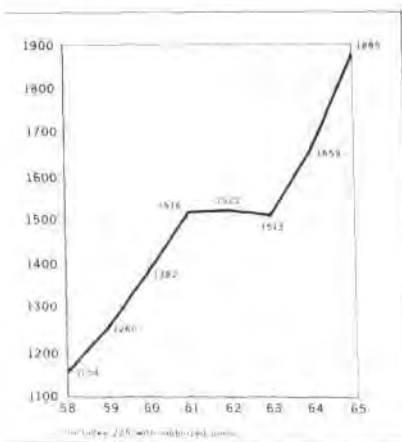
## Army Aviation

The number of ARNG aviators on flying status increased during FY 65 from 1,659 to 1,885 showing a gain of 226 aviators. This gain is 101 higher than the previous per year average, since FY 58, of 125 aviators. This increased interest in the ARNG aviation program was to a large extent due to the authorization, on 1 July 1964, of 24 additional paid flight training periods annually. Current authorized ANG aviator strength is 3,651.

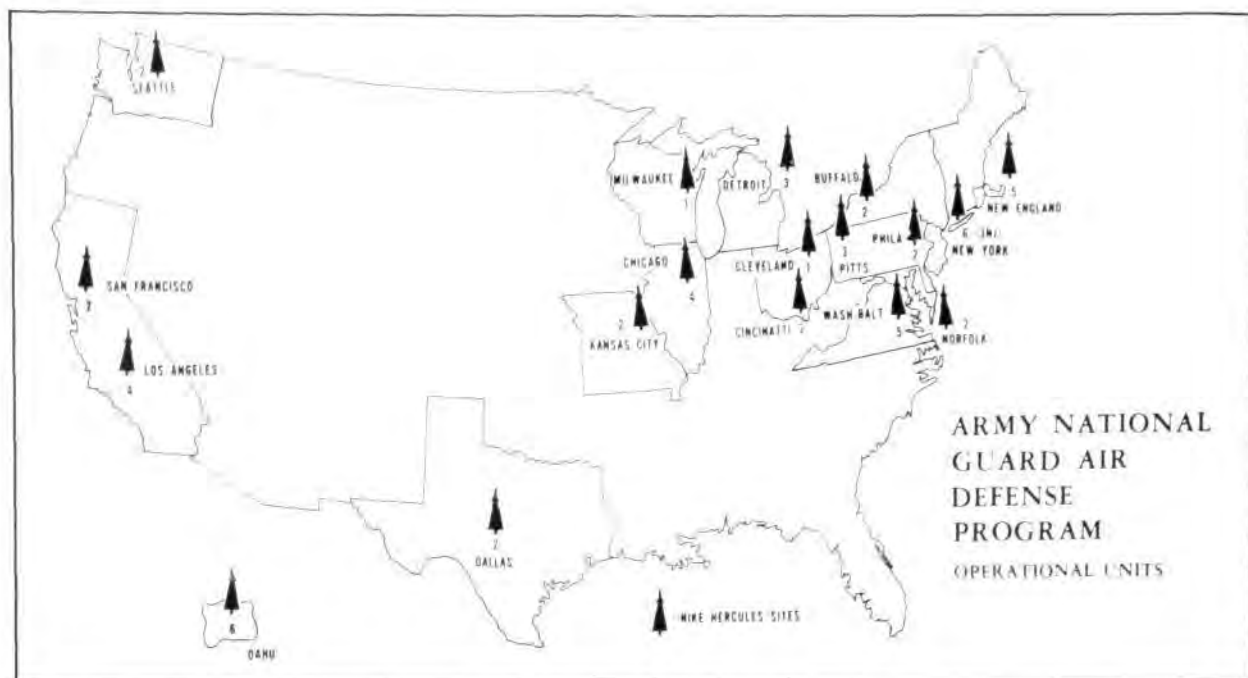
The following chart shows the growth in ARNG aviator strength for the past 7 years.

### ARNG AVIATOR STRENGTH

FY 1958 - 65







For FY 65 ARNG aircraft flying hours totaled 212,966 which was an increase of 9,553 hours over FY 64.

ARNG aviation personnel took full advantage of all aviation courses offered by the active Army. A total of 752 officers and enlisted men with an aviation MOS attended the courses offered. A partial breakdown of these courses and the number of Guardsmen attending is as follows:

COURSE	FY 65 ATTENDANCE	
	Officers	Enlisted
Fixed Wing Aviator primary	101	
Fixed Wing Qualification	8	
Fixed Wing Instrument Course	10	
Fixed Wing Instrument Flight Examiner	4	
Rotary Wing Aviator primary	139	
Rotary Wing Qualification	145	
WO Indoctrination Training (preflt)		100
Army Aviation Safety Course	3	
Aviation Maintenance Course	23	219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>319</b>

The FY 65 aircraft accident rate was 10.6 accidents per 100,000 hours flown as compared to the FY 64 rate of 17.2. The FY 65 accomplishment represents a 38.4 percent reduction from the previous year's rate. Factors influencing this downward trend in the aircraft accident rate include the recently authorized additional flying training periods. This program is designed to improve aviator proficiency and standardization, thereby reducing the number of aircraft accidents which occur as a result of poor or sub-standard aviator proficiency. This program was initiated early in the fiscal year with an average of 76.4 percent of the total authorized training periods accomplished. It is expected that participation will increase substantially during FY 66 as administrative problems resulting from the initiation of a new program are resolved.

## Air Defense Activities

Twelve years ago, the Army National Guard entered the air defense program as a part of a test to determine if the Guard could be used to relieve active Army forces for other military requirements. The ensuing years have proven that the test is now a concept, validated by the ever increasing role of the ARNG in the Army Air Defense Program.

The program was initiated in 1954 with anti-aircraft guns, then to the first generation Nike-Ajax missile system in 1957 and presently to the second generation Nike-Hercules missile system in 1962. The program of converting the 76 Nike-Ajax batteries in CONUS and reorganizing them into 48 Nike-Hercules batteries was phased to be completed in FY 1965.

In addition to the 6 Nike-Hercules batteries in an operational status in Hawaii, FY 1965 began with 36 operational Nike-Hercules batteries in CONUS. Twelve additional Nike-Hercules batteries were undergoing conversion training in preparation of assuming the on-site role.

The program progressed smoothly as all remaining 12 units assumed the active air defense mission on the specified date programmed. The final 2 batteries became operational, on 14 April 1965, in the Cincinnati-Dayton Defense Area, thus concluding the Nike-Hercules conversion program.

The 17 States, 1 Group Headquarters, 19 Battalion Headquarters, and 54 Nike-Hercules Batteries in the air defense program constitute 100 percent of the air defense for the State of Hawaii and over one-third of the air defense units in CONUS. These ARNG Nike-Hercules units provide the round-the-clock vigil of defending 16 key metropolitan and industrial complexes in CONUS and Hawaii, along with their active Army counterparts.

The on-site performance of ARNG air defense units for FY 65 continues to show improvements over the ratings received in FY 64. Operational proficiency of ARNG Nike-Hercules units for FY 65 revealed an improvement of 4 percent in Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE), 6 percent in Command Maintenance Management Inspection (CMMI), 2.8 percent in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP), and 4.3 percent in Technical Proficiency Inspection (TPI).

## Special Forces

Throughout the year, the 1,953 Army National Guardsmen assigned to one of the three Special Forces Groups (composed of thirteen companies and three separate detachments, located in twelve States), continued to conduct weekend training in the forests of Camp Dawson, West Virginia, the "tropics" of Camp Blanding, Florida, and in the mountains of Utah.

Weekend exercises were not limited to the standard ATP type training but included participation in such exercises as Frontier Post I, a 4th Infantry Division FTX, conducted during the period 2 May through 30 May 1965. The 19th Special Forces Group played an active role in this exercise.

Members of the 20th Special Forces Group pioneered Exercise "Do It Yourself Swift Strike," a two-day problem supported by the 135th Air Commando Group, Maryland ANG. This exercise was conducted north of Montgomery, Alabama, in the Lake Martin area.

Cabell County, West Virginia, was selected by the 16th Special Forces Group as the training area for a three-day exercise supported by three detachments from the 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, two USAR Rifle Companies and 50 ROTC cadets from Marshall University.

For the first time in history, units of the ARNG Special Forces conducted AFT as a Group under the supervision of the Group Commander and his staff.

Camp Dawson, West Virginia was the AFT site for the 16th Special Forces composed of units from West Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, New York, and Maryland.

The 20th Special Forces Group trained at Camp Blanding, Florida. The 20th is composed of units from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida.

The 19th Special Forces Group, composed of Utah and Montana, uses Camp Williams for an AFT site.

Training as a Group, under the supervision of the Group Headquarters, proved to be most successful. At the same time, this type of AFT highlighted the need for further refinement in several areas. Particularly noticeable was the lack of adequate communication and the required air support.

In addition to their normal field training period, one composite company from the 20th Special Forces Group will attend the Jungle Warfare School in Panama during the period 31 July-13 August 1965.

One composite company composed of personnel from the 16th Special Forces Group and the 19th Special Forces Group will train in Alaska during the period 28 August-11 September 1965.

The three newly established training and equipment sites, located at Camp Dawson, West Virginia; Camp Williams, Utah; and Sumpter Smith AFB, Alabama, have not achieved the desired support capability due to lack of equipment and airlift support available to the sites. Considerable effort and funds will be required in order to put the sites on an operational basis.

## Army Advisors

On 30 June 1965, there were 760 Army Advisors on duty with the Army National Guard. This represents a loss of 31 advisors during the fiscal year. The authorized strength of all ARNG Advisor Groups is 1,013. The 760 Advisors on duty represents 75 percent of this.

Shortages of Advisors have the greatest impact on the following branches:

- Medical: 51.5 percent of authorized strength on duty; shortage of 16 Advisors.
- Armor: 62.3 percent of authorized strength on duty; shortage of 69 Advisors.
- Signal: 70.8 percent of authorized strength on duty; shortage of 14 Advisors.

Shortages of Advisors can be attributed to increased requirements caused by the escalating situation in Viet-Nam. Many ARNG Advisors have had their tours curtailed to meet Viet-Nam requirements, and the number of available officers for Advisor tours has been reduced because of these requirements.

## STATUS OF ADVISORS AS OF 30 JUNE 1965

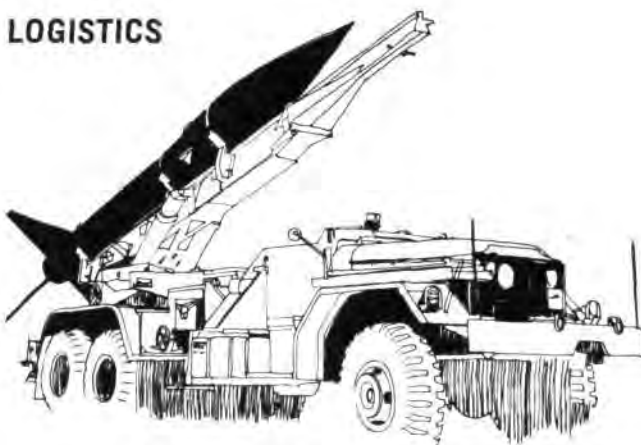
	AR 611-50 RCTB Requirement	Auth Str ARNG Adv Gps	Present for Duty on 30 June 64	Present for Duty on 30 June 65	% of Auth Str of Adv Gps Present for Duty	Change From 1 July 64 to 30 June 65
Infantry	358	285	228	226	79.3	-2
Artillery	367	276	228	220	79.7	-8
Armor	208	183	121	114	62.3	-7
Engineer	93	77	49	59	76.6	+10
Ordnance	89	50	46	40	80.0	-6
Signal	92	48	37	34	70.8	-3
Medical	50	33	20	17	51.5	-3
Transportation	23	24	25	17	70.8	-8
Military Police	15	11	9	8	72.7	-1
Quartermaster	30	13	12	11	84.6	-1
Adjutant General	0	13	16	14	107.7	-2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>-31</b>

## Mobilization

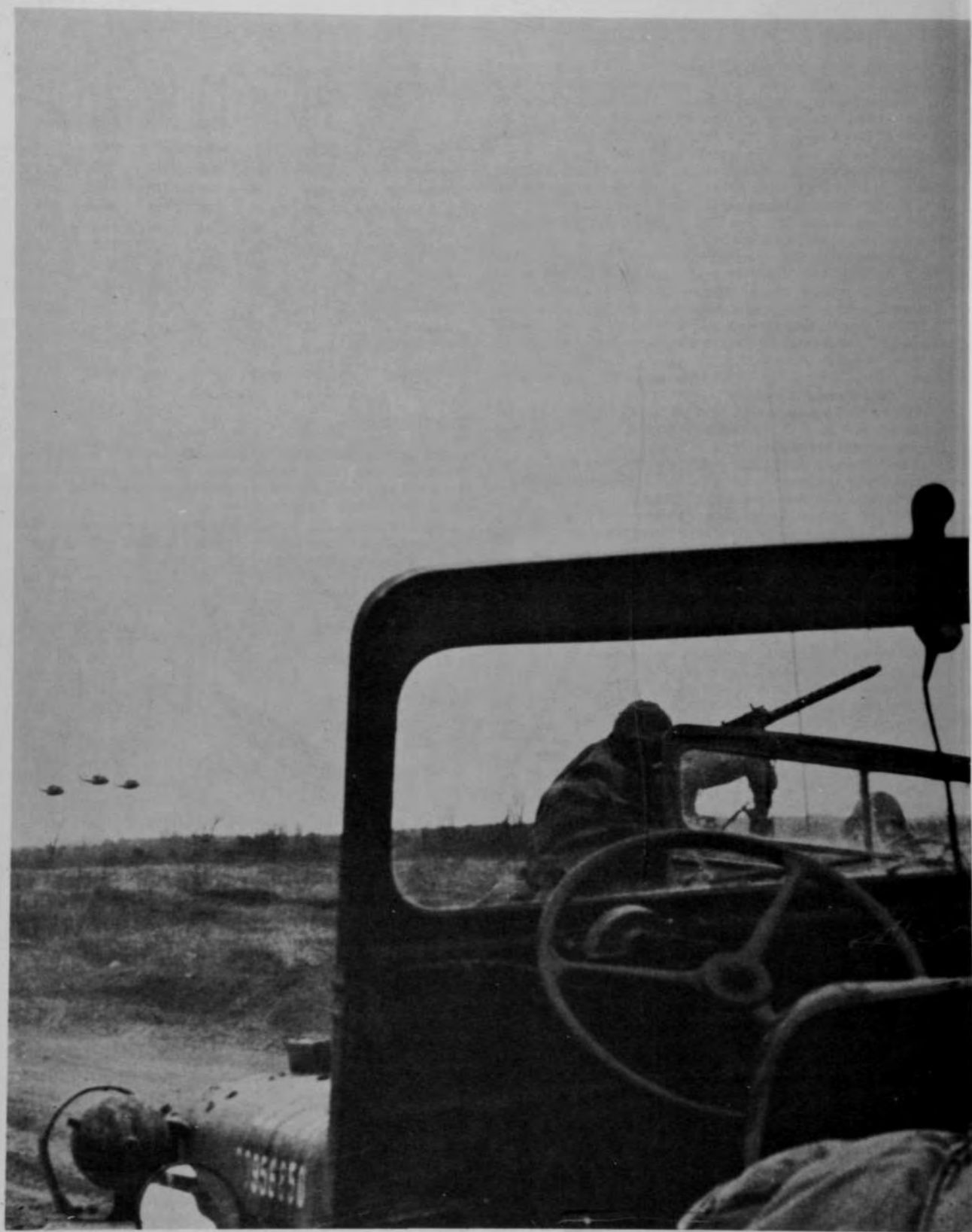
During fiscal year 1965, Army National Guard units in the State of Alabama were mobilized and served in active Federal status to prevent civil disturbances and enforce Federal Court orders during the Selma-Montgomery March.

From 20 March 1965 through 3 April 1965, approximately 2,400 Alabama National Guardsmen participated in peace keeping operations in Selma and Montgomery, and actively patrolled the march route between those two cities. For the first time in a civil disturbance action involving a task force composed of both active Army and National Guard troops, overall command was given to an Army National Guard general officer, Brigadier General Henry V. Graham.

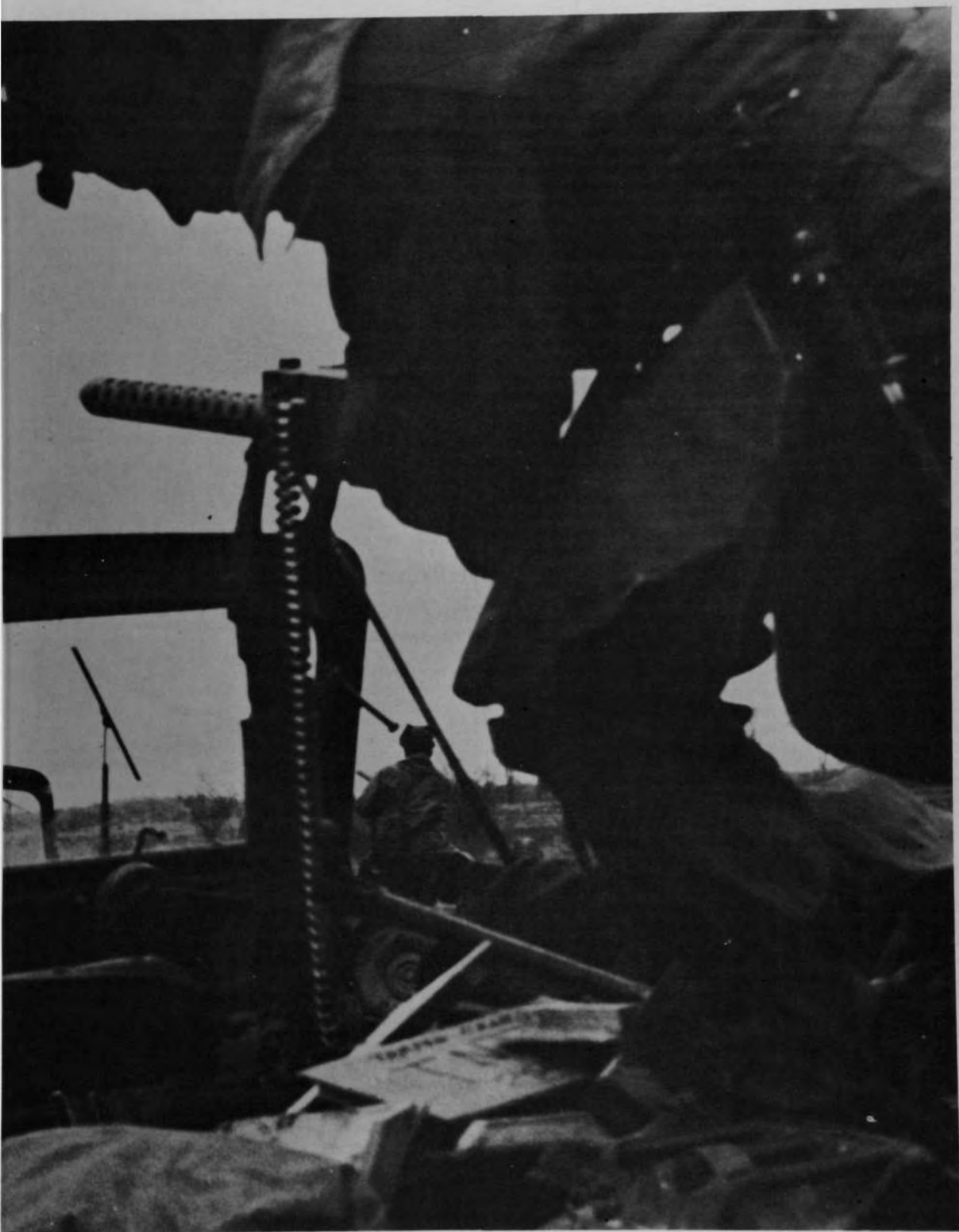
## LOGISTICS



The overall improvement in quantity and condition of Army National Guard equipment during the year has contributed to an improved readiness posture of ARNG units. The redistribution of critical assets within the Guard to insure that the best possible equipment reaches the priority units is a continuing action. Redistribution actions include such equipment as armored personnel carriers, howitzers, tanks and other critical items. A limited quantity of the new self-propelled and towed artillery weapons, armored personnel carriers and tank recovery vehicles have been received. Distribution plans have been formulated and distributed to Department of the Army agencies on other items which are programmed for issue to the Guard units in the forthcoming year.







## Mobility

The Army National Guard's mobile capabilities continued to improve in FY 65. This is primarily due to the continued policy of acceptance of "as is" vehicles. Over 2,000 motor and trailer vehicles were offered to the States. Most of these vehicles were accepted to fill shortages. Some were accepted for cannibalization purposes. Many of the vehicles offered were 1/4 ton cargo trailers and most of these were acceptable and distributed to fill TOE requirements. Some of the better equipment, received in limited quantities and badly needed, included 12-ton stake semi-trailers, van supply semi-trailers, 25-ton lowbed semi-trailers. The 3 1/2-ton generator chassis trailer was made available to fill all initial shortages of this item. A number of 3/4-ton cargo trailers are scheduled for receipt in FY 66. The mobility capabilities of the Guard should improve in FY 66.

## Firepower

The modest increase in firepower equipment in the ARNG as exemplified in previous years has continued in this past year. This can also be attributed mainly to the acceptance of "as is" equipment.

A number of rebuilt medium tanks were received during FY 65. Additional self-propelled 105mm howitzers were distributed to the Guard. Also received and distributed were M60 machine guns with mount tripod, a number of M84 mortars, and guidance and launching stations (ENTAC). All distribution of firepower equipment was based on predetermined priorities.

During FY 66, it is anticipated that the firepower capabilities will continue to increase as new weapons are made available and the acceptance of "as is" equipment is continued. Included in the equipment scheduled for delivery is the mortar carrier (M106A1) and a number of rebuilt medium tanks.

## Communications

The lack of new area communications equipment continues to seriously hamper training of units. The States continue to utilize the World War II equipment with various modifications to facilitate adaptations to local requirements and missions. The anticipated delivery of a limited number of the new AN/VRC-12 radios is expected to be delayed a year. A limited number of the RS-6 radios were received, for training and use by the ARNG Special Forces units. It is anticipated that additional armored and infantry type radios will be released to the ARNG during FY 66 and the first half of FY 67.

## Tactical Support

The receipt of support equipment has enhanced the training capabilities of the Guard. Some of the equipment received during FY 65 includes the new type scoop loader, modern water purification equipment sets, class-60 bridging and the 20-ton crane shovel. Equipment received is not sufficient to meet minimum training requirements. Generators continue to be seriously short of training requirements.

The repair limitation on certain engineering equipment has been extended. This has enabled the ARNG to retain and use this equipment. The Guard is looking forward to continued improvement and the obtaining of more equipment for support missions during FY 66.

## Organizational Equipment and Clothing

The amount programmed for organizational clothing and equipment in FY 65 was \$6,220,000.

Certain funds were earmarked for purchase of parachutes, tentage, modern load carrying equipment and winter clothing. In addition, other funds were utilized to procure liners

and hoods for field jackets to support week-end training during the winter months.

The short sleeve cotton khaki shirt was approved for issue in lieu of one long sleeve khaki shirt where climatic conditions warrant. The cap, utility, polyester and rayon gabardine, OG 106, was made available to the ARNG.

## Maintenance

Maintenance capabilities improved in FY 65 as a result of continuation of the training program, increased skills, and provision of additional facilities.

Maintenance topics were again an important part of the Army Area Conferences conducted by the Bureau in the six Army areas during October and November 1964. These conferences were attended by maintenance personnel from each State, Army Area Headquarters, supporting Commodity Commands, and depots. The Bureau policies, programs, and problem areas were discussed.

An additional management tool was the introduction of the Army Equipment Record System (TAERS). Having been in operation over a year and a half, the system is now beginning to provide useful information. As is true with any new system, a period of training is necessary before results are evident. Commanders, through inspection of equipment log books, can determine the condition and readiness of their equipment and can more readily isolate trouble spots.

A year's experience in the use of the new Command Maintenance Management Inspection (CMMI) scoring and rating system indicates that it is proving more realistic than past systems in both content and validity of information. Review of the consolidated CMMI reports has pinpointed major problem areas.

## Organizational Maintenance

The Army Equipment Maintenance System continues to place great stress on preventive maintenance at the user or operator level. Weekend training has provided additional time for vehicle operators and tank crews to gain maintenance experience and contribute to the repair and servicing of their own equipment. Commanders are increasing the materiel readiness position of their units through close supervision of the organizational maintenance program by their officers and noncommissioned officers. Authorization now exists for 905 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS). Of the total authorized, 569 are adequate, 159 require modification, and 177 new facilities are needed.

## Support Maintenance

Uncompleted work orders at the end of FY 65 amounted to 56,100 as compared to 49,500 at the end of FY 64. This is an increase of 6,600 uncompleted work orders. This increase is the result of equipment exchanges, acceptance of additional items of "as is" equipment, and the increased age of equipment.

Equipment usage has been increased due to the added requirements of weekend training at local sites resulting in an increase in support level maintenance. Many of the major components required for repair of wheeled and track vehicles are either not available or have a long lead time through the normal supply channels. This has greatly increased the need for repair rather than replacement of major components in order to meet training requirements.

## Army Aviation Maintenance

During FY 1965, ARNG aircraft were flown 212,966 hours. This was accomplished on an inventory of aircraft that sustained a net reduction as shown below:

	Fixed Wing	Rotary Wing
30 June 1964	579	300
30 June 1965	560	311
	-19	+11

This reduction in fixed wing inventory was due to active Army withdrawals for overseas requirements. Rotary wing inventory increases are the result of additional observation helicopters being assigned to the ARNG from active Army assets.

The performance of organizational and direct support maintenance on ARNG aircraft has been done primarily by ARNG technicians manning Army Aviation Maintenance Shops in the several States. Each of these technicians represents many years of experience in the field of aircraft maintenance and were instrumental in attaining the high aircraft availability needed to permit accomplishment of approximately 213,000 flying hours.

ARNG operation of three Transportation Aircraft Base Maintenance Shops continued with success during the past year. Support of the "One Army" concept was enhanced when the 142d Transportation Battalion Shop, Missouri ARNG supported the Army aircraft participation in Exercise Goldfire II, during the fall of 1964, with general support maintenance. The 50 technicians that make up the core of each battalion, the 162d Transportation Battalion, Connecticut ARNG; and the 217th Transportation Battalion, California ARNG, in addition to the Missouri Battalion, are developing an ever increasing mobilization readiness through day-to-day operation and the inherent gain in experience.

## Cross Service Maintenance Agreements

The authority for States to enter into cross service maintenance agreements with USAR and active Army for the support of their equipment was continued in FY 65. During FY 65 there were 21 agreements with the USAR, 4 with the active Army, and 1 with the Marine Corps for a total of 26 cross service agreements.

## AUTOVON

The Department of Defense world-wide telephone communications network is being programmed for installation at various selected operating levels of the Army National Guard. It is believed that the utilization of the AUTOVON system for voice communication, as well as data processing, will improve the operational efficiency of those selected Army National Guard activities and is in the best interest of the Federal Government since service costs would be less than the commercial communications system now in use. At present, 15 States have access to the AUTOVON system, and installation is pending in 15 other States during second quarter fiscal year 1966.

## INSTALLATIONS



## ARNG Military Construction Program

Since 1952, Federal funds have been available for construction of facilities required by the Army National Guard as provided for under the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended. Under this Act, Federal contributions to the States may not exceed 75 percent of the cost of the authorized armory construction items as provided for in current Federal regulations. These

funds may be used by a State for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation or conversion of facilities required for training, operation, and maintenance of Army National Guard units. Non-armory construction projects are supported by 100 percent Federal contribution. Non-armory construction includes those facilities necessary for the administrative, logistical, and field training support of Army National Guard units.

The Army National Guard Military Construction Program (MCARNG) supports the construction of new armory and non-armory facilities and the continued alteration, expansion and rehabilitation of existing facilities to keep pace with the increased training requirements of the Army National Guard.

In fiscal year 1965, the total fund availability for the Army National Guard Military Construction Program amounted to \$14,194 million, which included a new appropriation of \$10.8 million and carry-over funds of \$3,394 million.

The total obligations for fiscal year 1965 were \$2.1 million, as itemized below:

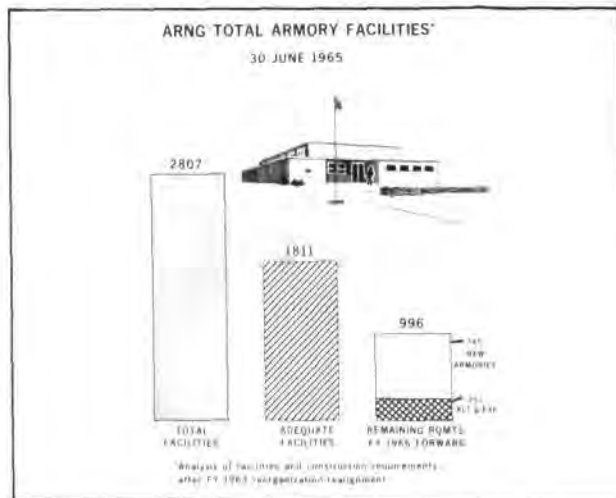
### OBLIGATIONS

Armory	\$ 438,544
Non-Armory	1,417,408
Advance Planning & Design (A/E)	270,022
Minor Construction	15,069
<b>TOTAL ALL OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>\$2,141,043</b>

\* Includes obligations of \$21,669 by other agencies.

The Army National Guard placed two (2) armories under contract. These 2 projects were carried over from previous years and were constructed at Wewoka, Oklahoma and Cheyenne, Wyoming. In addition, 3 new non-armory projects authorized in FY 65 were placed under contract. These 3 non-armory projects will provide summer training facilities at Fort Stewart, Georgia; Camp Ripley, Minnesota; and Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

In December 1964, the Department of Defense deferred the fiscal year 1965 Army National Guard Military Construction Program and suspended further contracting for major construction projects previously approved, including design and minor construction, pending completion of the planned reorganization and merger of the Reserve Components and the review of facilities requirements resulting therefrom. An exception to this directive was made in the case of the approval of 4 non-armory summer training facilities that were approved on 27 April 1965. Of these 4 approved projects, 3 were contracted in June 1965 and 1 project at Camp Grayling, Michigan, was required to be deferred until FY 66 due to necessity for re-advertising for new bids.



In January 1965, the Department of Defense requested a review of the armory space criteria applicable to the Army National Guard construction program. The National Guard Bureau convened a committee of Senior National Guard officers from each Army area to study the armory space criteria. All States were advised of the results of the study and the proposed revisions to existing criteria. The proposed new criteria was completed during fiscal year 1965 and was being published in final form for submission to DOD at the close of the fiscal year.

The Army National Guard utilized 2,807 armory facilities to house, administer and train units in all fifty States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

## Future Construction Requirements

Based upon the FY 64 study of future armory construction requirements, there are 2,807 armory facilities in use. Of these, 1,811 are considered as adequate and 996 are considered as inadequate. As of 30 June 1965, the remaining requirement consists of 745 new armory projects and 251 projects such as rehabilitation, alterations, additions, conversions, or expansions to existing facilities. The remaining dollar requirement for construction of the 996 inadequate armory facilities is estimated to be approximately \$148.7 million.

In addition to the above listed armory requirements, there is an indicated unfulfilled construction requirement in the non-armory category of 799 projects at an estimated cost of \$95.4 million. This non-armory construction program would consist primarily of providing administrative, maintenance and warehouse facilities for the logistical support of the Army National Guard, and necessary facilities for summer training sites.

## ARNG Non-armory Facilities

The type of facilities provided under the non-armory military construction program are described below indicating the authority by which they are constructed and the status of new construction as of the end of the fiscal year:

### COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Combined Support Maintenance Shops (formerly Combined Field Maintenance Shops) are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State. However, in a State which (1) has two or more divisions, (2) is authorized Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites, or (3) has unusual geographical considerations, additional shops or sub-shops are authorized. Hawaii is an example of a geographical consideration. Field maintenance of all Federal equipment issued to the State, except aircraft, is performed at these facilities. As of 30 June 1965, Federal funds have been utilized in the construction of 48 Combined Support Maintenance Shops.

### ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOPS

These shops are authorized for each battalion, comparable organization, or grouping units. Organizational maintenance is performed at these facilities on all Federal equipment issued to the units, except aircraft. A total of 120 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 Army Aircraft, except that States having two divisions are authorized two such shops. 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-four (34) shop hangars have been built with Federal funds from the beginning of the construction program.

## U. S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

An office and warehouse is authorized each State for use by the United States Property and Fiscal Officer in administration, receipt, storage, and issue of all Federal property required for use by the Army National Guard. As of 30 June 1965, Federal funds have been used in the construction of 19 USP&FO offices and 29 USP&FO warehouses.

## Real Property

The National Guard Bureau renders all possible assistance to the States in licensing appropriate federally owned facilities and in leasing certain types of privately owned facilities for the Army National Guard.

During FY 1965 the Army National Guard utilized the following types of facilities, other than State owned:

- 240 federally owned facilities
- 125 privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including:
  - 31 Army Advisor Offices
  - 49 Target Range Sites
  - 30 Aircraft Facilities
  - 11 Organizational Maintenance Shops
  - 4 USPFO Offices

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

## Repairs and Utilities

To operate, maintain, and repair the non-armory facilities of the Army National Guard, Federal funds in the amount of \$3,510,564 were obligated under 59 separate Service Contract agreements with the States.

To support all Repairs and Utilities (R&U) projects for the minor new construction, alteration, extension, and relocation of non-armory facilities. Federal funds in the amount of \$749,336 were obligated. These projects included the alteration of 42 USPFO facilities to accommodate Automatic Data Processing Systems and the construction of the following facilities to provide for the efficient storage and maintenance of vehicles at all levels of command: 9 loading ramps and docks; 9 vehicle wash racks; 12 damage repair projects; 12 fuel dispensing systems; 13 security fencing projects; 11 vehicle exhaust control systems; 30 vehicle access roads and hardstand areas; 9 arms vaults; 3 rifle range modifications; 47 mechanical equipment modifications (heating, lighting, air-conditioning); and 39 miscellaneous roof, floor and door modifications. Accomplishment of projects related to organizational maintenance shops and aviation facilities was suspended during the second half of FY 65 pending disposition of the proposed ARNG-USAR merger.

## Rifle Range Repairs

To support the maintenance and repair of State owned rifle ranges Federal funds in the amount of \$78,309 were obligated.

## 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 administration buildings, headquarters buildings, and barracks.

A total of \$4,017,256 was obligated to support the opening,

operating and closing out costs of annual field training sites. Of this amount \$2,409,259 was obligated at 76 federally controlled training sites and \$1,607,997 at 37 State controlled training sites. A listing of these installations both Federal and State follows:

#### FEDERALLY CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Fort McClellan, Ala.  
Fort Greely, Alaska  
Fort Richardson, Alaska  
Nome, Alaska  
Polar Strike Maneuver Area, Alaska  
Fort Chaffee, Ark.  
Fort Huachaca, Ari.  
Camp Roberts, Calif.  
Fort Irwin, Calif.  
Fort Ord, Calif.  
San Luis Obispo, Calif.  
California Defense Missile Sites  
Fresno, Calif.  
Sacramento Army Depot, Calif.  
Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Colo.  
Fort Carson, Colo.  
Connecticut Defense Missile Sites  
Greater Wilmington Airport, Del.  
Fort Benning, Ga.  
Fort Gordon, Ga.  
Fort Stewart, Ga.  
Hawaii Defense Missile Sites  
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii  
Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii  
Illinois Defense Missile Sites  
Granite City Depot, Ill.  
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
Fort Campbell, Ky.  
Fort Knox, Ky.  
Fort Holabird, Md.  
Fort Meade, Md.  
Maryland Defense Missile Sites  
Camp Edwards - Otis AFB, Mass.  
Fort Devens, Mass.  
Massachusetts Defense Missile Sites  
Michigan Defense Missile Sites  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Missouri Defense Missile Sites  
Springfield Armory, Mo.  
New Jersey Defense Missile Sites  
Fort Dix, N. J.  
Camp Drum, N. Y.  
New York Defense Missile Sites  
Fort Bragg, N. C.  
Ohio Defense Missile Sites  
Fort Sill, Okla.  
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.  
Pennsylvania Defense Missile Sites  
Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pa.  
Rodriguez Army Hospital, P. R.  
Salinas Training Area, P. R.  
Henry Barracks, P. R.  
Rhode Island Defense Missile Sites  
Fort Jackson, S. C.  
Fort Bliss, Tex.  
Fort Hood, Tex.  
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Texas Defense Missile Sites  
Tooele Army Depot, Utah  
Camp A. P. Hill, Va.  
Camp Pickett, Va.  
Fort Belvoir, Va.  
Fort Eustis, Va.  
Fort Lee, Va.  
Fort Monroe, Va.  
Virginia Defense Missile Sites  
Fort Lewis, Wash.  
Washington Defense Missile Sites  
Yakima Firing Center, Wash.  
Indian Island, Wash.  
Army Bridge Site, Prince, W. Va.  
Camp McCoy, Wisc.  
Wisconsin Defense Missile Sites  
Fort Amador, Canal Zone  
Fontainebleau, France

#### STATE CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS

Camp Denali, Fort Richardson, Alaska  
Camp Dempsey, Conn.  
Stones Ranch, Conn.  
Bethany Beach, Del.  
Camp Blanding, Fla.  
Fort Stewart, Ga.  
Gowen Field, Idaho  
Camp Farragut, Idaho  
Camp Lincoln, Ill.  
Camp Dodge, Iowa  
Hutchinson Air NG Base, Kansas  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Camp Curtis Guld, Mass.  
Camp Grayling, Mich.  
Camp Ripley, Minn.  
Camp Shelby, Miss.  
Camp Clark, Mo.  
Fort William H. Harrison, Mont.  
Camp Ashland, Neb.

NG Training Center, Sea Girt, N. J.  
Camp Smith, N. Y.  
Camp Grafton, N. D.  
Camp Perry, Ohio  
Camp Rilea, Ore.  
Camp Withycombe, Ore.  
Camp Tortuguero, P. R.  
Camp Varnum, R. I.  
Camp Rapid, S. D.  
McGhee-Tyson Airport, Tenn.  
Camp Mabry, Tex.  
Camp Williams, Utah  
Camp Johnson, Vt.  
Underhill Training Area, Vt.  
SMR, Virginia Beach, Va.  
Camp Murray, Wash.  
Camp Dawson, W. Va.  
Camp Guernsey, Wyo.





## FOREWORD

Briefly, a transition from "Ready Now" to "Ready Go" accurately describes the operations of the Air National Guard during the past year.

The Ready Now posture achieved during fiscal year 1964 stressed the capability of reacting to an emergency in any part of the world. The Ready Go status of FY 65 proved the Air National Guard's ability to react.

An F-102 in Hawaii barrels down the runway, then disappears into the sky to intercept an unknown aircraft approaching the Islands; a flight of F-100s on their way to Europe refuel in mid-air from KC97s over the mid-Atlantic; a C-121 sets down on an airfield in South Vietnam with its cargo of vitally needed supplies—these are scenes that portray the Air National Guard in action today—a Ready Go force.

The "Ready Go" concept began early in the year with an operation bearing the same name. Units from 23 states and the District of Columbia participated in the exercise which deployed tactical fighters and reconnaissance aircraft from the U.S. to Europe—a 4,600 mile non-stop flight. Three mid-air refuelings from ANG KC-97s were made along the way. Within 45 minutes after landing in Europe, aircraft were refueled, armed and ready for a tactical mission.

Success of the history-making flight was voiced by then Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, General John P. McConnell, who said, "The energetic and professional execution of Operation "Ready Go" has clearly demonstrated a new dimension in Air National Guard global responsiveness."

This single operation, however, by no means demonstrated the entire Air Guard effort. While the deployment to Europe was in progress, other Air National Guard units were airlifting Army National Guardsmen to Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and bases throughout the U.S. in another exercise entitled Guardlift I. This exercise tested the ANG's ability to transport ground troops over long distances to annual field training. More than 10,500 Army Guardsmen were airlifted by Guardlift I. In yet another exercise occurring during the same time span, Air Guard transports, tactical fighters, reconnaissance aircraft and amphibians were heavily engaged in Swift



Strike, a joint maneuver of the acting Army and Air Force. In essence, the Air Guard seemed to be everywhere as FY 65 began.

The year was truly one of action for the Air National Guard: Action in capability—providing the Nation with a never-before-believed-possible reserve force—and; Action in ability—significantly assisting the regular Air Force during times of heightened world tension.

The pace never seemed to decelerate. As our Nation's commitments enlarged, so did those of the Air National Guard. Oklahoma ANG's "Talking Bird," a flying communications center, was in demand assisting operations from Anchorage to Puerto Rico. In early May, the "Bird" deployed to the Caribbean to support U.S. forces landing in the Dominican Republic.

If any one aspect of Air Guard operations can be highlighted during FY 65, it would be the tremendous effort exhibited by the air transport units. Upon the completion of Guardlift I, a request for assistance came from the Military Air Transport Service. Heavily engaged in operations in Southeast Asia, MATS asked the Air Guard to augment its world-wide airlift mission. In addition to making actual flights into some of the trouble spots around the globe, Guard air transport units took up the chore of flying many regular MATS scheduled runs. This assist was given in cases where regular Air Force aircraft were diverted from their scheduled flights to respond to emergency situations.

Dominican Republic upheavals further committed MATS and the Air Guard kept right on the job throughout the year. As a result of this assistance, air transport units of the Guard shattered just about every previous Guard-recorded mark in airlift operations. They flew more than 1,350 overwater flights outside the U.S. and during one three-month stretch airlifted nearly 4,500 tons of cargo. General Howell M. Estes, Jr., MATS commander, personally commended the Air National Guard transport effort. Without an actual call to Federal duty, the Air National Guard operated probably as close to the active establishment of the Air Force as possible. It was the year of proof—the year of "Ready Go."

## COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS



### Budget

The President's budget for fiscal year 1965 contained estimates for the appropriations for Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard; National Guard Personnel, Air Force; and Military Construction, Air National Guard. United States Air Force (USAF) and Department of Defense (DOD) approved program guidance was followed in the development and preparation of these estimates. Congressional initial approval resulted in as follows: Operation and Maintenance, ANG—\$236,000,000; National Guard Personnel, AF—\$69,300,000; and Military Construction, ANG—\$14,000,000. These amounts combined with approximately \$1.3 million in anticipated reimbursements provided a total availability of \$320,600,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year, for the three above cited appropriations.

An additional requirement of \$1.6 million was generated in Operations and Maintenance funding as a result of the civilian pay raise authorized by Public Law 88-426, 14 August 1964. This requirement was satisfied through the means of a supplemental appropriation passed by the Congress. Other program changes occurred throughout the fiscal year which resulted in a final availability in each of the appropriations as reflected in the table below.

Appropriation Title	<sup>1</sup> Appropriated	Adjusted Availability
Operation and Maintenance .....	\$237,200,000	\$234,400,000 <sup>2</sup>
National Guard Personnel .....	69,400,000	65,000,000 <sup>2</sup>
Military Construction .....	14,000,000	21,950,725 <sup>3</sup>
	\$320,600,000	\$321,350,725

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes all adjustments through the fourth quarter, for O&M and National Guard Personnel. Also includes supplemental appropriation in O&M to cover civilian pay raise effective 16 August 1964.

<sup>3</sup> Includes no-year carry-over of unobligated balances of \$7,950,725.

Emphasis was continued on budget estimates and financial plans received from the bases during this fiscal year. This was accomplished partially by utilizing the services of a review panel composed of Comptrollers from the field. Progress continues in the quality and validity of estimates received from operating locations. This progress coupled with careful analyses and close monitoring of the execution of funded programs has again resulted in a most successful utilization of available funds. The level of operations and maintenance funding allowed a continued progression toward the alleviation of equipment shortages which have existed in prior years. Continued progress is anticipated in this area.

Military personnel funding levels provided funds in an amount sufficient to preclude the curtailment of any programs. Appropriated construction funds provided for a phased program of essential facilities to meet scheduled conversions and mission changes. Additionally, utilization of the lump sum authorization enabled the ANG to respond to several unscheduled conversions made during the fiscal year.

## Accounting and Finance

The Air Force Accounting and Finance Center at Denver, Colorado, has been given the responsibility to conduct a feasibility study of centralizing accounting and finance activities of the Air National Guard. This would include all disbursing and fund accounting for the Air Guard's Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Military Personnel appropriations. Current study guidelines provide that maximum use be made of computer capabilities and that Phase I of the five phase program be implemented by 1 January 1967. The initial phase would include all military personnel payments and related fund accounting. Primary benefits envisioned by the study are those associated with improved financial management and reduction in certain repetitive workloads.

Other accomplishments were:

- The requirement for certification of pay documents by Air Force Advisors was eliminated. State Adjutants General may appoint commanders or other designated officers as certifying officers for pay documents.

- An up-to-date checklist for military pay entitlements and payroll procedures was compiled and distributed to the field. Use of this publication should eliminate most of the unfavorable comments in field audits and provide a tool to assist in day-to-day administration of this area.

- A regulation was published to authorize 12 man-days per month for travel and transportation allowances of State Headquarters personnel to perform required staff visits to subordinate ANG units without obtaining individual authorizations from the National Guard Bureau.

- Establishment of family separation allowance to ANG members performing short tours of active duty in excess of 30 days.

- Participation in development of a new Volume III, AFM 177-105, Military Pay-Reserve Members Not on Extended Active Duty.

- Obtained authority to exempt surcharge from meals provided ANG officers and Air Force Advisors in dining halls during periods of multiple unit training assemblies.

- Publication and distribution of ANG Pamphlet 177-1-1, ANG Guide for Military Pay and Allowances and Air Technician Pay and Allowances. This pamphlet free of complex technical language is a ready reference for the use of ANG commanders as an orientation document and is handy reference for individual members in determining their eligibility for an entitlement to certain benefits.

## PERSONNEL



### Military Strength

On 30 June 1965, the strength of the Air National Guard was 76,410. This was in excess of the authorized year-end strength of

75,000. The average strength for the year was 73,802 permitting sufficient latitude for fund support at the increased year-end level. Considering the programmed increase in the FY 1966 authorized strength to 77,000, the slight overstrength was very beneficial. Attainment of this satisfactory strength level was an outgrowth of a very successful recruiting drive conducted by the States. Early in December, the National Guard Bureau verbally announced a need for the units to fill the authorized paid status spaces. In January 1965, a directive was published reiterating this requirement and pointing out the resource of prior service personnel from the Air Force Reserve units being deactivated. The States aggressively recruited from this resource and the on-board strength increased from 73,772 on 31 January 1965 to 76,410 on 30 June 1965.

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

	FY 1960	FY 1961	FY 1962	FY 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965
Total	70,820	70,895	50,319	74,324	73,217	76,410
Officers	8,570	8,718	6,278	9,650	9,843	10,268
Airmen	62,250	62,177	44,041	64,675	63,374	66,142

Another serious problem area successfully overcome during the year was the shortage of pilots. On 30 June 1964, the ANG had 3,310 pilots to fill a programmed requirement of 3,800. The 3,800 was considered an attainable level against the UMD requirement of 4,805. The National Guard Bureau again requested the States to conduct an aggressive pilot recruiting campaign. The normal Bureau standards on recency of flying experience were waived and units were urged to cross-train pilots not qualified in assigned aircraft. The States were highly satisfactory in their pilot recruiting and the 30 June 1965 pilot strength was 3,732, with a backlog of applicants awaiting Federal recognition. Considering the long term need, the age and experience of the pilots gained was not qualitatively desirable, but they were an immediate solution to pilot manning. The Bureau is continuing its attempts to increase the pilot training rate to 368 per year from Air Force pilot training schools. This training rate will provide replacements for the high attrition expected when ROPA forces out the WW II trained pilots.

#### Officer Promotions

During FY 1965, the following unit vacancy promotions were effected:

Brigadier General to Major General	2
Colonel to Brigadier General (1 tenure of office)	5
Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel	91
Major to Lieutenant Colonel	428
Captain to Major	493
First Lieutenant to Captain	334
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,353</b>

Mandatory promotions during FY 1965 resulted in the following:

	Considered	Selected	Passed Over	
			1st Time	2d Time
2d Lt. to 1st Lt.		298		1
1st Lt. to Capt.	260	249	10	1
Capt. to Maj.	204	170	21	13
Maj. to Lt. Col.	68	54	6	6
Warrant Officers	43	34	8	1

#### Officer Recalls to EAD

During FY 1965 there were 17 officers recalled to EAD, 7 pilots and 10 non-rated.

#### Officer Statistics

##### Officers Average Age by Grade 30 June 65

TOTAL OFFICERS									
Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total	
48	47	44	40	33	28	26	44	35	
TOTAL PILOTS									
	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total	
Aircrew Jet	46	44	42	37	31	28	26	33	
Aircrew Non-Jet	48	45	43	39	32	28	25	36	
Operational Support	49	46	44	41	35	35	—	42	
Administrative Support	50	45	44	42	32	—	—	42	

##### Officer Longevity 30 June 65

AVERAGE YEARS OF SERVICE BY GRADE	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
	25.8	24.7	23.0	19.0	11.8	7.6	4.6	21.3	14.1

##### AVERAGE YEARS OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS

ON FLYING STATUS BY GRADE	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	W/O	Total
	25.8	24.1	22.8	18.7	11.3	7.3	4.1	—	14.1

##### Grade Distribution of Pilots by Type 30 June 65

	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
Aircrew Jet	21	61	194	439	978	161	141	1,995
Aircrew Non-Jet	16	47	188	434	706	70	41	1,502
Operational Support	12	15	34	46	31	2		140
Administrative Support	1	6	48	33	7			95

#### Rated Officers

During FY 1965 there were 19 aeronautical rating boards processed and completed by the Flying Status Section, (10 approved and 9 disapproved) Ratings of pilots were granted and officers placed on flying status on those approved.

Flying status revalidated on 295 officers during this period and 23 flying evaluation boards were processed and completed. (15 approved and 8 disapproved)

Year-end programmed and assigned strengths for officers on flying status are as follows:

	Programmed	Assigned
Pilots	3,800	3,732
Navigators	564	469
Radar-Intercept Officers	252	211
Flight Surgeons, Air Evac Medical Officers	223	149
Flight Nurses	356	187

#### Master Personnel Records

Qualitative review action was continued by the National Guard Bureau to obtain and maintain up-to-date selection folders on officer personnel. Over 10,000 officer effectiveness reports were received and reviewed during the year, and those reports not meeting the standards established by the Bureau were returned for correction or reaccomplishment. During the past year, increased emphasis was placed on improving the quality of officer photographs. Prior to submitting selection folders to the Promotion



Board for review, AF Forms 11 (Officer Military Record) were thoroughly screened.

Interim Change 5 to AFM 36-10, pertaining to instructions for Colonel Promotion Recommendation Report, AF Form 706, was sent on 22 June 1965, to the Adjutants General of all States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. This change implemented the use of the AF Form 706 in lieu of Section VI of the Field Grade Officer Effectiveness Report, AF Form 707, for all Air National Guard colonels. It also stated that the contents of the AF Form 706 would not be revealed to the ratee under any circumstances.

Officer classification actions were reviewed on a continuing basis to insure that Military Record, AF Form 11, reflects the correct primary and duty Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC). Officer classification actions submitted to the National Guard Bureau were carefully reviewed. Supervisors were encouraged to take timely classification action supported by accurate personnel data reporting reflecting the unit's manpower capability to perform their assigned mission.

Upon the completion of an NGB Form 024, (NGB Consolidated Retirement Record), the retirement data for each officer and airman of the Air National Guard will be more readily available. This project has enabled the National Guard Bureau to answer queries immediately as to the number of years an individual has for retirement purposes and to process applications for transfer to the Retired Reserve without delay.

The NGB Form 024 provides the retirement data required for electronic data processing and makes retirement information available to all interested Federal agencies. The NGB Form 024 has been modified and is being republished as NGB Form 124.

## Airmen Statistics

### Airmen Average Age by Grade 30 June 65

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
42	40	38	34	30	28	24	22	21	27

### Airmen Longevity 30 June 65

#### AVERAGE YEARS OF SERVICE BY GRADE

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
20.1	18.2	16.2	12.9	9.3	5.2	3.0	1.5	.3	6.4

#### AIRMEN ON FLYING STATUS (AVERAGE YEARS)

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
22.1	19.7	15.7	12.6	9.7	5.4	3.0	1.5	.4	10.0

## Air Technician Program

The Air National Guard technicians are the hard core of highly skilled, full-time personnel in ANG units. As members of the units in which they are full-time State employees, they are highly trained personnel who can immediately and effectively respond upon mobilization.

The air technician strength on 30 June 1965 was 15,652. This represents an increase of 302 technicians over the 30 June 1964 strength of 15,350. The majority of this increase was largely attributed to conversions in the program to more modern and sophisticated aircraft.

During FY 65, two more States included ANG technicians in State retirement programs bringing the total participating to 19 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia with approximately 5,599 ANG technicians covered by State retirement systems.

A full-scale air technician manpower survey of supply activities of flying units was conducted during FY 1965. The survey was based on the recommendations of the Air Technician Advisory Committee to up-date the existing workload data and to substantiate

current and/or additional manpower requirements. Two survey teams, comprised of 10 knowledgeable air technicians each representing the Eastern and Western sections of the nation, were selected. Survey data was collected through the media of basic input from the respective States. The products of the supply survey resulted in an additional manpower requirement and certain refinements in the functional structure. The results of the survey were presented to the National Guard Bureau and subsequently to the Department of Defense.

During FY 1965, steps were undertaken to develop new air technician manning documents and manning criteria techniques. Air technician manning documents were developed on a single document per State concept, with all units in any particular State reflected on one single document. Manning criteria was developed to provide a uniform basis for air technician authorizations throughout the entire system. The criteria incorporates manpower requirements developed from ANG survey of the respective functional areas and USAF criteria as it fits the Air National Guard situation. These new concepts of operation within the air technician program provide even greater equality in authorization than experienced in the standard manning system of like-equipped units.

## School Training

The Air National Guard continued to place personnel in its pilot and navigator training programs, which in general consisted of undergraduate flying training and advanced flying training conducted by the Air Force for ANG officers. Spaces were provided in the Air Force flying school for the advanced training of all ANG fighter-interceptor pilots and tactical fighter pilots following their graduation from basic flying training. Further qualification training in mission aircraft was conducted by the parent ANG unit.

All non-prior service airmen are required, as a condition of enlistment, to complete USAF basic military training (BMT). After completion of the 6-week BMT at Lackland Air Force Base, ANG airmen continued training at either a technical school or on-the-job training for a minimum of 4 months active duty for training to qualify the individual in his assigned Air Force Specialty Code.

Various familiarization courses and special training courses were also made available to Air Guardsmen. Listed below are the ANG training programs with the number of individuals entering training during FY 1965 and the number who were in training on 30 June 1965.

TYPE OF TRAINING	IN TRAINING	
	ENTERED	30 JUNE 1965
<b>TITLE 10, USC</b>		
Combined Basic Military Training and On-The-Job Training	2,661	910
Combined Basic Military Training and Technical School Training	4,897	2,135
<b>TITLE 32, USC</b>		
Pilot Training	251	223
Navigator Training	70	67
Officer Technical Training	1,319	154
Airman Technical Training	1,287	256
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,485</b>	<b>3,745</b>

## On-The-Job-Training

The National Guard Bureau has the responsibility to provide Air National Guard units with a sound, basic on-the-job training program (OJT) incorporating the concepts and philosophies of USAF, major air commands, NGB, and the many Air National Guard units. To accomplish this OJT program, ANGM 50-23, On-The-Job Training Manual, was published. Implementation of this manual and the dual channel concept OJT program provided commanders



and supervisors the necessary tools to establish individual unit programs to train personnel. This program enables the organization to effectively perform its assigned mission by training personnel in specific tasks, each fitting into a pattern of unity. New interest and increased emphasis on OJT was created by this program.

Specialty Knowledge Tests (SKTs) measure job knowledge and are used in conjunction with other criteria for upgrading to the next higher skill level of individual specialties. Breakdown of statistics regarding the Air National Guard on-the-job training capability are as follows:

Airmen entered into upgrade OJT	31,174
Airmen enrolled in ECI/CDC	17,871
Specialty Knowledge Tests administered	15,886
Airmen upgraded to next higher skill level	14,962
SKT passing rate, 3 level testing	80.5%
SKT passing rate, 5 level testing	70.4%
SKT passing rate, 7 level testing	73.4%
SKT passing rate overall (3, 5, 7 level testing)	74.1%
Airmen in OJT upgraded to next higher skill level	48 %

## Personnel Data Systems

The Officer personnel data system was converted successfully to computer operation at the Air Reserve Record Center (ARRC) on 1 July 1964. Initial input from the 98 Consolidated Base Personnel Offices (CPBOs) resulted in an error rate of only 6 percent. Manipulation of data on the bi-weekly update of the file caused an early increase in error rate to a high of 10.3 percent, with gradual decline throughout first 6 months of operation. During the second six months of computer operation, error rates leveled off to an average of approximately 1.5 percent, which is well within acceptable limits. The high degree of accuracy of this file insures validity of reports output products used to establish procurement trends, to substantiate budget requirements, and to provide other necessary personnel management data.

In October 1964, specifications for a 2-card interim airman data system were published. The system was tested in November-December, and initial input to the computer was made in February 1965. The initial input produced an error rate of only .3 percent, and the system has continued to operate in a highly satisfactory manner. The airman file is updated on the same frequency as the officer file, and produces similar output products for personnel management purposes.

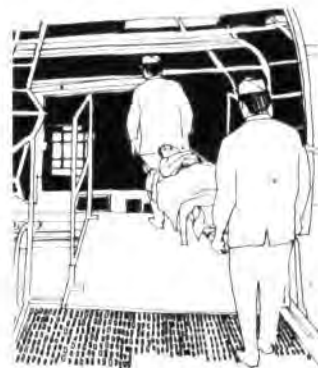
In January 1965, a conference of all CBPOs was held in Denver, Colorado. The CBPOs were given a tour of the computer operation at ARRC. Problems existing in the officer system and anticipated problems in the airman system were discussed. As a result of this conference, there was an immediate reduction in the officer system error rate, and transition into the mechanized airman system was made easier.

The Military Personnel Center (MPC) established a temporary accession system which provides for electrical transmission of abbreviated data into the active force system in the event of mobilization, and requires re-input of remaining data by CBPOs after M-day. This is not consistent with the original system design specifications, which provided for immediate AUTODIN transmission of the entire data file to the active force. This change in system design was decided upon by MPC as the most feasible course of action, since the Air Force Reserve file is not established in Uniform Officer Record (UOR) format.

In order to keep abreast of active force data systems changes and maintain compatible data files, continuing changes will be required in the ANG system. Plans for the forthcoming year include mechanization of the personnel authorization file, input now made by manual operation, and conversion of the existing officer and airman systems to "PDS-O 65" and "PDS-A" (Interim), respectively.

## Air Advisors

On 30 June 1965, the Air National Guard had 221 Officer Air Advisors assigned against an authorization of 234. During the course of the year, a total of 38 new advisors were assigned to replace personnel transferred. Of the 38 replaced, 35 completed their tour, and 3 were reassigned prior to completion of the normal four years. The quality of the officers nominated by the gaining commands as replacements has continued to be generally above average.



## MEDICAL SERVICE

The Air National Guard Medical Service continued to equip, train, and organize medical units to meet support requirements of Air National Guard operations.

At the end of FY 65, the Air National Guard Medical Service consisted of:

- 12 Tactical Hospitals
- 78 Dispensaries
- 7 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons
- 24 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights

There was an increase of 1 tactical hospital when the 136th Tactical Dispensary, Texas ANG, was reorganized and redesignated, on 1 February 1965, to the 136th Tactical Hospital.

Every effort is being made to obtain qualified personnel to fill spaces allocated to ANG medical units. However, there are still professional personnel shortages. On 30 June 1965, ANG medical units were manned as follows:

	Authorized	Assigned	Percent
Medical Corps	328	234	71.3
Dental Corps	161	87	54.0
Medical Service Corps	215	124	57.7
Nurse Corps	661	304	46.0
Veterinary Corps	24	7	29.2
	1,389	756	

Training of medical personnel continued throughout the year. The course in Aerospace Medicine was attended by 24 physicians who were designated as flight medical officers. There were 30 nurses trained as flight nurses. Under the ANG year-round field training program, live mission training of crew members of ANG aeromedical evacuation units was accomplished aboard MATS aeromedical evacuation aircraft.

During FY 65, the ANG medical equipment program to enable medical units to meet mobilization requirements was completed. Distribution of T/A 888, 1 March 1965, was made to ANG aeromedical evacuation units, and P472 funds were made available to procure necessary items to operationally equip these units. Final delivery was made of equipment for tactical dispensaries and tactical hospitals.

An overall evaluation of the ANG medical program shows that:

- All medical units are well equipped and are combat ready.
- There were no unusual problems in the area of aerospace medicine.
- No outbreaks of communicable or infectious diseases occurred during the annual field training tours or unit training assemblies.
- All aircrews and their accompanying personnel are medically qualified for immediate deployment, through periodic medical examinations and a continuing immunization program.
- The caliber of medical care rendered is superior.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING



### Organization

On 30 June 1965, the Air National Guard had 728 federally recognized units. Flying units are organized into 24 wings, 90 groups, and 92 mission squadrons. The number of non-flying units remained at 106. To support the Air National Guard force structure, there were 98,077 military manpower spaces allocated to the major commands.

### AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE Federally Recognized Units 30 June 1965

#### COMBAT FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Type	Wings	Groups	Squadrons
Fighter Interceptor (AD)	5	22	22
Tactical Fighter	7	23	23
Tactical Reconnaissance	3	12	12
Air Refueling	2	5	5
Air Commando		4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>

#### NON-TACTICAL FLYING ORGANIZATIONS

Air Transport (Heavy)	7	24	25
Air Transport (Medium)			1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>

#### NON-FLYING UNITS

4 Communication Group, Hq	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 Communications Squadrons
15 GEEIA Squadrons	9 Mobile Communications Flights
6 AC&W Squadrons (Fixed)	31 Weather Flights (MOB)

**TOTAL: 106**

## Reorganization

During fiscal year 1965, reorganization of the Air National Guard was limited to the conversion of the 136th Wing and Group at Dallas, Texas, from fighter-interceptor to air refueling mission and the 155th Group at Lincoln from fighter interceptor to tactical reconnaissance mission. The 170th Air Transport Group moved from Newark to McGuire AFB, New Jersey during the year. A radar site at Punta Salinas was added to the 140th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron complex in Puerto Rico.

Extensive surveys of 25 ANG bases were completed during the year to determine the economic and operational advantage, if any, to relocate to other Department of Defense installations. Three relocations were recommended: 170th Air Transport Group from Newark to McGuire AFB, New Jersey in FY 65 (accomplished); 157th Air Transport Group from Grenier Field to Pease AFB, New Hampshire, in FY 66; and 102nd Tactical Fighter Group from Logan International Airport to South Weymouth Naval Air Station, Massachusetts. The Grenier move has been approved and implementing plans were in progress. The Logan to South Weymouth move had not been fully approved due to real estate negotiations with the Massachusetts Port Authority and U.S. Navy real estate authorities.

The following aircraft conversions were made during FY 65

Unit	Location	Former Aircraft	Gaining Command	New Unit Designation	New Aircraft	Gaining Command
136 FG	Dallas, Tex	F-86L	ADC	136 ARG	KC-97L	TAC
144 FG	Fresno, Calif	F-86L	ADC	144 FG	F-102A	ADC
155 FG	Lincoln, Neb	F-86L	ADC	155 TRG	RF-84F	TAC
163 FG	Ontario, Calif	F-86L	ADC	163 FG	F-102A	ADC
102 TFG	Boston, Mass	F-86H	TAC	102 TFG	F-84F	TAC
104 TFG	Westfield, Mass	F-86H	TAC	104 TFG	F-84F	TAC
177 TFG	Atlantic City, NJ	F-86H	TAC	177 TFG	F-100C	TAC

## Flying Hours

During FY 65, the Air National Guard flew a total of 455,180 flying hours, of which 279,732 were flown in jet aircraft, 148,312 in tactical non-jet aircraft, and 27,136 in support aircraft. FY 65 covered a period during which the ANG gained over 400 new pilots as a result of a concentrated program to recoup the loss of pilots experienced after the Berlin recall. The large influx of new pilots expended many additional flying hours in accomplishing the required refresher training. Through close supervision of the ANG Commanders, maximum dual utilization of flying hours was made in all flying areas to complete necessary refresher and combat readiness training and still remain within the FY 65 flying hour program.

## Tactical Air Command Units

Fiscal year 1965 proved to be a real "coming of age" for tactical air units of the Air National Guard. Starting with READY GO—deployment of two fighter wings to Europe—and ending with ONEIDA BEAR II—tactical support for a First U.S. Army operation—Air Guard tactical units had an active year of operational exercises and readiness inspections.

READY GO provided the Air Guard with a chance to demonstrate its readiness ability. It reaffirmed the Air Guard's stature in global tactical air operations, which were first tested during the Berlin Crisis in 1961 in a 216-aircraft flight to Europe. What the ANG Berlin Crisis flight proved in ANG mobility, READY GO proved in immediacy. In 1961, it took six days of island hopping for the Air Guard planes to reach Europe. In READY GO, the trip was completed in nine hours and 20 minutes. Forty-five minutes later, the same aircraft were fully armed, refueled, crewed with fresh pilots, and ready for combat.



The ANG's four Air Commando Groups also attained greater stature in FY 65 as they mastered their special mission operations in frequent joint training exercises with Marines and Army Special Forces. In HIGHLAND FLING, West Virginia Guardsmen of the 130th Air Commando Group deployed to the Panama Canal Zone for yearly training. It marked the first time in Air Guard history that a complete unit was sent outside of the U.S. for complete annual training requirements. The West Virginians flew 151 sorties in their C-119's and U-10's while conducting counter-insurgency and jungle survival training, and perfecting personnel and cargo para-drops.

Air National Guard tactical combat readiness was sharpened as the ANG units, under the direction and inspection of the Tactical Air Command, employed the same training standards, criteria and methods required of the regular Air Force. To attain and maintain proficiency in weapons delivery, tactical fighter units conducted training at field training sites and Air Force bases. Usually conducted on weekends, these exercises were for air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons employment and performed in accordance with Tactical Air Command's techniques and tactics.

An outstanding example of the Air Guard's adaptability was demonstrated by the 134th Air Refueling Group of the Tennessee ANG. Barely one year after transferring from the Air Defense Command to TAC, the 134th Group passed its first standardization evaluation program inspection and gained an "Outstanding" rating. The unit also rated extremely high on their first operational readiness inspection—a feat which typifies the outstanding caliber of ANG commanders and men.

ANG tactical units gained their second air refueling wing when the 136th Air Defense Wing was redesignated as the 136th Air Refueling Wing in February. The conversion was made necessary by the Air Guard's requirement for another wing to accommodate the world-wide assignment capability of its tactical aircraft.

## Military Air Transport Units

During FY 65, military air transport units of the Air National Guard flew more overwater missions, hauled more cargo and transported more passengers than ever before in recorded Air Guard history. Amassing 117,520 flying hours, the transports carried 90,732 passengers and 18,427.5 tons of cargo. Included in this effort was 60,840 flying hours, 11,388 cargo-tons and 1,469 overwater flights made in direct support of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS).

Due to heavy airlift commitments brought about by tense situations in South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, MATS requested the participation of the Air National Guard in augmenting their world-wide airlift mission. The valuable assist lent to the regular Air Force command received personal plaudits from MATS Commander General Howell M. Estes, Jr.

The new high in passenger transportation came about as a result of the Air Guard's participation in a number of mobility exercises involving Air Guardsmen, Army National Guardsmen and forces of the regular Army. GUARDLIFT I, for example, saw the air transport units move over 10,500 Army Guardsmen to summer training areas. This massive airlift included overwater flights to both Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska.

Another overwater deployment undertaken by the Air Guardsmen was READY GO, an operation which moved a tactical fighter wing from the District of Columbia and a tactical reconnaissance wing from Alabama to bases in Europe. Much of the airlift support for this operation was provided by Air Guard transport units.

Some of the other major training exercises involving Air National Guard air transport units during the year were DIAMOND LIL XIV, DENALI EAGLE, HIGHLAND FLING and the opening phase of GUARDLIFT II.

Oklahoma Air National Guard's "Talking Bird" aircraft was deployed in early May, at the request of the regular Air Force, to

support forces landing in the Dominican Republic. Talking Bird is a C-97 loaded with electronics gear to provide communications support for contingency or emergency situations. Operating from Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, the Air Guard plane alternated with the Tactical Air Command's "Bird" providing the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic, overall commander of the landing operation, with a vital communications link to the U.S.

Another special mission of note was performed by the California ANG. Again at the request of the regular Air Force, the Californians transported an essential computer part needed in the Pentagon from Burbank to Andrews AFB, Maryland. This part was so sensitive that the slightest jar would render it useless. Avoiding turbulent air all the way and landing with feather-like softness, the C-97 successfully delivered the component to the Maryland base.

All air transport units of the Air National Guard were organizationally realigned into a new dual deputy concept of command and management required by the Air Force and MATS. Essentially, this move inactivated the existing materiel squadrons and established supply squadrons and consolidated aircraft maintenance squadrons in lieu thereof.

The 118th and 133rd Air Transport Wings received the MATS Outstanding Unit Award. Both wings flew the entire year without a single flying violation or aircraft accident. For the 133rd, it was the second consecutive accident-free year.

## Air Defense Command Units

At the end of FY 65, there were 136 units in the ANG program with the Air Defense Command (ADC) as the gaining command. There were 5 wings, 22 groups, and 22 fighter squadrons with 2,544 officers and 19,269 airmen authorized and 2,121 officers and 15,224 airmen assigned. In addition to the flying units, there were 2 Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&W) Squadrons with 44 officers and 495 airmen authorized and 43 officers and 422 airmen assigned.

Modernization of these forces during FY 65, began with the conversion of units in Ontario and Fresno, California, to the F-102 aircraft. Other units are scheduled for conversion to the F-102 aircraft. Last fall the 148th Fighter Interceptor Group, Duluth, Minnesota, won the annual Ricks Trophy Event in competition with all ANG F-89J units at Tyndall AFB. Judges were from Hq, Air Defense Command. The award presentation was made at the annual Air Force Association Convention in Washington.

Twenty-two squadrons participated in the ADC Alert Program. All of these units performed alert coverage on a 24-hour schedule with 2 to 3 aircraft on 5 or 15 minute alert. The alert status of each unit was dependent on mission priority. The Hawaiian ANG provides sole Air Defense coverage for the islands and operates around the clock (both Fighter Interceptor Squadrons and AC&W Squadrons) seven days a week. The alert aircraft included F-86, F-89J, F-100, and F-102 types at locations stretched across the United States, and Puerto Rico.

The ANG alert program comprises a substantial part of the Air Defense Command's total capability. The alert force of the ANG is in direct active duty support of the regular establishment and is not primarily a training force. In several units, the ANG is standing alert with aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons. In FY 65, 18,388 scrambles were made and 37,226 intercepts were accomplished in support of the Air Defense Command. The ANG part-time pilots performing alert duty, come from all walks of civilian life—lawyers, undertakers, plumbers, bankers, etc.

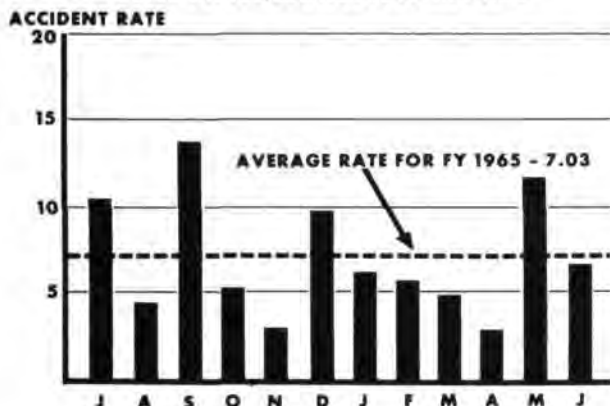
The ANG/ADC units have deployed interceptor aircraft in weapons firing and other test firing programs, both at Tyndall and Holloman AF Bases. Airlifts to and from these centers were provided by the ANG MATS units. All of the ANG fighter-interceptor units are on the year-around annual field training plan. Under this concept, individual members of a unit may extend their 15-day active duty tour, with the permission of the commander, over several periods during the year rather than 15 consecutive days.



## AEROSPACE SAFETY

The Air National Guard accident rate for FY 1965 was 7.03 major aircraft accidents per 100,000 hours of flying. This was slightly higher than the FY 1964 rate of 6.92 but lower than any other previous year. The accident rate for FY 63 was 8.52; FY 62 was 10.86; and FY 61 was 12.66.

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD ACCIDENT RATE - FY 1965**  
**BASED ON 100,000 HOURS FLYING TIME**

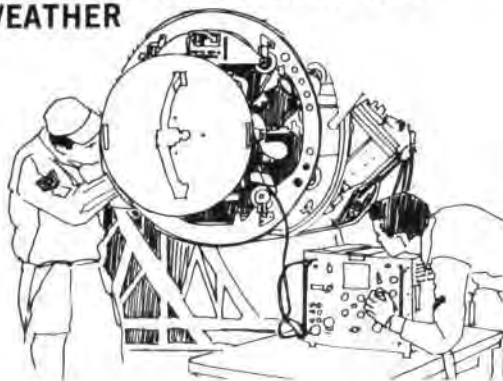


During FY 65, there was continued emphasis on the accident prevention program by Headquarters USAF, the National Guard Bureau, the Adjutants General of the several States, and the unit commanders. The National Guard Bureau established an office of Aerospace Safety directly responsible to the Assistant Chief NGB for Air National Guard. A Nuclear Safety Officer was included in this office.

Factors attributing to the excellent flying safety record for FY 65 were: further improvements to airfield operating conditions such as runway extensions and repair; installation of jet aircraft arresting gear; expansion of aircraft parking ramps; and construction of aircraft alert hangars. All flying units were manned with a Flying Safety Officer who had completed the Flying Safety Course at the University of Southern California.

The introduction of and conversion to additional century series jet fighter aircraft into the Air National Guard inventory presented a continuing challenge to maintain a downward accident trend. This challenge will continue to be met by the Air National Guard with the net result of an increased combat capability and mission accomplishment at the expenditure of minimum dollars.

## COMMUNICATIONS—ELECTRONICS AND WEATHER



## General

Significant gains were made during FY 1965 in the Communications-Electronics and Weather units in the ANG. During this period USAF and the Department of Defense (DOD) have taken a deep look, through the program change proposal (PCP) process, at the four Communications Groups (Mobile), two Mobile Communications Squadrons with their nine subordinate flights, 15 GEEIA Squadrons, two Communications Maintenance Squadrons and the 280th Special Communications Squadron. Those units were included in a consolidated PCP requested by DOD. Inputs were made by each of the program monitors for Command Control Communications elements. Final DOD decisions had not been received on the consolidated PCP.

As a result of close scrutiny at the highest levels of DOD and USAF, some recommendations are being made regarding reorganization and reequipping of these units to make them more nearly conform to their active duty counterparts and to increase their value to the Department of Defense in the event of mobilization.

The weather flights, tactical control groups and fixed AC&W units were also scrutinized by USAF and DOD during the past fiscal year through direct PCP action or because of PCP "impact on other areas." In all those actions, decisions were favorable and the C-E&W unit missions were solidified. The fact that missions are more firm has greatly enhanced the equipping program, and equipment "buys" through Air Force procurement channels are well under way to provide these units with the latest "state of the art" communications equipment.

## ANG Weather Flights (Air Weather Service—MATS)

During FY 1965, the significant achievement in the field of weather was approval by the DOD for the formation of one weather squadron and 6 additional weather flights. Purpose of the weather flights is to provide operational weather support to the six priority Army National Guard divisions. The weather squadron was created to provide a parent organization for all the 37 ANG weather flights.

During this period, an extensive recruiting program was conducted in all weather flights which improved manning of these units. Officer manning increased from 80 percent one year ago to 90 percent, and enlisted personnel increased from 74 percent to 92 percent.

Nineteen weather flights provided complete weather support to ANG flying units during field training exercises. Twelve flights received training by augmenting Air Force personnel at active Air Force bases.

## ANG GEEIA Units (GEEIA-AFLC)

The 15 Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons continued their training by augmenting the active Air Force GEEIA program and gaining the experience necessary for a successful mobilization mission in the Air Force Logistics Command. The GEEIA units obtained realistic training at Air Force bases and ANG locations by installing and rehabilitating fixed ground C&E equipment and systems during unit training assembly (UTA) periods and annual field training. The two Communications Maintenance Squadrons performed depot level and mobile depot level maintenance of ground C&E equipment both at home station and at Air Force sites during their training periods.

During the past few years, these units have increased their capability from the level of training on simulated projects at home station to the actual installation and repair of complex electronic equipment and systems in the field. They now specialize in the installation and maintenance of ground radio and radar equipment and complete outside plant and telephone switching systems. In FY 1965, the ANG GEEIA and Communications Maintenance Squad-





rons trained at 69 different AF and ANG sites in 28 States. A total of 103,480 man-hours was utilized in the actual installation and repair of C&E equipment and systems. Of this total, 85,773 man-hours were in direct support of USAF projects.

For FY 1966, Headquarters GEEIA has expressed a desire for some ANG GEEIA personnel to be utilized overseas to perform installation and/or maintenance work in selected areas. More effective and realistic training will be realized by those ANG units which augment the active Air Force GEEIA Squadrons at these locations.

## **ANG Communications Units (Air Force Communications Service)**

Under the guidance of Air Force Communications Service and its three CONUS Regions, the four Communications Groups (Mobile), two Mobile Communications Squadrons and the 280th Communications Squadron (Special) are being molded into highly skilled C&E units capable of responding to AFCS requirements during emergencies. The four Communications Groups now have highly mobile radio systems that can be deployed in tactical exercises or against USAF requirements to extend or replace links of the world-wide communications systems operated by AFCS. The 11 Emergency Mission Support (EMS) units in the Mobile Communications Squadrons can dispatch teams to provide mobile navigational aid, flight facility and related communications services as desired by AFCS. In support of periodic training exercises, the 280th Communications Squadron at Maxwell AFB assists AFCS in the operation of communications facilities at that base in support of its tenant units.

Mobile communications units spent the period improving individual qualifications and incorporating high frequency single sideband equipment into their communications systems. The air traffic controllers in the mobile communications units are receiving more real traffic controlling experience than ever before. Navigational aid and communications equipment, although difficult to acquire, is gradually being added to the ANG inventory.

The largest single innovation in the mobile communications systems was the addition of the transportable communications central (TRANSCOM) for the Communications Squadron (Relay Center) in each of the four Communications Groups (Mobile). This communications central is van mounted and transportable. Each provides a long range high frequency radio teletype system which can cover distances up to 2,500 miles with multichannels of voice and teletype circuitry. Being compatible with equipment used in the Defense Communications System and other systems used by the Air Force, TRANSCOM adds a good measure to the utility of systems available in the four ANG Communications Groups (Mobile).

The first operational use of this equipment took place during Operation Polar Strike during the period 4-17 February 1965. The equipment assigned to the 162nd Communications Group (Mobile), California ANG, was operated with the TRANSCOM assigned to the Alaskan Communications Region of Air Force Communications Service. This was a test exercise of the TRANSCOM to determine the feasibility of using this equipment for emergency alternate routing from the CONUS to Alaska. Excellent results were obtained from this system test and the potential value of the TRANSCOM to the ANG and the Air Force was established. Since that time all sets have tested in interim locations. Efforts are under way to find more permanent, semified locations for installing the units in their optimum configurations.

In addition to this system, small suitcase packaged high frequency single sideband equipment, the KWM-2A's were distributed to many of the ground C&E units. The more effective use of power and frequency spectrum make the single sideband equipment highly suitable for improving the HF radio point-to-point operations used in the ANG for customer service as well as ANG command and control.

The training program of the Mobile Communications Squadrons has received a strong boost. On 1 October 1964, an agreement between AFCS, the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) and the National Guard Bureau to train ANG control tower personnel in FAA towers was implemented. This provides for regular on-the-job training of selected ANG traffic controllers in FAA control towers. Live traffic experience gained in this program coupled with qualifications developed during field training operations promise to make the progression in this difficult-to-train specialty unusually good. Only a few years ago, no means existed for live air traffic control training in these AFCS Reserve Forces units.

A modification program to improve the lightweight Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) sets in the EMS units is well under way. The eight TPN-12 sets in these units are being converted to the AN/TPN-12A configuration. The first modified set was put into operation by the 231st Mobile Communications Squadron in support of flying training operations at Phelps-Collins ANG Base, Michigan, during June 1965. Two additional modified lightweight GCA sets were due to be delivered during July 1965. The remaining sets will be completed during the first half of FY 1966.

## **ANG Tactical Control Groups (Tactical Air Command)**

Significant achievements were made in FY 1965 to bring these units to an improved operational posture. First, USAF approved the reorganization of the two Tactical Control Groups to conform with their active Air Force counterparts. This will be done using existing locations and facilities with little relocation of mission equipment. A new Direct Air Support mission will be developed and tested in a peacetime training environment. Second, the USAF decision to equip these units with new and more modern mobile tactical communications systems will insure systems compatibility during joint service exercises and in the event of mobilization. Third, the implementation of the System Training Program (STP) using the radar simulation equipment received from USAF now insures the most realistic training possible. This program, which is provided under contract by the System Development Corporation of Santa Monica, California, brings to the ANG tactical control system a means to exercise and stress the operational capabilities, using both simulated conditions and live aircraft. Implementation of STP and increased assistance by the ANG tactical and air defense flying units have increased the Weapons Controller's proficiency levels to their highest peak.

The 152nd Tactical Control Group concentrated their efforts during this year in implementing STP during the Unit Training Assemblies and generally improving individual skill levels. Preparation and planning for a forthcoming overseas summer field training deployment were initiated during this period. The 157th Tactical Control Group conducted summer field training at home station implementing STP for the first time under these conditions. In addition, this Group tested some of the new functional areas to be gained under the reorganization. With the many "firsts" achieved this year, both Groups have reached new peaks in operational readiness.

## **ANG Fixed AC&W Squadrons (ADC - PACAF - ANTDEFCON)**

Two 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. A third AC&W Squadron in Hawaii is in an air defense week-end training status and also provides full time operation of the radio relay site connecting Kauai-Oahu air defense systems.

Construction of the HANG/FAA joint-use facilities at Wheeler AFB and Mt. Kaala has reached its final stages. Operation of radio and radar equipment at the new site was begun 1 July 1965.

The two fixed AC&W Squadrons located at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Greeley, Colorado, provide a full time air defense capability to Air Defense Command in the NORAD system. Both units are fulfilling Ground Control Intercept (GCI) and Master Surveillance Station (MSS) missions; the MSS mission is conducted at nearby FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers.

The AC&W Squadron in Puerto Rico now operates a two-site air defense system on a 14 hour-a-day basis in support of the air defense mission of the Commander, Antilles Defense Command under CINCLANT. In addition to satisfying urgent Air Force requirements at their home stations and at much reduced costs, this type of operation provides the best possible training for ANG personnel.

## USAF SPACETRACK System

The Wellesley Doppler facility operated by the 276th Communications Squadron has continued on an on-call basis providing important data to the NORAD SPACETRACK System.

## ANG C-97E "Talking Bird"

The ANG Talking Bird command communications package was modified and updated to include more modern USAF/DCA compatible equipment. Operational capabilities and functions were greatly enhanced by the increase in command positions to eleven. Each position has operating control for utilizing all equipment installed on aircraft. The airframe of the aircraft was also inspected and repaired through an IRAN facility, on a priority basis.

## ANG Base Communications Activities

The following ANG Air Technician job descriptions were rewritten and updated in functions pertinent to ground communications-electronics units:

- Job #47-18, Motorized Vehicle/Ground Equipment Specialist (Communication).
- Job #47-19, Motorized Vehicle/Ground Equipment Technician (Communications).
- Job #47-20, Apprentice Motorized Vehicle/Ground Equipment Specialist (Communications).
- Job #30-23, Communications Technician, Ground.

The ANG regulation governing commercial communications services available to all ANG bases and sites, ANGR 100-01, was completely revised and rewritten. Main points of this revision include services of AUTOVON, command post telephone service, and field training communications service.

AUTOVON services were programmed for all ANG bases and sites. Installation is phased by quarters on a two-year schedule and when completed will put all ANG units on a world-wide common communications network with the active forces.

Independent business line telephone service was authorized for ANG command posts. This is a 100 percent federally funded circuit for use in support of mission assignment.

Equipment for increasing the capability of the AN/FTC-18 Automatic X-Y Dial Switchboard has been received by all units possessing the AN/FTC-18. This program was begun late in FY 1964 and is now in the completion stages at unit level. Units not having an X-Y Dial Switchboard but having a requirement for same were provided a suitable substitute in the F-80 system. Twelve of these F-80 X-Y, 80-line systems were provided to the ANG from USAF missile site excesses.

The long sought single sideband equipment, for which programming action was taken late in FY 1964, is being received in the ANG TAC and MATS units. This equipment consists of the KWM-2A HF SSB radio transceiver, a 30L1 one kilowatt amplifier, and other ancillary items. Flying units mentioned above are in receipt of two each SSB packages.

In January 1965, a letter was sent to all ANG flying units establishing the NGB position concerning communications equipment for ANG command posts. Policy set forth by this letter recommended establishing the ANG command posts on an austere basis at base level or the highest level of tactical command commensurate with the assigned mission. Equipment required should be from realigning current T/A assets.

## Radio Frequency Allocations

Assignment of radio frequencies for maintenance control and security systems were revalidated and authorized to ANG locations to enhance complete utilization of dual channel equipment.

## ANG Navigation Aids

To promote safety of flight operations at ANG flying locations, the following terminal navigation aids were installed: TWOR, Schenectady, New York; Dual Channel TACAN at Bradley Field, Connecticut, and Phelps-Collins ANG Base, Alpena, Michigan; Single Channel TACAN at Martinsburg, West Virginia.

## SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS



## Supply and Services

Materiel support of new weapon systems programmed into the Air National Guard during FY 1965 brought about closer surveillance of supply procedures at Bureau level for improved distribution of ground support equipment and aircraft spares for new weapon systems. Organizations scheduled for aircraft conversions were furnished with ANG Supply Support Plans containing instructions for actions at base level. They included information regarding supply support agreements between the Air National Guard and Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) supply agencies and system support managers and assisted materially in the orderly acquisition of materiel required to support newly assigned aircraft.

The National Guard Bureau compiled a preliminary list of inert munitions required for training of aircraft loading crews. Amendment of ANGR 50-22, to include these items was requested. Pending publication of this regulation, interim authority was issued for inert munitions, and the authority refined as further requirements became known.

Radio survival equipment, the AN/URC-10/11 and the AN/URT-21, were in a negligible or almost non-existent supply at the beginning of the year. The Air National Guard was omitted from the original procurement of the AN/URT-21 program. Warner-Robins Air Materiel Area (WRAMA) had no assets or funds to procure the 3,060 radio survival sets required by the Air National Guard. Authorization was requested from Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, and received to procure with NGB funds the number required, and procurement was made. On 16 June 1965, shipment



was completed by the contractor to the ANG units. Additional requirements due to change in allowances for a total of 91 each have been programmed to Warner-Robins Air Materiel Area (WRAMA). Another 1,153 AN/URC-10/11 radios were programmed. Some units received their allotment, however, complete shipment of the original 1,153 was not anticipated prior to September 1965. An additional 575 AN/URC-10/11's have been programmed through WRAMA for replacements.

A critical shortage of 20-man life rafts exists throughout the Air Force. Shortages were expected to be overcome by October and November 1965. A shortage of one-man life rafts also existed in the ANG because of the release of 237 for an emergency requirement. Shortages of these items were to be overcome by September and November 1965.

The M-16 rifle authorized to the Air National Guard has never been issued to our units. All rifles used for the past two years have been the M-1 carbines. On 18 March 1965, WRAMA was requested to program the M-16 rifle requirement to the ANG. First year's allotment of these rifles will be distributed to the Air Police units and to the training sites and to other units in proportionate quantities at a later date.

During FY 1965, the Air National Guard instituted a procedure for reporting local excess equipment utilizing punch card accounting machine (PCAM) procedures. As a result, the movement of excess equipment from base level was expedited and materiel valued at 5.5 million dollars was redistributed within the Air National Guard.

Joint Air National Guard, gaining command and Air Force Logistics Command allowance reviews were conducted to refine and update equipment allowances for ANG units. Special emphasis was placed on the current mobilization and deployment requirements of the gaining commands. As a result, all current allowance documents were refined to authorize the essential equipment necessary for mobilization and deployment of ANG units. Joint Air Force Communication Services and ANG reviews established new mobility equipment authorizations for ANG communication units. This action resulted in the improvement of the "Ready Now" capability of these units. Coordination between ANG and gaining commands to establish on-the-spot reviews of ANG equipment posture is being effected. These reviews will further refine equipment readiness of ANG units.

The ANG Air Technician Base Supply organizational and functional structure was changed to reflect the current USAF structure. The Chief of Supply and Services supervises all supply functions with particular emphasis given to equipment by the Equipment Management Officer and supplies by the Supplies Management Officer. The most important change establishes the Maintenance Support Section in the Supplies Management activity. This section reacts to maintenance requests within priorities established by maintenance activities. Requests are now made verbally, supply conducts research, prepares documentation and makes delivery within prescribed time limits.

A new uniform clothing allowance was developed for ANG airmen. The allowance does away with prior supplemental allowances for schools and creates a single allowance for men during unit training assembly (UTA), active duty for training, and initial phases of mobilization. The ANG allowance was also adopted for the Air Force Reserve, thereby standardizing all Reserves of Air Force uniform allowances.

The War Reserve Materiel (WRM), program has been expanded to include all tactical and transport units of the Air National Guard. All units involved have assembled WRM Mobility Kits (Spare Parts). Mobilization kits possessed by these units are, on the average more than 95% complete and provide field support for periods up to thirty days.

## Vehicles

During FY 65, the ANG fleet was improved by the addition

of 471 new vehicles, allowing phaseout of some of the older expensive-to-repair vehicles. Included in the equipment received were 41 buses, 31 aircraft towing tractors, 102 truck tractors, 101 stake and platform trucks and 12 snowplows.

A program to overhaul snow removal equipment during summer months was initiated. This program allows shipment of vehicles to contractors in early spring and guarantees return of the equipment prior to the first snowfall.

## Maintenance Engineering

The F-100C aircraft in-flight refueling (IFR) modification (NR 1213) was started in FY 1964 on aircraft assigned to the 113th Tactical Fighter Group, Andrews AFB, and it was extended to include the entire ANG F-100C fleet. At the time of this report, completion of the fleet was expected during August-September 1965. This modification brings all ANG F-100C aircraft up to full deployment capability. Coupled with the F-100C IFR modification was the completion of the jet augmented ANG tanker fleet. What began as a prototype installation of jet engine pods in a single KC-97G from the old KB-50 tanker aircraft in March 1964 was developed by the ANG into a full-blown modification for the entire ANG aerial tanker fleet. The completion of this modification (Nr 1437) enables the ANG to be self-sustained in deployment of tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft. The modified KC-97 aircraft were redesignated the KC-97L. During FY 1965 the ANG received the last of F/RF-84 aircraft which had been on loan to the USAF following the Berlin crisis of 1961. Some of the aircraft were cycled through a Canadian contractor prior to delivery. Other aircraft were received directly from USAF and later cycled through the contractor. ANG accomplished 182 inspect and repair as necessary (IRAN's) by contractor field teams at home bases. A total of 97 F-84F's were processed through the Canadian contractor.

In keeping with normal maintenance practices, the ANG sent 24 C-121C/G aircraft, 17 KC-97L aircraft, eight C-119C aircraft and 55 RB-57 aircraft through IRAN cycles.

Two hundred ninety-two J35 engines underwent extensive depot level modernization in FY 1965. Seven engineering change proposals designed to increase engine life expectancy were incorporated in the engine. The modernized engines were installed in those F-89J aircraft scheduled to remain longest in the inventory. Also, 37 J73-3 engines for the F-86H squadron remaining longest in the program underwent extensive modification.

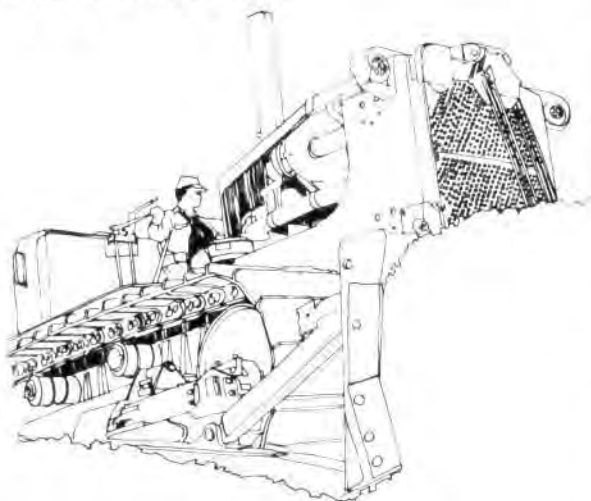
A significant contribution to USAF efforts in Southeast Asia was made by the ANG in converting RB-57 aircraft to combat configuration and transferring them to USAF for delivery overseas.

During FY 1965, the F-102A IRAN facility at Mobile Air Materiel Area (MOAMA) was phased out. Fifty-five F/TF-102A aircraft were cycled through IRAN at MOAMA. Hawaii ANG completed IRAN on five F-120's through utilization of a contractor field team. In the closing months of FY 1965, Hawaii ANG began receiving later model F-102A aircraft to replace the older systems.

## Aircraft Inventory

On 30 June 1965, there were 1,772 aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard compared to 1,810 at the beginning of the fiscal year. The decrease in inventory of 38 aircraft during fiscal year 1965 cannot be attributed to any one model aircraft. The F-86L/H inventories dropped due to aircraft conversions, and the F-89J's decreased due to a reduction in the number of aircraft assigned per unit. The RB-57 inventory was reduced due to the return of 20 to USAF for use in Southeast Asia. The F-100C and F-102 inventories showed slight increases. Although the first F-105B aircraft was accepted during FY 1964, the major portion of the aircraft were not ready for transfer to the Air National Guard until FY 65. The first two F-101 aircraft were delivered to the ANG during this fiscal year—another step toward augmenting the Air Guard with higher performance aircraft.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING



During FY 1965 there were no major changes in installations used by the Air National Guard. However, programming was adjusted and projects were accomplished to accommodate conversion to century series aircraft during FY 1966. Tactical and training missions continued at selected municipal airports, meeting the majority of operational requirements of the tactical and training missions of the units. Most bases were used jointly with commercial aviation. Facility shortages are being fulfilled by programming in the Military Construction Program. Maintenance and repair or alterations of real property structures were accomplished using Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds for service contracts, individual contracts, and training projects. At each ANG flying installation one base engineer technician supervises all of the utility and facility operations and construction program.

At the end of FY 1965, our base inventory consisted of 92 flying bases (including five permanent training sites) and 46 non-flying installations located within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

### Major Construction Program

The fiscal year 1965 Military Construction Program (MCP) totalled \$12.8 million of which approximately 30 percent was under contract by 30 June 1965. Three main factors contributed to this low obligation rate: An administrative budget restriction in December 1964, reduced FY 65 MCP from \$18.0 million to \$12.8 million, requiring a close scrutiny of program to determine the most urgent needs; Reserve Forces merger plans with base closure implications further complicated and delayed final project approval. Late passage of enabling legislation by Congress prevented any contract obligation until late in the third quarter. The revised program included new construction for aircraft maintenance, headquarters, training, ammunition storage and miscellaneous facilities, air field pavements and alert aircraft shelters. The program executed varied substantially from that initially submitted for congressional approval. The changes were accomplished as rapidly as circumstances and requirements permitted, using the streamlined procedures authorized by enabling legislation.

Under the FY 65 MCP, construction projects were or are being accomplished as follows: 70 projects by three construction agencies; 14 projects by the Corps of Engineers; 17 projects by the Bureau of Yards and Docks; and 39 projects by the different States. Active participation by the States in the MPC program produced the largest amount of facilities for each dollar invested.

Whereas enabling legislation has been a large factor in delaying the execution of FY 64 and FY 65 MCPs, a more optimistic outlook is held forth for FY 66 MCP, as congressional hearings are expected to be completed early in the fiscal year with project approval to follow shortly thereafter. This will greatly assist in a more timely accomplishment of FY 66 MCP.

### Minor Construction Program

Approximately 475 minor construction projects (maintenance, repair, modification) were accomplished during FY 65 at a total cost of \$2.8 million. Projects under this program included the construction of several pole-type and pre-engineered buildings to be used for storage of 780 equipment and fly-away kits for tactical units. Also included, were several large, urgent projects for maintenance and repair of airfield pavements. The conversion of some units to century series aircraft generated a requirement for many alteration and modification projects that were done with O&M funds.

Another important phase of the Air National Guard program was the accomplishment of many maintenance, repair and minor construction projects as training projects. Materials for these projects were purchased and the labor was performed by personnel assigned to civil engineering sections during unit training assemblies and annual field training. The advantages of this type project are threefold:

- A required project is accomplished.
- Assigned personnel receive valuable training in their specialties.
- There are considerable savings in funds expended to accomplish the projects.

Urgent minor construction project approvals have been obtained from DOD for 11 projects with estimated costs totalling approximately \$500,000. It is anticipated that these projects will be completed in the second quarter FY 66. Representative projects in this category are flight simulator buildings, power check pads, and aircraft arresting barrier installations.

### Maintenance and Operation

Routine maintenance of facilities and the operation of utility systems at ANG installations were accomplished, as in prior years, by means of service contracts and agreements between the Federal government and the several States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The cost sharing formula continued at 75 percent Federal/25 percent State participation. Total Federal cost was approximately \$8.6 million.

### Real Estate

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





*Part Six***APPENDIXES**

## APPENDIX A

## CHIEF OF

Division of Militia Affairs 1908-1916

Militia Bureau 1916-1933

National Guard Bureau 1933

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver	1908-1911
Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans	1911-1912
Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills	1912-1916
Maj. Gen. William A. Mann	1916-1917
Maj. Gen. Jessie Mcl. Carter	1917-1918
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting)	1918-1919
Maj. Gen. Jessie Mcl. Carter	1919-1921
Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards	1921-1925
Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond	1925-1929
Col. Ernest R. Redmond (Acting)	1929-1929
Maj. Gen. William G. Everson	1929-1931
Maj. Gen. George E. Leach	1931-1935
Col. Herold J. Weiler (Acting)	1935-1936
Col. John F. Williams (Acting)	1936-1936
Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding	1936-1940
Maj. Gen. John F. Williams	1940-1944
Maj. Gen. John F. Williams (Acting)	1944-1946
Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger	1946-1947
Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer	1947-1950
Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming (Acting)	1950-1951
Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming	1951-1953
Maj. Gen. Earl T. Ricks (Acting)	1953-1953
Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson	1953-1959
Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson (Acting)	1959-1959
Maj. Gen. Donald W. McGowan	1959-1963
Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson	1963

## APPENDIX B

## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1965

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison
Alaska	Brig. Gen. William S. Elmore
Arizona	Maj. Gen. Joe Ahee
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger
California	Lt. Gen. Roderic L. Hill
Colorado	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. Donald E. Walsh
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. George B. Bennett
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. Erbon W. Wise
Maine	Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood
Maryland	Lt. Gen. Milton A. Reckord
Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose
Michigan	Col. Clarence C. Schnipke (Acting)
Minnesota	Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein
Mississippi	Maj. Gen. Walter G. Johnson
Missouri	Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Adams, Jr.
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	Maj. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse
Ohio	Maj. Gen. Erwin C. Hostetler
Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. LaVern E. Weber
Oregon	Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
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	Brig. Gen. Duane L. Corning
Tennessee	Maj. Gen. Van D. Nunnally, Jr.
Texas	Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Bishop
Utah	Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts
Vermont	Maj. Gen. F. W. Billado
Virginia	Maj. Gen. Paul M. Booth
Washington	Maj. Gen. Howard S. McGee
West Virginia	Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams
Wisconsin	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson
Wyoming	Brig. Gen. Roy E. Cooper (Acting)

## APPENDIX C

## U. S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1965

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. Milton E. Kaplan
Delaware	Lt. Col. Geo. I. Sylvester, Jr.
District of Columbia	Lt. Col. Leonard F. Bergstrom
Florida	Col. Julian F. Pfaff
Georgia	Lt. Col. George W. Roberts
Hawaii	Lt. Col. John Naumu
Idaho	Lt. Col. L. Everett Morrison
Illinois	Col. Gerald B. Lahey
Indiana	Col. Norwood R. Hughes
Iowa	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law
Kansas	Col. Dale H. Page
Kentucky	Major Willis R. Hodges
Louisiana	Lt. Col. Anthony E. Filiberto
Maine	Lt. Col. Calvin E. Nichols
Maryland	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh
Massachusetts	Col. John F. Kane
Michigan	Col. Wm. M. Peterson
Minnesota	Lt. Col. Robert L. Schwartz (Acting)
Mississippi	Col. Sherman B. Anderson
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes
Montana	Major Peter Tyanich
Nebraska	Major Harry A. Dahlgren
Nevada	Major Earl A. Edmunds
New Hampshire	Lt. Col. Chester E. Marchut
New Jersey	Lt. Col. Ralph DiNaples
New Mexico	Lt. Col. Robert H. Moser
New York	Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher
North Carolina	Col. Thomas B. Longest
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Victor J. McWilliams
Ohio	Col. Sylvester T. DelCorso
Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Routh
Oregon	Col. George W. Boyd
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. Earl W. Hicks
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. Frank X. Mages
Wyoming	Major Henry W. Lloyd



## APPENDIX D

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

30 June 1965

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief, NGB.  
Greenleaf, Francis S., Maj. Gen., ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB.  
Boatwright, Charles C., Col., ARNGUS, Executive, NGB.  
Olham, Charles B., Lt. Col., USAF, Executive to the Deputy Chief, NGB.  
Boden, Robert C., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Office of Plans, Policy and Programs.  
DeQuoy, Alfred W., Col., ARNGUS, Special Assistant for Data Systems.  
Elliott, James C., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Office of Public Affairs.  
Triplett, Ellsworth C., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.

#### Office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, For Army National Guard

Southward, Charles L., Brig. Gen., ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army.  
Eitt, Herbert E., Col., Inf., USA, Deputy to the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army.  
Wolff, Edward L., Lt. Col., Arty, USAR, Executive, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army.  
Anderson, Frank O., Jr., Lt. Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Atchison, Frank E., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Chief, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Baxter, Richard B., Capt., TC, USAR, Special Assistant to Chief, Logistics Division.  
Bowles, Paul A., Maj., AGC, USAR, Officers Branch, Personnel Division.  
Budai, Alex J., Lt. Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Division.  
Bushee, Jesse R., Lt. Col., Armor, ARNGUS, Training Branch, Organization & Training Division.  
Eblen, Thomas H., Lt. Col., Arty, USA, Supply Branch, Logistics Division.  
Foist, Morris E., Lt. Col., Arty, ARNGUS, Chief, Control Branch, Installations Division.  
Graves, Theodore J., Lt. Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Harris, Charles E., Lt. Col., CE, USA, Deputy Chief, Installations Division.  
Henschen, Robert H., Col., Inf., ARNGUS, Chief, Logistics Division.  
Hice, Gilbert D., Lt. Col., AGC, USAR, Chief, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, Personnel Division.  
Ito, Thomas S., Maj., Arty, ARNGUS, Air Defense Branch, Organization & Training Division.  
Kaser, William T., Maj., TC, USA, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.  
Liberato, Angelo C., Lt. Col., Arty, ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCEN, Ft. Bliss, Texas.  
Messinger, Carl, Maj., OrdC, USAR, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division.  
Miller, Sidney, Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.  
Oliver, Richard E., Lt. Col., CE, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Division.  
Panisnick, George G., Lt. Col., QMC, USA, Deputy Chief, Logistics Division.

Payne, Thomas A., Lt. Col., Arty, USA, Chief, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Organizations and Training Division.  
Perkins, Donald R., Maj., Arty, ARNGUS, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Pertl, Martin C., Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Personnel Division.  
Prather, Lewis D., Lt. Col., Inf., USA, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Reid, Landon J., Maj., Arty, USAR, Army Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Rqchford, Allan B., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Division.  
Salling, Robert W., Lt. Col., SigC, ARNGUS, Chief, Technician Branch, Personnel Division.  
Schafer, Lawrence H., Capt., FC, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division.  
Thomas, Constantine, Maj., Inf, USA, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Organization and Training Division.  
Underwood, Clarence R., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller Division.  
Ward, Richard H., Lt. Col., Inf, USA, Chief, Organization and Training Division.  
Whalen, Richard J., Maj., TC, ARNGUS, Chief, Regulations and Reports Branch, Logistics Division.

#### Office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, For Air National Guard

Brown, J. G., Brig. Gen., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Air.  
Lichty, Benjamin W., Col., ANGUS, Deputy, Assistant Chief NGB, Air.  
Armstrong, George W., Maj., AFRes, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.  
Avery, Bobby R., Maj., USAF, Communications Forces, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.  
Bell, Buron G., Maj., ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Training Division.  
Bennett, Samuel L., Lt. Col., USAF, Maintenance-Engineering Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.  
Braddock, Joel Q., Col., USAF, Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief NGB, Air.  
Bréwer, James F., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Division.  
Brown, Robert D., Maj., USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Operations and Training Division.  
Butler, Henry M., Col., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.  
Cooper, DeWitt T., J., Maj., ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.  
Cox, Harold D., Lt. Col., USAF, Management Analysis and Statistical Services Branch, Comptroller Division.  
Crider, Edward O., Lt. Col., AFRes, Executive.  
Crockett, Woodrow W., Lt. Col., USAF, Special Assistant to Chief, Air Operations and Training Division.  
Davis, Donald L., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Air Systems and Logistics 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, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.  
Davis, Thomas P., Maj., AFRes, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.  
Durgin, Allen C., Lt. Col., USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Training Division.  
Eberle, Ralph P., Maj., ANGUS, Ground Environments and Weather Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.  
Gagnon, Raymond C., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations, Civil Engineering Division.  
Gardner, Gayle B., Maj., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.  
Gelet, Joseph A., Maj., ANGUS, 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 winning 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. Names 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 1965, the seventh annual trophy was won by the 2d Battalion (NH), 205th Artillery, Washington ARNG, in competition among elements of 17 eligible combat-ready Army National Guard battalions in 16 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,

Glenn, Elmer, Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.  
Graham, Wistar L., Col., USAF, Air Surgeon.  
Gray, James L., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division.  
Greene, Harold C., Lt. Col., 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.  
Hoade, Thomas F., Maj., ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division.  
Jacobsen, Robert T., Lt. Col., USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Systems and Logistics Division.  
Jones, Dale L., Lt. Col., USAF, Deputy Chief, Personnel 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.  
MacPherson, Stephen J., Maj., USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division.  
Manz, Alfred, Maj., USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety.  
Meis, Joe F., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division.  
Mullarkey, Daniel A., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Officer Personnel Branch, Personnel Division.  
Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.  
Shifflett, Milton N., Capt., USAF, Administrative Services Branch, Personnel Division.  
Shimer, William H., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Maintenance and Operations, Civil Engineering Division.  
Shustack, Leonard P., Lt. Col., 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.  
Tornes, Howard, Lt. Col., USAF, Civil Engineering Division.  
Tucker, Albert S., Jr., Col., USAF, Chief, Manpower and Organization Branch, Operations and Training Division.  
Waller, Robert D., Maj., ANGUS, Flying Safety Officer, Office of Aerospace Safety.  
Ward, Robert C., Maj., ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division.  
White, Alpheus W., Col., USAF, Chief, Civil Engineering Division.  
Yarbrough, Walter R., Lt. Col., USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Operations and Training Division.

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, is a large silver globe, on a silver base. The second highest scoring unit receives an engraved silver and mahogany plaque. The third place winner is awarded an engraved bronze plaque. For calendar year 1964, the first place winner was the 155th Fighter Group of Nebraska; the second place winner was the 163d Fighter Group of California; and the third place winner was the 142d Fighter Group of Oregon.

**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." The 1964 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 155th Fighter Group, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY (AIR).** This trophy, presented for the first time in 1960, is awarded each year to units judged most operationally ready in each major gaining 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:

Gaining Command	Unit	Location
ADC	155th Fighter Group 173d Fighter Interceptor Squadron	Lincoln, Nebraska
TAC	135th Air Commando Group 135th Air Commando Squadron	Baltimore, Maryland
MATS	137th Air Transport Group 185th Air Transport Squadron	Oklahoma City, 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 64 was Senior Master Sergeant Gene W. Thompson, a member of the Combat Support Squadron, 148th Fighter Group, Duluth, Minnesota.

**EARL T. RICKS MEMORIAL TROPHY.** Named for Major General Earl T. Ricks, former Deputy Chief, 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 a competition which emphasizes flight planning, cruise control, tactical proficiency, and capability to successfully complete an opera-

tional mission. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane and mounted on a silver base. The 148th Fighter Group of Duluth, Minnesota, won the Ricks Trophy for 1964.

**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 peacetime safety award for calendar year 1964 were the 140th Tactical Fighter Group, Buckley Field, Colorado, and the 158th Fighter Group (AD), Burlington, Vermont.

**MCCALLISTER TROPHY.** The name of a much admired Air National Guard Commander is perpetuated in this new trophy which will be presented each year to the ANG outstanding transport unit. Named for the late Colonel David F. McCallister, killed in the crash of a T-33 jet trainer in 1961, the trophy is a seven-foot long model of the C-97 Boeing "Stratocruiser" flown by 18 of the Guard's 25 transport squadrons. The award will be made annually on the basis of tactical, technical, administrative and logistical effectiveness. The first transport unit to win the trophy was the 146th Air Transport Group (H), Van Nuys ANG Base, California.

**UNITED STATES AIR FORCE MISSILE SAFETY PLAQUE.** This award is a plaque with detail in bronze and has a medallion mounted on velvet in a chrome frame. The medallion bears the legend, "For Outstanding Achievement in Missile Safety." The name of the selected organization and the inclusive dates of the award period are engraved on the plaque. The ANG recipient of this coveted award for calendar year 1964 was the 148th Fighter Group (AD), Duluth, Minnesota.

## APPENDIX F

### REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1965

#### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

##### Military Publications

**NGR 2-2 (MILITARY PUBLICATIONS—Department of Defense and Department of the Army—Publications and Blank Forms, Requisition, Distribution and Storage)** was revised to: (1) Require submission of DA Form 12 in duplicate. (2) Require that publications and blank forms needed for mobilization be made available only to Immediate Reserve units, reinforcing units designated as Ground Special Security Forces and such other units of the Army National Guard as designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. (3) Pinpoint distribution to Aviation Maintenance Shops. (4) Eliminate requirement for "Special" requisitions.

**NGB Pamphlet 2-2-1 (PUBLICATIONS AND BLANK FORMS, National Guard Bureau (Publications and Blank Forms other than those issued by NGB).)** The procedures in this pamphlet were revised to conform to the policies announced in the new edition of NGR 2-2.

##### Organization

**NGR 15 (ORGANIZATION—Organization and Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Units).** This regulation was changed to include a positive statement as to the policy of equal opportunity



for members of the Army National Guard. This change will permit the Federal Government to place a unit on probation, or withdraw Federal recognition if individuals are denied membership, or members denied promotion on account of race, color, religion or national origin.

## Military Personnel

**NGR 10 (PERSONNEL IDENTIFICATION—Identification Cards)** was revised to correct references and change references to six month active duty for training to the current terminology of REP-63.

**NGR 20-1 (APPOINTMENT, ASSIGNMENT, AND TRANSFER),**

**NGR 20-3 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Promotion), NGR 25-1 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Enlistment and Reenlistment), NGR 25-6 (Enlisted Personnel—Promotions and Reductions), NGR 51 (TECHNICIANS—Army and Air National Guard)** have been amended to clearly state the policy against discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin, both with respect to personnel practices generally and with respect to standards for Federal recognition of units specifically.

**NGR 20-2 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Federal Recognition).** This regulation was changed to include criteria applicable to the granting of waivers of maximum age in extending Federal recognition in exceptional cases to otherwise qualified commissioned officers of the Army National Guard. This change includes the normal limiting criteria of unusual circumstances and military considerations, and also limits the length of such waivers in the case of second lieutenants, to no more than one year.

**NGR 20-4 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Termination of Appointment and Withdrawal of Federal Recognition)** was changed to require the States, when transferring Army National Guard officers to the US Army Reserve, to assign those officers to the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool, the Standby Reserve, or the Retired Reserve, as applicable. Also included are criteria for designation and instructions for disposition of records. After 1 August 1965, records for officers designated for the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool will be forwarded to the U. S. Army Records Center, in lieu of the Army Corps Commander. All other records will be forwarded to the Army Records Center on and after 1 March 1965.

**NGR 20-5 (COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Officers Assigned to Selective Service Section, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments)** was revised to add provisions to authorize the issuance of advance emergency orders to active duty to officers of the Army National Guard of the United States who are assigned to Selective Service positions in State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments. Requests for such orders will be submitted by the State Adjutants General through the Director of Selective Service to the Chief, National Guard Bureau. Individuals receiving such orders must be mutually agreeable to both the State Adjutant General and the Director of Selective Service. When the Secretary of the Army announces the effective date for mobilization designees, ARNGUS officers who are assigned to the Selective Service System and who have been issued advance emergency orders will proceed to their mobilization reporting station in accordance with instructions in their orders.

**NGR 22 (WARRANT OFFICERS—Federal Recognition and Administration)** was completely revised to: (1) Eliminate non-essential documentation in connection with appointments from one State to another without break in service. (2) Adds to list of ineligible certain title III retirees and former officers separated because of length of service or time in grade. (3) Modifies provisions for waiver of prior convictions to eliminate requirement in the case of traffic violations for which no civil restraint or sentence was imposed. (4) Increased three years to age limit of 46 for appointment of former commissioned officers. (5) Deletes demotion provisions, inasmuch as the warrant officer grade for TOE positions is not specified.

**NGR 25-2 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Administrative Procedures)** was revised to adopt the Enlisted Evaluation System (AR 135-205) in the Army National Guard. Provisions were added for the disposition of personnel who fail to attain the minimum MOS qualification score.

**NGR 25-3 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Discharge and Separation)** This regulation was revised to provide for the assignment to the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool of the Army National Guard enlisted personnel being released to the U.S. Army Reserve. Also, included are instructions for disposition of records to the Army Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri.

**NGR 25-4 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Personnel Records)** was changed to provide for the disposition of records of personnel released to the U. S. Army Reserve and assigned by State military authorities to the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool.

**NGR 25-5 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Active Duty for Training in Federal Status).** This regulation was revised to: (1) Eliminate provisions for deferment of high school seniors beyond 120 days in accordance with DOD Directive 1215.9. (2) Provide that a copy of the individual's training agreement be furnished to the training commander. (3) Eliminate reference to number of copies of ACUTRA orders prescribed by Army Commanders.

**NGR 25-6 (ENLISTED PERSONNEL—Promotions and Reductions)** was changed to require that the date of rank and effective date of promotion will be shown in the promotion order. Also provision was added to indicate that the period of time assigned to the Inactive Army National Guard is not creditable for date of rank purposes.

**NGR 35 (MILITARY PERSONNEL—Security Program)** was republished to update the regulation and to include reference to U. S. Army Counterintelligence Records Facility (USACF) files as outlined in AR 381-130.

**NGR 36 (MILITARY PERSONNEL—Selection, Training and Assignments to the Army National Guard, Special Forces Units)** is a new regulation which prescribes instructions for selection and assignment of personnel to Army National Guard Special Forces Units, including training requirements and security provisions. This regulation makes the provisions of AR 614-62 (Assignments, Details and Transfers—Selection, Training, and/or Assignments of In-Service Volunteers to Special Forces Organizations) applicable to the Army National Guard.

**NGR 63-2 (DECEASED PERSONNEL—Report of Death)** is a new regulation which prescribes policies and procedure for reporting of the death of members of the Army National Guard. This regulation makes the provisions of AR 135-31 and AR 600-67 applicable to the Army National Guard. Instructions for completion of DD Form 1300 are contained in Appendix II of the regulation.

## Mobilization

**NGR 6 (MOBILIZATION—Procedures)** was revised to eliminate reference to the CONELRAD System which is no longer employed as radio stations now continue to transmit on assigned frequencies during periods of alert.

## Records Administration

**NGR 3/ANGR 181-05 (RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—Administration, Maintenance and Disposition of Records).** This joint regulation was revised to update referenced publications applicable to the maintenance and disposition of records of the National Guard.

## Inactive National Guard

**NGR 30 (INACTIVE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—Administration)** was completely revised to eliminate the following provisions: (1) Direct enlistment into the Inactive National Guard. (2) Objective that would provide reinforcements upon mobilization. (3) Grade restriction for assignment to the Inactive Army National Guard. (4) Training agreement form (NGB Form 33). (5) Annual Muster Day requirement.



## Military Security

**NGR 34 (MILITARY SECURITY—Safeguarding Defense Information)** a new regulation which was developed to prescribe policies and procedures relating to military security and the safeguarding of defense information in the Army National Guard. Provisions were included to provide original classification authority for assignment of the SECRET classification to the State Adjutants General, Assistant State Adjutants General and the United States Property and Fiscal Officers.

## Inspections

**NGR 48 (INSPECTION—Army National Guard)** was amended to permit advisors assigned to the Army National Guard to be used as acting inspectors general for the conduct of annual general inspections of Army National Guard units other than those to which assigned as advisor and provided the State Adjutants General consents.

## Training

**NGR 44-1 (COMPETITIVE MARKSMANSHIP—Training Program)** is a new regulation developed in conjunction with the Air National Guard for the purpose of establishing a competitive marksmanship program for the Army and Air National Guard. This regulation supersedes portions of the present NGR 44.

**NGB Pamphlet 44-1 (COMPETITIVE MARKSMANSHIP—Training Program)** is a new pamphlet, applicable to both the Army and Air National Guard, which was developed in conjunction with NGR 44. This pamphlet provides information and guidance necessary to carry out the policies prescribed in the NGR.

**NGB Pamphlet 44-2** announces the winners of the National Guard Association Trophy, the Pershing Trophy and the National Guard (State) Trophy for calendar year 1964.

**NGB Pamphlet 44-3** announces the winners for the National Rifle Association Indoor Rifle Tournament.

**NGB Pamphlet 44-4** announces the winners of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies (Indoor Rifle Matches, Postal) for the period ending 30 July 1965.

**NGB Pamphlet 44-6** announces the winners of the Eisenhower Trophy for calendar year 1964.

**NGB Pamphlet 45-2**, a new pamphlet, provides guidance for the conduct of Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP)/Annual Service Practice (ASP) for Army National Guard (ARNG) on-site air defense units.

**NGB Pamphlet 45-3**, a new pamphlet, provides guidance for the conduct of annual field training for Army National Guard on-site Air Defense units.

**NGB Pamphlet 45-4** which prescribes administrative procedures for annual field training was amended to up-date the instructions.

**NGB Pamphlet 45-5**, a joint publication, establishes procedures and provides guidance for the airlift of National Guard organizations on Air National Guard transports. The airlift will be conducted by Air Transport Wings which will exercise operational control of aircraft and aircrews of subordinate groups.

## Technicians

**NGR-51 (TECHNICIANS—ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD)** was changed to: (1) Include a State Air Defense Officer for States participating in the Air Defense Program and modifications to this program. (2) Establish new reporting procedures for status reports. (3) Establish procedures for forwarding revised Army-Air Force Wage Board locality schedules and revised manning documents under separate cover direct to the involved audit agency. (4) Add the requirement for "Equal Employment Opportunity" for National Guard technicians. (5) Add a section pertaining to a report on maintenance performance data for the Army National Guard.

**NGB Pamphlet 51-1** prescribes the manning criteria for Army National Guard technicians.

**NGB Pamphlet 51-2** prescribes the job number structure, the classification of jobs, and the job descriptions for personnel in the Army National Guard Technician Program.

## Reports

**NGR-57 (REPORTS—Morning Report—Army National Guard)** has been revised to: (1) Expand policy to indicate that procedures outlined in the NGR prescribe minimum requirements for proper accounting of personnel and may be increased to meet requirements of the State concerned. (2) Delete requirement for the End-of-the-Month Report, except for State Officer Candidate Schools. (3) Add a requirement for entry for additional flight training periods for Army aviation. (4) Authorize State military authorities to require additional personnel data, if desired. (5) Delete the requirement for repetition of reporting certain absentees on unit assembly reports. (6) Authorize a "no change" report for periods subsequent to period 1 of MUTA and for annual field training if there is no change from the previous period or day of annual field training.

**NGB Pamphlet 57-1** is a new pamphlet which contains guidance for the preparation of the monthly automated personnel report.

## Comptroller

**NGR-58 (FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION—Military Pay Voucher System—Army National Guard)** was amended to include: (1) provisions for transportation of dependents and shipment of permanent change of station weight allowance of household goods at Government expense for members of the Army National Guard called or ordered to full time training duty for periods of one year or more. (2) Provisions relative to travel and transportation allowances authorized members of the Army National Guard required to perform travel for the purpose of taking physical examinations, including appearances before medical and physical evaluation boards.

**NGB Pamphlet 58-1** was changed to include new and revised Department of the Army procedures relative to the preparation of Army National Guard payrolls.

**NGR 75-11 (AUDIT—Federal Auditing in the Army National Guard)** was revised to include audits performed by the General Accounting Office and to make the provisions of AR 36-6 and AR 36-20 applicable to the Army National Guard.

**NGR-80 (NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS—Unit Funds)** was reprinted to include the following changes: (1) To exempt Army National Guard units with no financial activity from conducting quarterly council meetings as prescribed in AR 230-10. (2) To prescribe audit procedure for funds using Council Book (DD Form 251) in accordance with AR 36-75.

## Federal Property

**NGR 75-3 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Care and Safeguarding)** was revised to: (1) Provide flexibility at State level regarding minimum security standards for supply rooms and arms vaults. (2) Require each State to establish standard operating procedures to insure turn-in of all unexpended ammunition and brass following each training period. (3) Prohibits individuals of the Army National Guard having military ammunition, except when specifically authorized to accomplish prescribed training. (4) Clarifies the use and storage of National match weapons used by members of State rifle and pistol teams.

**NGR 75-4 (FEDERAL PROPERTY—Accounting for Lost, Damaged or Destroyed Property)** was republished to include the changes and to clarify certain provisions as follows: (1) Quarterly report of operational breakage and losses will apply to all federally recognized units and activities having property book accountability. (2) The requirement that the State will not be held pecuniarily liable in cases of natural disaster, flood and similar occurrences requiring the use of Federal property, when the findings do not indicate fault or neglect on the part of the State has been deleted. (3) Actions taken in connection with discrepancies incident to shipment.

**NGR-77 (MARKINGS AND PACKING OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Color and Marking of Vehicles and Equipment)** was re-

printed to consolidate the changes and to correct reference to read AR 746-10. Exceptions for compliance to the mandatory marking provisions in AR 746-10 were included for the Army National Guard.

### Army Aviation

**NGR-95** (ARMY AVIATION—General Provisions) was changed to: (1) Restrict assignment of non-aviator officers and warrant officers to aviation positions to those eligible for flight training. (2) As an exception to AR 95-4, authorize aviators acting as safety pilots during hooded flights in observation aircraft to log copilot flying time.

(3) Reduce the requirement for currency in all aircraft to currency in aircraft determined necessary by the unit commander after considering the unit mission, equipment availability, and individual aviator proficiency.

**NGR 95-3** (ARMY AVIATION—Utilization of Additional Flight Training Periods for Individual Aviators) is a new regulation which authorizes 24 additional armory training flight periods annually for Army National Guard aviators in order that individual aviators may increase their flight proficiency.

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### Comptroller

**ANGR 177-01** (TRAVEL DURING PERIODS OF INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING) explains the policy on, and how to authorize, the payment of travel and transportation allowances to Air National Guard members who perform official travel during periods of inactive duty training.

**ANGP 177-1-1** (PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND AIR TECHNICIAN PAY AND ALLOWANCES) provides guidance to Commanders for use in explaining military pay and allowances.

**AFM 177-105** (MILITARY PAY TRANSACTIONS AT BASE LEVEL) Interim Change 3, Vol. III (Administrative Function Pay) and Interim Change 4, Vol. III (Certification of Pay Document).

**ANGM 174-01** (AIR NATIONAL GUARD DIRECTORY OF RECURRING REPORTS) established a resource management system designed to provide commanders at all levels with a positive tool for measuring unit capability and for management of existing resources.

### Medical

**ANGR 161-13** (IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES) was developed to identify immunization requirements for all ANG personnel, not on active duty. A chart compiled from major air command requirements and integrated with the requirements of AFR 161-13 was developed also.

**ANGR 35-18A** (ANG AIR ALERT LIST) amends basic regulation to include requirement for submission of address and telephone number of State administrative assistants and changes date of submission of report.

**ANGR 35-67** (LINE OF DUTY DETERMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS) announces that the AFR of same subject is applicable to the ANG, with minor modifications.

**ANGR 36-01A and B** (FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF GENERAL OFFICER APPOINTMENT OR PROMOTION IN THE ANG AND APPOINTMENT OR PROMOTION AS A RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE) Change A deletes the requirement for the deputy chief of staff to be a rated officer. Change B reduces from 1 year to 9 months the period for reconsideration in order that annual scheduling of board will not preclude reconsideration by only a few days of persons considered but not selected by the previous board; increases the maximum age for appointment in the grade of major general from 57 to 58; reduces from 2 to 1 year the time in grade requirements for advancement of State Adjutants General from brigadier general to major general, and clarifies eligibility requirements for positions of deputy chief of staff.

**ANGR 36-03B** (FEDERAL RECOGNITION EXAMINING BOARDS FOR APPOINTMENT OR PROMOTION IN THE ANG) Specifies that

the major air command responsible for inspection of the State Headquarters will appoint boards to consider persons assigned thereto. Provides that in constituting the board, a medical officer may be substituted for a dental officer, veterinarian or medical services officer, if a senior officer of the same corps is not available. Clarifies provisions pertaining to processing of minority reports and disposition of board proceedings.

**ANGR 39-10A** (DISCHARGE (ENLISTED PERSONNEL)) Clarifies policy on disposition of conscientious objectors and delegation of discharge authority. Adds several discharge criteria previously published as interim changes, and updates references to obsolete publications.

**ANGR 53-03** (AIR NATIONAL GUARD EDUCATION PROGRAM) Establishes progressive educational requirements commensurate with grade advancement of ANG officers. These requirements may be satisfied either by formal training or correspondence courses.

**ANGR 900-3** (ORGANIZATIONAL EMBLEMS) Modifies AFR of same number for ANG use. Authorizes purchase of organizational emblems from available funds. Prescribes that State Adjutants General will determine whether local organizational emblems or those of the gaining major air command will be worn.

**ANGM 30-3** (ANG MECHANIZED PERSONNEL PROCEDURES) Updates policies, procedures, and instructions necessary in support of the officer personnel data system, and adds the interim airman data system, implemented February 1965 by a separate package instruction. This manual is for use in conjunction with AFM 30-3, which governs the active Air Force personnel data system.

**ANGM 35-02** (PRE-MOBILIZATION ADMINISTRATIVE READINESS) Establishes administrative procedures to insure mobilization readiness; prescribes specific actions to be taken after alert of units for active Federal service, as distinguished from those functions which are to be maintained in a state of readiness at all times.

**ANGM 50-23** (ON-THE-JOB TRAINING) Adapts new dual channel concept OJT program, as contained in AFM 50-23, for ANG use. Consolidates all directives on this subject into one publication.

### Systems and Logistics

**ANGR 66-02** (OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULING) Establishes a requirement for coordinated planning and scheduling aircraft between Maintenance and Operation staffs.

**ANGR 67-03** (CASH PURCHASING PROCEDURE FOR SUPPLY AND SERVICES) Establishes policy and procedures for making small purchases and non-personal services.

# ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1965 (ALL APPROPRIATIONS)

## APPENDIX G

Army National Guard—1965	Grand Total All Appropriations	Operations and Maintenance Army National Guard (2152065)	National Guard Personnel, Army (2152060)	Military Construction Army National Guard (21X2085)	Operations and Maintenance Army (2152020)	Military Construction Army Reserve (21X2086)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>464,385,276</b>	<b>192,513,866</b>	<b>269,273,797</b>	<b>2,141,042</b>	<b>429,653</b>	<b>26,918</b>
<b>State Obligations—Total</b>	<b>391,230,774</b>	<b>184,172,302</b>	<b>204,482,527</b>	<b>2,119,374</b>	<b>429,653</b>	<b>26,918</b>
1. Alabama	13,572,258	4,937,624*	8,102,845	3,289	13,500	
2. Alaska	2,570,240	1,303,027	1,252,821	12,600	1,792	
3. Arizona	2,572,612	1,215,927	1,350,177		6,508	
4. Arkansas	7,370,933	2,797,807	4,559,876	9,270	3,980	
5. California	22,269,399	11,556,743	10,589,453	78,994	21,867	22,342
6. Colorado	2,510,180	1,187,679	1,308,769	11,663	2,069	
7. Connecticut	7,100,836	3,703,657	3,388,797		8,382	
8. Delaware	2,882,633	1,392,004	1,483,310	1,035	6,284	
9. District of Columbia	1,675,167	831,640	843,521		6	
10. Florida	7,396,943	3,060,870	4,333,074		2,999	
11. Georgia	9,343,431	4,467,965	4,252,630	618,337	2,497	2,002
12. Hawaii	7,359,104	5,320,808	2,035,613	1,098	1,585	
13. Idaho	3,669,532	1,810,975	1,841,697	7,960	8,900	
14. Illinois	11,112,199	6,154,862	4,948,005		9,332	
15. Indiana	8,681,750	3,518,977	5,155,479		7,294	
16. Iowa	6,589,365	2,691,663	3,886,047	930	10,725	
17. Kansas	5,941,077	2,462,116	3,470,582	1,195	7,184	
18. Kentucky	4,949,468	2,160,101	2,761,944	7,719	15,532	4,172
19. Louisiana	7,353,433	3,061,067	4,285,609	67	6,824	
20. Maine	3,346,968	1,424,716	1,914,728	2,041	5,483	
21. Maryland	7,642,422	4,443,944	3,195,200		3,278	
22. Massachusetts	12,880,262	5,759,905	7,103,797	4,708	11,852	
23. Michigan	11,040,833	6,026,490	5,002,843		11,500	
24. Minnesota	9,776,791	4,078,124	5,476,150	199,717	22,800	
25. Mississippi	10,093,491	4,398,662	5,069,947	616,482	8,400	
26. Missouri	8,963,841	4,811,428	4,140,791	227	11,395	
27. Montana	2,788,158	1,402,435	1,376,900	2,147	6,676	
28. Nebraska	3,474,215	1,571,536	1,896,889		5,790	
29. Nevada	1,072,565	635,330	434,935	585	1,715	
30. New Hampshire	1,906,407	1,033,149	870,813		2,445	
31. New Jersey	16,123,258	7,478,617	8,638,661		5,980	
32. New Mexico	3,730,912	1,827,305	1,891,428		12,179	
33. New York	23,941,593	11,816,937	12,099,576	13,650	11,430	
34. North Carolina	9,046,903	3,522,834	5,499,137	2,419	24,888	-2,375
35. North Dakota	2,620,750	1,251,263	1,357,108	8,190	4,189	
36. Ohio	14,029,151	6,356,937	7,651,568	101	20,747	
37. Oklahoma	7,334,081	2,787,150	4,408,800	129,984	8,147	
38. Oregon	5,312,541	2,404,796	2,886,496	11,891	9,358	
39. Pennsylvania	17,856,900	8,447,126	9,384,573	2,614	22,587	
40. Puerto Rico	6,143,727	1,985,567	4,141,330	16,582	248	
41. Rhode Island	3,297,865	1,776,443	1,521,314		108	
42. South Carolina	7,677,762	3,020,512	4,638,641	4,307	14,302	
43. South Dakota	3,441,165	1,607,699	1,825,216		8,250	
44. Tennessee	9,150,546	3,644,847	5,497,132	4,056	4,300	211
45. Texas	16,986,891	8,378,322	8,595,334	3,343	9,893	
46. Utah	4,182,926	1,945,824	2,235,015		2,087	
47. Vermont	3,185,296	1,332,357	1,839,567	7,472	5,900	
48. Virginia	9,060,501	4,987,307	4,056,714	14,572	1,908	
49. Washington	7,233,515	4,043,170	3,183,645		6,700	
50. West Virginia	2,979,027	1,430,493	1,519,952	18,969	9,613	
51. Wisconsin	8,313,175	3,923,231	4,357,800	17,887	14,257	
52. Wyoming	2,190,776	982,334	920,278	283,610	3,988	566
<b>Obligations by Other than States—Total</b>	<b>73,154,502</b>	<b>8,341,564</b>	<b>64,791,270</b>	<b>21,668</b>		
Chief of Engineers	278,183	265,922		12,261		
Chief of Finance	26,544	26,544				
Chief, National Guard Bureau	65,897,461	1,457,571	64,439,890			
Chief of Staff	1,377,830	1,377,830				
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	461,095	422,947	27,143	11,005		
The Adjutant General	1,291,833	1,291,833				
The Surgeon General	10,000		10,000			
First Army	1,030,885	989,885	41,000			
Second Army	566,445	463,247	104,796	-1,598		
Third Army	311,861	310,880	981			
Fourth Army	710,888	636,676	74,212			
Fifth Army	522,323	466,187	56,136			
Sixth Army	459,780	422,668	37,112			
USARL	46,389	46,389				
SOCOM	130,314	130,314				
USARHAW	32,671	32,671				

## NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY (2152060)

Army National Guard—1965	Total (2152060)	Pay and Allowances, Active Duty For Training (7010-7020)	Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty For Training (7030-7040)	Other Personnel Costs* (7050-7090)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>269,273,797</b>	<b>102,519,636</b>	<b>118,334,466</b>	<b>48,419,695</b>
<b>State Obligations—Total</b>	<b>204,482,527</b>	<b>60,464,609</b>	<b>118,334,466</b>	<b>25,683,452</b>
1. Alabama	8,102,845	2,822,708	4,541,676	738,461
2. Alaska	1,252,821	304,469	620,072	328,280
3. Arizona	1,350,177	271,552	841,358	237,267
4. Arkansas	4,559,876	1,666,625	2,389,172	504,079
5. California	10,589,453	2,591,278	6,582,946	1,415,229
6. Colorado	1,308,769	313,859	823,607	171,303
7. Connecticut	3,388,797	1,096,245	1,784,483	508,069
8. Delaware	1,483,310	496,261	782,190	204,859
9. District of Columbia	843,521	243,773	491,088	108,660
10. Florida	4,333,074	1,578,335	2,251,904	502,835
11. Georgia	4,252,630	1,378,680	2,498,040	375,910
12. Hawaii	2,035,613	611,956	1,156,127	267,530
13. Idaho	1,841,697	582,216	972,709	286,772
14. Illinois	4,948,005	1,325,932	3,178,463	443,610
15. Indiana	5,155,479	1,554,315	2,963,095	638,069
16. Iowa	3,886,047	1,082,704	2,428,223	375,120
17. Kansas	3,470,582	1,026,815	2,029,436	414,331
18. Kentucky	2,761,944	942,811	1,472,080	347,053
19. Louisiana	4,285,609	1,576,002	2,152,503	557,104
20. Maine	1,914,728	869,175	777,457	268,096
21. Maryland	3,195,200	921,555	1,872,051	401,594
22. Massachusetts	7,103,797	1,670,198	4,512,099	921,500
23. Michigan	5,002,843	1,357,317	2,887,360	758,166
24. Minnesota	5,476,150	1,501,326	3,008,062	966,762
25. Mississippi	5,069,947	1,092,023	3,112,196	865,728
26. Missouri	4,140,791	1,200,844	2,525,257	414,690
27. Montana	1,376,900	462,794	733,673	180,433
28. Nebraska	1,896,889	590,913	1,130,094	175,882
29. Nevada	434,935	135,882	226,018	73,035
30. New Hampshire	870,813	145,201	633,089	92,523
31. New Jersey	8,638,661	2,776,120	4,510,919	1,351,622
32. New Mexico	1,891,428	681,346	949,042	261,040
33. New York	12,099,576	2,658,946	7,949,709	1,490,921
34. North Carolina	5,499,137	1,570,328	3,347,682	581,127
35. North Dakota	1,357,108	396,973	794,024	166,111
36. Ohio	7,651,568	2,216,469	4,424,535	1,010,564
37. Oklahoma	4,408,800	1,249,571	2,619,925	539,304
38. Oregon	2,886,496	944,080	1,722,949	219,467
39. Pennsylvania	9,384,573	2,545,008	5,494,269	1,345,296
40. Puerto Rico	4,141,330	1,391,207	2,334,739	415,384
41. Rhode Island	1,521,314	447,239	854,374	219,701
42. South Carolina	4,638,641	1,237,149	2,841,210	560,282
43. South Dakota	1,825,216	514,351	1,101,693	209,172
44. Tennessee	5,497,132	1,636,856	3,199,763	660,513
45. Texas	8,595,334	2,929,135	4,733,378	932,821
46. Utah	2,235,015	593,818	1,384,513	256,684
47. Vermont	1,839,567	764,735	824,791	250,041
48. Virginia	4,056,714	1,326,444	2,240,071	490,199
49. Washington	3,183,645	1,047,527	1,695,732	440,386
50. West Virginia	1,519,952	466,937	867,391	185,624
51. Wisconsin	4,357,800	1,260,806	2,671,992	425,002
52. Wyoming	920,278	395,800	395,237	129,241
<b>Obligations by Other than States—Total</b>	<b>64,791,270</b>	<b>42,055,027</b>		<b>22,736,243</b>
Chief of Engineers				
Chief, National Guard Bureau	64,439,890	41,749,683		22,690,207
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	27,143	21,114		6,029
The Surgeon General	10,000			10,000
First Army	41,000	40,000		1,000
Second Army	104,796	89,948		14,848
Third Army	981	765		216
Fourth Army	74,212	66,679		7,533
Fifth Army	56,136	52,627		3,509
Sixth Army	37,112	34,211		2,901

\* Includes individual clothing, subsistence, travel and other costs relating to ARNG Personnel



## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (21X2085)

Army National Guard—1965	Total (21X2085)	National Guard Armories (8511)	Nonarmory Facilities National Guard (8512)	Minor Construction and Advance Planning (8541-8551)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,141,042</b>	<b>438,544</b>	<b>1,417,408</b>	<b>285,090</b>
<b>State Obligations—Total</b>	<b>2,119,374</b>	<b>426,283</b>	<b>1,413,874</b>	<b>279,217</b>
1. Alabama	3,289			3,289
2. Alaska	12,600			12,600
3. Arizona				
4. Arkansas	9,270			9,270
5. California	78,994	2,878		76,116
6. Colorado	11,663			11,663
7. Connecticut				
8. Delaware	1,035			1,035
9. District of Columbia				
10. Florida				
11. Georgia	618,337		602,962	15,375
12. Hawaii	1,098			1,098
13. Idaho	7,960			7,960
14. Illinois				
15. Indiana				
16. Iowa	930	930		
17. Kansas	1,195		1,195	
18. Kentucky	7,719	363		7,355
19. Louisiana	-67			-67
20. Maine	2,041			2,041
21. Maryland				
22. Massachusetts	4,708	-17		4,725
23. Michigan				
24. Minnesota	199,717	858	198,988	-129
25. Mississippi	616,482		598,687	17,795
26. Missouri	227			227
27. Montana	2,147			2,147
28. Nebraska				
29. Nevada	585			585
30. New Hampshire				
31. New Jersey				
32. New Mexico				
33. New York	13,650	768		12,883
34. North Carolina	2,419	-1,002	46	3,375
35. North Dakota	8,190			8,190
36. Ohio	-101	-101		
37. Oklahoma	129,984	123,186		6,798
38. Oregon	11,891			11,891
39. Pennsylvania	2,614			2,614
40. Puerto Rico	16,582	2,119		14,463
41. Rhode Island				
42. South Carolina	4,307			4,307
43. South Dakota				
44. Tennessee	4,056	-298		4,354
45. Texas	3,342			3,342
46. Utah				
47. Vermont	7,472			7,472
48. Virginia	14,572	8,868		5,704
49. Washington				
50. West Virginia	18,969	6,536	11,996	437
51. Wisconsin	17,887	1,116		16,771
52. Wyoming	283,610	280,079		3,531
<b>Obligations by Other than States—Total</b>	<b>21,668</b>	<b>12,261</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>5,873</b>
Chief of Engineers	12,261	12,261		
Chief, National Guard Bureau				
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	11,005		3,534	7,471
The Surgeon General				
First Army				
Second Army	-1,598			-1,598
Third Army				
Fourth Army				
Fifth Army				
Sixth Army				

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (2152065)

Army National Guard—1965	Total	National Guard Bureau Activities (7100)	Training Activities (7200)
	(2152065)		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>192,513,866</b>	<b>1,777,216</b>	<b>2,403,636</b>
<b>State Obligations—Total</b>	<b>184,172,302</b>		<b>1,358,191</b>
1. Alabama	4,937,624		43,667
2. Alaska	1,303,027		36,035
3. Arizona	1,215,927		15,117
4. Arkansas	2,797,807		31,856
5. California	11,556,743		47,463
6. Colorado	1,187,679		13,282
7. Connecticut	3,703,657		22,429
8. Delaware	1,392,004		13,193
9. District of Columbia	831,640		1,843
10. Florida	3,060,870		34,589
11. Georgia	4,467,965		34,569
12. Hawaii	5,320,808		30,344
13. Idaho	1,810,975		18,880
14. Illinois	6,154,862		16,816
15. Indiana	3,518,977		33,380
16. Iowa	2,691,663		31,371
17. Kansas	2,462,116		46,047
18. Kentucky	2,160,101		11,024
19. Louisiana	3,061,067		28,291
20. Maine	1,424,716		30,678
21. Maryland	4,443,944		20,667
22. Massachusetts	5,759,905		33,024
23. Michigan	6,026,490		28,403
24. Minnesota	4,078,124		37,912
25. Mississippi	4,398,662		46,007
26. Missouri	4,811,428		29,681
27. Montana	1,402,435		13,627
28. Nebraska	1,571,536		20,198
29. Nevada	635,330		9,870
30. New Hampshire	1,033,149		4,186
31. New Jersey	7,478,617		33,348
32. New Mexico	1,827,305		17,338
33. New York	11,816,937		50,365
34. North Carolina	3,522,834		20,233
35. North Dakota	1,251,263		17,577
36. Ohio	6,356,937		31,661
37. Oklahoma	2,787,150		54,578
38. Oregon	2,404,796		15,289
39. Pennsylvania	8,447,126		48,241
40. Puerto Rico	1,985,567		13,165
41. Rhode Island	1,776,443		13,005
42. South Carolina	3,020,512		30,625
43. South Dakota	1,607,699		9,395
44. Tennessee	3,644,847		37,949
45. Texas	8,378,322		38,445
46. Utah	1,945,824		22,991
47. Vermont	1,332,357		19,675
48. Virginia	4,987,307		33,574
49. Washington	4,043,170		23,887
50. West Virginia	1,430,493		9,661
51. Wisconsin	3,923,231		13,289
52. Wyoming	982,334		19,451
<b>Obligations by Other than States—Total</b>	<b>8,341,564</b>	<b>1,777,216</b>	<b>1,045,445</b>
Chief of Engineers	2,659,922		
Chief of Finance	26,544		
Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,457,571		
Chief of Staff	1,377,830	1,377,830	
Finance & Accounts, USA	422,947	399,386	24
The Adjutant General	1,291,833		
First Army	989,885		79,472
Second Army	463,247		94,247
Third Army	310,880		247,025
Fourth Army	636,676		184,732
Fifth Army	466,187		269,264
Sixth Army	422,668		110,317
USARAL	46,389		40,060
SOCOM	130,314		9,717
USARHAW	32,671		10,587

Organizational Equipment (7300)	Supplies and Repair Parts (7400)	Services and Maintenance (7500)		Air Defense (7600)		Army National Guard—1965
		Technician Personnel	Other Support Costs	Technician Personnel	Other Operating Costs	
6,230,056	15,578,494	119,060,853	13,395,170	32,339,910	1,728,531	Grand Total
6,203,512	14,801,918	119,060,853	8,679,387	32,339,910	1,728,531	State Obligations—Total
238,668	558,527	3,951,451	145,310			1. Alabama
86,812	90,909	801,579	287,691			2. Alaska
35,590	165,522	924,015	75,684			3. Arizona
114,910	246,980	2,273,755	130,305			4. Arkansas
263,382	782,583	6,434,097	217,153	3,639,567	172,499	5. California
48,248	72,844	993,830	59,474			6. Colorado
94,600	249,700	2,017,703	115,007	1,137,021	67,197	7. Connecticut
53,021	86,199	1,135,525	104,066			8. Delaware
36,608	69,218	684,893	39,079			9. District of Columbia
144,326	344,378	2,383,859	153,718			10. Florida
96,382	643,434	3,106,258	587,322			11. Georgia
52,803	104,269	1,528,355	91,670	3,330,589	182,779	12. Hawaii
57,405	251,150	1,327,299	161,241			13. Idaho
127,058	223,406	2,936,249	240,201	2,453,014	158,118	14. Illinois
138,972	394,904	2,798,033	2,153,689			15. Indiana
135,396	232,383	2,165,013	127,499			16. Iowa
122,186	227,271	1,975,663	90,948			17. Kansas
91,803	197,583	1,732,917	126,773			18. Kentucky
99,799	416,937	2,366,004	150,036			19. Louisiana
55,672	152,817	1,106,234	79,314			20. Maine
68,845	116,303	1,660,629	128,501	2,338,444	110,554	21. Maryland
201,190	392,176	3,641,801	150,836	1,263,775	77,103	22. Massachusetts
183,590	401,560	2,866,661	442,920	2,002,203	101,153	23. Michigan
231,009	423,774	2,831,149	554,280			24. Minnesota
203,802	472,067	3,319,050	357,736			25. Mississippi
142,335	398,071	2,634,554	212,947	1,307,821	86,021	26. Missouri
41,090	174,346	1,069,166	104,206			27. Montana
56,549	127,023	1,269,242	98,524			28. Nebraska
14,188	48,197	518,457	44,617			29. Nevada
46,337	58,002	869,709	54,915			30. New Hampshire
211,667	644,368	4,323,579	176,797	1,987,140	101,719	31. New Jersey
67,242	196,674	1,458,072	87,980			32. New Mexico
348,316	697,992	6,860,733	448,916	3,225,095	185,519	33. New York
281,030	312,510	2,790,692	118,369			34. North Carolina
42,627	108,477	966,808	115,774			35. North Dakota
207,029	484,645	4,016,491	253,450	1,306,337	57,324	36. Ohio
95,353	315,074	2,233,963	88,183			37. Oklahoma
71,135	216,713	1,963,652	138,008			38. Oregon
244,456	435,694	4,375,547	226,759	2,976,919	139,511	39. Pennsylvania
98,501	124,541	1,623,585	125,775			40. Puerto Rico
52,202	61,504	987,713	78,039	550,521	33,459	41. Rhode Island
179,044	231,944	2,456,643	122,256			42. South Carolina
66,154	136,502	1,312,314	83,334			43. South Dakota
189,466	404,532	2,877,220	135,679			44. Tennessee
185,086	876,114	5,592,674	430,308	1,189,755	65,940	45. Texas
81,609	137,683	1,590,298	113,244			46. Utah
53,705	135,565	1,044,978	78,434			47. Vermont
129,969	358,716	2,552,939	135,246	1,690,592	86,272	48. Virginia
93,358	249,384	2,218,741	107,422	1,289,548	60,830	49. Washington
88,865	115,214	1,135,080	81,673			50. West Virginia
102,816	352,892	2,623,016	137,114	651,569	42,533	51. Wisconsin
36,306	82,647	732,965	110,965			52. Wyoming
26,544	776,576		4,715,783			Obligations by Other than States—Total
26,544			265,922			Chief of Engineers
			1,457,571			Chief of Finance
						Chief, National Guard Bureau
						Chief of Staff
	15,321		8,216			Finance & Accounts, USA
	760,633		531,200			The Adjutant General
			910,413			First Army
			369,000			Second Army
	622		63,233			Third Army
			451,944			Fourth Army
			196,923			Fifth Army
			312,351			Sixth Army
			6,329			USARL
			120,597			SOCOM
			22,084			USARHAW

## APPENDIX H

		Military Construction, Air National Guard— Appropriation				
Air National Guard—1965	Grand Total	57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Con- struction 320	Minor Con- struction 340	5753840 Total
Grand Total	306,103,312	7,577,873	484,100	6,653,800	439,973	233,692,027
Apportioned to States—Total	172,960,337	2,125,873	12,100	1,674,800	438,973	148,887,533
1. Alabama	3,452,518					2,929,974
2. Alaska	1,393,268	48,000			48,000	1,284,760
3. Arizona	3,712,145	47,784		47,784		3,136,929
4. Arkansas	2,792,436	43,839			43,839	2,375,512
5. California	9,403,061	132,977		132,977		7,945,658
6. Colorado	3,606,333	1,100	1,100			3,309,617
7. Connecticut	2,228,083					2,012,886
8. Delaware	1,739,167	48,390			48,390	1,432,203
9. District of Columbia	2,593,705					2,316,893
10. Florida	1,983,705					1,769,208
11. Georgia	4,881,560					3,997,233
12. Hawaii	4,310,571					3,927,069
13. Idaho	2,087,944	46,544			46,544	1,807,864
14. Illinois	4,645,903	40,094			40,094	4,057,994
15. Indiana	3,919,671	488,974		455,744	33,230	2,966,358
16. Iowa	3,907,873					3,363,544
17. Kansas	3,025,699	54,870		54,870		2,636,394
18. Kentucky	1,680,061					1,504,553
19. Louisiana	2,169,459					2,006,058
20. Maine	1,987,133	111		111		1,705,304
21. Maryland	2,341,132	50,000			50,000	2,042,419
22. Massachusetts	4,153,957					3,457,090
23. Michigan	4,258,333	34,600			34,600	3,778,250
24. Minnesota	3,875,902	86,230		86,230		3,235,796
25. Mississippi	3,095,150	4,500	4,500			2,632,316
26. Missouri	4,779,131					4,135,072
27. Montana	2,095,262					1,845,788
28. Nebraska	1,650,974					1,475,354
29. Nevada	1,289,413					1,194,084
30. New Hampshire	1,473,604					1,219,922
31. New Jersey	5,070,882	130,609		130,609		4,435,370
32. New Mexico	2,092,064	416,442	6,500	409,942		1,522,545
33. New York	8,659,285	82,948		82,948		7,420,560
34. North Carolina	1,806,759	1,839		1,839		1,504,827
35. North Dakota	2,258,377	143,639		143,639		1,807,295
36. Ohio	7,891,727	94,276			94,276	7,092,232
37. Oklahoma	3,795,067					3,182,461
38. Oregon	2,416,686					2,100,656
39. Pennsylvania	6,748,752					5,724,013
40. Puerto Rico	2,264,325					1,924,588
41. Rhode Island	1,485,503					1,265,656
42. South Carolina	2,052,796					1,804,258
43. South Dakota	2,073,006	59,490		59,490		1,789,905
44. Tennessee	5,686,836					4,864,013
45. Texas	6,243,665					5,430,320
46. Utah	2,238,765					1,888,111
47. Vermont	2,350,224					2,100,071
48. Virginia	1,296,927					1,211,769
49. Washington	3,473,400					2,987,969
50. West Virginia	2,827,458	68,617		68,617		2,387,144
51. Wisconsin	4,344,565					3,783,777
52. Wyoming	1,350,115					1,157,891
Apportioned to Other than States—Total	133,142,975	5,452,000	472,000	4,979,000	1,000	84,804,494
National Guard Bureau	122,822,772					81,033,960
Directorate of Administrative Services	27,534					27,534
Lackland AFB, Texas	1,097,669					
Air Force Logistics Command	4,370,000	913,000		913,000		3,457,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks	1,855,000	1,855,000	275,000	1,580,000		
Office, Corps of Engineers	2,684,000	2,684,000	197,000	2,486,000	1,000	
Military Air Transport Service	8,000					8,000
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	278,000					278,000



## AIR NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Operations and Maintenance Appropriation					National Guard Personnel, Air Force—Appropriation		Grand Total	Air National Guard—1965
Operation of Aircraft 410	Logistical Support 430	Training Support 440	Medical Support 470	Service Wide Support 480	5753850 Total	ANG Personnel 520		
48,208,000	32,772,518	151,798,040	773,832	139,637	64,833,412	64,833,412	306,103,312	Grand Total
	439,013	147,683,985	764,535		21,946,931	21,946,931	172,960,337	Apportioned to States—Total
	3,820	2,920,665	5,489		522,544	522,544	3,452,518	1. Alabama
	3,993	1,279,551	1,216		60,508	60,508	1,393,268	2. Alaska
	5,982	3,096,937	34,010		527,432	527,432	3,712,145	3. Arizona
	3,101	2,360,840	11,571		373,085	373,085	2,792,436	4. Arkansas
	14,423	7,876,670	54,565		1,324,426	1,324,426	9,403,061	5. California
	583	3,304,537	4,497		295,616	295,616	3,606,333	6. Colorado
		2,006,375	6,511		215,197	215,197	2,228,083	7. Connecticut
	5,998	1,400,752	25,453		258,574	258,574	1,739,167	8. Delaware
	4,808	2,302,634	9,451		276,812	276,812	2,593,705	9. District of Columbia
	4,329	1,762,087	2,792		214,497	214,497	1,983,705	10. Florida
	11,952	3,944,414	40,867		884,327	884,327	4,881,560	11. Georgia
	21,999	3,898,287	6,783		383,502	383,502	4,310,571	12. Hawaii
	4,929	1,800,688	2,247		233,536	233,536	2,087,944	13. Idaho
	27,152	4,021,940	8,902		547,815	547,815	4,645,903	14. Illinois
	27,516	2,924,852	13,990		464,339	464,339	3,919,671	15. Indiana
	937	3,353,351	9,256		544,329	544,329	3,907,873	16. Iowa
	2,393	2,618,975	15,026		334,435	334,435	3,025,699	17. Kansas
	8,991	1,491,146	4,416		175,508	175,508	1,680,061	18. Kentucky
		2,001,747	4,311		163,401	163,401	2,169,459	19. Louisiana
		1,700,665	4,639		281,718	281,718	1,987,133	20. Maine
	1,395	2,035,165	5,859		248,713	248,713	2,341,132	21. Maryland
		3,444,564	12,526		696,867	696,867	4,153,957	22. Massachusetts
	17,157	3,752,861	8,232		445,483	445,483	4,258,333	23. Michigan
		3,216,227	19,569		553,876	553,876	3,875,902	24. Minnesota
	10,764	2,597,558	23,994		458,334	458,334	3,095,150	25. Mississippi
	6,494	4,104,125	24,453		644,059	644,059	4,779,131	26. Missouri
		1,845,169	619		249,474	249,474	2,095,262	27. Montana
	5,906	1,462,885	6,563		175,620	175,620	1,650,974	28. Nebraska
	796	1,191,356	1,932		95,329	95,329	1,289,413	29. Nevada
	5,869	1,200,539	13,514		253,682	253,682	1,473,604	30. New Hampshire
	4,923	4,409,872	20,575		504,903	504,903	5,070,882	31. New Jersey
	930	1,511,778	9,837		153,077	153,077	2,092,064	32. New Mexico
	17,818	7,353,321	49,421		1,155,777	1,155,777	8,659,285	33. New York
		1,486,448	18,379		300,093	300,093	1,806,759	34. North Carolina
		1,804,348	2,947		307,443	307,443	2,258,377	35. North Dakota
	47,173	6,992,685	52,374		705,219	705,219	7,891,727	36. Ohio
	847	3,144,724	36,890		612,606	612,606	3,795,067	37. Oklahoma
		2,096,670	3,986		316,030	316,030	2,416,686	38. Oregon
	10,693	5,662,995	50,325		1,024,739	1,024,739	6,748,752	39. Pennsylvania
	11,370	1,908,739	4,479		339,737	339,737	2,264,325	40. Puerto Rico
	228	1,257,475	7,953		219,847	219,847	1,485,503	41. Rhode Island
	4,999	1,796,341	2,918		248,538	248,538	2,052,796	42. South Carolina
	3,354	1,782,972	3,579		223,611	223,611	2,073,006	43. South Dakota
	12,903	4,813,498	37,612		822,823	822,823	5,686,836	44. Tennessee
	12,089	5,406,598	11,633		813,345	813,345	6,243,665	45. Texas
	5,976	1,878,600	3,535		350,654	350,654	2,238,765	46. Utah
	84,582	2,010,359	5,130		250,153	250,153	2,350,224	47. Vermont
	10,228	1,190,729	10,812		85,158	85,158	1,296,927	48. Virginia
		2,977,734	10,235		465,431	465,431	3,473,400	49. Washington
	9,613	2,358,882	18,649		371,697	371,697	2,827,458	50. West Virginia
		3,777,672	6,105		560,788	560,788	4,344,565	51. Wisconsin
		1,143,983	13,908		192,224	192,224	1,350,115	52. Wyoming
48,208,000	32,333,505	4,114,055	9,297	139,637	42,886,481	42,886,481	133,142,975	Apportioned to Other than States—Total
48,208,000	32,333,505	343,521	9,297	139,637	41,788,812	41,788,812	122,822,772	National Guard Bureau
		27,534					27,534	Directorate of Administrative Services
		3,457,000			1,097,669	1,097,669	1,097,669	Lackland AFB, Texas
							4,370,000	Air Force Logistics Command
							1,855,000	Bureau of Yards and Docks
							2,684,000	Office, Corps of Engineers
		8,000					8,000	Military Air Transport Service
		278,000					278,000	Aeronautical Chart & Information Center

# APPENDIX I

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FY 1948 - FY 1965

	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
FY 64	381,546	33,909	347,637	373,002 <sup>4</sup>	34,071	338,931	+20,466 <sup>4</sup>	-15	+20,481
				372,823 <sup>5</sup>	34,054	338,769	+20,832 <sup>5</sup>	+13	+20,819
FY 65	378,985	34,353	344,632	376,957	34,369	342,588	- 2,561	+ 444	- 3,005

<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 knew—I was there! I saw both sides of the War between the States—I was there! The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout . . . On the Mexican border I stood . . . I am the Guard. The dark forest of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. Under the arches of victory I marched in legion—I was there! I am the Guard. I bowed briefly on the grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. Through the jungle and on the beaches, I fought the enemy, beat, battered and broke him. I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa—I scrambled over Normandy's beaches—I was there! . . . I am the Guard. Across the 38th Parallel I made my stand. I flew MIG Alley—I was there! . . . I am the Guard.

*S*oldier 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.