
ANNUAL REPORT

Chief, National Guard Bureau/Fiscal Year 1967



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Chief, National Guard Bureau

FISCAL YEAR 1967

Reports Control Symbol/Cong 1011

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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C., 30 JUNE 1967

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE:

This 61st Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, covers Fiscal Year 1967. It is respectfully submitted as a record of the Guard's training, logistical, and administrative operations during this important 12-month period.

In general, the report reflects the Guard's assigned part in the nation's commitment to the defense of Southeast Asia. It reflects, also, the Guard's state mission in the increasing scale of civil disorder in our cities.

On the Army side, units in the Selected Reserve Force (SRF) maintained the mobilization readiness required by their war plans mission. The 14-unit "Beef Broth" force of the Air Guard maintained its "ready now" operational status. The remainder of the Air Guard continued an intensive training program, much of which was performed as operational missions in support of the active Air Force.

These and other achievements were made possible through the support and resources that the Guard received from the Departments of Defense, Army, and Air Force; the Governors of the 50 States and Puerto Rico; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The end of the fiscal year found the Army Guard in the midst of the annual field training session. For some SRF units, this involved Army Training Tests up to and including battalion. The posture of non-SRF units was improved through the provision of additional spaces for non-service Guardsmen in the active Army's basic training centers. This allowed the backlog of non-prior service men awaiting this training to be reduced substantially.

Army Guard NIKE batteries continued their high level of performance. A Guard battery was judged outstanding in the Army Defense Command, and Guard batteries were high scorers in the annual NIKE practice firing.

In the Air Guard, our airlift squadrons had completed more than 1,000 missions to Vietnam at the time these flights were suspended shortly before the end of the fiscal year. Guard airlift missions overseas for the Military Airlift Command continued at the rate of approximately 125 each month. Aeromedical flights within the Continental United States and offshore in support of the active Air Force were also continued.

Both Army and Air Guard units participated in field exercises and maneuvers with the active services in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Panama, and in the Continental United States. In addition, as the fiscal year ended, a major all-Guard exercise involving both ground and air units was underway in the mid-West. The primary purpose of this exercise—"Guard Strike"—is to develop and test a tactical control system.

State calls on Guard units in instances of disaster and civil disorder mounted during the year. In the latter category, widespread disorders in San Francisco, Chicago, and Cleveland required the deployment of Guard troops. These tragic sequels to the Watts area riots emphasized the importance of the Guard as a state military force.

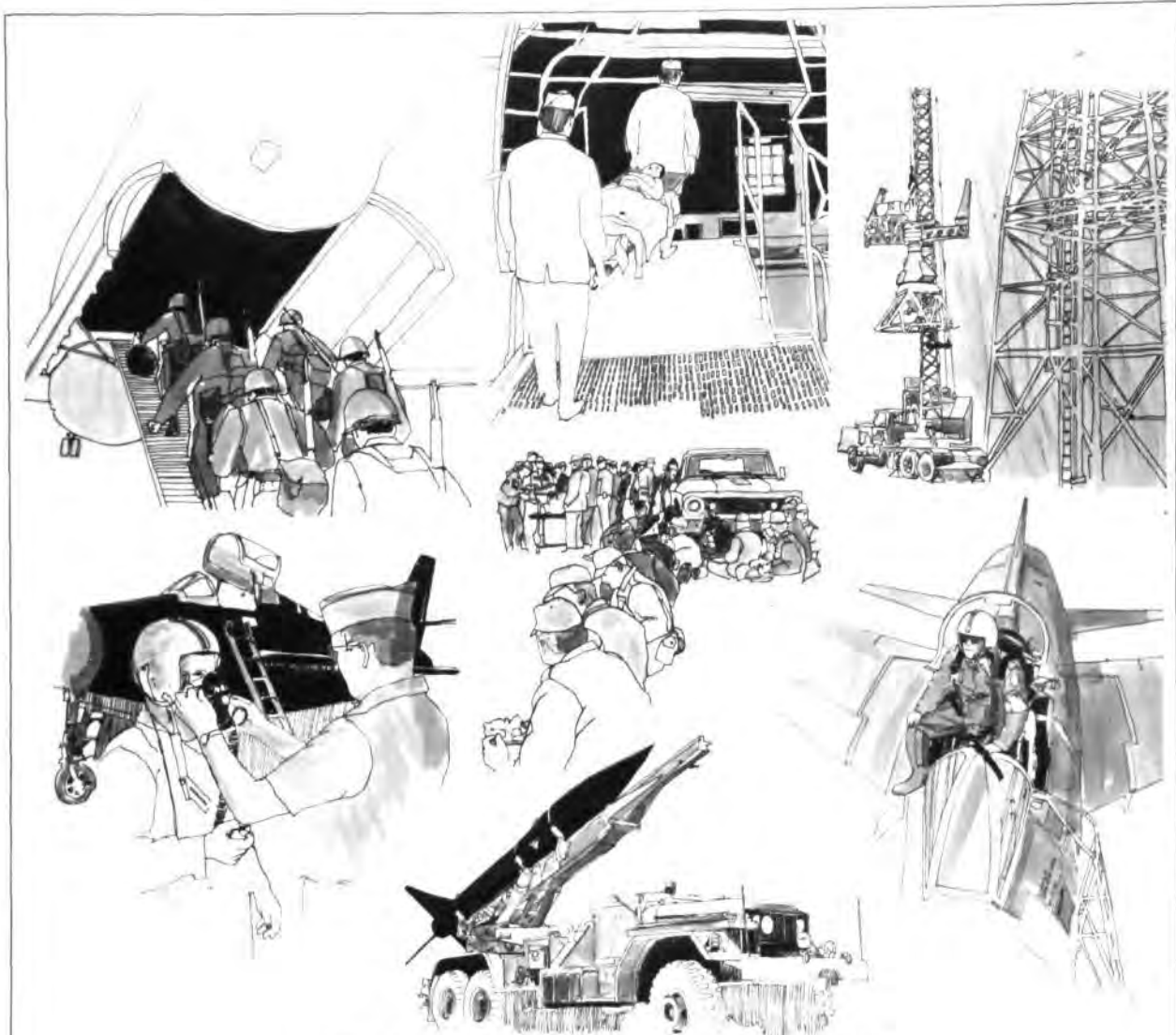
The following pages contain a more complete account of this 12-month period to add to the long record of the Guard. We believe it is a worthy account of effort and achievement.

WINSTON P. WILSON
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CONTENTS

Part One

THE BIG PICTURE



Army National Guard		Air National Guard	
\$231,000,000	Operation & Maintenance	\$255,000,000	
370,333,000	Personnel	82,100,000	
—0—	Facilities	9,400,000	
\$601,333,000	TOTAL	\$346,500,000	

Congress appropriated \$947,833,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1967, and additional money was appropriated directly for the National Guard by the States. Substantial support also is provided by State, county and municipal government in various types of indirect support. This includes the donation of land, police and fire protection, maintenance of roads, and the provision of direct county and municipal fiscal support to local units.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1967, the Army National Guard had in its possession Federal equipment and vehicles valued at \$1,660,364,944. Aircraft, vehicles, and general equipment in the hands of the Air National Guard totalled \$2,313,713,000.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Personnel as of 30 June 1967

418,074 Officers and Enlisted men
58,979 New Enlistees
24,027 Full Time Technicians

Organization

4,001 Units—a local force, available on the spot for emergency duty, dispersed to withstand nuclear attack.
Selected Reserve Force—3 Infantry Divisions, 6 Separate Infantry Brigades, 1 Armored Cavalry Regiment
Immediate Reserve—2 Armored Divisions, 3 Infantry Divisions, 4 Armored Cavalry Regiments, 4 Separate Armored and Infantry Brigades
Reinforcing Reserve—4 Armored Divisions, 11 Infantry Divisions, 2 Armored Cavalry Regiments, 5 Command Headquarters, Divisional (a ready cadre for 5 divisions)

Training

The proficiency of the Army National Guard continued to increase in all phases of training. Of the total ARNG strength, 99 percent is considered basically trained.

Facilities

2,786 Armories 979 Maintenance shops 60 Warehouse complexes
61 Shop hangars 65 Airfields

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Personnel as of 30 June 1967

83,758 Officers and Airmen
10,066 New Enlistments
16,483 Full Time Technicians

Organization

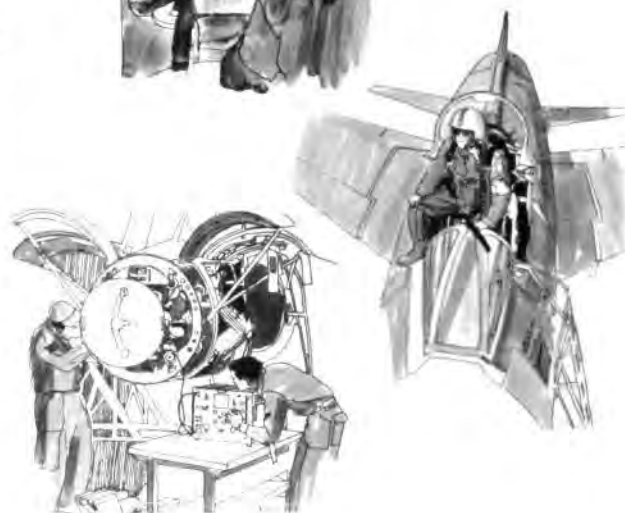
- 856 Units
- 24 Wings, 90 Groups, 92 Flying Squadrons Organized as Fighter Interceptor, Tactical Fighter, Tactical Reconnaissance, Air Refueling, Military Airlift, and Air Commando Units
 - 398 Support Units including 90 Supply Squadrons, 90 Combat Support Squadrons, 90 Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadrons, 90 Dispensaries/Hospitals, 32 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights/Squadrons, 4 Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons, and 2 Aerial Port Flights.
 - 148 Communications—Electronics and Weather Units including 5 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (Fixed) and 17 Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons.
 - 104 Miscellaneous units including one Weather Squadron with 38 flights, 12 Air Force Bands, one Air Base Squadron, and 52 Air State Headquarters.

Training

Schools—Over 3,738 officers and airmen completed technical school training, and an additional 282 completed professional training; 673 completed Flight Training, and 10,882 completed basic military training.

Facilities

91 Flying Bases 51 Non-Flying Installations



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 this 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-administered 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 sufficient and suitable equipment, capable and ready for mobilization in time of war or national emergency to support the Army and Air Force.

ORGANIZATION

Army National Guard

The Army National Guard provides forces that are an integral part of the Nation's first-line defenses, and others that complement and support the first-line forces.

The chart below illustrates the role of the Army National Guard in the Army mission.

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and in Korea, listed at the extreme right, represent large overseas garrisons and fighting forces already in place and major treaty commitments. All must be supported by forces available for rapid deployment from the United States.

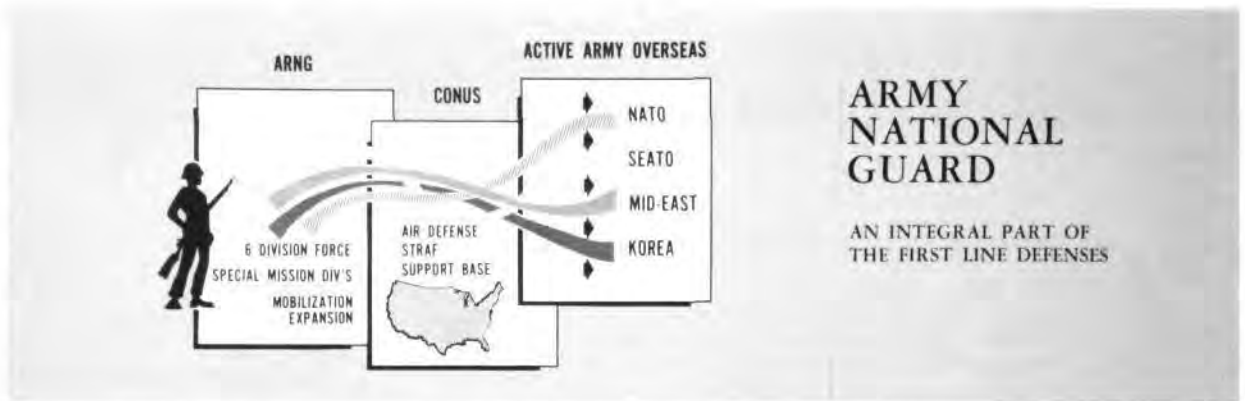
The center panel portrays Army Forces in the Continental United States. These include Air Defense Missile units, the Strategic Army

Forces (STRAF), and the support base for the entire Army. The Army National Guard shares in the first-line combat mission of US Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM) by providing full time Army National Guard Nike Hercules missile batteries in the defense of key industrial and population areas.

Three Army National Guard Infantry divisions, six Army National Guard Infantry brigades, and an Army National Guard Armored Cavalry regiment of the Selected Reserve Force today constitute a major part of the Strategic Army Force available for deployment.

Three additional Infantry divisions and two Armored divisions of the Immediate Reserve are available as follow-on support for the Selected Reserve Force.

Available to support expansion of the Army in a major mobilization are 11 Infantry divisions and four Armored divisions of the Reinforcing Reserve, together with smaller combat and combat support organizations and separate units and detachments.



Air National Guard

The Air National Guard supports US Air Force missions as shown on the chart above.

Air Force worldwide commitments such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the Far East are shown at the right.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization are also shown. These include the Tactical Air Command (TAC), Air Defense Command (ADC), Military Airlift Command (MAC), 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 communica-

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

In this fiscal year, many Air Guard units served without mobilization as integral functioning parts of active Air Force commands. Airlift units flew 2,538 missions worldwide including 858 in support of Southeast Asia, as a functional part of the Military Airlift Command. All ANG fighter-interceptor squadrons assigned to the Air Defense Command maintain a 24-hour runway alert at all times under control of North American Air Defense Command. Air National Guard Tactical squadrons today form the principal worldwide strategic reserve of the Tactical Air Command.

Air Guard Ground Electronics Engineering (GEEIA) squadrons perform communications construction projects on US Air Force missile sites and other bases.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

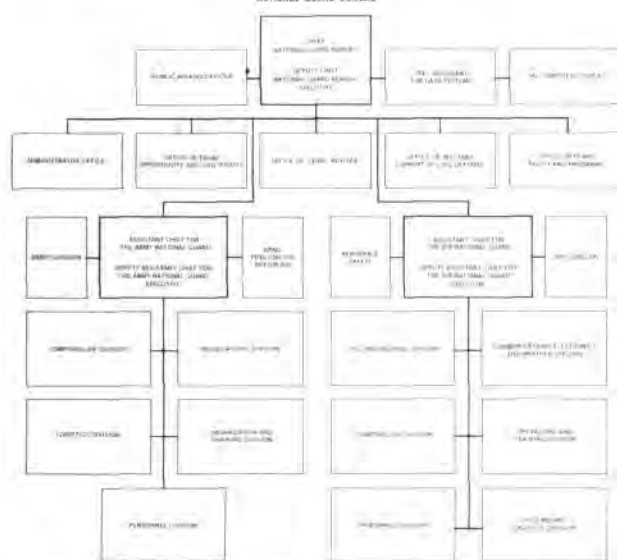
The National Guard Bureau is both a staff and operating agency. As the chart shows, it is a Joint Bureau of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, reports to the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff and is the principal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

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 Army and Air Force policy.

The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. The office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army, is organized into five divisions; and the office of the Assistant Chief, NGB, Air, is organized into six divisions. The Office of the Legal Adviser; Office of Plans, Policy, and Programs; Office of Military Support of Civil Defense; Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights; Public Affairs Officer; and the Special Assistant for Data Systems advise and assist the Chief on both Army and Air matters.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

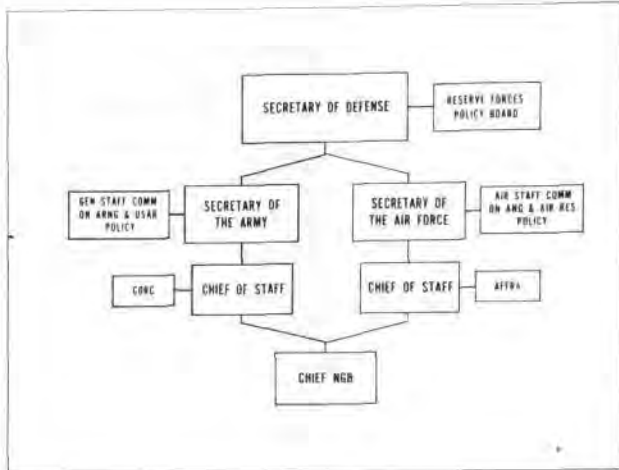


The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years, and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major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

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Militia Affairs, 1908-1916, and Militia Bureau, 1916-1933) are listed in Appendix A. Appendices B and C list the State Adjutants General and United States Property and Fiscal officers as of 30 June 1967.

The National Guard Bureau personnel strength on 30 June 1967 was:

Military	Authorized	Assigned
Army	36	34
Air Force	65	58
Total	101	92
Civilian		
Army	157	145
Air Force	139	131
Total	296	276



LEGISLATION

Legislation Enacted

Public Law 89-501 authorized military procurement and military pay increases.

Public Law 89-568, Military Construction Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1967.

Public Law 89-614 authorized improved health benefits program for retired members and members of the uniformed services and their dependents. It also deleted the requirement for at least eight years of active duty in the case of members entitled to retired pay under Chapter 67 of Title 10, United States Code, ("Title III" retired pay).

Public Law 89-744, Appropriations for military construction for FY 1967.

Public Law 90-40, the "Military Selective Service Act of 1967," made permanent the temporary provision contained in 89-687 providing Presidential authority to order to active duty any member of the Ready Reserve who is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a unit of the Ready Reserve; has not fulfilled his statutory reserve obligation; and has not served on active duty for a total of 24 months.

Legislation Pending

H.R. 2, 90th Congress, Title I would authorize per diem for reservists attending service schools. Title II would provide Federal Civil Service Retirement and other fringe benefits for National Guard technicians.

H.R. 2628, 90th Congress, would authorize additional retirement credit for members of reserve components who attend more than 45 drills or periods of equivalent instruction.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The two missions of the National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs are to recruit and retain highly qualified officers and men in the Army and Air National Guard and to conduct, on a national scale, a program to keep the American public informed of the purpose and the operations of the National Guard.

The scale of Selective Service calls in Fiscal Year 1966 continued to encourage enlistments in the National Guard by young men

who were without prior military service. As a result, advertising and public relations efforts were directed primarily toward influencing officers and men already in the National Guard to extend their service. Contributing to this effort was a program to inform wives, families, and employers of Guardsmen of the national interests served by his training and his need for their support.

The total Fiscal Year 1967 appropriation to support the public affairs program was \$450,000. Almost all of this amount was contracted to a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of printed, radio, and television materials to be provided the State Adjutants General for their use and to the news media throughout the country. Of the total expended, \$50,000 was expressly directed toward support of the Selected Reserve Force and "Beef Broth" forces.

The most effective public information project of the year was a 28-minute color documentary film, "The Men . . . and the Minute," which covered the wide ranging operations of the Army and Air National Guard, including airlift to Vietnam and the Eskimo Scouts. The film was written and produced by the Public Affairs Officer and filmed by National Guardsmen who are professional photographers. The resulting cost was approximately one-tenth that of a commercially produced documentary of the same caliber. The film was widely shown to Guardsmen, civic and governmental groups, and to the public through television.

Another public information project of the year was the development of a portable display showing the scope of Army and Air National Guard operations. This display consists of color photographs and incorporates a continuous running of "The Men . . . and the Minute." It is for use at major conventions and exhibitions. First shown on the concourse of the Pentagon, it drew an estimated 15,000 viewers.

The second annual photography contest was co-sponsored by the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard Association of the United States. Winners were announced at the Association convention in Phoenix. Winning entries were exhibited in an attractive display at the convention.

The use of National Guard public service material by radio and television media was greatly increased in Fiscal Year 1967 through endorsement of its purpose by the National Advertising Council. The action to secure this endorsement was initiated by the National Guard Bureau and covers all of the Reserve components. It resulted in the use of National Guard material by both radio and television networks to a greater degree than in the past.

"Guard Session," the weekly 15-minute music interview radio show distributed to stations for free public service programming, was sent on a monthly basis to approximately 2,200 stations. Top names in show business were again featured in the program hosted by Martin Block. Guests were Johnny Mathis, Steve Lawrence, Connie Francis, Patti Page, Herb Alpert, Mantovani, Fred Waring, Petula Clark, Harry James, Maurice Chevalier, Eydie Gorme, and Gordon Jenkins.

"Lombardoland, USA," an Air National Guard radio program, was continued for the 16th consecutive year on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

A special recording of Christmas holiday songs was also sent to radio stations. Featured this year were Steve Lawrence, Nancy Wilson, Connie Francis, Jack Jones, Roger Wagner Chorale, Patti Page, Wayne Newton, Johnny Mathis, Rosemary Clooney, and John Gary.

The pre-recorded radio program "Guardline" was produced and distributed. It consisted of 20 true stories of courageous action and quick thinking by individual Army and Air National Guardsmen. The program was narrated by Bob Considine, prominent reporter and columnist. It was distributed to approximately 4,500 stations.

The television spots produced included a 60-second color film titled "Pledge of Allegiance" which shows in a dramatic way the Guardsman's adherence to the pledge. It has subsequently appeared on national television networks. Additionally, the two 20-second adaptations of previously produced TV spots aimed at securing the support of Guardsmen's families and employers were released. A new television release on the increased readiness message of the Guard was made by Major General Winston P. Wilson, Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

Growing acceptance by Guardsmen of the "Ballad of the National Guard" (the Guard Creed set to music) led to the production of it as a record. The march and concert arrangements were recorded by the Air Force Band. The vocal arrangement was sung by Don Rondo. A total of 10,000 of the records was produced and distributed to National Guard units and radio stations.

In November 1966, the second annual Workshop for National Guard Information Officers was held under the joint sponsorship of the Guard Bureau and the National Guard Association. In attendance at the two-day session held at the Pentagon and the National Guard Association building were 123 information officers from throughout the National Guard establishment and representatives from the active Army and Air Force. In addition to formal presentations, the program included working groups of conferees to study the present information program and recommend actions to improve it.

The Office of Public Affairs prepared numerous new releases, speeches, periodicals, yearbook and encyclopedia articles, and other materials for publication which were coordinated through the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Department of the Air Force.

Historical Activities

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

FISCAL YEAR 1967

Printed Materials

Pamphlets (Copies)	
"Change of Pace" (2nd printing)	20,000
"Now You Can Be An Officer When You Graduate" (2nd printing)	10,000
"The Men . . . and the Minute"	250,000
Textbook Covers (Copies)	
"Be A Tiger" (2nd printing)	1,000,000
Magazine Advertisements (Estimated circulation)	
Scholastic Magazines and "Boys' Life" (Total)	4,410,000
"I Am The Guard" Creed	
"Guardjet"	
"Guardmobile"	
"Six Of Our Boys Made It"	
"Advance and Be Recognized"—Army and Air	
"You Have To Be Twice As Good"	
Public Service Advertisements in Trade Magazines (Estimated circulation)	
"Two Heads"	3,000,000
"Worker-Leader"	
"Moonlighting"	
Pocket Size Edition of the Annual Report	50,000
Posters ("Pledge of Allegiance" theme)	
Outdoor	9,000
Indoor	17,550
Bicycle Stickers ("My Pop's Tops")	
Army National Guard	250,000
Air National Guard	50,000
Prints of Heritage Paintings	52,000
Prints Of "I Am The Guard" Creed	15,100
National Guard Newsletter (Monthly Distribution)	10,000
Music For The National Guard Ballad (2nd printing)	
Marching Band Arrangement	200
Glee Club Arrangement	200

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

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
- Eisenhower Trophy
- United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM
- United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP)
- Erickson Trophy
- Association of the United States Army Trophy

Air National Guard

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

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. Certain procedural matters are also 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 1967, a number of existing regulations were revised or amended and new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published. A detailed resume is contained in Appendix F.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

The initial Fiscal Year 1967 procurement program for Department of the Army publications and blank forms was established at \$1,147,000. Adjustments during the year resulted in a final program of \$1,012,000. Obligations totaled \$962,215.

Fiscal Year obligations exceeded those incurred during 1966 by \$181,002. This increase is attributed to the increased number of new and revised publications and forms, the increased requirements by units to meet assigned mission, and the constant increase in printing and material costs.

Because of close contact with the office of the Adjutant General of the Department of the Army, publication proponents, and State Adjutants General, definite progress was made in the elimination of publications and blank forms non-essential to the ARNG.

Non-available publications and blank forms required by the Army National Guard were made available, in part, by "local repro-

duction authorization." This procedure is extremely expensive and unsatisfactory.

State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments were placed under "pinpoint" procedures during the fiscal year which expedited the flow of required items to the State Adjutants General and their staffs. The Army National Guard had 502 "pinpoint" accounts which service 1004 Company/Battery size units. All other units of the Army National Guard were serviced by the State Publications Stockroom. "Pinpoint" distribution for all Battalion and separate Company/Battery level units of the Army National Guard was a primary objective in Fiscal Year 1967, but lack of personnel spaces and supporting funds at US Army AG Publications Centers prevented its achievement. Efforts will be directed toward achievement of this objective during Fiscal Year 1968.

STATE SERVICE

Large numbers of Army and Air National Guardsmen were called on by the States to perform a variety of duties during the year. Many volunteer and mercy missions were also performed by National Guardsmen. Some examples of these duties and missions are listed below.

Elements of the 67th Infantry Brigade, Nebraska Army National Guard, were called to State duty 4-5 July 1967 when rioting and looting broke out in Omaha. A 130-man task force was mobilized while approximately 1000 Army Guardsmen were put on stand-by.

More than 300 National Guard Engineer and Signal troops were called to State duty for three days in July when Kansas City firemen walked off their jobs in a union dispute over pay and benefits. Assistance of Guardsmen was requested to protect the fire stations and assist Police in maintaining order.

Approximately 100 Nebraska Army Guardsmen and National Guard equipment, including five helicopters, were used to help battle flood waters after heavy rains caused four rivers to overflow their banks in August. Guardsmen were on duty for 24 hours.

More than 250 Iowa Army and Air National Guardsmen provided aid and support to the town of Belmond after it was struck by a tornado. Guardsmen established sentry posts to prevent looting, organized work and rescue parties, and provided emergency kitchens and transportation. The Air National Guard provided generators which provided power for essential services. Most of the Guardsmen were on duty for five days while several cooks and drivers stayed on for five additional days.

Seven Air National Guardsmen from the 130th Air Commando Group, West Virginia, provided assistance in extinguishing a fire at the Food Machinery Corporation in Charleston which caused damage in excess of \$1,000,000.

The North Carolina Air National Guard flew 50 Cuban refugees to the United States from Jamaica at the request of the State Department in December. Arrangements for the flights were made through the State Department Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs.

Alabama National Guardsmen of the 109th Evacuation Hospital played a major part in the movement of patients, drugs, supplies, and equipment from an old civilian hospital to a new one. This service was performed during a MUTA.

National Guardsmen from Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan were called to State active duty in January as a result of the blizzard which virtually paralyzed the States and led to the death of many people. Helicopter missions were flown by Guardsmen to deliver food to stranded families, supplies to hospitals, and hay to stranded cattle. Helicopters were also used as air taxi service for doctors and air ambulance service in emergencies. Ground support in the form of personnel, equipment, and armory facilities were also used during the blizzard.

New Mexico National Guardsmen were called to State active duty in June for the decidedly unique situation of searching for a band of insurgents. A band of armed Spanish-Americans invaded the courthouse in the town of Tierra Amarilla after the indictment of several members of the group who had been arrested. A force of 450 Guardsmen was ordered to duty for two days and two nights to reinforce State Police in search of the insurgents.

MILITARY SUPPORT OF CIVIL DEFENSE

A Common Table of Allowance (CTA) for State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments prescribing the allowance of equipment authorized the State Headquarters was published in August, 1966.

Specific items of equipment, including single side band radios, were authorized the Military Support Section so that the State Headquarters could more effectively accomplish its mission. Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) service was also authorized for the State Adjutants General and the Military Support sections.

During the period September-November 1966, Military Support of Civil Defense sub-conferences were held during the annual Army Area Conferences. Attending the sub-conferences were State Military Support Plans Officers and representatives from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations of the Department of the Army, United States Continental Army Command, Office of Civil Defense, and CONUS Army Headquarters. These sub-conferences proved to be mutually beneficial to all representatives.

The Office of Civil Defense conducted a National Civil Defense exercise during the period 27 November-1 December 1966 in which all staff personnel assigned to military support of civil defense functions participated. The major objective of the exercise was to provide professional training for State and local civil defense personnel. A report on the project listing problem areas which required additional study prompted the establishment of a Steering Committee composed of a representative group of State Adjutants General. The recommendations of this committee were furnished to a Working Group of 10 Military Support Plans Officers. The findings and recommendations of this group which met during the period February-March 1967, are still being studied by the National Guard Bureau.

The Continental Air Command assigned an Air Force Ready Reserve officer in a 48 paid assembly and 15-day annual field training status to each of the State Military Headquarters as liaison and coordinating officers for Military Support of Civil Defense Plans. The assignment of these officers follows the concept of a "multi-service" staff for State Military Headquarters for the accomplishment of its Military Support of Civil Defense mission.

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1967, 227 spaces were authorized for military support planning technicians. At the end of the year, 220 technicians were employed in the program. Turnover has been negligible, and most of the technicians have attended either civil defense classes at the Staff College at Battle Creek, Michigan, or the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights was activated in November, 1966. Staff and operating responsibilities for the program were implemented in consonance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Department of Defense Directive 5500.11, "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs." Provisions of joint Army and Air National Guard Regulation NGR 24/ANGR 30-12 providing guidance to assure compliance with the Act and the Directive are being met by the National Guard Bureau and the States. Direction and assistance in establishing guidelines and techniques in the management of the equal opportunity program for the National Guard were received in classes and seminars conducted by the Civil Service Commission and the Chief of Staff, Department of the Army.

A proposed plan of action requiring the conduct of inspections, the submission of reports, and the establishment of procedures for making investigations was approved by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force in February. In response to expressions of concern by the Department of Defense that the National Guard was not moving rapidly enough in assuring compliance with nondiscriminatory provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the requirement for making compliance field reviews was given high priority. As of 30 June 1967, scheduled On-Site Compliance Field Reviews had been completed in 18 States, including the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Each State will be subject to



review during a two-year cycle with special reviews or investigations conducted as required.

Compliance with NGR 24/ANGR 30-12 is a subject of inspection by Inspectors General of the Army and Air Force during the conduct of annual general inspections of the National Guard. Since these General Inspection reports are forwarded to the National Guard Bureau for review, an effective surveillance and monitoring system serves to extend the coverage of Guard units by this office. No incidents of discrimination were reported by Inspectors General during the year.

During Fiscal Year 1967, two formal charges of discrimination were submitted to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau for investigation in accordance with procedures set forth in National Guard Regulation 34 and referred to the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights for a determination of facts and recommendations. A Report of Investigation with recommendations was made in response to each complaint and forwarded to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for disposition.

DATA SYSTEMS

Several major actions were taken to improve the capability of the States and the National Guard Bureau to produce automated reports during Fiscal Year 1967. Equipment was upgraded and standardized at all ANG bases and in the offices of the USPFOS. Improved accounting machines were provided for all facilities, and faster sorters were furnished where such equipment was justified. ANG Consolidated Base Personnel Officers were equipped with the document writer system. Procedures providing for more comprehensive ADPE utilization and cost reports were developed and implemented. Credits obtained from the sale of obsolete bookkeeping machines were applied to the purchase of punch card equipment which was available at bargain rates. More than \$300,000 worth of equipment was obtained for slightly over \$125,000.

At the close of the year, the National Guard Computer Center was completing conversion to full tape procedures concurrent with the phase-out of the ANG Data Processing Installation at St. Louis, Missouri.

Action was taken to replace the punch card equipment with card computers in several Army National Guard Data Processing Installations where PCM rental exceeds the cost of the computers. Concurrently, standardized systems are being developed by the National Guard Bureau to be used when these computers are installed beginning in Calendar Year 1968.

The major development in automatic data processing this year has been the decision by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, with the concurrence of both the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, to establish a series of regional computer centers for both the Air and the Army National Guard. Each regional center will service from 10 to 12 ANG bases or USPFOS. Service will be provided on a time sharing basis, thus affording users access to modern third generation equipment and the use of standard Army and Air Force computer programs. A Joint Task Force consisting of representatives of the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, and Department of the Air Force has been established to develop a detailed plan and to supervise the execution of the program which will be fully implemented in Calendar Year 1970.

Part III **CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS**

July, 1966

ANG tactical units from the 121st and 180th Tactical Fighter Groups in Ohio participated in Exercises Gold Rush I and II which took place in Alaska with the Alaskan Air Command. A total of 106 sorties were flown in these two exercises.

October, 1966

Army National Guardsmen from Minnesota, Alabama, New Hampshire, and Iowa and Air National Guardsmen from Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska and Texas participated in Exercise Ready Devil II which was conducted by the 5th Mechanized Division, US Army, at Fort Carson, Colorado.

November, 1966-February, 1967

ANG GEEIA units participated in Project Fast Race which involved the removal of communications electronics equipment from Air Force bases in France before 31 March 1967. Participation in the exercise was completely voluntary, and, out of a total of 433 ANG volunteers, 219 were used.

January-February, 1967

Army and Air National Guardsmen participated in Exercise Gold Rush III/Frontier Assault conducted in Alaska from 29 January through 13 February 1967. This was an exercise directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff which entailed a 10-day mock war.

February-April, 1967

ANG tactical and refueling units participated in Exercise Tropic Lightning III in Hawaii during the period 12 February to 12 April 1967. ANG accomplishments included 279 sorties and 436 flying hours in close air support for the 11th Brigade, US Army.

March, 1967

ANG tactical units from Puerto Rico deployed to Howard AFB, Canal Zone, to participate in Exercise Cashew Tee III in Panama. A total of 117 sorties was flown by the Air National Guard in overcoming a simulated invasion.

April, 1967

Clove Hitch III, a joint-service exercise, was conducted in Puerto Rico with the Army and Air National Guard participating. The purpose of this joint amphibious and airborne training maneuver was to test tactical concepts in joint operation under simulated combat conditions.

May, 1967

ANG tactical and refueling units were deployed to Alaska in support of Exercise Gold Rush IV.

Operation Creek Party began 1 May 1967. The operation involved the deployment of five KC97L aircraft and 60 Air Guardsmen to Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, to provide refueling training and an emergency capability to USAFE. The operation is scheduled to continue through Fiscal Year 1968.

June, 1967

Exercise Guard Strike I, the largest Army and Air National Guard joint maneuver ever held, began on 17 June 1967, at Bakalar AFB, Indiana, with more than 50,000 Army and Air National Guardsmen from 33 States participating. The exercise which was designed to test a large scale tactical control system and provide realistic training under a simulated combat situation will last for one month.



PART IV

Foreword

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard maintained a high degree of mobilization readiness during Fiscal Year 1967. The Selected Reserve Force continued to be the most ready Reserve Component force in history. The Army National Guard contribution to the SRF consisted of 744 units organized into three Infantry Divisions, five Separate Infantry Brigades, one Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigade, and one Armored Cavalry Regiment, with 118,903 personnel authorized.

As a result of the four-hour training assembly which became mandatory on 1 October 1966, the training level and mobilization readiness of ARNG units was greatly improved. The increased training time gained from the additional unit training assemblies also paid high dividends in the areas of administration, logistics, and training.

Continued improvement was shown in the operational proficiency of the Army National Guard Nike Hercules units. During Fiscal Year 1967, 17 States provided one Group Headquarters, 17 Battalion Headquarters, and 54 fire units for the program. Of these 54 fire units, 48 represented a large part of the Nike Hercules commitment of the US Army Air Defense Command, and the six fire units in Hawaii provided the only Nike Hercules air defense for the State. Outstanding Air Defense units achievements of the year included winning both ARADCOM Commanders Trophies for Nike Hercules units and 11 of the 19 "E" Awards for Excellence in Combat Proficiency presented to Air Defense units.

Maximum emphasis was placed on obtaining excellent support in all areas so that ARNG units and Guardsmen could continue to maintain the same high degree of mobilization preparedness at all times. The following pages reflect how this was accomplished.



COMPTROLLER



The Congress appropriated \$601,333,000 for the support of the Army National Guard in Fiscal Year 1967. These funds were included in the two appropriations covering military personnel and operating costs (including technician pay). No new funds were appropriated for construction of armory and non-armory facilities since the program for Fiscal Year 1967 was to be supported using prior year appropriated funds.

Appropriations

Appropriations	Appropriated	Funded Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$370,333,000	\$900,000	\$371,233,000
ARNG Operation and Maintenance	231,000,000	—0—	231,000,000
ARNG Military Construction	—0—	—0—	*
Total	\$601,333,000	\$900,000	\$602,233,000

* (See Summary Statement, ARNG Military Construction)

As in the preceding fiscal year, the budget submitted to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1967 provided for the realignment and reorganization of the Army Reserve components under the proposed combined appropriations National Guard and Reserve Personnel, Army, and Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard and Reserve. The Congress, however, did not accept the proposed reorganization plan, and funds were appropriated to continue the existing structure.

A total of \$370,333,000 was appropriated for ARNG Personnel which included an initial appropriation of \$346,533,000 to support a strength of 418,500 and provided for an input of 80,950 recruits into the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) training.

A supplemental appropriation of \$15,280,000 was provided increasing the REP input to 123,400 recruits so as to reduce the untrained backlog to a minimum of 8,000 by the end of the fiscal year. While the estimated increased cost for the 42,450 additional recruit input was \$34,454,000, there were offsetting adjustments of \$19,174,000 attributable to the following: \$16,143,000 for the scheduled reduction in the number of additional SRF unit assemblies from 24 to 18; the reduction of personnel participating in assemblies and field training due to the accelerated REP input program; and a revision of average base pay rates; and a \$3,031,000 reduction by DOD in the Army Service School Program. A second supplemental appropriation of \$8,520,000 was provided for military pay increases granted in Title III of Public Law 89-501.

The ARNG Operation and Maintenance appropriation for the year totaled \$231,000,000 for logistical and technician support of

approximately 4,000 units. Department of Defense approved a program of \$230,600,000. A reduction of \$3.4 million was applied consisting of \$3.1 million in the repair parts program based upon prior years obligation experience exclusive of Selected Reserve Force unit support and \$300,000 in the weekend training site program. Of this amount \$3.1 million was approved for technician and civilian pay increase as provided for in Public Law 89-504.

For the first time funds were approved for expenses in connection with the use of local and field training sites for the conduct of weekend training. The funded support was \$2.7 million, including the requirements for both base and SRF units.

Summary Statement

ARNG Military Construction (No-Year Appropriation)

Funds available from FY 1966	\$21,837,622
FY 1967 appropriation	—0—
Total available in FY 1967	21,837,662
FY 1967 obligations	2,684,407 ¹
Funds remaining available for FY 1968	19,153,255

¹ The Fiscal Year 1967 obligation program was \$5,000,000. The Department of Defense restrictions and deferment of projects since December 1964 precluded the submission of normal fiscal year Army National Guard construction programs. A construction project to be approved must constitute a valid requirement under both the present and future Reserve Component Troop Structure.

Funding

As a result of the decrease in the SRF training assemblies and the number of recruits required to take initial training, funding adjustments of \$17 million were realized; and the amount was transferred to the DOD emergency fund, thereby revising the ARNG funding program to \$354,233,000. ARNG Operation and Maintenance appropriated funds were apportioned, and operational funds were adjusted to the extent of providing support for the civilian and technician pay increased costs.

Obligations

ARNG Personnel	\$344,644,210 ¹
ARNG Operation & Maintenance	232,538,436 ²
ARNG Military Construction	2,684,407

NOTE:

¹ Includes funded reimbursements of \$894,672.

² Includes automatic reimbursements of \$3,217,701.

State funding programs were 98.1 percent obligated as compared to 98.8 percent in Fiscal Year 1966 and 99.0 percent in Fiscal Year 1965.

Finance Services

Procedures prescribed in NGR 58 for payment of annual field training payrolls were revised to authorize payments either by United States Treasury check or by cash after 1 January 1967.

Proposed Part Eight (Pay and Allowances for Members of the Reserve Components) of the Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlement Manual (DODPM) was staffed. Part Eight of the Manual, when published, will supersede portions of NGR 58. A proposed revision of NGR 58 was therefore prepared and is in the process of being staffed.

In accordance with the provisions of NGR 58, incapacitation payrolls covering continuation of active duty pay and allowances to Army National Guard members for disease or injury incurred in line of duty are submitted to NGB for review and approval when the prescribed medical certificate is not signed by a uniformed services medical officer. During Fiscal Year 1967, a total of 249 such payrolls was reviewed and processed.

Accounting and Reporting

Progress in the improvement of fiscal accounting reports was accomplished during Fiscal Year 1967. The mechanization of one additional monthly report (Obligations by Object Class) (RCS CSCAA 152) which eliminated a large volume and many manhours of manual postings was achieved in October, 1966. Modified procedures for improving the method of preparing the mechanized Status of Allotment reports (RCS CSCAA 166) were also developed and tested. The implementation of the modified procedures in Fiscal Year 1968 will provide a more complete and accurate report of financial transactions and the status of funds from the various States.

Audit and Reports of Survey

The US Army Audit Agency completed and submitted 21 audit reports pertaining to Army National Guard activities during Fiscal Year 1967. These audit reports included the status and conditions of Federal funds and property accounts maintained by 40 percent of the United States Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFOs) 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 & used as a basis for establishing or improving management and internal control procedures. The value of these audits was evidenced by the fact that four of the States audited during Fiscal Year 1967 had no major findings.

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

Review and Analysis

Review and Analysis of the Fiscal Year 1967 Army National Guard Programs indicated that accomplishment was satisfactory in most areas and outstanding in others.

The Army National Guard military strength was on target for the year, the strength of the SRF units approached the maximum authorized, and the numbers of enlistees awaiting training was drastically reduced during Fiscal Year 1967.

The ARNG Military Construction program which was deferred in December 1964, continued in effect. Although military construction projects planned for Fiscal Years 1963 through 1967 were deferred, certain projects were granted exception by DOD and construction was approved during the year.

Management Improvement (Reporting Workload)

In accordance with paragraph 1, AR335-15, Reports Control System reports essential in terms of actual use are established or continued; and the reporting of unnecessary, duplicating, erroneous, or misleading data is prevented or eliminated.

Although efforts to reduce reporting workload were successful, some new requirements were established in view of the need for detailed operational and financial data. As of 30 June 1967, the number of controlled recurring reports required by the National Guard Bureau from the several States had increased to 27, most of which were annual submissions. In addition to these reports required from the States, the number required from active Army sources decreased to three.

In May 1967, Project CURB, Cancellation of Unessential Reporting Burden, began which required all Army staff agencies to examine the need for reports and take action to rescind nonessential requirements.

PERSONNEL



Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the active Army National Guard on 30 June 1967 was 418,074, a net decrease of 2,850 when compared with the 420,924 strength at the end of Fiscal Year 1966. The total number of officers and warrant officers was 33,880, and the total number of enlisted personnel was 384,194. The average strength for the year was 418,786. A table showing year-end and average strengths from 1948-1967 is shown in Appendix G.

The Army National Guard strength at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1967 was 420,924, but Fiscal Year 1967 budget guidance provided only for an authorized strength of 418,500. In November, 1966, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau took positive action to control strength as well as backlog of non-prior service Reserve Enlisted Personnel (REP) awaiting training. In lieu of forced elimination of trained personnel, it was considered more desirable to obtain authorized strength by controlled procurement of non-prior service personnel. To reduce the ARNG strength to the budget support strength of 418,500 and to control the REP backlog, procurement of non-prior service personnel was limited to Selected Reserve Force (SRF) units only, and enlistment of prior service personnel to fill authorized vacancies was continued. The overstrength was reduced and by January, 1967, the strength had dropped to 416,491. Enlistment of non-prior service personnel in units below Priority Aggregate Strength (PAS) were lifted in February, 1967. The strength continued below the authorized number due to a shortage of officer personnel, reduction in overstrength personnel, and delays in re-initiating procurement of non-prior service personnel.

States were urged to obtain and retain trained men in order to accomplish and maintain SRF units at 100 percent of TOE strength. SRF strength remained slightly under authorized strength due to the inability to procure the authorized number of officer personnel.

There were 2,491 Guardsmen in the Inactive National Guard who were attached to units for administration and accounting purposes and who would be available for duty in the event of mobilization.

The total strength of Army National Guard Units on 30 June 1967 was distributed as shown below:

TYPE OF UNITS	NUMBER OF UNITS	STRENGTH	
		Programmed	Actual
Selected Reserve Force	744	118,903	117,420
Air Defense	70	7,400	7,257
Other Immediate Reserve	1,708	181,311	180,347
Reinforcing Reserve	1,479	110,692	113,050
Total Federally Recognized Units	4,001	418,306	418,074
Allotted Not Organized	3	194	0
TOTAL ALL Units	4,001	418,500	418,074

Increased strength of the SRF was accomplished by the transfer of qualified personnel from Immediate Reserve (IR) and Reinforcing Reserve (RR) units and, where necessary, by recruiting non-prior service personnel who were given high priority entry to complete their REP active duty training (ACDUTRA) with the active Army. Immediate Reserve and Reinforcing Reserve units were continued at authorized levels.

Procurement (Officers and Warrant Officers)

A comparison of the assigned officer and warrant officer strength of the Army National Guard as of the end of Fiscal Year 1966 and Fiscal Year 1967 is shown below:

	Assigned Strength 30 June 1966	Assigned Strength 30 June 1967
Commissioned Officers	29,164	29,278
Warrant Officers	4,600	4,602
TOTAL	33,764	33,880

These above figures show an increase in commissioned officer strength while warrant officer strength remained essentially the same.

Procurement of Medical Corps officers was virtually halted in the latter part of Fiscal Year 1967. Restrictions imposed as a result of Selective Service Special Call 41 went into effect in March and were still in effect at the close of the year. The appointment of medical and dental students under the Early Commissioning Program was also suspended on 1 June 1967 pending revision of AR 601-140.

Following is a comparison of the major sources of second lieutenants during Fiscal Years 1966 and 1967:

SOURCE	FY 1966	FY 1967
Officer Candidate School	2,830	2,128
Regular	(45)	(21)
Special	(122)	(452)
State	(2,663)	(1,655)
ROTC (USAR) Graduates	5	4
Former Officers and others	269	310
All other sources	6	34
Total	3,180	2,476

Personnel Actions (Officers)

A comparison of officer personnel actions taken during Fiscal Year 1966 and 1967, summarized below, shows decreases in reassignment and separation actions. These decreases are indicative of the



more stabilized situation in Fiscal Year 1967 after the SRF reorganizations of Fiscal Year 1966.

	FY 1966	FY 1967
Federal recognition	10,265	10,259
Reassignment	26,756	19,622
Separations	8,947	4,621

Restrictions on unit promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel in effect since 1 July 1965 were lifted in March when the Army-wide over-strength of lieutenant colonels was eliminated.

A review of efficiency reports indicated a need for improvement, both in timeliness of preparation and in the content of efficiency reports. Positive action by State Adjutants General to correct these deficiencies produced improvement in both areas.

The Army National Guard continued Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing during Fiscal Year 1967. Results of August and September, 1966, and February, 1967, test cycles are shown in the chart below.

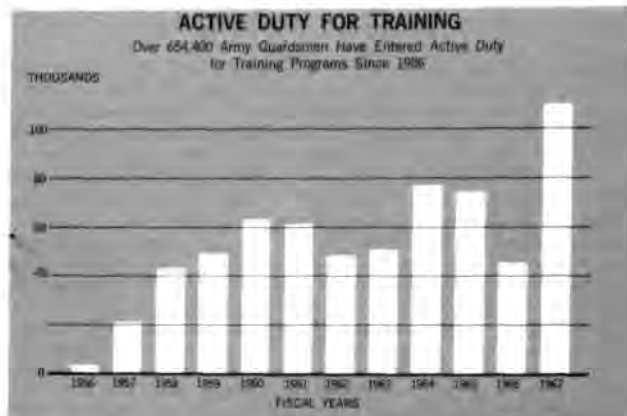
Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) Tests Fiscal Year 1967

MOS by Category	August 1966				November 1966				February 1967			
	Passed		Failed		Passed		Failed		Passed		Failed	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tactical Operations (100)	12,402	86.5	1,937	13.5	12,000	85.9	1,972	14.1	10,232	91.5	946	8.5
Electronics (200)	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				8	66.7	4	33.3	478	94.3	29	5.7
General Electronics Maintenance (300)	78	51.3	74	48.7	3,103	89.5	364	10.5	892	78.2	249	21.8
Precision Maintenance (400)	321	85.8	53	14.2	238	75.8	76	24.2	546	82.0	120	18.0
Auxiliary Services (500)	278	86.8	42	13.2	901	83.6	177	16.4	351	90.0	39	10.0
Motor Maintenance (600)	9,893	86.2	1,527	13.8	6,495	91.0	640	9.0	1,811	93.6	124	6.4
Clerical (700)	1,614	64.3	895	35.7	1,344	78.9	359	21.1	5,679	88.9	710	11.1
Graphics (800)	22	48.9	23	51.1	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				1,014	81.2	234	18.8
General Technical (900)	1,872	88.2	249	11.8	171	69.0	77	31.0	2,849	58.5	2,022	41.5
Special Assignments (000)	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				1,678	76.8	507	23.2	373	53.8	320	46.2
TOTAL	26,480	84.6	4,800	15.4	25,938	86.1	4,176	13.9	24,225	83.5	4,793	16.5

Reserve Officer Personnel Act (Promotion Consideration)

The following table shows the results of the Fiscal Years 1966 and 1967 selection boards in considering officers for promotion under the mandatory provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA). Military education and efficiency reports appear to be major factors in selection considerations.

Grade	FY 1966			FY 1967		
	No. Considered	No. Selected	Percent Selected	No. Considered	No. Selected	Percent Selected
1Lt to CPT	1,116	714	64%	1,005	618	62%
CPT to MAJ	886	486	55%	1,008	587	58%
MAJ to LTC	347	240	69%	352	236	67%
LTC to COL	383	89	23%	509	134	26%



Line of Duty Determinations (Officer and Enlisted)

This function, delegated to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau on 1 November 1964, charged the Bureau with the responsibility for line of duty determinations for Army National Guard personnel not on active duty. It is now operating on a current basis after the procurement of additional personnel and revision of the regulations governing this function.

The revision of NGR 28, the purpose of which was to improve, simplify, and furnish guidance in the preparation and processing line of duty investigations, proved helpful to the States and the National Guard Bureau in the execution of this function.

Publication of Change 1, NGR 28, effective 10 May 1967, contained further simplification of administrative procedures. Following are statistics concerning completed actions for Fiscal Year 1967.

TYPE OF ACTION	NUMBER
Formal Investigations (other than death cases)	2,254
In Line of Duty	2,002
Not in Line of Duty—Not Misconduct	225
Not in Line of Duty—Misconduct	27
Death Cases (no determinations made)	44
Informal Investigations	3,177
In Line of Duty	3,158
Not in Line of Duty—Not Misconduct	19
TOTAL	5,475

Procurement (Enlisted Personnel)

During FY 1967, there was a total procurement of 58,979 enlisted personnel and a total of 61,945 enlisted personnel losses.

Enlisted Personnel Procurement FY 1967

Enlisted in FY 67 to take ACDUTRA in 67	45,113
Enlisted in FY 67 to take ACDUTRA in 68	—0—
Veterans	1,805
Obligors	1,627
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	2,404
Enlisted from Other Reserve Components	6,338
Other	1,692
Total Gains	58,979
Total Losses	61,945

Reserve Enlistment Program

In Fiscal Year 1967, 45,113 non-prior service personnel enlisted under the Reserve Enlistment Program of 1963 (REP 63). Under this program, the active duty for training required for all non-prior service enlistees varies from a minimum of four months to that period required for MOS qualification. In Fiscal Year 1967, the average period of active duty training required for MOS qualification was approximately six months.

Active Duty for Training

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1967, 79,106 enlistees who had enlisted in Fiscal Year 1966 were awaiting training spaces in active Army training centers. The 45,113 who enlisted in Fiscal Year 1967 planned to enter training within the same year, but due to school deferments, injuries, etc., 5,605 individuals were awaiting entry into ACDUTRA as of 30 June 1967.

During Fiscal Year 1967, 109,990 Army National Guardsmen entered the active duty training program. Since the beginning of this training program in 1956, 709,589 Army Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for the program; 654,403 have actually entered training; and 572,619 have completed ACDUTRA and returned to their units. On 30 June 1967, 53,186 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ACDUTRA program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools, and other training facilities throughout the United States.

Army National Guard Register

The 1967 edition of the Official Army National Guard Register was distributed to the States and other interested activities in June, 1967. This edition contains the names and statements of approximately 34,000 officers and warrant officers of the Active and Inactive Army National Guard.

During the year, the following actions were processed by the Military Service Branch of the Army Personnel Division, National Guard Bureau:

5,978 statements of service (NGB Form O3D) to be published in the Official Army National Guard Register.

4,417 pieces of correspondence were processed. These consisted of requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard, requests for statements of service for retired pay purposes, changes in the Register, and decorations or awards.

5,599 promotions for entry in the Army National Guard Register.

24,360 other actions pertaining to the Register which included completed courses of instruction at Army Service Schools, changes of status in the Active and Inactive Army National Guard, terminations of Federal recognition, and corrections of service as recorded.

Technicians

Army National Guard technicians are, with a few exceptions, federally recognized members of ARNG units employed by the States. They assist the unit commanders in the daily administrative and training responsibilities and 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 States. They provide personnel necessary to keep the Nike missile sites operational 24 hours a day for the air defense of the United States. They also provide necessary staffing for Military Support of Civil Defense to coordinate the possible military resources available for supporting the civil defense missions.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1967, 17,350 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in Organization, USPFQ, and Support Maintenance activities; 5,099 spaces were authorized in the Air Defense program; and 227 were authorized in the Military Support of Civil Defense program. SRF requirements resulted in a further increase of 1,184 spaces in the authorization for Organization, USPFQ, and Support Maintenance technicians.

At the end of the year, 18,495 technicians were employed in Organization, USPFQ, and Support Maintenance activities; 5,043 were employed in the Air Defense program; and 220 were employed in the Military Support for Civil Defense program. Additionally, 269 were supported on a reimbursement basis as a condition of cross-service agreements, bringing the total to 24,027 technicians employed. There were also 662 temporary employees at the end of the year.

There was no change during the year in the number of States participating in the State Retirement Program. In these 19 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, 9,614 ARNG technicians were covered by State Retirement Systems at the end of Fiscal Year 1967.

In July 1966, the salaries of 11,931 technicians paid under Classification Act schedules were adjusted under the Classification Act schedule enacted into law by PL 89-504 dated 18 July 1966. The annual cost of the salary adjustments was approximately \$2.5 million. Pay increases from new Wage Board schedules developed during the year amounted to \$2.7 million per year.

Average costs per technician produced during the year, including salaries and benefits, amounted to \$7,463 for Organization, USPFQ, and Support Maintenance technicians; \$7,343 for Air Defense technicians; and \$9,156 for technicians in Military Support for Civil Defense.

Total obligations for technicians in Organization, USPFQ, and Support Maintenance activities were \$138,569,418. Of this total, direct obligations amounted to \$136,445,012, and the reimbursable cost of technicians employed under cross-service agreements was \$2,124,406. The direct obligations for Air Defense technicians were \$36,338,420, while the direct obligations for technicians in Military Support of Civil Defense were \$1,986,898.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES



Funds in the amount of \$825,000 were allocated by the Department of the Army for medical examinations and medical care of Army National Guardsmen who become ill or are injured while in a

training status. During the year, \$176,000 was withdrawn by the Office of the Army Surgeon General. Of the remaining \$650,000, the Army National Guard obligated \$604,289 during the year.

The National Guard Bureau continued to place maximum emphasis on obtaining excellent medical support for the Army National Guard to insure the maintenance of a high degree of physical fitness at all times.

The results of the required SRF medical examinations were followed closely on a monthly basis. By the end of the fiscal year, SRF medical examinations were being kept current by repeating them with the same frequency as the active Army. Eight officers and 1,042 enlisted men were found medically unfit for retention in the ARNG during the performance of these medical examinations since the time the SRF was formed and were discharged. This was about 0.9 percent of the total number of personnel in the SRF.

In March, 1967, a Medical Supply Committee conference was held in the National Guard Bureau. This Committee was formed in order to provide the authorization to acquire certain medical equipment necessary to perform all medical tests required by NGR 27. The Committee, working in close coordination with the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, made specific recommendations to the Assistant Chief, NGB, Army, for certain medical equipment. Change 1 to TA 130-1 was published 29 May 1967 to reflect these additional items.

During the Army Area Conferences, Army Surgeon sub-conferences were held for the first time, attended by 39 State Surgeons and medical representatives. This proved to be an excellent method of conveying medical information on physical standards, medical policy, medical equipment, and other medical matters to the ARNG Surgeons. As a result, significant improvement was noted relative to the accomplishment of medical examinations and procedures regarding the medical care for sick and injured Guardsmen.

The Surgeon General of the Army removed the requirement for a special promotion medical examination to be performed for active duty personnel, and official approval was granted the Army National Guard to discontinue such promotion physicals for ARNG officers effective 1 July 1967. This change will eliminate the necessity for performing about 6,000 promotion medical examinations every year.



Army National Guard physical standards for both officer and enlisted personnel are now the same as those for the active Army. Although NGR 27 which directed this was published 30 March 1966, the effective date for Army National Guard officer personnel was 1 July 1966, and for Army National Guard enlisted personnel, it was 1 December 1966. In the past, Army National Guard officer medical examination requirements were closely aligned with those of the active Army due to the Federal recognition involved; however, because of the lack of funding, the enlisted medical examinations were less complete than those required by the active Army. Consequently, a considerable change occurred when the new requirements for certain additional diagnostic tests became effective.

The Office of the Army Surgeon of the National Guard Bureau reviews only those examinations of enlisted personnel referred for professional evaluation. During the past year, 447 such reports were reviewed and professional opinions rendered.

Chief, National Guard Bureau

The following chart shows the number and type of officer medical examination reports evaluated and processed during Fiscal Year 1967:

Initial Federal Recognitions	5,591
Promotion Medical Examinations	5,980
Army Aviation (Medical Examinations)	371
Periodic Medical Examinations	11,143
School Attendance Medical Examinations	1,847
Statements (in lieu of exams)	15,307
TOTAL	40,239

Of this number, 67 officers were found to be medically unfit for military service.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING



Organization

The Army National Guard troop basis as of 30 June 1967 consisted of 4,001 Federally recognized company or detachment size units.

The troop basis consisted of:

- 17 Infantry Divisions
- 6 Armored Divisions
- 5 Command Headquarters, Divisional
- 7 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
- 1 Infantry Brigade (M) (Sep)
- 2 Armored Brigades (Sep)
- 2 Scout Battalions
- 21 Infantry Battalions and Infantry Battalions (M)
- 7 Armored Cavalry Regiments
- 1 Armored Cavalry Squadron
- 16 Tank Battalions
- 44 Air Defense Missile and Automatic Weapons, Self Propelled Battalions
- 72 Field Artillery Battalions
- 66 Support Battalions
- 2 Special Forces Groups, Headquarters; 11 Special Forces Companies; 2 Signal Companies (SF); and 1 Special Forces Detachment
- 174 Headquarters Units
- 417 Separate Companies and Detachments

Two new scout companies were added to each of the two Eskimo Scout Battalions in Alaska and two new companies which had previously been allotted were organized in New Jersey and California, making an increase of six units over Fiscal Year 1966.

Selected Reserve Force

The Selected Reserve Force (SRF) continued to be the most ready Reserve Component force in history. The ARNG contribution to the SRF included 744 units and 118,903 personnel. The major units were organized as follows:

- 3 Infantry Divisions
- 5 Separate Infantry Brigades
- 1 Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigade
- 1 Armored Cavalry Regiment

Training Objectives

Training for the Selected Reserve Force was further implemented in Fiscal Year 1967 by Change 5 dated 22 June 1966 to CONARC Letter of Instruction. The training objective set forth in this change was to increase proficiency in all phases of training. The change established three home station training programs for SRF units: (1) Accelerated training program (72 assemblies); This program would be followed by units that did accomplish their 1965-1966 training objectives including successful completion of appropriate Army Training Test (ATT). (2) Modified accelerated program (58 assemblies); This program was established for SRF units which had attained the 1965-1966 training objectives, including successful completion of appropriate ATT, but which required time to increase proficiency to a more satisfactory level. (3) Normal training program (48 assemblies); Upon approval of USCONARC, certain units that had attained the 1965-1966 training objectives and could be deployed for combat without further training after mobilization could revert to the normal training program. SRF units qualified and conducted these programs as follows:

Type Program	Mobilization Entities
Accelerated (72 assemblies)	45
Modified Accelerated (58 assemblies)	244
Normal—Completed 1965-1966 objective (48 assemblies)	43
Normal—Did not complete 1965-1966 objective for lack of personnel and/or equipment (48 assemblies)	25

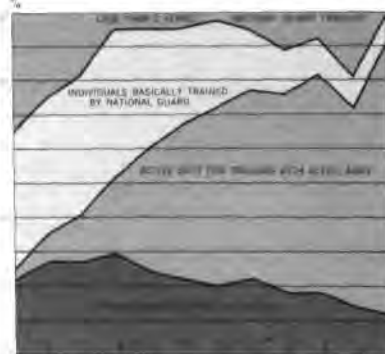
Individual Training Progress

The chart below shows individual training progress for Army National Guardsmen from Fiscal Year 1957 through 1967. On 30 June 1967, 99 percent of the total strength of the Army National Guard was considered basically trained. Over half of these were trained under the active duty for training programs required for all non-prior service recruits. The effect of these individual training programs is shown by the steady growth in the number of Guardsmen who have trained with the active Army, from 24 percent on 30 June 1956 to 91 percent on 30 June 1967.

Individual Training Progress—FY 1967

Category	PERCENT	
	Category	Cumulative
Prior Service With Active Forces	12	12
Active Duty For Training With Active Army	79	91
Individual Basically Trained by National Guard	8	99
Less Than 2 Years National Guard Training	1	100

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING PROGRESS FY 1956—FY 1967



During the first half of training year 1966/1967, States were required to conduct a Basic Combat Training (BCT) program at home stations and AFT sites to insure that the large backlog of Guardsmen awaiting training spaces at Army Training Centers received meaningful training. USCONARC developed guidance for this training along the following:

- a. Complete Basic Combat Training (BCT) in accordance with Army Training Program (ATP) 21-114.
- b. Initiate Advanced Individual Training (AIT) in the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) for which enlisted.
- c. Integrate individuals into Basic Unit Training (BUT) when, in the judgment of the unit commander, each recruit concerned has assimilated sufficient knowledge and skills to participate in unit training. As a result, the backlog which numbered 79,106 on 30 June 1966, was reduced to 5,605 on 30 June 1967.

Combat Training

The continuation of the Selected Reserve Force continued to have a major impact on training of the Army National Guard during the past training year. The SRF, through its accelerated training program, attained the highest level of mobilization readiness in the long history of the National Guard. The increased training time gained from the additional unit training assemblies paid high dividends in pre-mobilization preparedness in the areas of administration, logistics, and training. Training programs insured that training levels were maintained or improved during Fiscal Year 1967.

Training for the non-SRF units continued, maintaining the limited level of training within the restrictions of reduced strength and minimum equipment.

Inactive Duty Training

On 1 October 1966, the four-hour training assembly became mandatory for all but a few units specified by USCONARC. This departure from the old two-hour drill greatly improved the training level and mobilization readiness of ARNG units. The Weekend Training (WET) concept reached its highest degree of popularity during the past training year.

Two levels of inactive duty training were conducted by the Army National Guard, one for SRF units and one for non-SRF units. Training of the SRF units continued to increase on the level of that training achieved during the first year of intensified training. Only those units that failed the Initial Army Training Test were required to conduct a retest during the past training year. Of the 37 units that failed the first ATT, 22 were successfully retested during Reserve Duty Training (RDT), and the other 15 units are scheduled for a future date.

Training of the SRF continued to be hindered by some shortages of equipment such as new family radios, modern aircraft, and ground surveillance radar equipment. Lack of adequate training sites also caused a problem in the conduct of weekend training. As the proficiency level of the SRF units increased, the need for larger, more adequate training areas to accommodate the training increased. Many units had to travel excessive distances, placing a strain on equipment and personnel.

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

	FY 66	FY 67
Officers and Warrant Officers	97.7	97.8
Enlisted Men	94.5	95.7

Annual Field Training

During Fiscal Year 1967, Annual Field Training (AFT) of 15 days was conducted for all units, with 346,120 Army National Guardsmen attending. This figure represents 98.8 percent of ARNG assigned personnel including constructive attendance.

Active Army evaluators from the responsible ZI Armies used new AFT evaluation forms, based on guidelines found in Annex AG, USCONARC Regulation 350-1, dated 7 April 1967. The provisions of this new annex eliminated the previous standardized USCONARC Form 151. Under the new rating system, units receive ratings of Superior, Excellent, Satisfactory, or Unsatisfactory. The addition of the rating of Excellent, which was not applicable with the USCONARC Form 151, was a desired improvement.

Exercises

Support requirements by the active Army for Southeast Asia and budget limitations resulted in cancellation of most active Army exercises in Fiscal Year 1967. Most notable of these was KITTY HAWK in which more than 21,000 Army National Guardsmen were scheduled to participate. Alternate AFT plans were implemented by the affected States upon notice of cancellation in mid-June 1967.

Approximately 675 Army National Guard personnel from Minnesota, Alabama, New Hampshire and Iowa participated in READY DEVIL II at Fort Carson, Colorado; 175 Army National Guardsmen participated in Frontier Assault in Alaska; and two Special Forces Detachments participated in Operation WET SAND in Puerto Rico.

Annual General Inspections

Armory inspections conducted by representatives of Army Area Commanders generally ascertain the degree of excellence in achieving regulatory Equipment Maintenance and Levels, Unit Organization and Training, Personnel Qualification, and Records Management. During the year, USCONARC implemented a new technique for the conduct of Annual General Inspections (AGI) of Army National Guard units which stipulated that the troop participation phase (formally called evening or training phase) of the inspection would be left to the discretion of the Army Commanders. All Army Commanders initiated this new concept employing the following modifications:

First Army Area	No Evening Phase
Third Army Area	No Evening Phase
Fourth Army Area	No Evening Phase
Fifth Army Area	No Evening Phase except for Selective Service Units which will have an evening phase when so requested by any State within Fifth Army Area.
Sixth Army Area	All SRF units and 25 percent of the non-SRF units were inspected in the same manner as previous years. All remaining units had no evening phase.

The following table shows that for the past five years almost all Army National Guard units received inspection ratings of Satisfactory or above. Although not shown in the table, 99.5 percent of the units inspected received Excellent or Superior ratings in Fiscal Year 1967.

Annual General Armory Inspections

Ratings	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67
Satisfactory and above	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.5
Unsatisfactory	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5

School Program

The Army National Guard School Program is designed to qualify officers and enlisted men in their MOS assignment and for pro-

motion to the next higher grade. Graduates of the schools are used by organizational commanders to train other members in the latest tactics, techniques, and doctrine.

Again this year, Army commanders fully supported Army National Guard school training requirements. Priority for the use of school quotas was given to personnel assigned to Selected Reserve Force units.

During the year, 6,844 officers and enlisted men attended courses of instruction conducted in Army Service Schools. In view of the urgent requirements for school spaces for training of Army Aviators for Vietnam, no school quotas were made available to the Army National Guard for initial flight training courses this year.

USCONARC established Mobilization Advanced Courses for Reserve Components during the latter part of the year. The Infantry School and Chaplain School courses began in June. Most of the other schools will start their program in Fiscal Year 1968.

A total of 594 personnel were enrolled in the Reserve Component OCS Courses conducted at Fort Benning and Fort Sill. These courses are approximately 11 weeks long.

The majority of second lieutenants of the Army National Guard are produced through the State OCS Program. All States except Alaska have this program. Of the 4,319 new candidates that started this program during AFT of 1966, it is estimated that 2,760 will graduate during the summer of 1967. The planned enrollment of new candidates during AFT of 1967 is 6,200, the highest enrollment in the history of the program.

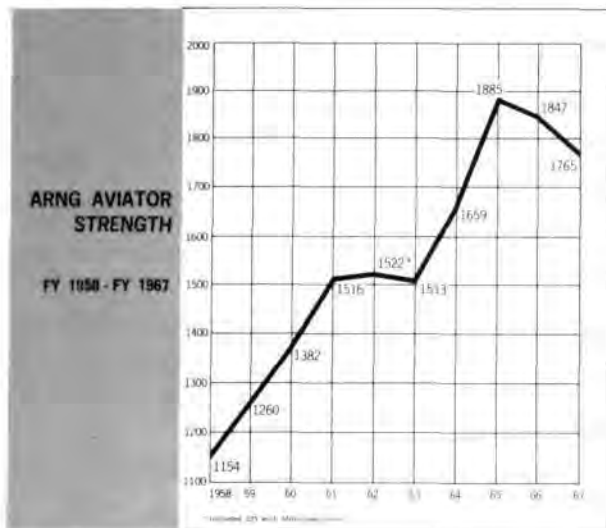
The first candidate of the Non-ROTC phase of the State OCS program will graduate during the summer of 1967, and it is anticipated that 50 college graduates will receive their Federal recognition as a result of this program.

Army Reserve displayed increased interest in the ARNG State OCS Program. About 350 Reserves started the program during the summer of 1967.

Army Aviation

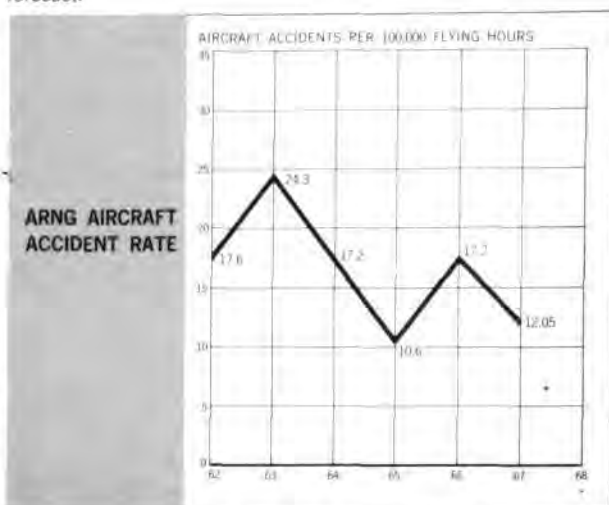
During Fiscal Year 1967, the number of ARNG aviators on flying status decreased from 1,847 to 1,765. A vigorous recruiting effort resulted in 155 new aviators, but the lack of Army National Guard quotas for primary aviator training reduced the capability to prevent losses in the overall Army Aviator strength.

The following chart shows ARNG aviator strength over the past nine years.



The actual accomplishment of 199,221 aircraft flying hours was 9,889 below The Fiscal Year 1967 Program because of a shortfall in programmed aviator strength, unusually bad weather conditions dur-

ing the second and third quarters, and failure of increased training requirements for SRF units to generate additional flying hours as forecast.



The aircraft accident rate per 100,000 hours flown was 12.05, which was an improvement over the 17.2 rate of Fiscal Year 1966.

In consideration of the requirement to achieve and maintain a high state of readiness in the Army National Guard and to provide a back-up training capability for the Army Aviation School, Department of the Army approved the testing of a National Guard Bureau concept to conduct Rotary Wing Pilot Qualification training at state level. Fourteen states with a total of 21 students were represented at two classes conducted at the Stockton, California, ARNG Flight Activity. Final check rides were administered by check pilots from the Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker, Alabama. The overall evaluation of the test indicated that it was a complete success.

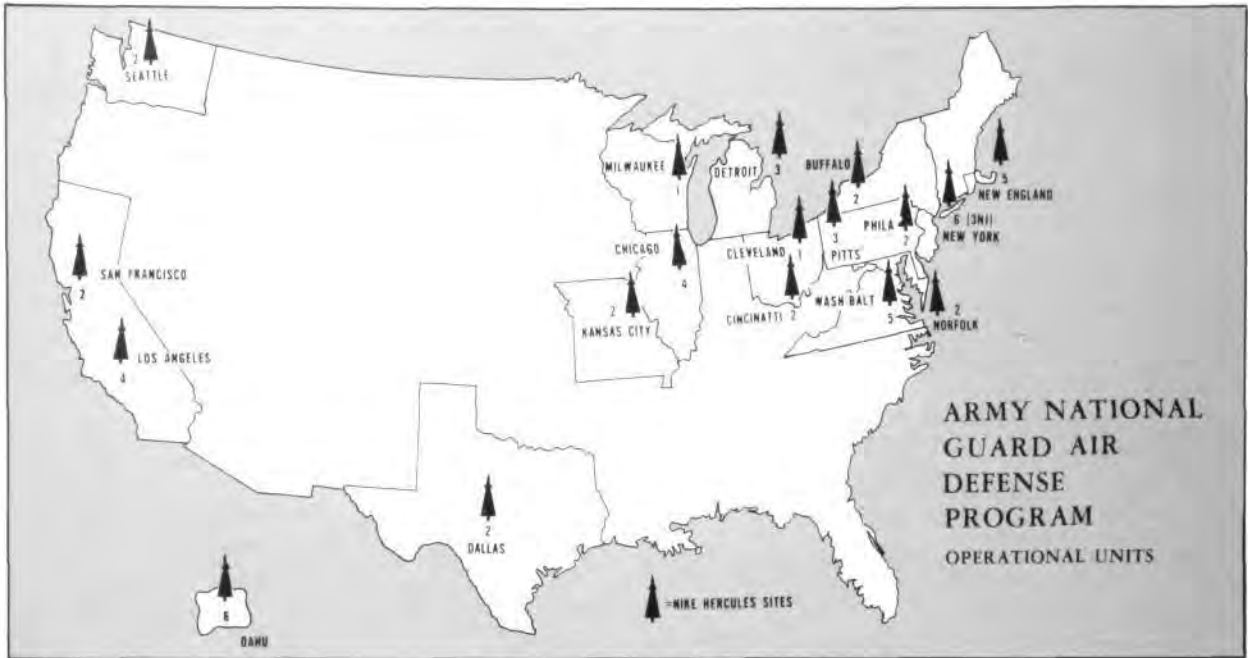
A CH37B Pilot Transition and Multi-Engine Medium Transport Helicopter Maintenance Course was conducted as an Army Area School during April-May 1967 at the ARNG Flight Activity in Davenport, Iowa, using National Guard personnel and resources. Six aviators and six mechanics completed the first class, and a second class was scheduled for June-July.

Air Defense Program

During the 14 years the Army National Guard Air Defense Program has been in operation, the program has progressed from conventional guns to the nuclear-capable Nike Hercules missiles. During 1967, there were one Group Headquarters, 17 Battalion Headquarters, and 54 fire units in the program. In the CONUS, 48 fire units represent a large part of the Nike Hercules commitment of the US Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM), and the six fire units in Hawaii provide the only Nike Hercules air defense for the State.

Operational proficiency of ARNG Nike Hercules units showed an improvement of 5 percent in Command Maintenance Management Inspections and 1.7 percent in Technical Proficiency Inspections in Fiscal Year 1967. In Short Notice Annual Practice, a comprehensive test consisting of system preparation, missile assembly, pre-fire tests, and firing test conducted at McGregor Range, New Mexico, the proficiency increased .1 percent with an overall average rating of 90.4 percent.

Outstanding achievements of the year included winning both ARADCOM Commander's Trophies for Nike Hercules units. Battery B, 1st Missile Battalion, 250th Artillery, California ARNG, won the outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM Trophy; and Battery B, 4th Missile Battalion, 111th Artillery, Virginia ARNG, was runner-up. Battery C, 4th Missile Battalion, 251st Artillery, California



ARNG, won the outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in SNAP Trophy with a percentile score of 99.8. In addition to this near perfect performance, six other ARNG units received a percentile score of 99 or higher in SNAP. ARNG batteries received eleven of the nineteen "E" Awards for Excellence in Combat Proficiency presented to Air Defense units.

Army Advisors

On 30 June 1967, 415 Army Advisors were on duty with Army National Guard units, representing 44 percent of the total authorized strength of 947. The shortage of advisors was caused by the CONUS Army build-up and the critical requirement for additional officers in Vietnam.

Status of Advisors on 30 June 1967

	AR 611-50 RCTB Requirement	Auth. Str. ARNG Adv. Gps.	Present for Duty on 30 June 1966	Present for Duty on 30 June 1967	% of Auth. Str. of Adv. Groups Present for Dy.
Infantry	358	266	150	134	50
Artillery	367	258	167	150	58
Armor	208	170	81	48	28
Chemical	0	0	0	1	—
Engineer	93	74	42	36	49
Ordnance	89	50	28	26	52
Signal	92	48	17	9	19
Medical	50	33	9	3	9
Transportation	23	24	5	2	8
Military Police	15	11	5	5	45
Quartermaster	30	13	4	1	8
Adjutant General	0	0	1	0	—
TOTAL	1,325	947	509	415	44

LOGISTICS



Three major factors influenced Army National Guard logistics during Fiscal Year 1967:

- a. Established priorities for distribution of available equipment assets and overall logistic support to Selected Reserve Force units.
- b. Improved ARNG equipment status resulting from receipt of new or rebuilt equipment.
- c. Increased emphasis on equipment maintenance to include increased availability of spare parts, prescribed loads, and shop stocks.

Selected Reserve Force (Logistic Support)

Realignment of ARNG logistic assets toward achievement of overall SRF unit support objectives was continued in Fiscal Year 1967. Priority was directed toward building up the SRF equipment inventory and raising the combat serviceability level of TOE equipment on hand. Action taken to improve the SRF unit readiness

posture included distribution of additional equipment, increased emphasis on maintenance effectiveness, development of prescribed load lists for repair parts, and procurement of prescribed loads. ARNG equipment assets located in the Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites (FTECS) and lower priority units has, as required, been earmarked for shipment to SRF units in the event of mobilization. In both cases, earmarking action was taken to fill SRF requirements between OEG allowances and full TOE authorizations.

Firepower

The exchange program of M48A1, Tank, Combat for M41 Light Tank in SRF units and Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites was 90 percent completed during the year. After all M41 Light Tanks are phased out of the ARNG inventory, M48 Tanks will be exchanged as the M48A1 becomes available through the Army rebuild program.

The Crew Served weapons posture of the SRF Divisions improved significantly through the receipt of 1,118 Machine Gun, M60, and 2,511 Grenade Launchers, M79.

40,000 M-1 Rifles were received in the ARNG equipment inventory and distributed to the high priority units in exchange for Carbines.

Four Rocket Launcher, M289, Honest John, were received in "as is" condition and distributed to the SRF Divisions for training purposes. However, considerable repair will be required to bring these items up to a training serviceable condition.

243 Gun, SP, M42A1, Twin 40mm, were distributed to ARNG units. Classified as training serviceable, these guns are a partial replacement for the 420 similar items withdrawn for active Army use two years ago.

Mobility

ARNG was allocated 10,950 Truck Utility ¼ Ton, M151A1, and 8,600 Trailer, Cargo, ¼ Ton M416. This allocation, made in four increments, was adequate to fill OEG requirements for SRF units and the IR divisions. The first two increments were scheduled for shipment to SRF units and have been received by the units in most cases. The remaining 50 percent of the overall allocation to meet OEG requirements for the IR divisions will be shipped as equipment becomes available from production (EDC December 1967).

Redistribution of Trucks, ¼ Ton M38A1 from SRF units after receipt of the new M151A1 substantially improved the vehicle posture in ARNG IR and RR units.

200 Truck, Ambulance, ¼ Ton M718 were allocated and distributed to SRF units.

During the year, ARNG units continued to accept excess active Army vehicles in an "as is" condition. The majority accepted in this category were Truck, Cargo, 2½ Ton, M211 and Truck, Shop Van, 2½ Ton, M109 and M220.

Communications

The shortage of modern area communications equipment continued to be a major ARNG problem. A large part of the equipment on hand is not of the new family of communications electronic items. The primary communications equipment allocation to ARNG during the year was 204 Radio, AN/GRC-109, for issue to Special Forces units. Distribution is approximately 75 percent completed.

Tactical Support

The receipt of support equipment during Fiscal Year 1967 was limited and generally in an "as is" condition from Army excess lists. A few Generator Sets and Mine Detecting Sets, PTBL, were received. 39 Cranes, 20 Ton, were withdrawn from the ARNG to support active Army requirements.

Organizational Clothing and Equipment

\$9,449,000 was funded for organizational clothing and equipment in Fiscal Year 1967. Priority was given to procure items not previously available in the supply system for the SRF. Sufficient funds were also available to procure replacement of worn out equipment and to provide a modest increase in overall assets of other ARNG units.

Individual Clothing

The shortage of individual clothing which occurred in Fiscal Year 1966 because of the rapid buildup of the active Army and the SRF was overcome. During the year, REP 63 trainees were authorized issuance of the new AG 344 lightweight uniform at the training centers. With the exception of shortages in certain sizes, the Army supply system provided for all individual clothing requirements of the ARNG.

Maintenance

Fiscal Year 1967 maintenance capabilities of the Army National Guard did not reach the Fiscal Year 1966 level. The main objective this year was to complete the Fiscal Year task of raising all SRF equipment to a combat serviceable level and to continue SRF maintenance at that level. This proved extremely difficult because of the heavy increased usage of equipment to support accelerated training programs. The continued receipt of "as is" equipment increased the overall problem. Limited funding placed a heavy management requirement on the state maintenance and repair parts supply system that made close control of paramount importance. Emphasis was placed on increased and improved use of diagnostic equipment to insure maximum efficiency in maintenance operations. Continued efforts by commanders to raise organizational maintenance standards through training and use of special schools immeasurably assisted in raising the overall condition of Army National Guard equipment. For the most part Prescribed Load Lists were completed for all units. Reports from the States indicate that SRF units filled Prescribed Loads to 85 percent of authorized allowances.

Army Aviation Maintenance

The Army National Guard flying hour program represented a decrease of 22,157 hours below the Fiscal Year 1966 flying hours accomplishment. This decrease is attributed to the reduced aviator strength and reduced number of aircraft in the ARNG inventory. The greater portion of these flying hours was flown in support of the increased SRF training program utilizing the O1A and H23 aircraft. Aircraft on hand requiring support are as follows:

	Fixed Wing	Rotary Wing
30 June 1966	461	406
30 June 1967	414	415 ¹

¹ Includes 3 Maintenance Trainer Aircraft

The anticipated receipt of 23 CH37B aircraft was only 70 percent completed in Fiscal Year 1967.

The excellent aircraft availability rate in Army National Guard is directly attributed to the experience and training of technicians of the Army National Guard Army Aircraft Organizational and Direct Support Maintenance System.

The operation of three Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS) performing general support aircraft maintenance on active Army as well as ARNG aircraft continued to be effective. These TARS shops are manned by 50 technicians who are gaining valuable experience and are providing a well trained nucleus of personnel in this highly technical field. The parent units of these TARS shops are the 162nd Transportation Battalion, Connecticut

ARNG; the 127th Transportation Battalion, California ARNG, and the 142nd Transportation Battalion, Missouri ARNG.

Cross Service Agreements

Maintenance support for other agencies of the Department of Defense continued to be provided by ARNG through cross service agreements. Policy and guidance was issued to cover funding, manning, and limitations as to type of equipment that may be supported. During the year, the Army National Guard provided maintenance support to the active Army, USAR, and Marines through a total of 23 cross service agreements. This program is of value to ARNG as a means to train maintenance personnel in support level maintenance skills. Overall savings in Department of Defense equipment maintenance costs are generated through reduced transportation costs and the more efficient utilization of existing maintenance facilities.

Autovon

Of the 110 AUTOVON circuits scheduled for installation at various selected activities of the Army National Guard during Fiscal Year 1967, 103 were in service at the end of the year. The remaining seven are scheduled to be installed during the first quarter of 1968. An additional 44 AUTOVON circuits were justified and programmed for installation during the next fiscal year.

ADP Standardized Logistics Procedures

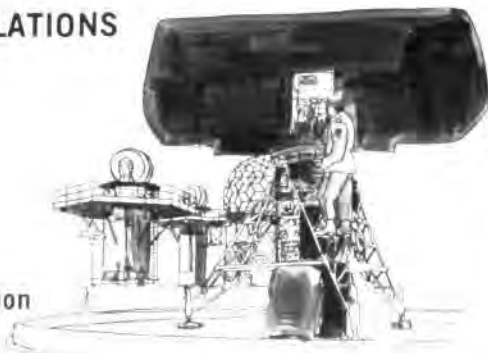
Standardized stock accounting and reporting procedures have been developed and furnished to all States. Extensive research and analysis of existing data versus required information of the various supply and reporting functions were required in order to develop a completely mechanized system capable of producing the necessary supply accounting data and reporting data at the USPFO level. This new mechanized ARNG Logistics Accounting System is scheduled for implementation on 1 October 1967.

New Battalion Supply System (BSS)

The National Guard Bureau authorized all States to install the Battalion Supply System in SRF battalions to the extent desired by the State Adjutant General within current manyears and available funds. Tests had shown that the new system was feasible in the ARNG and would provide a more effective utilization of logistical personnel within the units. The end result was an improved readiness of the entire battalion.

INSTALLATIONS

Military Construction Program



The Army National Guard Military Construction Program (MCARNG) supports the training requirements of the Army Na-

tional Guard through the construction of new armory and non-armory facilities and the alteration, expansion, and rehabilitation of existing facilities.

In Fiscal Year 1967, the funds available for the Army National Guard Military Construction Program amounted to \$21.8 million of carry-over funding. No new funds were appropriated for this program in Fiscal Year 1967.

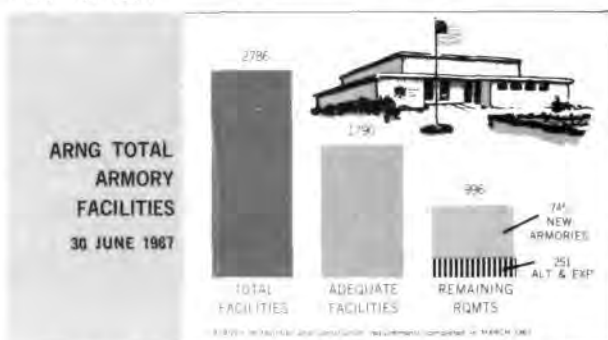
The total obligations for Fiscal Year 1967 were \$2,684,407 as itemized below:

Obligations

Armory	\$1,124,222
Non-Armory	1,167,725
Advance Planning & Design (A/E)	120,376
Minor Construction	197,588
*Obligations by other Agencies	74,496
Total All Obligations	\$2,684,407
*USCONARC and Chief of Engineers	

The deferment of the MCARNG Program, which began in December 1964, continued through Fiscal Year 1967. Projects for the ARNG have been deferred pending review and determination of requirements under both present and future force structures and in accordance with decisions of 20-21 December 1965 which deferred construction for the military establishment. In February 1966, the Department of Defense issued a modification to the directive on military construction which stated that authority may be granted to construct those projects whereby it might be conclusively demonstrated that such projects are required for the health, safety, or other compelling reasons, plus compliance with all other provisions as previously announced. In March 1967, the Department of Defense further modified the memorandum of December, 1966, which provided for approval of construction projects on a case-by-case basis, thereby minimizing the risk of overbuilding for the eventual force.

There were seven new armory projects, five non-armory projects, and nine minor construction projects placed under contract during Fiscal Year 1967.



The Army National Guard used 2,786 armory facilities to house, administer, and train units in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Future Construction Requirements

As of 30 June 1967, requirements existed for study of future armory construction requirements. Of the 2,786 armory facilities in use, 1,790 are considered adequate and 996 inadequate. Elimination of the 996 inadequate armory facilities will require 745 new armory projects and 251 projects for rehabilitation, alterations, additions, conversions, or expansions to existing facilities. The funding requirement for replacement or improvement 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 798 projects at an estimated cost of \$95.3 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 facilities for summer training sites.

ARNG Non-Armory Facilities

The types of facilities provided under the non-armory military construction program described below indicates 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 are authorized for construction on the basis of one per State. However, in a State which has two or more divisions, is authorized Field Training Equipment Concentration Sites, or has unusual geographical considerations, additional shops or sub-shops are authorized. Field maintenance of all Federal equipment issued to the State, except aircraft, is performed at these facilities. As of 30 June 1967, Federal funds had 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 of 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 nine 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-five shop hangars had been placed under contract since the beginning of Federal support for this type of construction.

US Property and Fiscal Officers 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 1967, Federal funds had been used in the construction of 21 USPFO offices and 29 USPFO 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 Fiscal Year 1967, the Army National Guard made use of 250 Federally owned facilities and 221 Privately owned facilities under Federal lease, including 27 Army Advisor Offices, 63 Target Range Sites, 22 Aircraft Facilities, 17 Organizational Maintenance Shops, 4 USPFO Offices, and 88 Training Area Sites.

Repairs and Utilities

Federal funds in the amount of \$3,866,000 were obligated under 56 separate Service Contracts with the States to operate, maintain, and repair the non-armory facilities of the Army National Guard. These funds provide for facilities operating costs, including utilities, maintenance, and repair of non-armory facilities such as USPFO Offices and Warehouses, Combined Support Maintenance Shops, Organizational Maintenance Shops, and other facilities required for the care and safeguarding of Federal property. In addition to funding under Service Contracts, Federal funds in the amount of \$528,000 were obligated to support a total of 196 Repairs and Utilities (R&U) projects for minor new construction, alteration, extension, and relocation of non-armory facilities.

Rifle Range Repairs

Federal funds in the amount of \$93,000 were obligated to support 35 States in the maintenance and repair of 51 approved known distance rifle ranges.



Facilities Support at Field Training Sites

Annual Field Training Sites

These facilities are designed to provide the essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual field training. The following confinement type facilities are authorized: mess halls and kitchens, bath-latrines, company administration and supply buildings, Battalion Headquarters, Brigade Headquarters, Battalion Supply and Ration Breakdown buildings, Dispensaries, Enlisted Barracks, and Officers Barracks.

A total of \$4,277,000 in Federal funds was obligated to support the opening, operating, and closing costs of annual field training sites. Of this amount, \$2,427,000 was obligated for Federally controlled training sites and \$1,855,000 for State controlled training sites.

Weekend Training Sites

These facilities are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction is limited to austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops and security of Federal property. Weekend training was conducted in a field training environment to the maximum extent feasible at 123 separate weekend training sites. Federal funds in the amount of \$1,180,766 were obligated in support of this activity. In addition to this amount, \$335,723 was obligated to accomplish 155 minor construction projects at weekend training sites.

A listing of Federal and State sites utilized for Field Training is shown below:

FEDERALLY CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS:

Anniston Army Depot, Alabama
Fort McClellan, Alabama
Maxwell AFB, Alabama
Fort Greely, Alaska
Fort Richardson, Alaska
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Yuma Proving Grounds, Arizona
Camp Roberts, California
Fort Irwin, California
Fort McArthur, California
California Defense Missile Sites
Travis AFB, California
Twenty-Nine Palms USMC
Station, California
Fitzsimmons General Hospital,
Colorado
Fort Carson, Colorado
Connecticut Defense Missile
Sites
Atlanta General Depot, Georgia
Fort Benning, Georgia
Fort Gordon, Georgia
Fort Stewart, Georgia

Hawaii Defense Missile Sites
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
Illinois Defense Missile Sites
Granite City Depot, Illinois
Savanna Ordnance Depot,
Illinois
Fort Riley, Kansas
Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Fort Knox, Kentucky
England AFB, Louisiana
Fort Holabird, Maryland
Fort Meade, Maryland
Maryland Defense Missile Sites
Camp Edwards-Otis AFB,
Massachusetts
Fort Devens, Massachusetts
Massachusetts Defense Missile
Sites
Michigan Defense Missile Sites
Battle Creek, Michigan
Phelps Collins ANG Base,
Michigan
Gulfport ANG AFB, Mississippi

Missouri Defense Missile Sites
New Jersey Defense Missile Sites
Camp Drum, New York
New York Defense Missile Sites
Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Ohio Defense Missile Sites
Fort Sill, Oklahoma
Fort Sherman, Panama
Indiantown Gap Military
Reservation, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Defense Missile
Sites
New Cumberland Army Depot,
Pennsylvania
Tobyhanna Signal Depot,
Pennsylvania
Rodriguez Army Hospital,
Puerto Rico
Salinas Training Area,
Puerto Rico
Henry Barracks, Puerto Rico
Rhode Island Defense Missile
Sites

McEntire Air National Guard
Base, South Carolina
Brooke Army Hospital, Texas
Fort Bliss, Texas
Fort Hood, Texas
Red River Army Depot, Texas
Texas Defense Missile Sites
Fort Douglas, Utah
Tooele Army Depot, Utah
Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia
Camp Pickett, Virginia
Fort Belvoir, Virginia
Fort Eustis, Virginia
Fort Lee, Virginia
Fort Monroe, Virginia
Virginia Defense Missile Sites
Fort Lewis, Washington
Washington Defense Missile Sites
Yakima Firing Center, Washington
Army Bridge Site, Prince,
West Virginia
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
Wisconsin Defense Missile Sites

STATE CONTROLLED INSTALLATIONS:

Fort Sumpter-Smith ANG Base,
Alabama
Camp Carroll, Alaska
Camp Joseph Robinson,
Arkansas
Camp San Luis Obispo,
California
Camp Dempsey, Connecticut
Bethany Beach, Delaware
Greater Wilmington Airport,
Delaware
Camp Blanding, Florida
Fort Stewart, Georgia
Gowen Field, Idaho
Camp Farragut, Idaho

Camp Lincoln, Illinois
Camp Atterbury, Indiana
Camp Dodge, Iowa
Hutchinson Air NG Base,
Kansas
Camp Frankfort, Kentucky
Camp Beauregard, Louisiana
Camp Keyes, Maine
Gunpowder Rifle Range,
Maryland
Camp Curtis Guild,
Massachusetts
Camp Grayling, Michigan
Fort Custer, Michigan
Camp Ripley, Minnesota

Camp Shelby, Mississippi
Camp Clark, Missouri
Springfield Armory, Missouri
Deer Lodge, Montana
Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Montana
Camp Ashland, Nebraska
Camp King, New Hampshire
Sea Girt, New Jersey
Camp Roswell, New Mexico
Camp Smith, New York
Camp Grafton, North Dakota
Camp Perry, Ohio
Lincoln Park Armory, Oklahoma
Camp Rilea, Oregon
Camp Withycombe, Oregon

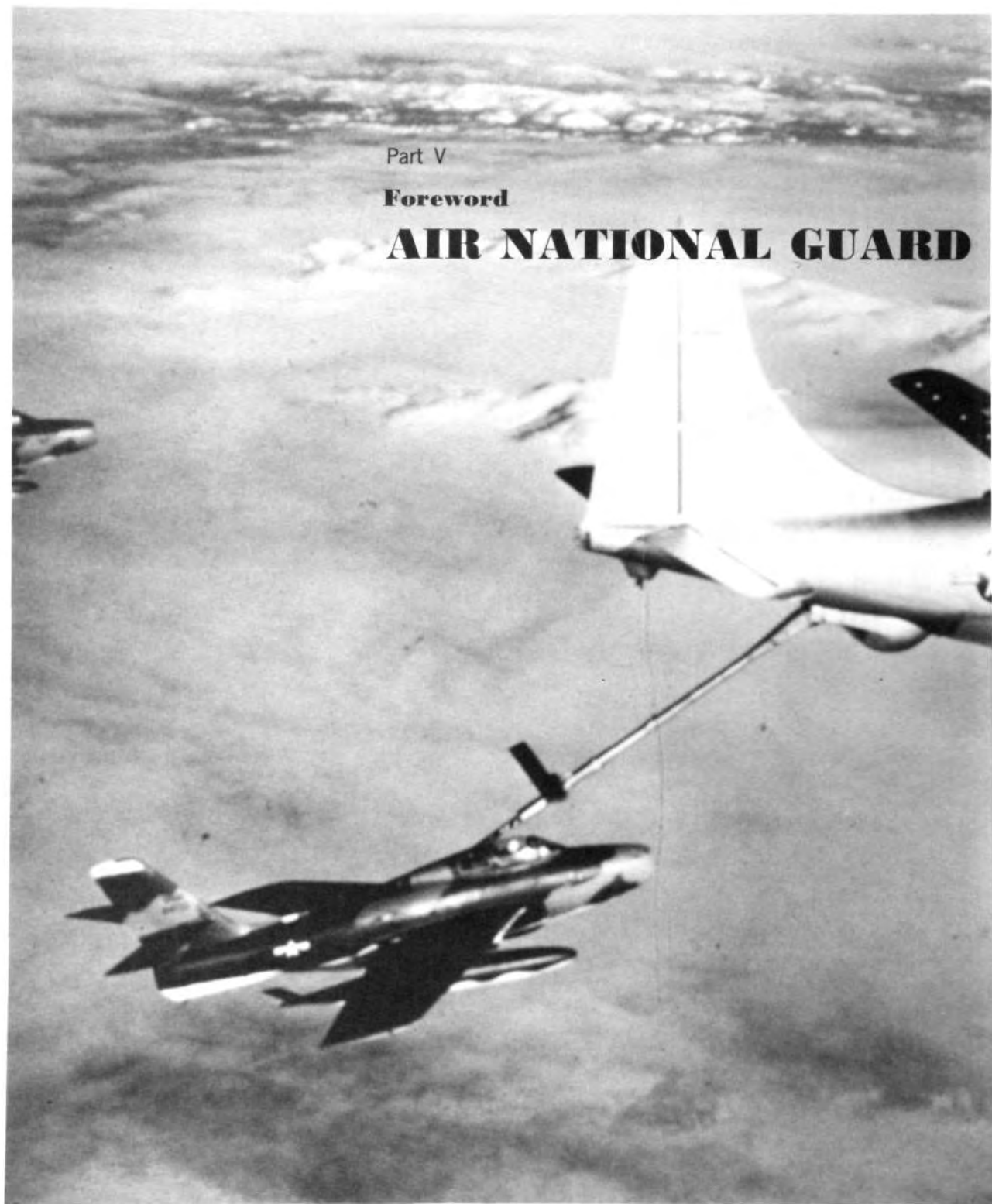
Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico
Camp Varnum, Rhode Island
Camp Rapid, South Dakota
McGhee-Tyson Field, Tennessee
Camp Mabry, Texas
Camp W. G. Williams, Utah
Camp Johnson, Vermont
Underhill Range, Vermont
State Military Reservation,
Virginia
Camp Murray, Washington
Indian Island, Washington
Camp Dawson, West Virginia
Camp Williams, Wisconsin
Camp Guernsey, Wyoming



Part V

Foreword

AIR NATIONAL GUARD





Fiscal Year 1967 was one of the most productive years in the history of the Air National Guard.

The airlift units continued to conduct training missions over established Military Airlift Command Routes in the Atlantic and Pacific areas. In addition to the training mission, the Air National Guard airlift units augmented the active establishment in direct support of Southeast Asia by transporting over 17,000 tons of cargo and 17,000 passengers in response to increased demands. The airlift units logged over 127 million ton miles to most parts of the free world.

Air National Guardsmen continued to fly live offshore medical missions by transporting 4,221 patients and 5,352 passengers, logging approximately five million patient miles to service Air Force and Navy installations in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Caribbean areas.

The 14 Beef Broth units continued to maintain a high state of combat readiness while other Air National Guard tactical air units continued to support Army maneuvers and Joint Chiefs of Staff directed exercises. Tactical units supported seven exercises which deployed outside the Continental United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, and Puerto Rico, in which 23 tactical fighter units flew more than 70,000 sorties and 12 tactical reconnaissance units flew

more than 25,000 sorties. The five air refueling groups supported training and deployment of the receiver units with over 5,000 sorties.

Air National Guard air defense units continued to effectively and consistently accomplish the air defense mission with a 24-hour runway alert program. Over 31,000 alert hours were flown while accomplishing 17,074 scrambles and over 61,000 intercepts. Four of the five Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons operated full time in support of NORAD and Hawaiian Air Defense systems. One unit operated two radar sites with a daily 14-hour training operation.

Air Force Chief of Staff General John P. McConnell stated that the increasing demands on the use of air power to uphold national interest will make the role the Air National Guard must perform in support of the active forces even more important. The voluntary achievements accomplished without mobilization which enabled the active force to improve its military position in Southeast Asia is an indication of the capability of the Air National Guard to meet future contingencies.

This year the Air National Guard accomplished a most impressive and significant mission to more than justify the title "Ready Now Force."

COMPTROLLER



Budget

Included in the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1967 were estimates for the Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard Appropriation; National Guard Personnel, Air Force Appropriation; and Military Construction, Air National Guard Appropriation, United States Air Force and Department of Defense approved program guidance was followed in the development and preparation of these estimates. The initial Congressional approvals for these appropriations resulted in the following: Operation and Maintenance, ANG—\$253,300,000; National Guard Personnel, AF—\$82,000,000; and Military Construction, ANG—\$9,400,000. These amounts, in addition to approximately \$1,800,000 anticipated reimbursements, provided a total availability of \$346,500,000. The following figures represent the initial appropriations plus reimbursements as compared to the total availability.

Appropriation Title	Appropriated ¹	Adjusted Availability
Operation and Maintenance	\$255,000,000	\$277,200,000
National Guard Personnel	82,100,000	84,300,000
Military Construction	9,400,000	24,207,000
Total	\$346,500,000	\$385,707,000

¹ Includes anticipated reimbursements.

² Includes all adjustments through the fourth quarter for O&M and Military Personnel.

³ Includes no-year carryover for unobligated balances.

It will be noted from the above schedule that the availability is in excess of the initial appropriations and is explained as follows:

The increase in Operation and Maintenance represents \$1,400,000 for pay increase of Air Technicians and \$20,800,000 increase in reimbursements for support of the Military Airlift Command. The increase in Military Personnel represents \$1,900,000 for military pay increase and \$300,000 Supplemental for Southeast Asia support. The increase in Military Construction is carry-over.

Continued improvement in budget estimates and financial plans received from the bases was experienced during the fiscal year. The quality of the estimates provided the operating divisions with a realistic reflection of mission requirements. As the fiscal year progressed, fund monitoring and detailed analyses disclosed a need for reprogramming which was accomplished within legal limitations and fund availability and provided the economic allocation of resources.

Accounting and Finance

Procedures and programs for the transfer of financial reporting responsibilities from the Data Processing Center in St. Louis to the National Guard Computer Center in Washington, D. C., during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1968 were completed.

Computer edits and reconciliations were designed to improve accuracy and timeliness of reports to fund managers.

A standard ANG Data Processing system for accounting and finance was successfully developed and implemented during the year. This included authorizing standard PCAM (Punch Card Accounting Machine) equipment for all ANG bases.

The Air Reserve Forces Centralized Computer Pay System is currently scheduled to be implemented 1 January 1968. ANG units from five states are being used in the pilot test of the program to centralize payment of pay and allowances and PCS travel entitlements of members of the Air Reserve Forces.

The Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual was published 1 January 1967. This manual brings together into one volume military pay and allowances entitlements for all services. ANG entitlements can be found in Part Eight of the manual.

Special issues of the National Guard Bulletin which highlighted Air National Guard Comptroller activities were distributed during the year. These issues were designed to provide current information for Air National Guard comptroller personnel on plans, problem areas, and other matters of interest.

Plans and procedures were developed and published for a new system of accounting for appropriation reimbursements for mess collections. Effective 1 July 1967, responsibility of accounting for and reporting on mess collections was transferred from approximately 80 bases to the Bureau fiscal station.

PERSONNEL



Military Strength

On 30 June 1967, the strength of the Air National Guard was 83,758. This constituted 101 percent of the spaces allocated by the Department of Defense.

The 82,724 paid drill spaces authorized as of 30 June 1967 was 82 percent of the Unit Manning Document of 100,732. The increase in drill spaces over the 80,901 authorized at the start of the fiscal year resulted from the retention of three military airlift units scheduled for deactivation during Fiscal Year 1967.

The limits on paid drill spaces imposed by DOD precluded many units from improving their combat ready status. The Beef Broth units were authorized 100 percent manning and ended the year with 97 percent personnel assigned.

Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)

	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67
Total	50,319	74,325	73,217	76,410	79,883	83,758
Officers	6,278	9,650	9,843	10,268	10,220	10,566
Airmen	44,041	64,675	63,374	66,142	69,663	73,192

During Fiscal Year 1967, 91 officers retired, 1,450 officers were granted Federal recognition, and Federal recognition was withdrawn from 1,082, making a net gain of 368 officers. Of this number, 266 were pilots.

In February, Operation Red Baron, named for the comic strip character "Snoopy" and his pursuit of the "Red Baron," was initiated as a result of a Headquarters, USAF, forecast of a loss of approximately 1,600 pilots during Calendar Year 1967. The object of the program was to have Air National Guard personnel personally contact as many of these 1600 pilots as possible. A senior staff officer at each ANG base was appointed to head a team which would contact the pilots.

Pilot strength at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1967 was 3,684. Prior to the implementation of Operation Red Baron, there was an average net gain of 12 pilots per month. As a result of Operation Red Baron, the ANG gained 168 pilots, establishing a monthly average of 42. Because of the success of this program, reprogramming was necessary, and a new goal of 3,950 pilots was set; on 30 June 1967, 3,950 pilots were assigned. Substantial savings were made in training and in training dollars as a result of the program.



Officer Personnel

Officers Statistics

Officers Average Age by Grade
30 June 1967

TOTAL OFFICERS

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	WO	Total
49	48	46	41	33	29	26	46	36

Total Pilots	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Total
Aircrew Jet	47	46	44	38	32	27	25	34
Aircrew Non-Jet	49	47	45	40	33	28	25	37
Operational Support	51	49	45	42	34	31	—	42
Administrative Support	—	47	46	43	32	—	—	44

Officer Longevity

30 June 1967

Average Years of Service by Grade

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	WO	Total
27.3	26.4	24.7	19.6	10.8	7.1	3.6	23.3	14.5

Average Years of Service of Officers on Flying Status by Grade

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	WO	Total
27.0	26.0	24.4	19.1	11.6	6.1	3.3	—	14.4

Grade Distribution of Pilots by Type

30 June 1967

	Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Total
Aircrew Jet	25	60	169	473	914	250	134	2,025
Aircrew Non-Jet	21	46	198	504	770	108	50	1,697
Operational Support	10	16	35	43	28	3	—	135
Administrative Support	—	15	44	25	9	—	—	93

Rated Officers

	Programmed	Assigned
Pilots	3,950	3,950
Navigators and Radar-Intercept Officers	894	766
Flight Surgeons, Air EVAC MED Officers	219	183
Flight Nurses	318	204

Unit vacancy promotions effected in Fiscal Year 1967 to the grades indicated:

Brigadier General to Major General	4 (2 Tenure of Office)
Colonel to Brigadier General	11 (3 Tenure of Office)
Lt. Colonel to Colonel	44
Major to Lt. Colonel	0
Captain to Major	0
First Lieutenant to Captain	349
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant	314

Mandatory promotions effected in Fiscal Year 1967 to the grades indicated:

	Considered	Selected	Passed Over	
			1st	2nd
Major to Lt. Colonel	147	144	2	1
Captain to Major	309	303	4	2
1st Lt. to Captain	308	308	0	0
Warrant Officers	80	63	16	1

Flying Status for 1 July 1966 through 30 June 1967

Revalidations	151
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Aeronautical Rating Boards

Cases Pending	8
---------------	---

Cases Completed—Rated Pilot and	
---------------------------------	--

Placed on Flying Status	15
-------------------------	----

Turndowns or Declines	10
-----------------------	----

Total	33
-------	----

Flying Evaluation Boards

Cases Pending	3
---------------	---

Cases Approved	9
----------------	---

Disapproved	8
-------------	---

Total	20
-------	----

Airmen Personnel

In consonance with recent participation enforcement provisions and changes in Selective Service induction policies, priority among applicants for enlistment was established for Reserve components by DOD and implemented by the Air National Guard as follows:

Priority 1—Immediate reenlistment (extension) to fill own vacancy.

Aircraft of the Army

ARMY NATIO



O1 Bird Dog



U1 Otter



U6



OH6 Cayuse



OH13 Sioux



OH23 Raven

AIR NATIO



F84F Thunderstreak



F86H Sabrejet



F100

TACTICA



RF84F Thunderflash



RF101 Voodoo



RB57 Canberra

TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE



F89J Scorpion



F102 Delta Dagger

AIR DEFENSE



U6A Beaver



KC97L Stratotanker

AIR REFUELING



C47 Sky Train



C54 Skymaster

nd Air National Guard

NAL GUARD



U8 Seminole

U9 Aero Commander



UH19 Chickasaw

CH34 Choctaw

CH37 Mojave

AL GUARD



F Sabre

F104 Starfighter

F105 Thunderchief

FIGHTER



Stratofreighter

EC/C-121 Super Constellation

C123J Provider

C124 Globemaster

AIR TRANSPORT



U19 Heli Courier

C119 Flying Boxcar

HU16 Albatross

AIR COMMANDO



T33 T-Bird

B26 Invader

T29 Flying Classroom

UTILITY AND TRAINING

Priority 2—Members of the Reserve components whose failure to gain unit membership would result in involuntary order to active duty.

Priority 3—Mandatory or voluntary assignment of members of units reorganized, inactivated, or relocated.

Priority 4—Voluntary prior service personnel.

Priority 5—Non-prior service applicants between the ages of 17 and 18½.

Priority 6—Non-prior service applicants over the age of 18½, only after the unit commander concerned has determined that individuals in higher priority categories are not available.

Exceptions to the established priorities are authorized only to permit acceptance of applicants with special military or civilian experience or to preclude enlistment of applicants who, due to civilian occupation or geographical location of residence, would likely be unable to participate satisfactorily in scheduled training activities.

Title I, Public Law 89-687, 15 October 1966 (implemented by Executive Order 11327, 15 February 1967 and DOD Directive 1215.13, 23 February 1967) provided temporary authority for involuntary order to active duty of obligated Ready Reservists who fail to maintain prescribed training attendance requirements. Active duty under these provisions will be for a period, which, when added to the airman's previous active duty for training, equals two years. The 45-day tour will continue to be used in the case of individuals whose attendance is within prescribed limits but who fail to progress within their skill area. A total of 133 airmen were ordered to perform 45-day tours in Fiscal Year 1967, 85 for unsatisfactory attendance and 48 for failure to progress. In some instances, individuals failed to participate in a satisfactory manner following a 45-day tour and were referred to Selective Service for induction.

Airmen Statistics

Airmen Average Age by Grade 30 June 1967

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Total
43	41	39	35	30	26	24	22	21	27

Airmen Longevity

30 June 1967

Average Years of Service by Grade										Total
E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1		
21.5	19.6	17.4	14.0	9.3	4.5	2.8	1.2	.5		6.2

Personnel Data Systems

Conversion to PDS-0 65 and PDS-A (Interim) occurred in August, 1966. However, preceding ARPC systems tests were inadequate, and program malfunctions were of such magnitude that file update was discontinued for a period of three months. Update was resumed and accelerated in late November in order to dispose of transactions which had accumulated while the file was inoperative. Reports production was resumed, but products became increasingly unusable because of continuing program malfunctions. In April, 1967, it was decided that a detailed systems test was necessary to isolate program errors and would be followed by a total file reload. Again it was necessary to suspend update action. The months of April and May were spent testing and revising programs. In early June, the file was successfully reloaded, and the April and May transactions were processed. The 30 June transactions were submitted and processed on schedule, and the normal 15th and end-of-month processing cycle should now prevail. Management reports have improved in quality and are now flowing as scheduled.

Due to the programming problems experienced in the input and update process, many of the integral subsystems were not programmed and were not a working part of the system during the past year. Strength accounting, strength reconciliation, data reconciliation, and purge procedures were not operational. Lack of strength accounting and reconciliation procedures delayed elimination of the morning report.

Because of the problems experienced with the new system, reject trend analyses have not been produced and no CBPO error rates are available for this year.

PDS interface with the centralized military pay systems was finalized and is now in the test phase. Data items common to pay and PDS will be fed into the pay system by the ARPC computer following each update cycle. Testing will continue through Calendar Year 1967 so that any necessary debugging will be completed prior to full implementation scheduled for early 1968.

Procedures for interface with the base flight management data system were completed. All flying data previously maintained on the N format will now flow from the Norton computer to ARPC, thus eliminating the requirement for submission of this data by the Consolidated Base Personnel Offices (CBPOs).

A most significant development in the CBPO area was the authorization of IBM 870 Document Writer Systems for CBPOs. This equipment enables CBPO personnel to prepare their own punch card transactions, necessary listings, and most of the required base-level output products without use of base data services facilities. This equipment is better suited to requirements of PDS and will preclude much of the cumbersome procedure that was necessary to obtain the products from the IBM 407. IBM 082 Sorters were also authorized for CBPOs who were not located in the same building with the data services function. Delivery of equipment began in May and is scheduled for completion in September, 1967.

Four-day training courses in use of the IBM 870 Document Writer were conducted for personnel of all CBPOs by the CBPOs at North Highlands, California; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and Wellfleet, Massachusetts. These courses provided comprehensive instruction in machine operation, emphasizing the applicable base-level output products.

Plans are being developed for implementation of the Phase II base-level military personnel systems. The system provides for immediate access storage on Phase II computers and will be updated on-line on a real time basis through use of remote devices.

Air Technician Program

Air National Guard technicians are the hard core of highly skilled full time personnel assigned to Air National Guard units. As a condition of employment, male technicians must be military members of the unit in which they are employed. Thus, they represent a cadre of highly trained personnel who can immediately and effectively respond upon mobilization.

On June 1967, the air technician strength was 16,483 which represented an increase of 549 technicians over last year. Generally, the personnel increase was used to support conversions to more modern and sophisticated aircraft.

Approximately 6,700 ANG technicians in 19 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia were provided coverage in State retirement programs.

During the course of the fiscal year, a significant reduction-in-force was imposed on the air technician program as a result of the elimination of the special weapons requirement in certain ANG/ADC units. The "ANG Relocation Program" was implemented to provide continual employment for those technicians who voluntarily elected reassignment to another unit. While the skills of many of the personnel involved could not be used elsewhere, excellent response from the States and units resulted in reassignment of many technicians who were qualified for existing or projected vacancies. Permanent Change of Station Allowances were provided for the relocated technicians, and severance payments were authorized for terminated personnel.

In anticipation of the passage of H.R. 2, several actions were taken by the National Guard Bureau to provide local operating levels with the information and procedures required for the administration of technicians as federal employees. A committee composed of four Army National Guard and five Air National Guard technicians was appointed to develop a joint Army/Air regulation to replace the a current directive, NGR-51/ANGR 40-1. Through their diligent efforts, a draft directive was completed within 30 days. The directive is intended for use at the lowest operating level where it is not

feasible to maintain the extensive library of federal and service regulations that would otherwise be required.

The second action taken was a joint orientation conference to acquaint Army and Air Personnel Technicians with administrative procedures, forms, records, and reports which become necessary when technicians assume a federal status. These conferences were particularly beneficial since they provided instruction by experts from the Departments of the Army and the Air Force on the new procedures and concepts that will be required. Conferees were furnished complete packets of material such as forms, group life and health benefits plans, and general instructions on their use.

Through the media of numbered ANG Letters of Instruction, operating levels were provided with additional guidance weekly as information became available from the Civil Service Commission, Department of Defense, and Department of the Air Force.

There is no doubt that these actions will result in minimum turbulence when the legislation is enacted, and they will insure an orderly and timely conversion of personnel records to meet federal standards and requirements.

Education and Training

The individual program in the Air National Guard is comprised of five major categories: Flight, Technical, Professional, Recruit, and On-the-Job Training. Each of these training programs is designed to produce an end product of affording the ANG commander maximum assistance in achieving an adequate skill level manned unit. The Fiscal Year 1967 ANG Financial Plan approved the following training program.

Training Category	Student Entries	M/Ds	Cost (million)
Flight	949	126,412	\$ 3,227
Technical	1,110	78,358	1,609
Professional	105	9,735	324
Recruit	9,500	1,546,423	11,020
Total	11,664	1,760,928	\$16,180

During Fiscal Year 1967, 14,727 individuals went on active duty for training, using 1,918,780 mandays for a total expenditure of \$16,358,622 appropriated funds. Detailed program accomplishment by training category follows.

Flight Training

A total of 185 individuals entered undergraduate pilot training with 156 completing the training. Of the 68 individuals who entered navigator training, 62 graduated. (Because pilot training lasts over one year and navigator training approximately 10 months, there is no correlation between number of entries per year and graduates during the same time period.)

Advance flying training consisted of providing both combat crew training for the newly graduated pilot/navigator and cross-training of new ANG prior service pilots who were previously qualified in other aircraft. A total of 454 students entered this program.

Technical Training

Technical training is composed of officer/airman formal school courses and special training through MTDs and factory courses.

	Entries
Officer Formal ATC Courses	1,412
Airman Formal ATC Courses	1,433
Officer Special Training	142
Airman Special Training	834

Professional Training

	Entries
Squadron Officer School	16
Command and Staff College	16
Air War College	5
NCO Academies	96

Recruit Training

The ANG is authorized to enlist non-prior service individuals to fill critical AFSCs when recruitment of prior service individuals cannot be accomplished. All of these enlistees are required to enter basic military training, and approximately 70 percent continue in technical training. The remaining 30 percent returns to the parent ANG unit for on-the-job training.

	Entries	Completion	In Training 30 June 1967
BMT & OJT	3,102	4,025	908
BMT & Tech.	6,964	6,857	2,798
Total	10,066	10,882	3,706

During Fiscal Year 1967, emphasis was placed on providing individual progression and capability of ANG operations through a valid and comprehensive on-the-job training program which resulted in increased skill manning throughout the ANG. ANGM 50-23, the OJT Manual, was updated to provide more definitive and progressive training methods to insure maximum upgrade of airmen. Following are the results of the OJT effort for Fiscal Year 1967.

Airmen entered into OJT	36,432
Airmen enrolled in Career Development Courses	27,418
SKT Passing Rate, 3 level testing	85.3%
SKT Passing Rate, 5 level testing	63.9%
SKT Passing Rate, 7 level testing	59.0%
SKT Passing Rate overall (3, 5, 7, level testing)	71.7%
Airmen upgraded to next higher skill level	15,940
Percent airmen in OJT upgraded to next higher skill level	43.5%
Skill Level Manning	61.7%

Three major steps toward an effective training program were established during the year. The first was the Air National Guard NCO Academy which is designed to increase the management and leadership capability of ANG NCOs. Three hundred individuals are scheduled to start this program in July, 1967. Second, a special two-week course, "Technical Instructor (ANG)," was updated to provide Training Supervisors and Trainers with instructor training. The updated course, which had an enrollment of 1,000 students, more adequately fulfills the ANG requirement for a knowledgeable corps of instructors. Third, The Air National Guard Institute of Technology was established at the Permanent Field Training Site, Travis Field, Savannah, Georgia, during July, 1967, to provide intensified instruction in the academic phases of the dual channel concept of OJT. Other "Special Schools" such as the R-5 Refueler Course, EMU-10 Generator Course, Non-Destructive Inspection Techniques, Aircraft Inertial, and Radar Navigational Systems Technician (RF-101), and Aerospace Photographic Systems Technician (RF-101) were established to enhance the skill manning, training, and operational capability of ANG units.

Education Level of ANG Personnel

	Officers	Enlisted
Less than high school graduate	1%	5%
High School graduate	18%	57%
Less than three years college	16%	19%
More than three years college, no degree	7%	4%
College graduate	57%	14%
Masters degree	16%	4%
* Doctoral degree	8%	1%
Unknown	1%	1%

* Includes MD and DDS.

Notification of Eligibility

Public Law 89-652, 14 October 1966, requires that each person who completes the years of service required for eligibility for retired pay under Chapter 67, Title 10, United States Code, be notified in writing within one year after completion of such service. This law provides that once retired pay has been granted and the required notice furnished, the retired pay may not later be revoked or

denied due to erroneous determination of creditable service unless the error was due to fraud or misrepresentation by the person concerned. These provisions apply to persons whose retired pay began or who were notified of completion of required service after the effective date of the act, 14 October 1966.

Awards and Decorations

The 138th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Colorado, and the 147th Fighter Group, Texas, were presented the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFOUA). The AFOUA was established by the Secretary of the Air Force in 1954 and is presented for exceptionally meritorious service or outstanding achievement.

The Air Force Cross, the second highest award an Air Force member can receive for heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, was awarded to Captain Larry B. Mason, currently a Michigan ANG pilot. He was selected to receive the 1966 Koren Kolligian, Jr. trophy, for successfully handling an air in-flight emergency during the same period while serving on active duty in Vietnam.

One ANG member was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in a duty of great responsibility; the Airman's Medal was awarded to one member for heroism; and one member received the Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious service.

MEDICAL SERVICE



The Medical Service of the Air National Guard provides medical personnel and units trained and equipped to operate medical facilities in support of Air National Guard operational requirements.

On 1 August 1965 at the request of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) and with the approval of Headquarters, USAF, the Air National Guard performed its first routine live mission in support of the MAC domestic Aeromedical Evacuation System. The Air National Guard presently has four regularly scheduled offshore live patient mission aeromedical routes which originate from McGuire AFB, New Jersey, and Travis AFB, California, every two weeks. The three East Shore missions go to Ramey AFB, San Juan, and Panama; to Guantanamo and Bermuda; and to Newfoundland. The West Shore mission goes to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. These missions continued through Fiscal Year 1967 with an adverse patient incident rate of zero.

Aeromedical Evacuation Activities 1 July 1966 Through 30 June 1967:

Trips Flown	120
Off Shore	105
Missions	459
Off Shore	394
Flying Hours (Including Position & Deposition)	2,819
Patient Time Flown	2,280
Total Patients	4,221
Litter	1,123
Walking	2,543
Accompanied	555
Off Shore	2,966
Passenger	5,352
Off Shore	5,034

Miles Flown	673,562
Patient Miles Flown	4,999,658
Trip Days	480
Man Days Utilized	4,280
Officer	1,932
Airmen	2,348

Since commencement of this live Aeromedical Evacuation Mission on 1 August 1965 an impressive set of statistics has been accumulated as shown in the chart below.

Aeromedical Evacuation Activities 1 August 1965 Through 30 June 1967:

Trips Flown	262
Off Shore	187
Missions	1,070
Off Shore	718
Flying Hours (Including Position & Deposition)	6,265
Patient Time Flown	5,937
Total Patients	10,912
Litter	3,048
Walking	6,404
Accompanied	1,460
Off Shore	4,876
Passenger	9,735
Off Shore	8,124
Miles Flown	1,493,694
Patient Miles Flown	12,243,506
Trip Days	1,106
Man Days Utilized	9,101
Officer	4,149
Airmen	4,952

ANG medical units were manned as follows on 30 June 1967:

	Authorized	Assigned	Percent
Medical Corps	354	281	79.4
Dental Corps	159	103	65.0
Medical Service Corps	246	126	51.2
Veterinary Corps	72	9	12.5
Nurse Corps	675	374	55.3
	1,507	893	

The Basic Orientation Course conducted at Sheppard AFB, Texas, was attended by 54 ANG physicians, nurses, and dentists. Nineteen physicians were designated as flight medical officers upon completion of the Aerospace Medicine Course at Brooks AFB, Texas. The Flight Nurse Course at Brooks was attended by 61 nurses.

While some units are 100 percent manned and have waiting lists of professional personnel, others are manned below an acceptable level. All units constantly strive to overcome this deficit.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1967, the Air National Guard Medical Service was comprised of:

12 Tactical Hospitals	7 Aeronautical Evaluation Squadrons
78 Dispensaries	24 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights



Physical standards have been tightened in order to increase mobilization capability and combat readiness. We are now on the same footing as the active establishment in determining the physical capability of an individual.

The Air Force Physical Profile System which now applies to Air National Guard personnel has resulted in improved operational readiness of all ANG units from a medical capability point of view. Personnel are now assessed and certified as available for worldwide assignment, temporarily disqualified, or permanently disqualified. In the latter case, action must be taken to discharge the member. The Physical Profile Serial gives each Commander an immediate index of the physical capability of all members of his unit.

Medical badges (Senior & Chief Medical Specialist insignia) are now authorized for eligible members of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps. Senior rating (a star) designates specialists who have completed the formal training requirements of an American Specialty Board but have not been certified. Chief rating (a scroll) identifies those who have been certified by the American Specialty Board and are in good standing.

The 36-bed Air Transportable Hospital was exercised and inventoried. Instruments were unwrapped and examined for rust and damage, and all pharmaceuticals, supplies, and equipment that were unserviceable or that had deteriorated were replaced.

It was necessary to provide the capability to perform complete medical examinations to the majority of the ANG dispensaries and hospitals. Additional items of equipment were authorized and funds provided to procure these additional items or replace worn out equipment. At the end of the year Air National Guard medical units were at the highest level of material readiness ever experienced.

An additional full time medical air technician was authorized each ANG Dispensary supporting a flying unit effective 1 July 1967.

An overall evaluation of the Fiscal Year 1967 ANG medical program shows that:

1. Medical Units understand their support mission and are well equipped.
 2. There were no unusual problems in aerospace medicine.
 3. There were no epidemics of communicable or infectious diseases during the annual field training tours or unit training assemblies.
 4. Air National Guard personnel are combat ready, with few exceptions, due to more stringent medical examination and continuing immunization programs.
- Despite continuing shortages in medical personnel, the state of assured physical health and the capability for proper medical support is at its highest in the history of the Air National Guard.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING



Organization

On 30 June 1967, the Air National Guard had 856 federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 90 groups, and 92 flying squadrons. The number of non-flying units was 250. There were 100,740 military manpower spaces allocated to the major commands to support the Air National Guard force structure.

Air National Guard Force Structure

Federally Recognized Units
30 June 1967

Combat Flying Organizations

Type	Wings	Groups	Squadrons
Fighter Interceptor	5	22	22
Tactical Fighter	7	23	23
Tactical Reconnaissance	3	12	12
Air Refueling	2	5	5
Air Commando	—	4	4
Total	17	66	66

Non-Tactical Flying Organizations

Military Airlift	7	24	25
Air Transport (Medium)	—	—	1
Total	7	24	26

Support Units

90 Supply Squadrons	32 Aeromedical Evacuation
90 Combat Support Squadrons	Flight Squadrons
90 Consolidated Aircraft	4 Reconnaissance Technical
Maintenance Squadrons	Squadrons
90 Dispensaries/Hospitals	2 Aerial Port Flights

TOTAL: 398

Communications Units

4 Communications Groups, Hq	2 Tactical Control Groups
12 Communications Squadrons	2 Direct Air Support Squadrons
8 Radio Relay Squadrons	4 Tactical Control Squadrons
1 Communications Squadron	8 Tactical Control Flights
(Special)	5 Mobile Communications Squadrons
17 GEEIA Squadrons	4 Mobile Communications Flights
5 ACW Squadrons (Fixed)	69 Communications Flights (SPT)

TOTAL: 148

Miscellaneous Units

52 Air State Headquarters	7 Weather Flights (Support Army)
1 Weather Squadron	1 Air Base Squadron (Special)
31 Weather Flights (Mobile/Fixed)	12 Air Force Bands

TOTAL: 104

Congressional action by the 89th Congress extended the programmed inactivation of three airlift units from 30 September 1966 through Fiscal Year 1967. This action resulted in maintaining the ANG airlift force at 25 squadrons.

Plans were made and approved to relocate the 190th Tactical Reconnaissance Group from Hutchinson ANG Base, Kansas, to Forbes AFB, Topeka, Kansas, during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1968.

Organization Actions

The 204th Weather Flight (SA) was activated on 23 July 1966 at McGuire AFB, New Jersey.

The 191st Aeromedical Evacuation Flight was activated on 27 August 1966 at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The 205th GEEIA Squadron, Georgia ANG, and the 202nd GEEIA Squadron, Oklahoma ANG, were redesignated from the 205th Communication Maintenance Squadron and the 202nd Communications Maintenance Squadron respectively, effective 24 October 1966.

The 198th Weather Flight at San Juan, Puerto Rico, was inactivated on 31 January 1967.

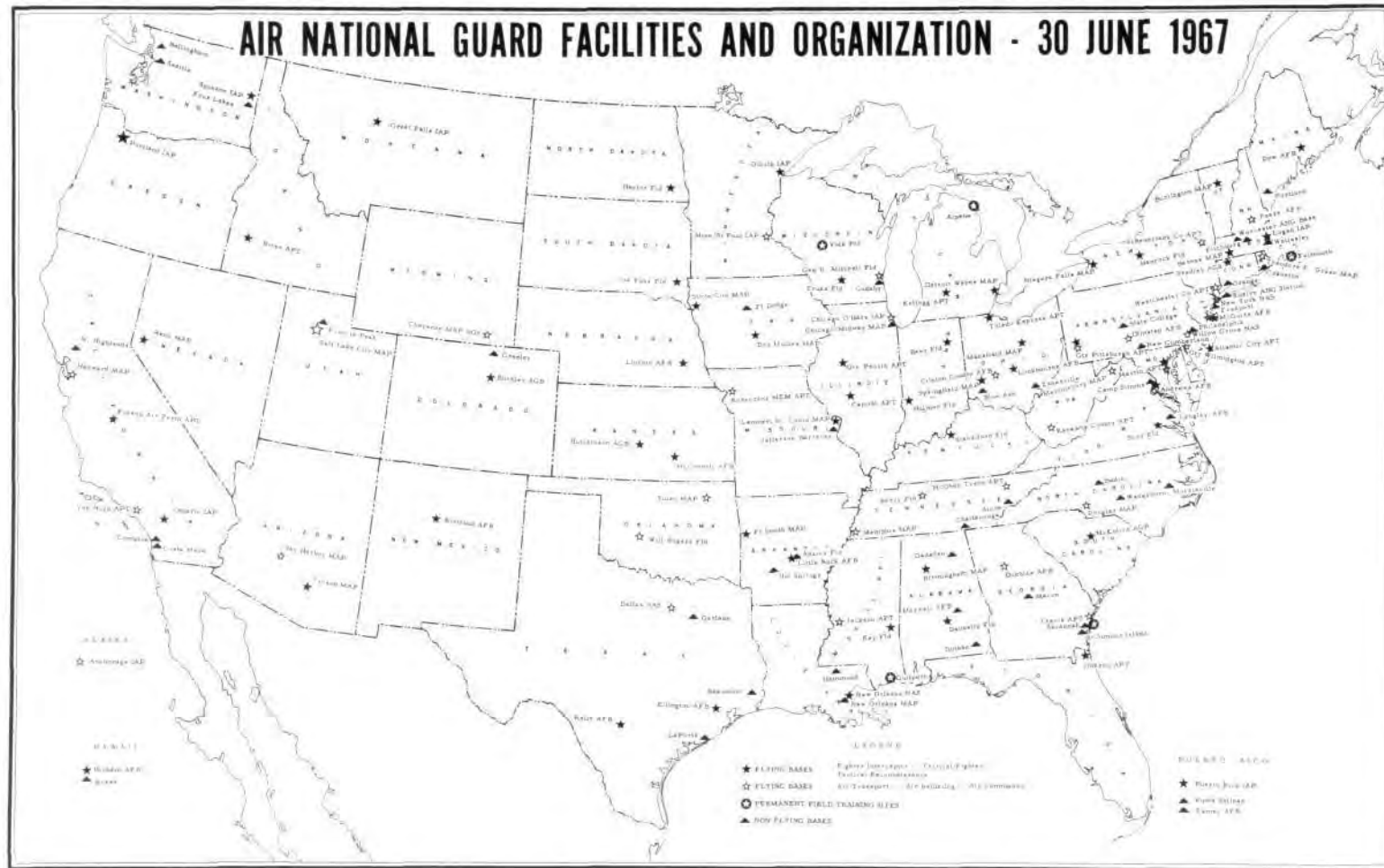
The 109th ACW Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, was inactivated on 5 March 1967.

The 207th Weather Flight (SA) was activated on 1 April 1967 at Stout Field, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The 201st Mobile Communications Squadron was activated at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, on 6 March 1967. This unit replaced the 109th ACW Squadron.

The 120th Weather Flight was activated on 15 April 1967 at Buckley ANG Base, Colorado.

The 208th Weather Flight (SA) was activated at St. Paul, Minnesota, on 3 June 1967.



The 145th Aerial Port Flight was activated at Douglas Municipal Airport, Charlotte, North Carolina, on 22 April 1967.

The 116th Aerial Port Flight was activated at Dobbins AFB, Georgia, on 20 May 1967.

Aircraft Conversions for Fiscal Year 1967

Unit	Location	Former A/C	New A/C	Gaining Command
119 FG	Fargo, N.D.	F89J	F102A	ADC
116 MAG	Marietta, Ga.	C97G	C124C	MAC
120 FG	Great Falls, Mont.	F89J	F102A	ADC
145 MAG	Charlotte, N.C.	C121	C124C	MAC
148 FG	Duluth, Minn.	F89J	F102A	ADC
172 MAG	Jackson, Miss.	C121	C124C	MAC

The U10 aircraft replacing the U6As were returned to the inventory of all four ANG Air Commando Groups.

Flying Hours

During Fiscal Year 1967, the Air National Guard flew a total of 540,060 flying hours, including 286,137 in jet aircraft, 226,146 in tactical non-jet aircraft, and 27,777 in support aircraft. The 38,336 flying hour increase over Fiscal Year 1966 is a direct result of the intensified flying training "Beef Broth" units and the all out participation of the ANG transport units in support of Southeast Asia airlift requirements.

Participation in Public Events

The Air National Guard is called upon to assist in providing flyovers of jet aircraft and static displays of aircraft in connection with public exhibitions, events, and ceremonies in order to satisfy and stimulate public interest in the Armed Forces. During Fiscal Year 1967, 123 such requests were answered entirely within Air National Guard resources.



Air Defense Command Units

At the end of the year, 20 of the 22 ANG/ADC units were flying F102 aircraft, and the other two units were flying F89Js.

Statistically, Fiscal Year 1967 was comparable to the previous year in that there were five wings, 22 groups, and 22 fighter squadrons with 2,284 officers and 18,781 airmen authorized and 1,826 officers and 14,970 airmen assigned.

The ANG alert program continued throughout the year, and seven units reached the desired goal of maintaining an alert commitment by keeping four aircraft on five or 15 minute alert.

Several ANG/ADC units deployed aircraft and personnel to Tyndall AFB, Florida, during the year to participate in the Weapon System Verification Program. No special weapons firing competition was held in Fiscal Year 1967.

More flexibility in conducting field training was given to the unit commanders. Several units were authorized to deploy to training sites as a group while others continued the normal year-round field training at their home stations.

During the year some of the ANG/ADC units were recognized for outstanding performances. The 147th Fighter Group, Houston, Texas, and the 138th ACW Squadron, Greeley, Colorado, were awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, and the 132d Fighter Group, Des Moines, Iowa, won the ADC "A" Award.

Military Airlift Command

The mission of Air National Guard airlift/aeromedical evacuation units is to develop, maintain, and provide trained operationally ready units and individuals. Air transportation of personnel, aeromedical evacuation of patients, and airlift of material is provided for the armed forces and other governmental agencies as directed.

The airlift fleet is organized into seven Wings, 24 Groups, and 25 Squadrons in 18 states. During Fiscal Year 1967, the Air National Guard operated a total of 227 four-engine aircraft including 151 C97s, 47 C121s, and 29 C124s.

Routine flights were made to nearly all parts of the world under all types of flying conditions to insure maximum crew proficiency and to deliver priority cargo. Diversified airlift missions in direct support of the national airlift requirements were flown on a daily basis. Some of these missions were flown during regular training periods in conjunction with normal training activities, and other missions were flown on a completely volunteer basis.

The C124 Conversion Program for the Air National Guard began in September, 1966, 90 days before the originally programmed conversion date. Even though acceleration in the conversion program caused many problems, the 116th Military Airlift Group, Dobbins, AFB, Georgia, and the 145th Military Group, Charlotte, North Carolina, began formal training on 15 November 1966. These two units received their first C124 early in December and had the full complement of eight by 17 February 1967. Each unit flew its first C124 mission in support of Southeast Asia on 1 April 1967. The 172d Military Group, Mississippi, the third Air National Guard unit to convert to C124s, received its first aircraft on 24 February 1967 and had the full complement of eight by 24 April 1967. The 172d flew its first mission in support of Southeast Asia in the C124 on 18 May 1967. The 118th and 164th Military Airlift Groups in Tennessee were in the process of conversion at the end of the year.

The Air National Guard role in aeromedical evacuation missions continued during Fiscal Year 1967. Offshore routes flown by the Air National Guard included Goose Bay, Labrador; Harmon AFB and Argentia Naval Air Station, Newfoundland; Kindley AFB, Bermuda; Ramey AFB and San Juan Naval Air Station, Puerto Rico; Howard AFB, Canal Zone; and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Since inauguration of the ANG aeromedical evacuation flights in August, 1965, through 30 June 1967, the Air National Guard has flown 12,243,506 patient miles and carried 10,912 patients, including 3,048 litter cases, and 9,735 passengers.

Tactical Air Command Units

The activity of Air National Guard tactical units during Fiscal Year 1967 included 70,000 sorties by the 23 Tactical Fighter Units, 25,000 by the 12 Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons, 5,000 by the five Air Refueling Groups, and 6,000 by the four Air Commando Groups.

ANG tactical units participated in a number of exercises in Fiscal Year 1967 in the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Panama.

Gold Rush I took place in Alaska during the period 23-30 July, 1966. Twenty-nine close air support sorties were flown by 12 F100s of the 121st Tactical Fighter Group, Ohio, providing 200 hours of support flying time, including deployment, strike phase, and redeployment, to the Alaskan Air Command.

Seventy-seven sorties were flown by the 12 F84s of the 180th Tactical Fighter Group, Ohio, in support of **Gold Rush II** during

the period 21-31 July 1966. The purpose of **Gold Rush II** was to test deployment procedures and tactical concepts and to provide the Alaskan Air Command with a tactical fighter air refueling force to use in joint airground exercises. Completion of the exercise required 304 flying hours.

ANG units supported Exercise **Ready Devil II**, conducted by the 5th Mechanized Division at Fort Carson, Colorado, in October. F100s from the 140th Tactical Fighter Group, Colorado, and the 150th Tactical Fighter Group, New Mexico, flew fighter strikes; the 155th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Nebraska, provided photo reconnaissance; and the 136th Air Refueling Wing, Texas, provided air refueling.

Yankee Venture which began on 20 January was an exercise conducted by the 143d Air Commando Group, Rhode Island. Five HU16s plus support personnel and equipment hauled by ANG transport aircraft deployed to Howard AFB, Canal Zone, for the month-long exercise. The HU16s flew 96 sorties and more than 340 hours, including dropping supplies and parachutists into jungle drop zones. Though the unit received training in jungle flying and survival, the most important aspect of the trip was the civic action program to which they contributed. Unit dispensary personnel formed medical teams which were sent into the jungle to treat almost 3,000 natives.

The 102d and 104th Tactical Fighter Groups, Massachusetts, flying 12 F84Fs, participated in **Gold Rush III/Frontier Assault**, which was staged in Alaska, from 29 January-13 February 1967. This exercise, directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was a 10-day mock war and called for pre-planned and on-call missions averaging 16 sorties a day. Air refueling for the F84Fs was provided by tanker aircraft from Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin ANG units.

ANG units participated in **Tropic Lightning III** in Hawaii during the period 12 February-12 April. The 178th and 179th Tactical Fighter Groups, Ohio, deployed six F84Fs to Hickam AFB as a USAFSTRIKE force to provide close air support for the 11th Brigade, US Army, accomplishing 279 sorties and 436 flying hours. Air refueling was provided by the 126th Air Refueling Group, Illinois; the 128th Air Refueling Group, Wisconsin; and the 160th Air Refueling Group, Ohio.

Twelve F86Hs from the 156th Tactical Fighter Group, Puerto Rico, were committed to **Cashew Tee III** in Panama and deployed to Howard AFB, Canal Zone. The fighters aided friendly forces in overcoming a simulated invasion by flying 117 sorties during the period 19 March-25 March.

Clove Hitch III was a joint-service exercise conducted in eastern Puerto Rico and neighboring islands during the last two weeks in April wherein tactical concepts in joint operations were tested under simulated combat conditions. This joint amphibious and airborne training maneuver included elements of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Army and Air National Guard. ANG fighter forces furnished by the 174th Tactical Fighter Group, New York, and the 183rd Tactical Fighter Group, Illinois, carried out a variety of missions including close air support of ground forces, interdiction strikes, escort duty for unarmed transports, harassment, and reconnaissance flights. Six RF84Fs of the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Alabama, staged out of Ramey AFB, photographing drop zones, beach landing areas, and vital military targets for intelligence sections of all participants. One HU16 of the 135th Air Commando Group, Maryland, flew 26 sorties which included infiltration, para-drop, reconnaissance, and personnel transport. Aerial refueling for the fighters was provided by KC97L tankers of the 128th Air Refueling Group, Wisconsin; 160th Air Refueling Group, Ohio; 126th Air Refueling Group, Illinois; and 134th Air Refueling Group, Tennessee. The C97E "Talking Bird," Oklahoma, served as an airborne Direct Air Support Center for the 9th and 19th Air Forces, Tactical Air Command, USAF. The 156th Tactical Fighter Group, Puerto Rico, acted as the enemy Air Force in the exercise, making simulated napalm drops and rocket strikes against landing forces and aerial engagements against friendly aircraft. They proved to be formidable opposition when they were credited with sinking a Navy carrier. The flexibility and high state of proficiency of the ANG contributed to the successful completion of this joint-service exercise.

The 177th Tactical Fighter Group, New Jersey, deployed 12 F100s to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, during the period 13-21 May in support of **Gold Rush IV**, receiving refueling support from the 134th Air Refueling Group, Tennessee, and the Strategic Air Command. The three separate missions involved in the exercise were to provide close support for US Army spring maneuvers, to simulate attacks against Alaskan Air Command targets to test the proficiency of the radar coverage of Alaska, and to fly low level missions against radar sites.

The versatility of an Air National Guard tactical fighter group was demonstrated by the 185th Tactical Fighter Group in its support of an Air Force Systems Command Fire Bomb Test in Alaska in March 1967. With only a few days notice, this unit responded to an urgent AFSC requirement by deploying three F100C aircraft, load crews, maintenance, and flight personnel to Eielson AFB, Alaska, to conduct cold weather tests of BLU-27/B Fire Bombs. Nineteen sorties were flown in delivering the 36 test bombs. Air refueling support was provided by KC135 aircraft from the Strategic Air Command.

TAC OPLAN 24 provided considerable activity for ANG Tactical Fighter and Reconnaissance Groups during the year. OPLAN 24 provided a means by which the TAC numbered Air Forces were able to use ANG units on a routine basis to conduct close air support and reconnaissance missions required to support US Army and other forces.

During the year a new task for Air National Guard tactical forces was inaugurated which involved support of an overseas command on a regular basis. ANG Air Refueling units were deployed to Central Europe to provide refueling training and an emergency capability to USAFE tactical aircraft. This operation, named **Creek Party**, began 1 May 1967, with five KC97L aircraft and 42 enlisted and 18 officer Air Guardsmen from the 136th Air Refueling Wing, Texas, conducting refueling operations from Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany. Three tanker sorties per day were provided to USAFE for training. The 136th Air Refueling Wing was assigned responsibility for the execution of Operation **Creek Party** from 1 May-2 June 1967, and the 126 Air Refueling Wing, Illinois, assumed responsibility for the period 3 June through the remainder of the fiscal year. During the two-month period of operation, the KC97L aircraft flew 122 refueling sorties, off-loaded 2,228,000 pounds of fuel, and made over 2,500 hook-ups with receiver aircraft. Operation **Creek Party** is scheduled to continue through Fiscal Year 1968.

AEROSPACE SAFETY



The Air National Guard completed Fiscal Year 1967 with a rate of 6.0 major accidents for each 100,000 hours flown, thereby lowering its major aircraft accident rate compared to the previous year. In spite of losses of experienced pilots and supervisors to the airlines and industry, ANG units continued to operate effectively in supporting Southeast Asia requirements, performing a large percentage of ADC's alert commitments and providing strike and reconnaissance aircraft to support TAC. The ANG accident prevention program continued to place emphasis on high standards of supervision and performance, air discipline, and improvement in airfield facilities. Sixty-eight units, including 33 jet fighter/reconnaissance/interceptor units were accident free during this period.

Three units were awarded USAF safety plaques in Calendar Year 1966: the 149th Fighter Group, Kelly AFB, Texas, for outstanding achievement in Missile Safety; and the 142d Fighter Group, Portland, Oregon, and the 178th Tactical Fighter Group, Springfield, Ohio, for high standards of performance in Flying Safety.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS AND WEATHER



Communications Forces

Fiscal Year 1967 was one of decision and counterdecision which left the equipment buy program for mobile communications units (EMS) in an unsettled state at its conclusion. The equipment buy program which had been approved in December 1966 was drastically reduced by a Program Change Decision on 5 May 1967. As a result, a program change request (PCR) was prepared and forwarded to DOD on 6 July 1967 requesting approval of essentially the same equipment buy program as that which was previously approved, with the exception that it would cover Fiscal Years 1969, 1970, and 1971, thereby reducing the impact in Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970. The status of this PCR was not known as of 30 June, but planning continued based on the assumption that a satisfactory equipment procurement program will be approved by DOD.

Administrative action was taken during Fiscal Year 1967 to assign a Mobile Communications Squadron (Emergency Mission Support (EMS)) to each of the four Mobile Communications Groups. Assignment of the EMS units which had previously been administered as separate units was accomplished to more nearly align the ANG Communications Groups with the active duty organizations.

The 280th Communications Squadron (Special) continued to train to augment active Air Force organizations in the operation of larger communications centers wherever required.

ANG Weather Units (Air Weather Service—MAC)

Three new Weather Flights were activated in the states of New Jersey, Indiana, and Minnesota to provide weather support services to priority National Guard Divisions.

Twenty-three Weather Flights provided complete weather support to ANG flying units during field training exercises, and 13 Flights provided augmentation to Air Weather Service by performing field training at active Air Force bases.

Additional mobile weather equipment was made available to 10 additional Flights providing them with the capability of operation in a mobile as well as a fixed environment.

ANG Navigation Aids

A Ground-Controlled Approach (GCA) set was installed at Buckley ANG Base, Colorado, at the request of the Air Force. This navigation aid provides an airport surveillance and precision approach radar capability to both the ANG and the Air Force operating from this location.

ANG GEEIA Units (AFLC)

Fiscal Year 1967 was an outstanding year for the 17 Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons as training was continued toward their mobilization mission in the Air Force Logistics Command. Training consisted of actual installation and maintenance of CEM equipment and systems which resulted in savings of time and dollars to the Air Force.

During the period 15 November 1966 through 11 February 1967, ANG GEEIA units participated in Project FAST RACE which involved the removal of communications electronics equipment from Air Force bases in France before 31 March 1967. Since the total workload was beyond the capability of the active establishment within the established time limit, AFLC/GEEIA requested volunteer participation from the Air National Guard. Out of a total of 433 Air National Guard volunteers, 219 were used on the project.

Tactical Control Groups (TAC)

Both the 152d and 157th Tactical Control Groups continued to increase in operational capability. Reports of inspections conducted by the gaining command (TAC) during the past year reflect the increased readiness that was achieved despite shortages of primary equipment.

In July 1966, the 152d Tactical Control Group deployed its units for a normal annual field training for the first time since 1961. A unique feature of this field training was that the group occupied only three main operating sites which was made possible by extending the field training over a four-week period. One Tactical Control Squadron and its Flights provided the equipment and operation for the first two weeks, and the second squadron took over for the final two weeks, enabling all units to accomplish training objectives even though two of the flights had given up their prime radars to satisfy an active force requirement.

Selected 152d Tactical Control Group personnel also participated in Joint Exercise Clove Hitch III in April. This experience provided realistic training in joint operations.

The 157th Tactical Control Group continued increased readiness training throughout the fiscal year. Authorizations for 100 percent manning and additional training for all units in the 157th permitted the group to achieve a high state of readiness. The climax of the training effort in Fiscal Year 1967 for the 157th along with the 251st Communications Group (Mobile) and the 200th ANG Weather Squadron was participation in Exercise Guard Strike I which began on 17 June 1967 and will continue to 15 July 1967.

The System Training Program (STP) has continued to provide an excellent training vehicle. During the past year, the ANG Tactical Control Groups procured two new training problems designed according to their own specifications which will be used to develop and exercise basic radar operator skills. Tactical Air Command has evidenced interest in these ANG devised training problems and is procuring copies for use by the active forces.

ANG Fixed ACW Squadrons (ADC-PACAF-ANTDEFCON)

Full time air defense operations continued unchanged by the 130th ACW Squadron at Salt Lake City, Utah, and the 138th ACW Squadron at Greeley, Colorado. Each of these units operates radar surveillance and ground control interception (GCI) stations in support of NORAD. The significance of their contribution was emphasized when, on 31 March 1967, the 138th received the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for sustained "exceptionally meritorious service."

In Puerto Rico, the 140th Squadron continued operating 14 hours daily at Punta Salinas and Ramey AFB in support of Antilles Defense Command (CINCLANT). The intensive training conducted by the 140th has produced a highly capable operation. The mission effectiveness of the unit was demonstrated on at least two occa-

sions during the year. In February the unit received a satisfactory rating from an Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) by Tactical Air Command. The excellent performance by the 140th while participating in Clove Hitch III in April was noted in a Letter of Commendation from Rear Admiral Emmett P. Bonner, Commander of Opposition Forces for the Exercise.

The 150th and 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons, Hawaii, continued full time operations during the year. These two units provide PACAF with the ground environment system essential for air defense of the Hawaiian Islands.

A third ACW Squadron in Hawaii, the 109th, was inactivated on 5 March 1967. On 6 March 1967, the 201st Mobile Communication Squadron was activated with the resources of the 109th providing the nucleus of the new unit. This was done to partially satisfy the PACAF requirements for "bare base" capabilities in flight facilities and base communications in the Hawaiian Island complex.

ANG Base Communications

A modification program was submitted and approved to update the cryptographic equipment and capabilities for the ANG C97E "Talking Bird" aircraft. The modification will be completed in Fiscal Year 1968 and will provide on-line and off-line crypto services compatible with the Defense Communications System.

Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) services scheduled for installation at all ANG bases during Fiscal Years 1966 and 1967 was 77 percent completed as of 30 June 1967.

Five additional X-Y automatic dial switchboard systems were allotted to the Air National Guard. These systems are substitutes for the authorized AN/FTC-18.

AFCS, with the approval of Headquarters, USAF, provided each ANG flying base and selected nonflying bases with the services of AUTODIN (Automatic Data Network) through the facilities of nearby USAF Military Communications Centers. This interim provision of data transmission services to the Air National Guard preceded planning and programming actions by the National Guard Bureau; Headquarters, USAF; and AFCS for AUTODIN facilities at each ANG location in the near future.

AIR SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS



Supply and Services

When the T33 engine repair facility at Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi, first became operational in Fiscal Year 1966, shortages of equipment and engine spares limited overhaul production. These problems were resolved in Fiscal Year 1967, and ANG units now have excellent T33 engine support.

In Fiscal Year 1967, services quality control problems at the contractor overhaul facility caused the Air National Guard, as well as the Air Force, to suffer from a critical shortage of J57-23 (F102A) engines. It was necessary to exercise intensive management and supervision at Bureau level to prevent F102A aircraft from being grounded as a result of a lack of engines.

The Air National Guard was directed by DOD to release 10 J57-23 engines to the Pacific Air Command during October and November, 1966. Following this action, the Deputy Chief of Staff/

Materiel, Pacific Air Command, stated in a letter to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau that the immediate response by the Air National Guard resulted in the prevention of mission degradation in Southeast Asia.

Five F89 units were scheduled to be converted to F102s during the year. Due to a program change, only the following three units were converted:

119th Fighter Group, Fargo, North Dakota
148th Fighter Group, Duluth, Minnesota
120th Fighter Group, Great Falls, Montana

A major area of concern during the conversion was Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) support. The chart below reflects percentage of AGE on hand at the time of conversion and the support position as of June 1967.

Unit	% On Hand At Conversion	% On Hand June 1967
Fargo, North Dakota	11.1	98.8
Duluth, Minnesota	09.3	97.6
Great Falls, Montana	10.1	98.9

The System Support Manager at San Antonio Air Materiel Area advised that all procurement item shortages should be satisfied by August, 1967. Redistribution of Controlled Mission Equipment (CME) previously supplied to the F89 units which did not convert to F102s was diverted to satisfy existing shortages at other ANG F102 units.

The conversion of some of the Air National Guard Military Airlift units to C124 aircraft presented a challenge in logistics support. Space parts for the aircraft were available, but aerospace ground equipment was at a premium because of accelerated transfer of aircraft and unprogrammed requirements in Southeast Asia. As the conversions progressed during the year, shortages continued to be acute, and assets were stretched to provide a minimum of essential equipment to each converting base. Although operating with the base minimum of ground support equipment, the ingenuity and competence of Guard personnel kept the aircraft flying.

The following three Military Airlift Groups which converted to C124s during Fiscal Year 1967 now have 85 to 95 percent of their authorized equipment on hand:

116th Military Airlift Group, Marietta, Georgia
145th Military Airlift Group, Charlotte, North Carolina
172d Military Airlift Group, Jackson, Mississippi

The two units listed below which began conversion in March had two C124s each as of 30 June and 65 percent of their ground support equipment:

164th Military Airlift Group, Memphis, Tennessee
118th Military Airlift Group, Nashville, Tennessee

Supply support plans were furnished, joint SSM/ANG base assets checks were performed, and AFSDs prepared for automatic supply action for the following units which began preparation in Fiscal Year 1967 to convert to C124s:

165th Military Airlift Group, Savannah, Georgia
157th Military Airlift Group, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

The WRSK program for ANG/ADC F102 units was officially established in late February, 1967, with a selection of 139 stock items and a total dollar value of \$216,438.36. Over 92 percent of these items are available in Air Force stocks. All items should be available in the second quarter, Fiscal Year 1968.

ANG Tactical Control Units are currently receiving modern new equipment such as the AN/TSC 15 Communications Central, a multi-channel, transportable, shelter-mounted, HF Radio System. This system provides three voice channels and four multiplex teletypewriter channels which can transmit and receive simultaneously. Also new in the ANG inventory is the AN/TRC 97A Radio Set which is a completely solid state (except for Klystron) transportable Radio Terminal providing tunable microwave, diffraction, or tropospheric scatter communication in the 4400 to 5000 MC frequency range. The AN/PRC 25 Radio Set is a short-range portable man-pack, battery operated FM Radio Set for use over the 30 to 75.95 MC Range. The AN/MRC 108 Radio Set which provides automatic tuning features and complete remote capability was procured instead of the originally scheduled AN/MRC 107 at a savings of approximately \$8,000 per set.

As of 30 June 1967, Beef Broth units were 98.3 percent equipped. Forecasts of delivery dates indicate that all Beef Broth unit equipment shortages will be alleviated by January, 1968.

In January, 1967, the Selected Ammunition Validated Expenditures (SAVE) Report (RCS: 7-HAF-S18) was initiated by the Air Force. This reporting system allows the ANG Tactical Fighter Groups to receive their proportionate share of non-nuclear munitions from current production for the training of air crews and the munition load crew.

Aircraft NORS (not operationally ready, supply) rates remained well below the 5 percent level in most cases. Average for the year for the entire fleet was 3 percent. The C123J and F105B exceeded 5 percent but rates improved considerably during the last two months which indicated improved supply support. Average by type of aircraft:

Aircraft	Percent	Aircraft	Percent	Aircraft	Percent
C97	1.2	F86	1.7	KC97	4.2
C119	4.2	F89	1.7	RB57	2.5
C121	2.0	F100	1.7	RF84	2.0
C123	5.3	F102	3.6	RF101	3.7
C124	2.4	F105	6.3	U6	1.9
F84	3.9	HU16	4.8		

Several positive developments were made to improve the equipment posture. A Target System Planning Group conference at which all services worldwide were represented was held in Puerto Rico in October, 1966. As a result of National Guard participation in the conference, future tow target support for the ANG was assured.

A worldwide grass roots review conference on ground power generators was held at Sacramento Air Materiel Area (SMAMA) in February, 1967. As a result of NGB participation, all ANG generator shortages, both initial and replacement, were included in the USAF Fiscal Year 1967/1968 buy program. This action will assure an improved generator status for the ANG.

A comprehensive analysis of ANG survival radios and radio beacons was made to improve the equipment posture of these items. As a result of this study, redistribution of this equipment was made to provide each unit a pro rata share. Shortages were reported to AFLC for procurement.

During Fiscal Year 1967, delivery of the ANG total requirement of 32 Versamats required to support ANG Tactical Reconnaissance and Reconnaissance Technical units was completed. This modern photo developing equipment improved the photo processing capabilities of these units. A requirement for 12 transportable Photo Processing Systems (WS430B) to support ANG Tactical Reconnaissance units was submitted to Headquarters, USAF. This system will provide ANG units with improved mobile photographic processing, printing, and interpretation facilities.

Equipment authorization reviews were jointly conducted by ANG, AFLC, and the respective gaining commands to assure continued adequate equipment authorization support for the ANG. Equipment allowances were adjusted or established to support flying units assigned C124, F102, RF84F and KC97 aircraft. Additionally, equipment allowances were updated for Air Weather Service units, Tactical Reconnaissance and Reconnaissance Technical units, and units responsible for non-destructive inspection functions for the ANG.

Two significant developments were made in the ANG uniform clothing programs during the year. The first involved allowances for ANG airmen attending Officer Training School. The increased number of ANG airmen participating in the OTS program proved the uniform allowance to be inadequate. As the result of a thorough review, the allowance authorized USAF airmen OTS candidates was adopted for ANG personnel. The second development related to the clothing system. A request for implementation of the Monetary Clothing Allowance System for the Air Reserve Forces supported by a detailed study was prepared and submitted to the Air Staff. The study pointed out both economical and operational benefits to be derived from discarding the outdated issue-in-kind system in favor of the modern monetary allowance system. The study was coordinated with Continental Air Command and represents a joint proposal. Indications for the adoption of this program are favorable.

During Fiscal Year 1967, a reporting system was implemented to monitor the progress of each ANG Base Supplies and Equipment Financial Program. This Report of Obligations by Object Class Code (RCS: ANG-S4) is used by the NGB and ANG commanders to manage actual expenditures versus those programmed. In addition to being an excellent financial management tool, the report also assists each commander in fulfilling his responsibilities of command and control.

Improved base level inventory control will be obtained with the addition of a computing and multiplying device (CAM) to the currently authorized data processing machine package. The CAM device will enable each base level supply operation to compute base stock levels more accurately and efficiently in a more timely manner with a great savings in manhours and machine time. It will also increase the effectiveness of base level supply management.

Vehicles

More than 2,000 new vehicle authorizations were approved, and 1,557 new vehicle allocations were provided to the Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1967. This was an allocation increase of 630 vehicles over last year. Many of these vehicles were received during the year, and the balance is expected to be delivered before the end of Calendar Year 1967. Included in this allocation were 292 M-35 2½-Ton Cargo Trucks and 105 XM-715 1¼-Ton Cargo Trucks which will help to modernize the vehicle fleets of ANG tactical control and communications units.

A high degree of accuracy in vehicle reporting and in vehicle management records by ANG Base Equipment Management Officers (BEMO) was rated in survey reports by equipment management teams from the gaining commands. In almost all instances, the survey reports indicated that the correct types and quantities of vehicles were authorized to enable the units to perform assigned missions.

Maintenance Engineering

The J33 Jet Engine Base Maintenance facility at Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi, achieved a 99 percent rating in the return of engines to service during Fiscal Year 1967. This was an increase from approximately 60 percent last year, bringing the ANG to a level comparable to that of the active establishment.

All maintenance on the five KC97H jet augmented tankers involved in Operation Creek Party in Germany in support of the USAF mission was performed by Air Guardsmen in conjunction with field training requirements. As a result of the work done by the 28 ANG maintenance personnel supporting the operation, three sorties were flown each day, five days a week, for five weeks without a single air or ground abort.

Air National Guard IRAN (inspect and repair as necessary) maintenance programs continued throughout the year on 143 F102 aircraft, 69 T33s, 22 C97s, 30 RB57s, 25 RF101s, 133 F100s, 152 F84Fs, 70 RF84Fs, and 16 C54s. With the exception of the F100s, F102s, C97s, and C54s, aircraft were IRANed at Air Guard bases utilizing contract field teams.

The Air National Guard cycled over 1,300 jet and reciprocating engines through an overhaul facility during the year.

A significant and essential program referred to as Nondestructive Inspection (NDI) was implemented in Fiscal Year 1967. Sixteen ANG bases located from a geographical standpoint were selected as NDI bases and were authorized to obtain \$75,000 worth of NDI equipment which included X-ray, eddy current, and ultrasonic devices. This equipment makes it possible to perform more revealing inspections on airframes and components with a saving of man-hours and an increase in safety measures.

Through use of the X-ray, it was determined that some of the high performance fighters were losing pylon tanks because of an internal misalignment of tank clamps. Consequently, a procedure was established which eliminated the problem. Another procedure established for use of the X-ray was that of X-raying horizontal stabilizers on aircraft. This procedure was initiated as a result

of a fatal aircraft accident in which it was suspected, but never proved, that cracked horizontal stabilizers were the cause of the accident.

During Fiscal Year 1967, the Air Force developed new guidance and concepts in the management of vehicle maintenance and operations. A panel composed of the NGB staff vehicle officer and several base motor vehicle supervisors convened in the National Guard Bureau in May, 1967, to formulate procedures to implement this new guidance in the ANG activities in the early part of Fiscal Year 1968.

Aircraft Inventory

On 30 June 1967, the Air National Guard had 1,811 aerospace vehicles assigned as compared to 1,814 on 30 June 1966. During Fiscal Year 1967 two C121 groups and one C97 group converted to C124C aircraft which increased the capability of the Air National Guard to airlift outsize cargo. Additionally, the two C97 units in Tennessee were assigned a total of four C124s, which is only a partial conversion. At the end of the year, the 156th Tactical Fighter Group, San Juan, Puerto Rico, received F104 aircraft, becoming the first ANG group to receive this aircraft since the deactivation of ANG units after the Berlin crisis. Thus, the F104 rejoins the other high performance fighter aerospace vehicles currently operated by the Air National Guard.

CIVIL ENGINEERING



Real Estate

The total value of real estate administered by the ANG as of 30 June 1967 was \$360 million. This included a total of 91 flying bases and 51 non-flying bases. Sixty-eight of these bases share facilities with civilian activities on state, municipal, and county airports. Fifteen are located on active USAF bases, four on Navy bases, and the ANG acts either as sole occupant or host on USAF property on the remaining four bases. The 51 non-flying bases are located in 29 states. These bases normally receive their civil engineering support from the nearest ANG flying base.

Major Construction (P-321)

Due to increased requirements in Southeast Asia, the ANG Military Construction Program (MCP) for Fiscal Year 1967 met minimum requirements only. Twenty-seven MCP projects in 15 states were approved. Additionally, 15 projects in 12 states were approved from prior year programs.

A large percentage of the fiscal year projects provided for repair of runways, pavements, and aprons. Maintenance facilities such as docks, hangars, and shops were also included. Projects for alteration of electrical distribution systems were provided to assure electrical power for the complex aircraft of the ANG.

Funds authorized and appropriated for the Fiscal Year 1967 MCP totalled \$8.9 million. As of 30 June 1967, a total of \$10.2 million had been obligated on major construction projects. This figure includes funds obligated from both current and prior fiscal years.

During the year, agreements were finalized for the construction of ANG facilities at the new Jacksonville International Airport in Florida. The cost of replacing the existing federally owned facilities at Imeson Airport is approximately \$4.0 million. The city of Jacksonville has agreed to cover \$2.5 million of the total cost in

addition to the basic \$1.5 million ANG contribution, approximately \$1.0 million will be spent for additional projects. Actual construction is expected to begin during the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1968.

Planning (P-313) and Minor Construction (P-341)

In addition to the \$8.9 million authorization for major construction, an additional \$500,000 was made available to the ANG under continuing authorization for planning and minor construction. Funds in the amount of \$400,000 were allocated for project planning; \$1,050,000 was actually obligated for planning purposes. This figure represents obligations against both current and prior fiscal years. No projects were approved against Fiscal Year 1967 minor construction funds. A total of \$176,000 was obligated against prior year minor construction.

Standard Definitives

The Civil Engineering Division has worked closely with civil engineers from the Continental Air Command to develop standardized definitive drawings which meet the unique requirements of the Reserve Forces. Final drawings are now being reviewed, and approval of the definitives for Reserve Forces use is expected early in Fiscal Year 1968. This program was initially conceived and supervised by the Civil Engineering Division for ANG requirements only; Air Force Reserve was invited to participate.

Use of Air Force Regional Civil Engineer

In Fiscal Year 1966, an agreement was made with the Civil Engineering Directorate, Headquarters, USAF, to use the services of Air Force Regional Civil Engineers (AFRCE). During the past year, we substantially increased the responsibilities of AFRCEs in monitoring the total design and construction of the ANG Military Construction Program. Additional responsibilities include monitoring of all requests for planning funds, procuring program cost estimates, and issuing design directives. During the construction phases, they exercise surveillance over projects from time of contract to project completion. This relationship with the AFRCEs has resulted in better control, closer supervision over all phases of ANG Military Construction, increased efficiency, and significant improvement in cost effectiveness in the use of funds.

Maintenance and Operation

The routine maintenance of ANG facilities is provided through Air Service Contracts on a 75 percent Federal/25 percent State participation basis. These contracts provide funds for salaries for personnel required for security and physical operation of a facility, utilities, clerical, and accounting facilities. The total federal obligation under these contracts in Fiscal Year 1967 was \$10.34 million.

Major Repair and Minor Construction (P-449)

Approximately 1,200 project requests in this category were submitted to the Civil Engineering Division by the states. Of these requests, a total of 550 projects was approved at a cost of \$2.7 million. The obligation rate as of 30 June 1967 was 99.74 percent.

In accordance with the Armed Services Procurement Regulations, Two Step Formal Advertising was instituted on certain P449 projects. Briefly, contractors are given the scope and type of work required. They submit their proposal for accomplishing the project to the contracting officer. The contracting officer and the civil engineer select the best proposals and send them back for bids. This procedure saves the civil engineer time and labor in preparing plans and specifications on a project.



Part VI

APPENDICES

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 1967

Alabama	Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison
Alaska	Maj. Gen. Conrad F. Necrason
Arizona	Lt. Gen. John C. Wilson
Arkansas	Maj. Gen. Charles H. Wilson
California	Maj. Gen. Glenn C. Ames
Colorado	Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt
Connecticut	Maj. Gen. E. Donald 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. Benjamin J. Webster
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	Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston
Massachusetts	Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose
Michigan	Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Schnipke
Minnesota	Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein
Mississippi	Maj. Gen. Walter G. Johnson
Missouri	Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Adams, Jr.
Montana	Maj. Gen. Richard D. Kendall
Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Nevada	Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Edsall
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. Hostettler
Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. LaVern E. Weber
Oregon	Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
Pennsylvania	Maj. Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr.
Puerto Rico	Brig. Gen. Salvador T. Roig
Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland
South Carolina	Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
South Dakota	Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning
Tennessee	Brig. Gen. Robert W. Akin
Texas	Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Bishop
Utah	Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts
Vermont	Maj. Gen. Reginald M. Cram
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	Maj. Gen. George O. Pearson

APPENDIX C

United States Property and Fiscal Officers

30 June 1967

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. Albert E. Durrell
Georgia	Lt. Col. George W. Roberts
Hawaii	Lt. Col. John Naumu
Idaho	Lt. Col. L. Everett Morrison
Illinois	Col. Thomas B. Bishop
Indiana	Col. Norwood R. Hughes
Iowa	Col. Nile L. Canon
Kansas	Col. Dale H. Page
Kentucky	Lt. Col. 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. William M. Peterson
Minnesota	Col. Edward R. Kiefer
Mississippi	Col. Sherman B. Anderson
Missouri	Lt. Col. James J. Mayes
Montana	Major Peter Tyanich
Nebraska	Major Harry A. Dahlgren
Nevada	Lt. Col. 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	Col. Donald V. Holsclaw
North Carolina	Col. Thomas B. Longest
North Dakota	Lt. Col. Victor J. McWilliams
Ohio	Col. Sylvester T. DelCorso
Oklahoma	Lt. Col. William R. Wilson
Oregon	Col. George W. Boyd
Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer
Puerto Rico	Lt. Col. Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez
Rhode Island	Lt. Col. Lynwood E. 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	Col. Burton A. Paquin
Virginia	Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
Washington	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen
West Virginia	Col. Frank W. Haught
Wisconsin	Col. Frank X. Mages
Wyoming	Col. George C. Sims

APPENDIX D

Officers on Duty in the National Guard Bureau as of 30 June 1967

Wilson, Winston P., Major General, ANGUS Chief, NGB
Greenlief, Francis S., Major General, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB
Boatwright, Charles C., Colonel, ARNGUS, Executive, NGB
Meyler, Walter P., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Assistant Executive, NGB
Clowe, Mifflin B. Jr., Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Military Support of Civil Defense
Clowe, Mifflin B. Jr., Colonel, ARNGUS, Acting Chief, Office of Plans, Policy & Programs
Doane, Emery D. Jr., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser
Houtchens, Max H., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Office of Equal Opportunity & Civil Rights
Jelinek, Joseph R., Colonel, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Plans, Policy & Programs
McCoy, Richard L., Colonel, Armor, USA, Special Assistant for Data Systems

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

Southward, Charles L., Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
Hodges, Warren D., Colonel, Inf, USA, Deputy Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
Brown, Lloyd J., Lt. Colonel, Armor, USA, Executive, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
Bax, Giles A., Major, Arty, ARNGUS, Air Defense Branch, Organization & Training Division
Berriman, Peter J., Major, CE, ARNGUS, Chief, Training Branch, Organization & Training Division
Brouse, Marion D., Colonel, Arty, USA, Chief, Personnel Division
Bushee, Jesse R., Major, Armor, ARNGUS, Officers Branch, Personnel Division
Chalmers, John R., Major, Inf, USAR, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Organization & Training Division
Cowan, Robert D., Colonel, Arty, ARNGUS, Chief, Organization & Training Division
Daniels, John R., Lt. Colonel, MC, USA, Army Surgeon
DeWitt, Richard P., Lt. Colonel, Arty, USA, Chief, Air Defense Branch, Organization & Training Division
Frederick, Mishia, Lt. Colonel, Arty, USAR, Supply Branch, Logistics Division
Gallegos, William J., Lt. Colonel, OrdC, USAR, Chief, Maintenance & Services Branch, Logistics Division
Johnson, Carl C., Lt. Colonel, Arty, USA, Chief, Army Aviation Branch, Organization & Training Division
Lee, William F., Lt. Colonel, AGC, USAR, Chief, Enlisted & Special Activities Branch, Personnel Division
Liberato, Angelo C., Lt. Colonel, Arty, ARNGUS, NGB Liaison Officer, USARADCEN, Ft. Bliss, Texas
Logan, Robert B., Colonel, Inf, ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Division
Mellett, Earle C., Lt. Colonel, CE, USA, Chief, Installations Division
Mitchell, Willis F., Lt. Colonel, AGC, USA, Special Assistant to Chief, Personnel Division
Oliver, Richard E., Lt. Colonel, CE, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Division
Patterson, Kenneth L., Lt. Colonel, FC, USAR, Chief, Comptroller Division
Payne, Thomas A., Colonel, Arty, USA, Chief, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Organization & Training Division
Perkins, Donald R., Major, Arty, ARNGUS, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Organization & Training Division

Pillsbury, Hobart B., Colonel, CE, USA, Chief, Logistics Division
Schafer, Lawrence H., Major, FC, USA, Chief, Finance & Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division
Spellman, John G., Major, Inf, USA, Training Branch, Organization & Training Division
Stanko, John J. Jr., Major, Armor, ARNGUS, Army Aviation Branch, Organization & Training Division
Thompson, Glen D., Lt. Colonel, Arty, USA, Special Assistant to Chief, Organization & Training Division
Whalen, Richard J., Major, TC, ARNGUS, Chief, Regulations and Reports Branch, Logistics Division

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

Brown, I. G., Brigadier General, ANGUS, Assistant Chief NGB, Air
Pesch, John J., Colonel, ANGUS, Deputy Assistant Chief, NGB, Air
Shelton, Douglas C., Colonel, ANGUS, Executive, Assistant Chief, NGB, Air
Alexander, Ernest W., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Maintenance Engineering Branch Air Systems & Logistics Division
Allen, Merle F., Jr., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Air Operations & Training Division
Armstrong, George W., Major, AF Res, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Arnold, Franklin B., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Bradford, James W., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Aerospace Safety
Brown, Robert D., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Current Operations & Training Branch, Air Operations & Training Division
Butcher, Budd H., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Plans & Programs Branch, Air Operations Training Division
Cooper, DeWitt T., Major, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Corken, Jack C., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Accounting & Finance Branch, Comptroller Division
Cottingham, John J., Major, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Cotton, James P., Major, USAF, Accounting & Finance Branch, Comptroller Division
Cox, Harold D., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Management Analysis & Statistical Services Branch, Comptroller Division
Davis, Donald L., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Davis, Frank O., Jr., Major, ANGUS, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division
Davis, Montie A., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Current Operations & Training Branch, Air Operations & Training Division
Davis, Silas E., Jr., Lt. Colonel, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
Deneke, William L., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Air Civil Engineering Division
Eberle, Ralph P., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Ground Environments and Weather, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division
Gelet, Joseph A., Major, ANGUS, Current Operations & Training Branch, Operations & Training Division
Graham, Wistar L., Colonel, USAF, Air Surgeon
Gray, James L., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations & Training Division
Hanning, Royal M., Major, USAF, Air Operations & Training Division
Hoade, Thomas F., Major, ANGUS, Current Operations & Training Branch, Air Operations & Training Division
Hornung, Ernest L., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance-Engineering Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Jacobsen, Robert T., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Jones, Dale L., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Deputy Chief, Air Personnel Division
Joy, Austin F., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance-Engineering Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Lamb, Thomas J., USAF, Manpower & Organization Branch, Air Systems & Logistics Division
Lockyer, Jesse L., Major, USAF, Accounting & Finance Branch, Comptroller Division

Melcalf, Curtis N., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Current Operations & Training Branch, Air Operations & Training Division.
 Miller, Glenn A., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations & Training Division.
 Mullarkey, Daniel A., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Officer Personnel Branch, Air Personnel Division.
 Murray, Leonard P., Major, USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Division.
 Patrone, Ferdinand L., Major, USAF, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division.

Shifflett, Milton N., Major, USAF, Administrative Services and Airman Branch, Air Personnel Division.
 Smith, Arthur C., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division.
 Steadman, Jesse D., Major, USAF, Air Civil Engineering Division.
 Taylor, Eugene T., Major, USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety.
 Torres, Toward, Lt. Colonel, USAF, Air Civil Engineering Division.
 Turnipseed, Lawrence L., Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.
 Ward, Robert C., Major, ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Air Personnel 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 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 with 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 44-5.

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM. This rotational trophy is awarded at the end of each fiscal year to the outstanding Nike Hercules Battery in ARADCOM. One battery is nominated by each ARADCOM Region (First Region nominates two) to ARADCOM for consideration of this award. The winner is selected by a Headquarters ARADCOM team based on a composite evaluation in the areas of TPI, CMMI and ORE. Battery B, 1st Missile Battalion, 250th Artillery, California ARNG, won the trophy for Fiscal Year 1967. Battery B, 4th Missile Battalion, 11th Artillery, Virginia ARNG, was nominated in the Fifth Region; and Battery C, 2d Missile Battalion, 176th Artillery, Pennsylvania ARNG, was one of the two units nominated in the First Region. The winning unit also receives a plaque which remains in its permanent possession, and all nominated units receive a runner-up plaque.

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy for the Outstanding Nike Hercules firing Battery in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP). This rotational trophy is awarded at the end of each fiscal year to the battery receiving the highest score in SNAP during the fiscal year. In Fiscal Year 1967, Battery C, 4th Missile Battalion, 251st Artillery, California ARNG, won this award with a percentile score of 99.8. The winning battery also receives a plaque for permanent possession.

Erickson Trophy. This trophy is named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson 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 by the US Army Infantry School and the US Army Artillery and Missile School and 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 at the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, D. C. Each distinguished graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

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

Air National Guard

Spaatz Trophy. This trophy, named for General Carl Spaatz, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, is awarded each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying unit. 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 which remains in permanent possession of the winning unit. 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 1966, first place winner was the 123rd Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Louisville, Kentucky; the second place winner was the 132d Fighter Group (AD), Des Moines, Iowa; and the third place winner was the 115th Fighter Group (AD), Madison, Wisconsin. In addition to the first place Calendar Year 1966 Spaatz Trophy winner, an award was made for Fiscal Year 1966. The winner was the 190th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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 1966 trophy was awarded to the 132d Fighter Group (AD), Des Moines, Iowa.

Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy. This rotational trophy is awarded yearly to the outstanding Air National Guard tactical flying unit. The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. This year the winner was the 123d Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Louisville, Kentucky.

The National Guard Association Trophy (Air). This trophy 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. The following units were the winners for this year:

Gaining Command	Unit	Location
ADC	147th Fighter Group (AD)	Houston, Texas
MAC	168th Military Airlift Group	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
TAC	131st Tactical Fighter Group	St. Louis, Missouri

Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award. This award is an

engraved bronze plaque which is presented to the most outstanding Air National Guard airman and remains his permanent possession. The 1966 winner was Chief Master Sergeant Leroy D. Robbins, 132d Fighter Group (AD), Des Moines, Iowa.

Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy. The 1966 Competition was cancelled.

McCallister Trophy. This trophy, named after the late Colonel David F. McCallister, is a seven-foot long model of a C-97 Boeing "Strato-cruiser" which is presented each year to the most outstanding of the 18 ANG C97 Military Airlift units. This rotational trophy is awarded annually on the basis of tactical, administrative, and logistical effectiveness. This year the winner was the 166th Military Airlift Group, Wilmington, Delaware.

APPENDIX F

Revisions, Changes, and New Regulations Published During Fiscal Year 1967

Army National Guard

PUBLICATIONS

NGB Pam 2-1-1 (Publications—Index of National Guard Bureau Publications National Guard Regulations, NGB Pamphlets, and NGB Forms) was updated to list current publications and changes thereto.

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) Delete the exception that unit libraries would not be maintained by detachments normally attached to another unit for administration and supply and specify that publications and blank forms necessary to the operation and mission will be maintained by all Army National Guard units and authorized activities. (2) Include provision that new field and technical manuals issued to Officer Candidate School students, including revisions and changes, will be furnished by automatic distribution. It also identifies other schools that will receive publications support and prescribes procedures for requisitioning such publications.

NGB Pamphlet 2-2-1 (Military Publications—Administrative Guidance for Army National Guard) was revised in accordance with policies announced in the new edition of NGR 2-2.

NGR 23 (Military Personnel—Retirement for Members of the Army National Guard) was changed to provide for consolidated entries of "year around training" on NGB Form 23 and for submission of the forms direct to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for final disposition.

NGR 26 (Military Personnel—Service Obligations and Enforcement Procedures) was revised to provide that the forty-five day training cost previously included in the open allotment for the Reserve Enlisted Personnel trainees will be charged to funds made available to the States for special training (Budget Project 3140). This change was necessary because of a change in the account structure for National Guard personnel for Fiscal Year 1967.

NGR 36 (Military Personnel—Selection, Training, and Assignments to the Army National Guard—Special Forces Units) was revised to authorize State Adjutants General to grant waivers of specific selection criteria for enlistment and/or assignment to Special Forces units.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

NGR 25-5 (Enlisted Personnel—Active Duty for Training in Federal Status) was changed to delete the requirement for obsolete DA Form 24 and to add a requirement for the use of DA Forms 2143

and 3027. Provisions were added which permit the State Adjutants General to place members of the Army National Guard who are technicians on full time training duty to act as escorts for packets traveling to active Army training installations under the Reserve Enlistment Program of 1963.

NGR 25-6 (Enlisted Personnel—Promotions and Reductions) was changed to (1) Lower the waiver provisions for years of service for promotion to grades E-8 and E-9 in the Army National Guard to 4 and 5 years respectively. (2) Remove restrictions on the number of accelerated promotions that may be made in a given year. (3) Eliminate the use of promotion quotas to grades E-8 and E-9 by the beginning of Fiscal Year 1968. Thereafter, promotions will be based solely on the qualifications possessed by the reservist and the availability of a TOE or TD vacancy in the grade of E-8 or E-9.

MEDICAL SERVICE

NGR 27 (Medical Service—Medical Examinations for Members of the Army National Guard) was changed to delete the requirement for a medical examination report to accompany promotion papers for warrant, company, and field grade officers, if a medical report has been submitted for the individual within the 12 months preceding the date of promotion.

MILITARY SECURITY

NGB Pamphlet 34-1 (Military Security—Espionage and Internal Security Laws) is a new pamphlet which was developed to furnish the States with pertinent information from Titles 18, 42 and 50, United States Code, which is required for the completion of DA Form 2962. This form is used in debriefing Army National Guard personnel who have had access to defense information and who are being separated from the Army National Guard or reassigned to less sensitive positions.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ADVISORS

NGB Pamphlet 40-1 (Army National Guard Advisors—Handbook) has been updated. This is a handbook which was published to familiarize new Army advisors with the Army National Guard regarding its status, mission, history, organization, and training.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

NGR 44-2 (Trophies and Awards—Program for Army National Guard) is a new regulation which governs the annual competitions conducted for units and personnel of the Army National Guard and prescribes the criteria for eligibility, selection of units, and awards to winners for each competition.

TRAINING

NGR 45 (Training, Army National Guard), was changed to authorize the use of commercial bus transportation during inactive duty training when specifically approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

NGB Pam 45-4 (Annual Field Training—Administrative Instructions) was changed to (1) Include USAR filler personnel when com-

putting detachment mandays. (2) Authorize an annual allowance for engineer training materials to separate brigade, separate combat, light equipment, and construction support engineer companies. (3) Add a complete address for the Army Petroleum Center. (4) Restrict the issue of equipment beyond the maintenance capability of the unit. (5) Require that equipment returned to the concentration site will have all organizational maintenance service performed and maintenance deficiencies corrected. (6) Require estimates on firm obligation data, including units performing year-round annual field training, be submitted by 15 November each year. (7) Amend the format of the administrative plan to include an estimate of additional annual field training to be performed.

COMPTROLLER

NGB Pamphlet 50-4 (Financial Administration—Operational Funds for Special Forces Units) is a new pamphlet which establishes policy and procedures for the procurement of supplies and services for Army National Guard Special Forces units while away from the annual field training site in support of Army National Guard training missions and exercises.

NGR 58 (Financial Administration—Pay of Member of the Army National Guard) was changed to (1) Reflect current references for rates of pay and allowances. (2) Establish uniform procedures for the travel of individuals in connection with the movement of special equipment for field training. (3) Reflect proper reference to travel voucher form. (4) Authorize payment for annual field training by U.S. Treasury check.

TECHNICIANS

NGR 51/ANGR 40-01 (Army and Air National Guard—Technicians). Three changes to this regulation have been published. The first change provides authority for severance pay to technicians who are involuntarily separated from their position. The second change prescribes new procedures for administering the NGAUS Insurance Trust. The third change adopts procedures set forth in Volume 2 of the Joint Travel Regulations for reimbursable expenses and the use of privately owned conveyances; it also includes the new standard Geopolitical Code for each State for use on status reports.

NGB Pamphlet 51-1 (Technicians—Manning Criteria, Army National Guard). Amendments were made to the manning criteria for On-Site Air Defense Technicians. Authority was also granted for a Staff Supply Assistant, NGC-7, for each divisional or nondivisional battalion or squadron, except battalion headquarters. This change was required in order to convert the present Army National Guard supply system to the battalion supply system which provides for maintenance of a battalion property account rather than an account for each unit.

NGB Pamphlet 51-2 (Technicians—Job Descriptions for personnel in ARNG Technician Program) was revised to include a recently authorized job description for the Staff Supply Assistant.

REPORTS

NGR 57 (Morning Report—Army National Guard) was changed to clarify the requirement for recording routine visits of unit advisor personnel to unit training assemblies and annual field training. A record of routine visits during annual field training is not required. A requirement was added for recording training received on the reverse side of the equivalent training certificate.

REAL ESTATE

NGR 69 (Real Estate—Inventory of Military Real Property—Installations) was updated in accordance with current Army Regulation 405-45.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

NGR 71 (Supplies and Equipment—Reporting and Disposal of Excesses) was changed to preclude equipment which is in short

supply from being released by the States directly to the National Inventory Control Point (NICP).

FEDERAL PROPERTY

NGR 75-1 (Federal Property—Use and Loan of Property Issued to the National Guard) which was rewritten as a joint regulation (NGR 75-1/ANGR 67-1) authorizes State use of military property to support the Youth Opportunity Programs established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. It also authorizes the States to aid and assist the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, and other youth groups.

NGR 75-2-2 (Federal Property—Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of the USPFO) was changed to provide procedures to be used by the United States Property and Fiscal Office for disposition of proceeds from cash sales.

NGR 75-2-3 (Federal Property—Supply Procedures for TOE Units, Organizations, and Non-TOE Activities) was revised to include the use of a pre-punched DA Form 2765, Request for Issue and Turn in. It also lists the appropriate codes for mechanized posting and updating of stock record accounts, equipment status reports, and supply management reports using the DA Form 2765. Property book accounting procedures for articles of organizational clothing and equipment have been changed to eliminate abstract posting requirements; all organization clothing and equipment will continue to be posted to the property book. Repair parts stockage has been changed to include stockage authorization and criteria for computation of prescribed load lists at unit and organization level.

NGR 75-9 (Stock Control, Equipment Status Reporting System, Equipment Status Report, Army National Guard Activities) was revised to (1) Include alignment of ARNG reporting item detail card structure with the Army "MILSTRIP" requisitioning format. (2) Provide the United States Property and Fiscal Officer the capability of mechanically updating equipment status file from the DA Form 2765 (Request for Issue or Turn-In) submitted by units. (3) Require the States to submit monthly equipment status change to arrive at the National Guard Computer Center not later than the 8th day of month following report date. Semi-annual resubmissions are due at the National Guard Computer Center 15 May and 15 November. (4) Require that USPFOs provide equipment status report listings to organization and separate unit commanders at least semi-annually for annotation of changes or corrections and return.

ARMY AVIATION

NGR 95 (Army Aviation—General Provisions) was changed to eliminate the restriction in the current regulation which authorizes the assignment of one instructor pilot per five aviators on flying status. Elimination of this restriction will allow commanders more latitude in their aviation safety and standardization programs.

COMMUNICATIONS

NGR 105 (Communications—Commercial Communication Service) was revised to up-date the regulation and to provide changes in equipment authorization.

Air National Guard

MILITARY PERSONNEL

ANGM 35-02, Pre-Mobilization Administrative Readiness, 31 March 1967, was revised to provide for completion of a certificate of advance planning for military pay disposition and personal affairs in the event the member is deployed after mobilization with insufficient time to make other military pay arrangements. It also revises the list of forms required for prompt payment of personnel in the event of mobilization.

TRAINING

ANGR 50-02, Unit Training Assemblies, published 12 December 1966, outlines procedures for conduct of and attendance at Air

National Guard Unit Training Assemblies in a pay or nonpay status.

ANGR 50-09, Special Training, published 24 March 1967, authorizes active duty for training status for members performing special training under the provisions of 10 USC 672(d) or 32 USC 503-505. It also prescribes administration procedures and types of special training which may be conducted.

ANGR 50-23, On-The-Job Training, dated 1 March 1967 was revised to provide more definitive and progressive training methods to insure maximum productivity in the individual unit OJT programs.

OPERATIONS

ANGR 55-010, Command and Control, dated 1 August 1966, prescribes the responsibilities, requirements, and procedures for control of all Air National Guard flying operations.

ANGR 55-38, Runway Supervisory Unit (Mobile Control), published 26 May 1967, establishes policy for operating runway supervisory units for ADC units of the Air National Guard.

FLYING

ANGR 60-1, Flight Management, dated 22 December 1966, provides exceptions to AFM 60-1 dated 1 July 1965. These exceptions include the maintenance of simultaneous currency in more than one type aircraft, crediting flying time in both reciprocating and jet-powered aircraft, and authorization to conduct the annual instrument refresher ground school once a year for rated personnel.

ANGR 60-7, Crew Rest and Flight Duty Limitations, published 26 January 1967, modifies AFR 60-7 to meet ANG requirements by increasing the length of flight duty periods, when necessary, to fulfill major or higher command training and/or operational requirements.

ANGR 60-23, Operational Restrictions at Air National Guard Flying Facilities dated 22 September 1966, supplements AFR 60-23 by providing Air National Guard policy on restrictions at Air National Guard facilities.

MAINTENANCE

ANGM 66-1, Maintenance Management, dated 14 October 1966, and Change A, dated 27 January 1967, modifies AFM 66-1 to meet ANG Maintenance Management procedures.

ANGR 66-17, Field and Organizational Contest Maintenance, and published 22 February 1967, provides Contract Maintenance procedures for ANG activities.

ANGR 66-38, Nondestructive Inspection, dated 13 April 1967, provides guidance to ANG activities for accomplishing Nondestructive Inspection at bases not having the capability.

SUPPLY

ANGR 67-07, Change A dated 12 July 1966 and Change B dated 23 December 1966, Air National Guard War Readiness Spaces Kit (WRSK) Review, revised the format for submission of WRSK report.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

ANGR 85-26, Project Control Procedures, published 17 August 1966, governs procedures for submission, revision, and control of minor construction projects.

UTILITIES OPERATION AND SERVICES

ANGR 91-4, Emergency Electric Power Supply, published 14 September 1966, establishes policies and procedures governing the use of emergency power at all ANG installations. One change, ANGR 91-4A, was published on 12 December 1966.

FIRE FIGHTING AND RESCUE

ANGR 92-1, Responsibilities, Agreements and General Operation of Fire and Crash Activities at ANG bases, published 21 December 1966, establishes policies, responsibilities, agreements and basic requirements in the event of fire, aerospace vehicle accidents, or other emergencies occurring within the established areas of ANG interest. The regulation also contains sample agreements to be used by ANG bases in drawing up mutual aid arrangements with municipalities.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

ANGR 100-01, Communications Services, published 12 April 1967, governs commercial communications services.

SAFETY

ANGR 127-4, Investigating and Reporting ANG Accidents/Incidents, dated 21 September 1966, was written to make AFR 127-4 applicable to the ANG.

ANGR 127-01, Flying Safety Meetings, dated 17 March 1967, was rewritten to update the regulation.

MEDICAL SERVICE

ANGR 161-13, Immunization Requirements and Procedures, dated 10 November 1966, makes AFR 161-13 applicable to the ANG by listing the gaining commands and shots required.

CHAPLAIN ACTIVITIES

ANGR 265-1, Air Force Chaplain Program, dated 12 June 1967, modifies AFR 265-1 to meet ANG requirements. It expands ANG commanders' responsibilities to include training of chaplains.

HONORS AND CEREMONIES

ANGR 900-2, Trophies and Awards, published 24 January 1967, describes the trophies and awards programs sponsored by the National Guard Bureau. It also outlines trophies and awards available to Air National Guard members and units under other directives.



APPENDIX G

Army National Guard Strength FY 1948-FY 1967

	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 ^a	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 ¹	37,298	372,223	-27,849	1,147	-28,996
				408,383 ²	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 ³	31,458	329,512	368,449	33,225	335,224	-32,837	-4,787	-28,050
FY 63	361,080 ⁴	33,924	327,156	372,740 ⁵	33,941	338,799	+ 110	+2,466	- 2,356
	360,714 ⁵	33,896	326,818	372,725 ⁵	33,940	338,785	- 256	2,438	- 2,694
FY 64	381,546	33,909	347,637	373,002 ⁶	34,071	338,931	+20,466 ⁶	- 15	+20,481
				372,823 ⁷	34,054	338,769	+20,832 ⁶	+ 13	+20,819
FY 65	378,985	34,353	344,632	376,957	34,369	342,588	- 2,561	+ 444	- 3,005
FY 66	420,924	33,764	387,160	409,052	34,453	374,599	+41,939	- 589	+42,528
FY 67	418,074	33,880	384,194	418,786	34,523	384,263	- 2,850	+ 116	- 2,966

¹ Includes Arkansas in service of U.S.² Excludes Arkansas in service of U.S.³ Excludes 44,371 mobilized in September and October 1961 during Berlin Buildup.⁴ Includes Alabama in service of U.S.⁵ Excludes Alabama in service of U.S.

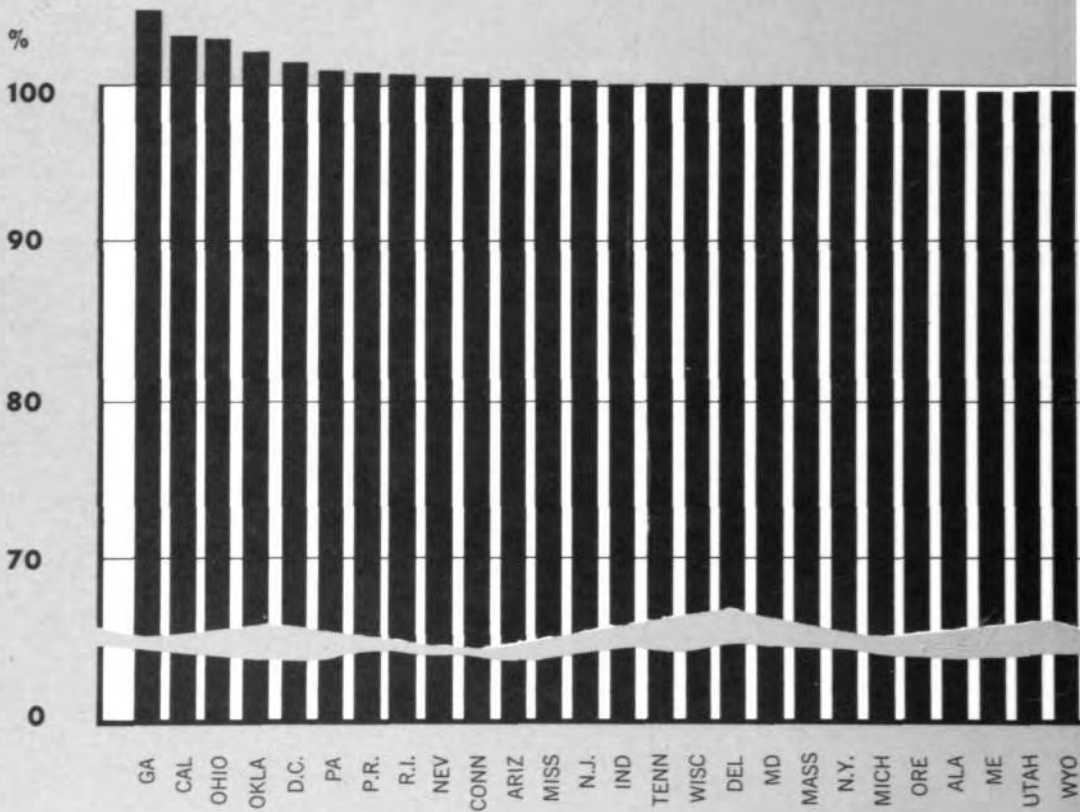
APPENDIX H

STATE STRENGTH STATUS

% OF AUTHORIZED

30 JUNE 1967

ARNG



This chart shows Army National Guard strength by state. The authorized strength is indicated by the 100% line and the actual 30 June 1967 strength is shown as a percentage of that authorized strength.

UNDER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

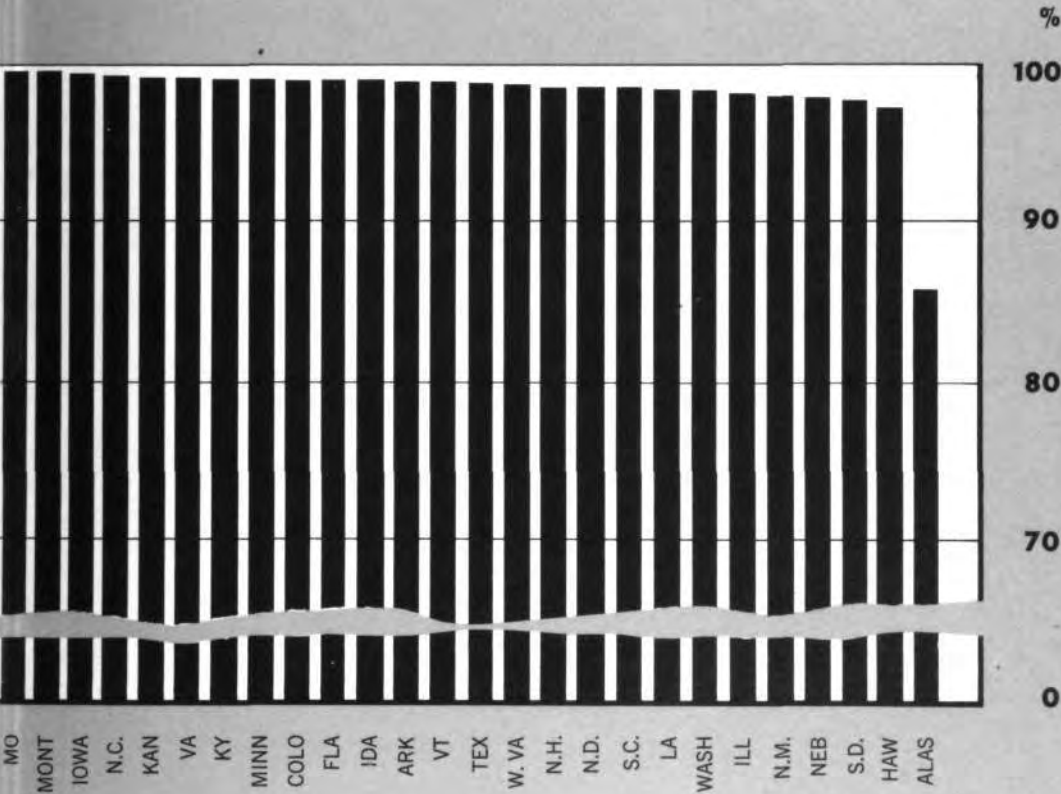
ALA	37	IDA	32	MD	3	N. M.	71	UTAH	10
ALAS	318	ILL	219	MICH	10	N. C.	53	VT	32
ARK	78	IOWA	33	MINN	88	N. D.	47	VA	43
COLO	28	KAN	47	MO	32	ORE	6	WASH	121
DEL	1	KY	46	MONT	7	S. C.	172	W. VA	43
FLA	71	LA	135	NEB	105	S. D.	100	WYO	4
HAW	126	ME	6	N. H.	37	TEX	197	TOTAL	2358

AT AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

NY 0

OVER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

ARIZ	12	GA	353	NEV	5	PA	185	WIS	9
CAL	661	IND	11	N. J.	48	P. R.	61	TOTAL	2126
CONN	29	MASS	6	OHIO	460	R. I.	24		
D. C.	24	MISS	49	OKLA	175	TENN	14		

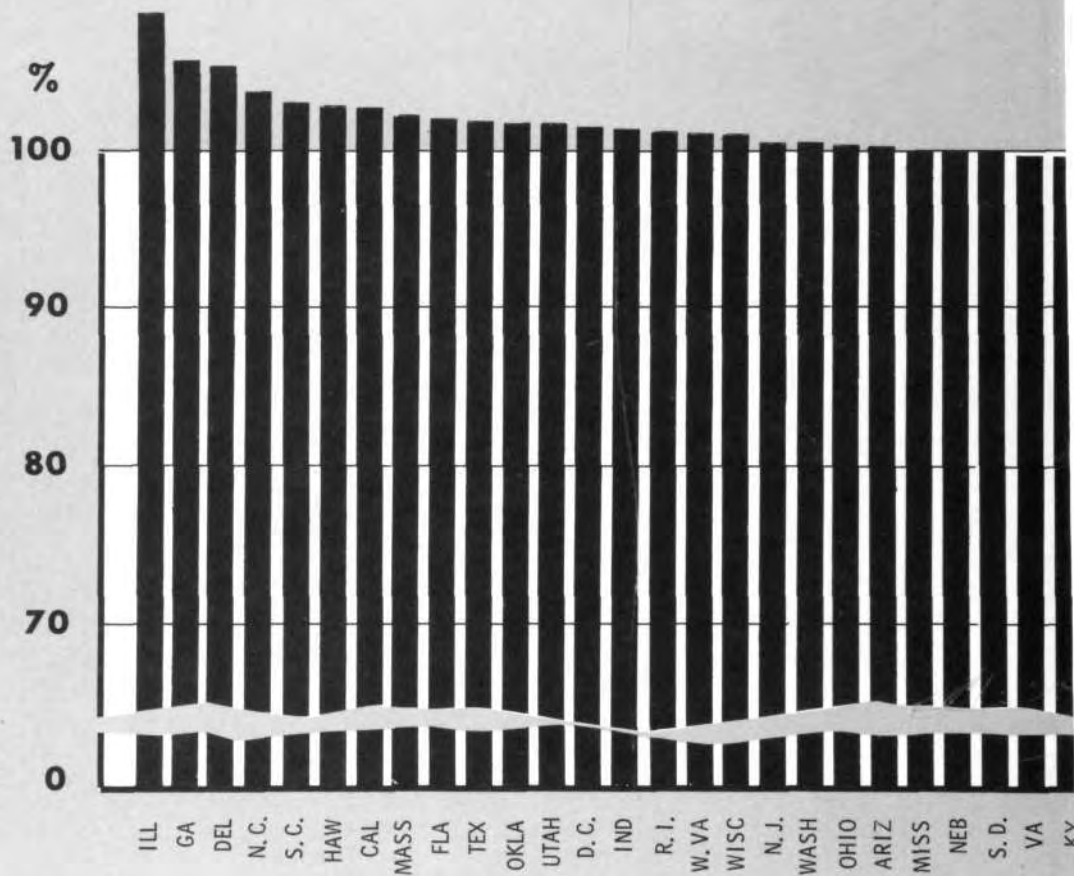


APPENDIX I

STATE STRENGTH STATUS

% OF AUTHORIZED

30 JUNE 1967

ANG

This chart shows Air National Guard strength by state. The authorized strength is indicated by the 100% line and the actual 30 June 1967 strength is shown as a percentage of that authorized strength.

UNDER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

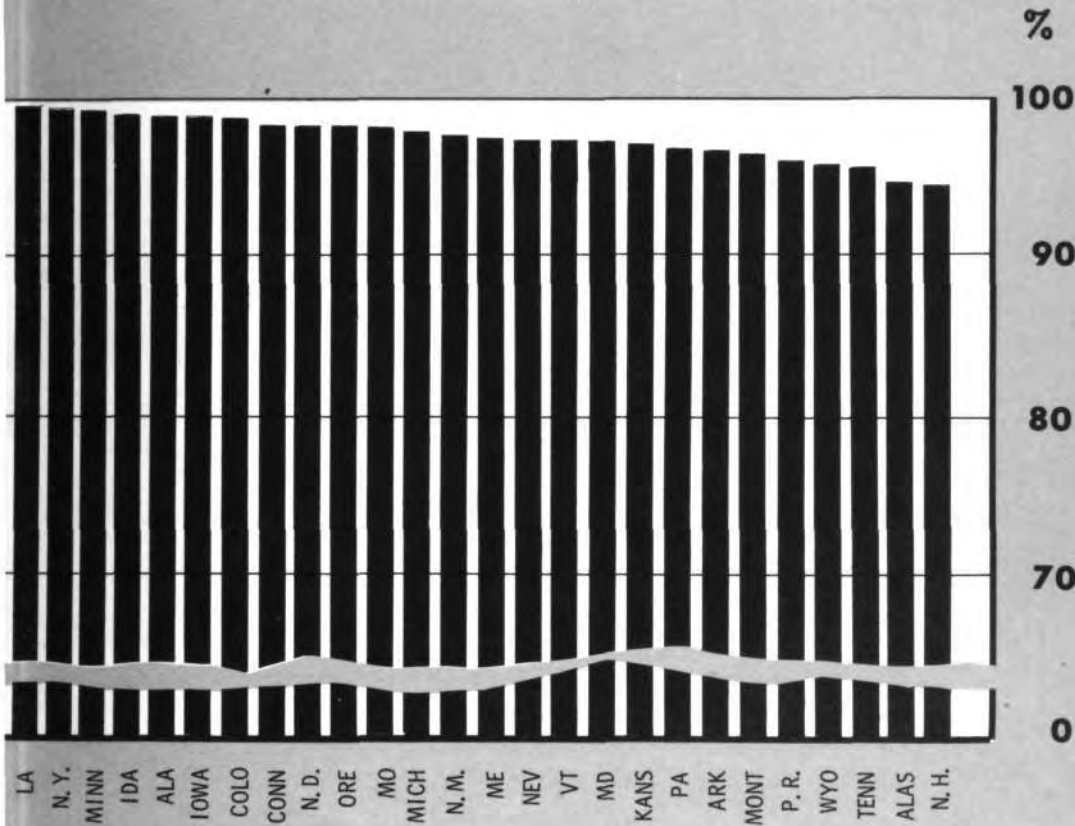
Ala	28	Iowa	25	Mich	53	N.M.	22	Tenn	146
Alas	15	Kans	45	Minn	12	N.Y.	25	Vt	21
Ark	56	Ky	3	Mo	46	N.D.	13	Va	2
Colo	17	La	4	Mont	27	Ore	19	Wyo	36
Conn	16	Me	28	Nev	17	PA	119	Total	929
Ida	9	Md	35	N.H.	49	P.R.	41		

AT AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

Miss Neb S.D.

OVER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

Ariz	5	Ga	160	N.J.	16	S.C.	34	Wisc	21
Calif	144	Haw	41	N.C.	47	Tex	59	Total	977
Del	37	Ill	202	Ohio	19	Utah	18		
D.C.	8	Ind	21	Okla	38	Wash	10		
Fla	17	Mass	51	R.I.	12	W.Va	17		





Army National Guard Obligations,
Fiscal Year 1967 (All Appropriations)

APPENDIX J

Army National Guard, 1967	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army (2172060)	Operations and Maintenance Army National Guard (2172065)	Operations and Maintenance, Army (2172020)	Military Construction Army National Guard (21X2085)
Grand Total	580,471,342	344,644,210	232,538,436	604,289	2,684,407
State Obligations—Total	490,569,476	263,909,303	223,445,973	604,289	2,609,911
1. Alabama	17,316,486	11,266,444	6,016,532	32,700	810
2. Alaska	3,322,678	1,543,505	1,779,385	1,630	—1,843
3. Arizona	3,641,874	2,128,858	1,502,364	10,652	
4. Arkansas	8,651,488	5,194,023	3,450,957	6,508	
5. California	28,373,672	13,706,956	14,645,592	21,124	
6. Colorado	3,311,516	1,853,041	1,456,031	2,444	
7. Connecticut	8,553,672	4,105,644	4,375,825	4,900	67,303
8. Delaware	3,554,124	1,870,509	1,680,273	3,342	
9. District of Columbia	1,956,364	1,030,134	926,230		
10. Florida	8,160,191	4,359,792	3,643,515	3,620	153,264
11. Georgia	10,190,383	5,245,675	4,921,222	6,926	16,560
12. Hawaii	9,235,657	2,635,921	6,584,938	14,798	
13. Idaho	4,669,120	2,288,408	2,335,432	16,794	28,486
14. Illinois	13,709,095	6,513,608	7,183,414	12,073	
15. Indiana	11,488,622	6,504,153	4,967,240	11,095	6,133
16. Iowa	8,542,786	5,051,537	3,353,959	12,396	124,904
17. Kansas	8,329,625	4,999,173	3,315,872	14,580	
18. Kentucky	6,007,289	3,400,517	2,594,695	12,077	
19. Louisiana	8,840,997	5,331,748	3,496,247	13,002	
20. Maine	3,445,846	1,793,583	1,649,666	2,597	
21. Maryland	9,794,590	4,417,072	5,374,637	2,881	
22. Massachusetts	16,069,030	9,241,308	6,579,193	4,800	243,729
23. Michigan	13,571,157	5,811,563	6,948,597	13,774	797,223
24. Minnesota	13,219,167	7,478,022	5,509,780	21,095	210,270
25. Mississippi	13,025,992	7,399,415	5,577,960	15,023	33,594
26. Missouri	11,496,739	5,902,342	5,569,568	24,829	
27. Montana	3,380,945	1,678,461	1,689,200	13,284	
28. Nebraska	4,664,720	2,344,820	2,312,924	6,976	
29. Nevada	1,327,813	587,815	738,353	1,645	
30. New Hampshire	2,874,318	1,629,536	1,241,210	3,572	
31. New Jersey	17,041,744	8,974,692	8,060,335	6,717	
32. New Mexico	4,867,999	2,663,452	2,190,031	14,516	
33. New York	29,338,840	16,132,542	13,194,555	11,743	
34. North Carolina	11,312,472	7,162,441	3,969,927	30,810	149,294
35. North Dakota	3,563,545	1,902,387	1,613,688	9,470	38,000
36. Ohio	17,170,194	9,012,891	8,127,462	19,850	9,991
37. Oklahoma	9,828,429	6,113,906	3,705,996	8,527	
38. Oregon	7,740,549	4,424,075	2,975,637	38,706	302,130
39. Pennsylvania	22,141,899	10,843,005	11,261,164	37,730	
40. Puerto Rico	6,914,802	4,390,945	2,523,857		
41. Rhode Island	4,240,885	2,080,867	2,158,710	1,308	
42. South Carolina	10,842,847	7,148,424	3,645,724	11,628	37,021
43. South Dakota	4,779,401	2,664,207	2,052,612	26,951	35,631
44. Tennessee	12,311,381	8,116,055	4,187,086	8,240	
45. Texas	21,387,356	11,644,913	9,733,250	9,193	
46. Utah	5,767,517	3,265,635	2,354,246	1,105	146,531
47. Vermont	3,571,510	2,006,589	1,531,159	7,649	26,115
48. Virginia	11,406,961	5,346,507	6,052,812	7,642	
49. Washington	9,493,664	4,552,692	4,927,448	13,254	
50. West Virginia	3,986,792	2,266,091	1,712,291	8,410	
51. Wisconsin	9,858,474	4,769,654	4,889,793	14,313	184,714
52. Wyoming	2,276,259	1,113,480	1,157,389	5,390	
Obligations by Other than States—Total	89,901,866	80,734,907	9,092,463		74,496
Chief of Engineers	345,321		290,236		55,085
Chief of Finance and Accounting	18,417		18,417		
Chief, National Guard Bureau	81,824,696	80,111,408	1,713,288		
Chief of Staff	1,284,274		1,284,274		
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	822,864	31,180	791,684		
The Adjutant General	1,485,815		1,485,815		
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000			
First Army	1,774,636	259,662	1,514,974		
Third Army	342,212	43,031	279,770		19,411
Fourth Army	926,032	114,831	811,201		
Fifth Army	490,664	83,739	406,925		
Sixth Army	453,600	81,056	372,544		
USARL	25,267		25,267		
SOCOM	80,626		80,626		
USARHAW	17,442		17,442		

National Guard Personnel, Army (2172060)

Army National Guard, 1967	Total (2172060)	Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Training (3110-3140)	Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty Training (3113-3114)	Administration and Support (3150)
Grand Total	344,644,210	188,149,148	153,961,595	2,533,467
State Obligations—Total	263,909,303	109,437,628	153,961,595	510,080
1. Alabama	11,266,444	5,194,530	6,044,532	27,382
2. Alaska	1,543,505	803,197	739,016	1,292
3. Arizona	2,128,858	1,035,695	1,080,810	12,353
4. Arkansas	5,194,023	2,316,963	2,859,067	17,993
5. California	13,706,956	5,076,977	8,615,691	14,288
6. Colorado	1,853,041	776,478	1,073,112	3,451
7. Connecticut	4,105,644	1,759,473	2,334,058	12,113
8. Delaware	1,870,509	725,035	1,145,474	—
9. District of Columbia	1,030,134	407,353	620,465	2,316
10. Florida	4,359,792	1,324,891	3,020,726	14,175
11. Georgia	5,245,675	2,281,509	2,959,142	5,024
12. Hawaii	2,635,921	1,157,789	1,476,492	1,640
13. Idaho	2,288,408	1,046,816	1,240,930	662
14. Illinois	6,513,608	2,320,993	4,184,676	7,939
15. Indiana	6,504,153	2,222,235	4,270,895	11,023
16. Iowa	5,051,537	2,007,628	3,033,043	10,866
17. Kansas	4,999,173	1,939,044	3,048,440	11,689
18. Kentucky	3,400,517	1,392,201	2,004,580	3,736
19. Louisiana	5,331,748	2,469,009	2,854,448	8,291
20. Maine	1,793,583	783,998	1,006,909	2,676
21. Maryland	4,417,072	1,899,561	2,501,876	15,635
22. Massachusetts	9,241,308	3,672,522	5,522,602	46,184
23. Michigan	5,811,563	2,095,681	3,695,079	20,803
24. Minnesota	7,478,022	3,541,147	3,930,640	6,235
25. Mississippi	7,399,415	3,294,972	4,087,680	16,763
26. Missouri	5,902,342	2,517,785	3,382,536	2,021
27. Montana	1,678,461	777,220	897,586	3,645
28. Nebraska	2,344,820	608,243	1,728,989	7,588
29. Nevada	587,815	268,535	318,700	580
30. New Hampshire	1,629,536	806,342	820,615	2,579
31. New Jersey	8,974,692	3,558,004	5,394,814	21,874
32. New Mexico	2,663,452	1,426,215	1,222,455	14,782
33. New York	16,132,542	6,990,689	9,133,002	8,851
34. North Carolina	7,162,441	2,971,261	4,173,899	17,281
35. North Dakota	1,902,387	816,923	1,079,271	6,193
36. Ohio	9,012,891	3,183,277	5,822,827	6,787
37. Oklahoma	6,113,906	2,706,451	3,390,234	17,221
38. Oregon	4,424,075	1,949,556	2,471,084	3,435
39. Pennsylvania	10,843,005	3,819,646	7,003,713	19,646
40. Puerto Rico	4,390,945	1,829,621	2,557,302	4,022
41. Rhode Island	2,080,867	842,364	1,225,534	12,969
42. South Carolina	7,148,424	3,128,471	4,013,779	6,174
43. South Dakota	2,664,207	1,189,128	1,474,952	127
44. Tennessee	8,116,055	3,778,596	4,314,004	23,455
45. Texas	11,644,913	5,211,700	6,418,659	14,554
46. Utah	3,265,635	1,464,892	1,782,875	17,868
47. Vermont	2,006,589	858,451	1,143,935	4,203
48. Virginia	5,346,507	2,484,973	2,857,527	4,007
49. Washington	4,552,962	2,086,056	2,460,306	6,600
50. West Virginia	2,266,091	964,599	1,299,436	2,057
51. Wisconsin	4,769,654	1,139,180	3,624,256	6,218
52. Wyoming	1,113,480	513,755	598,910	815
Obligations by Other than States—Total	80,734,907	78,711,520	—	2,023,387
Chief, National Guard Bureau	80,111,408	78,088,021	—	2,023,387
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	31,180	31,180	—	—
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000	—	—
First Army	259,662	259,662	—	—
Third Army	43,031	43,031	—	—
Fourth Army	114,831	114,831	—	—
Fifth Army	83,739	83,739	—	—
Sixth Army	81,056	81,056	—	—

* Includes pay and allowances, clothing, subsistence and travel.

Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (2172065)

Army National Guard, 1967	Total (2172065)	Training Operations (3710)	Air Defense (3720)	Logistic Support (3730)	Hq and Command Support (3740)
Grand Total	232,538,436	64,089,068	38,228,993	121,634,663	8,585,712
State Obligations—Total	223,445,973	63,034,971	38,228,993	117,145,188	5,036,821
1. Alabama	6,016,532	2,437,975		3,454,094	124,464
2. Alaska	1,779,385	413,539		1,272,746	93,100
3. Arizona	1,502,364	390,329		1,041,561	70,475
4. Arkansas	3,450,957	1,223,421		2,134,316	93,219
5. California	14,645,592	3,239,931	4,415,134	6,836,480	154,047
6. Colorado	1,456,031	409,796		972,795	73,441
7. Connecticut	4,375,825	938,260	1,352,408	2,007,231	77,925
8. Delaware	1,680,273	488,694		1,120,602	70,978
9. District of Columbia	926,230	227,583		610,632	88,014
10. Florida	3,643,515	1,297,978		2,234,346	111,190
11. Georgia	4,921,222	1,819,228		3,005,493	96,502
12. Hawaii	6,584,938	574,228	4,079,230	1,845,057	86,424
13. Idaho	2,335,432	609,960		1,656,757	68,716
14. Illinois	7,183,414	1,518,401	2,766,694	2,793,591	104,727
15. Indiana	4,967,240	1,748,414		3,111,351	107,474
16. Iowa	3,353,949	1,153,750		2,097,949	102,250
17. Kansas	3,315,872	1,133,306		2,084,909	97,657
18. Kentucky	2,594,695	772,782		1,740,191	81,722
19. Louisiana	3,496,247	1,089,317		2,308,619	98,312
20. Maine	1,649,666	460,553		1,115,867	73,246
21. Maryland	5,374,637	948,004	2,708,780	1,619,033	98,821
22. Massachusetts	6,579,193	2,072,235	1,531,777	2,837,249	137,932
23. Michigan	6,948,597	1,764,481	2,305,841	2,767,671	110,604
24. Minnesota	5,509,780	2,133,102		3,283,615	93,063
25. Mississippi	5,577,960	2,150,276		3,314,824	112,861
26. Missouri	5,569,568	1,367,733	1,512,788	2,535,883	153,164
27. Montana	1,689,200	415,979		1,197,873	75,348
28. Nebraska	2,312,924	604,573		1,621,559	86,792
29. Nevada	738,353	125,063		538,459	74,831
30. New Hampshire	1,241,210	342,251		825,334	73,626
31. New Jersey	8,060,335	2,019,134	2,149,880	3,791,762	99,560
32. New Mexico	2,190,031	529,846		1,582,969	77,217
33. New York	13,194,555	3,575,004	3,542,573	5,922,425	154,554
34. North Carolina	3,969,927	1,672,081		2,189,876	107,970
35. North Dakota	1,613,688	482,604		1,059,657	71,427
36. Ohio	8,127,462	2,253,838	2,117,998	3,636,794	118,831
37. Oklahoma	3,705,996	1,404,632		2,192,519	108,845
38. Oregon	2,975,637	987,814		1,897,672	90,151
39. Pennsylvania	11,261,164	2,609,887	3,416,024	5,118,127	117,126
40. Puerto Rico	2,523,857	1,024,350		1,396,164	103,342
41. Rhode Island	2,158,710	469,647	681,076	932,607	75,379
42. South Carolina	3,645,724	1,465,459		2,074,752	105,513
43. South Dakota	2,052,612	691,389		1,286,186	75,037
44. Tennessee	4,187,086	1,664,321		2,416,218	106,547
45. Texas	9,733,250	2,641,676	1,348,345	5,600,426	142,802
46. Utah	2,354,246	746,563		1,536,984	70,699
47. Vermont	1,531,159	445,735		1,009,531	75,893
48. Virginia	6,052,812	1,195,026	2,026,585	2,739,931	91,270
49. Washington	4,927,448	1,013,728	1,530,943	2,270,599	112,177
50. West Virginia	1,712,291	473,057		1,166,402	72,831
51. Wisconsin	4,889,793	1,465,148	742,917	2,580,559	100,168
52. Wyoming	1,157,389	331,890		756,941	68,557
Obligations by Other than States—Total	9,092,463	1,054,097		4,489,475	3,548,891
Chief of Engineers	290,236			290,236	
Chief of Finance and Accounting	18,417			18,417	
Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,713,288			1,713,288	
Chief of Staff	1,284,274				1,284,274
Finance & Accounts, USA	791,684	7,717		5,165	778,802
The Adjutant General	1,485,815				1,485,815
First Army	1,514,974	150,801		1,364,173	
Third Army	279,770	256,580		23,190	
Fourth Army	811,201	239,113		572,088	
Fifth Army	406,925	227,682		179,243	
Sixth Army	372,544	114,599		257,945	
USARAL	25,267	25,267			
SOCOM	80,626	24,228		56,398	
USARHAW	17,442	8,110		9,332	

APPENDIX K

Military Construction, Air National Guard—
Appropriation

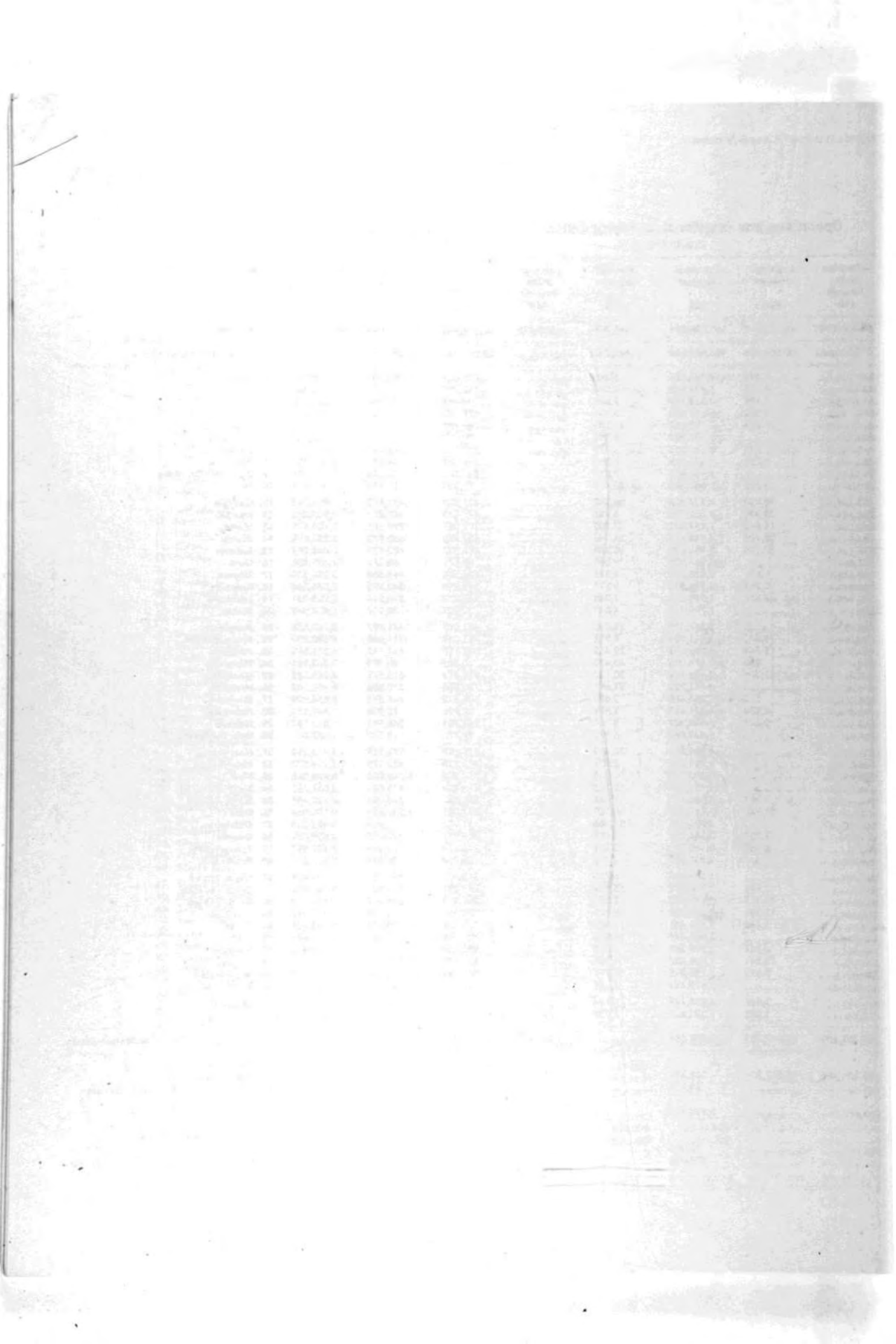
Air National Guard—1967	Grand Total	57X3830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Con- struction 320	Minor Con- struction 340	5773840 Total
Grand Total	366,015,144	10,075,000	1,062,758	8,837,215	175,027	271,704,096
Apportioned to States—Total	192,509,943	3,517,500	32,758	3,309,715	175,027	166,895,890
1. Alabama	4,068,095	(3,310)		(3,310)		3,279,344
2. Alaska	1,635,565	(3,196)	(3,196)			1,495,769
3. Arizona	3,636,680	1,500	1,500			3,579,094
4. Arkansas	3,548,747	7,805		7,805		2,844,298
5. California	9,402,454	107,440		107,440		9,100,528
6. Colorado	4,466,760	43		43		4,437,718
7. Connecticut	2,603,077	30,833	1,415		29,418	2,190,216
8. Delaware	2,014,322					1,689,653
9. District of Columbia	3,199,146					2,665,570
10. Florida	3,431,417	1,533,039	33,039	1,500,000		1,880,523
11. Georgia	6,084,765					4,662,892
12. Hawaii	4,967,053	44,730		44,730		4,424,450
13. Idaho	2,180,175					1,880,888
14. Illinois	5,250,998					4,600,128
15. Indiana	3,448,092					2,962,565
16. Iowa	4,409,508	405,220		405,220		3,943,609
17. Kansas	3,298,853					2,834,295
18. Kentucky	2,076,364	51,387		51,387		1,782,082
19. Louisiana	2,285,781	49,292			49,292	1,996,261
20. Maine	1,814,043					1,783,836
21. Maryland	2,730,638					2,289,541
22. Massachusetts	4,600,339	48,396		48,396		3,840,885
23. Michigan	4,958,373	273,203		273,203		4,041,033
24. Minnesota	3,763,121	2,750		2,750		3,719,776
25. Mississippi	4,365,582	380,647		332,080	48,567	3,368,322
26. Missouri	5,406,502					4,635,616
27. Montana	2,854,929	159,759		159,759		2,288,598
28. Nebraska	1,549,151	48,210		48,210		1,478,005
29. Nevada	1,812,116					1,543,415
30. New Hampshire	1,457,653					1,438,483
31. New Jersey	5,946,210	152,151		152,151		5,015,870
32. New Mexico	2,154,577					1,722,407
33. New York	10,426,886	69,822		69,822		8,489,058
34. North Carolina	2,057,323	797		797		1,587,690
35. North Dakota	2,433,461	53,338		5,438	47,900	2,061,442
36. Ohio	9,105,066	49,557		49,557		7,824,486
37. Oklahoma	3,452,535					3,400,552
38. Oregon	2,629,751					2,299,754
39. Pennsylvania	7,407,697					6,164,283
40. Puerto Rico	2,312,041					2,285,467
41. Rhode Island	1,754,471					1,371,140
42. South Carolina	2,160,005					1,863,184
43. South Dakota	2,154,913					1,895,600
44. Tennessee	5,528,973	54,237		54,237		5,374,470
45. Texas	6,745,438	(150)			(150)	5,645,537
46. Utah	2,570,675					2,083,326
47. Vermont	2,519,430					2,229,181
48. Virginia	1,610,528					1,358,953
49. Washington	3,674,695					3,168,508
50. West Virginia	2,667,937					2,624,923
51. Wisconsin	4,458,984					4,351,019
52. Wyoming	1,418,048					1,401,647
Apportioned to Other Than States—Total	173,505,201	6,557,500	1,030,000	5,527,500		104,808,206
Hq Command	19,000	19,000	19,000			
National Guard Bureau	137,984,554					101,157,951
Directorate of Administrative Services	35,255					35,255
Lackland AFB, Texas	1,979,639					
Air Force Logistics Command	3,228,000					3,228,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks	3,894,000	3,894,000	453,000	3,441,000		
Office, Corps of Engineers	2,644,500	2,644,500	558,000	2,086,500		
Military Airlift Command	12,000					12,000
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	375,000					375,000
AFAFC Denver	23,333,253					

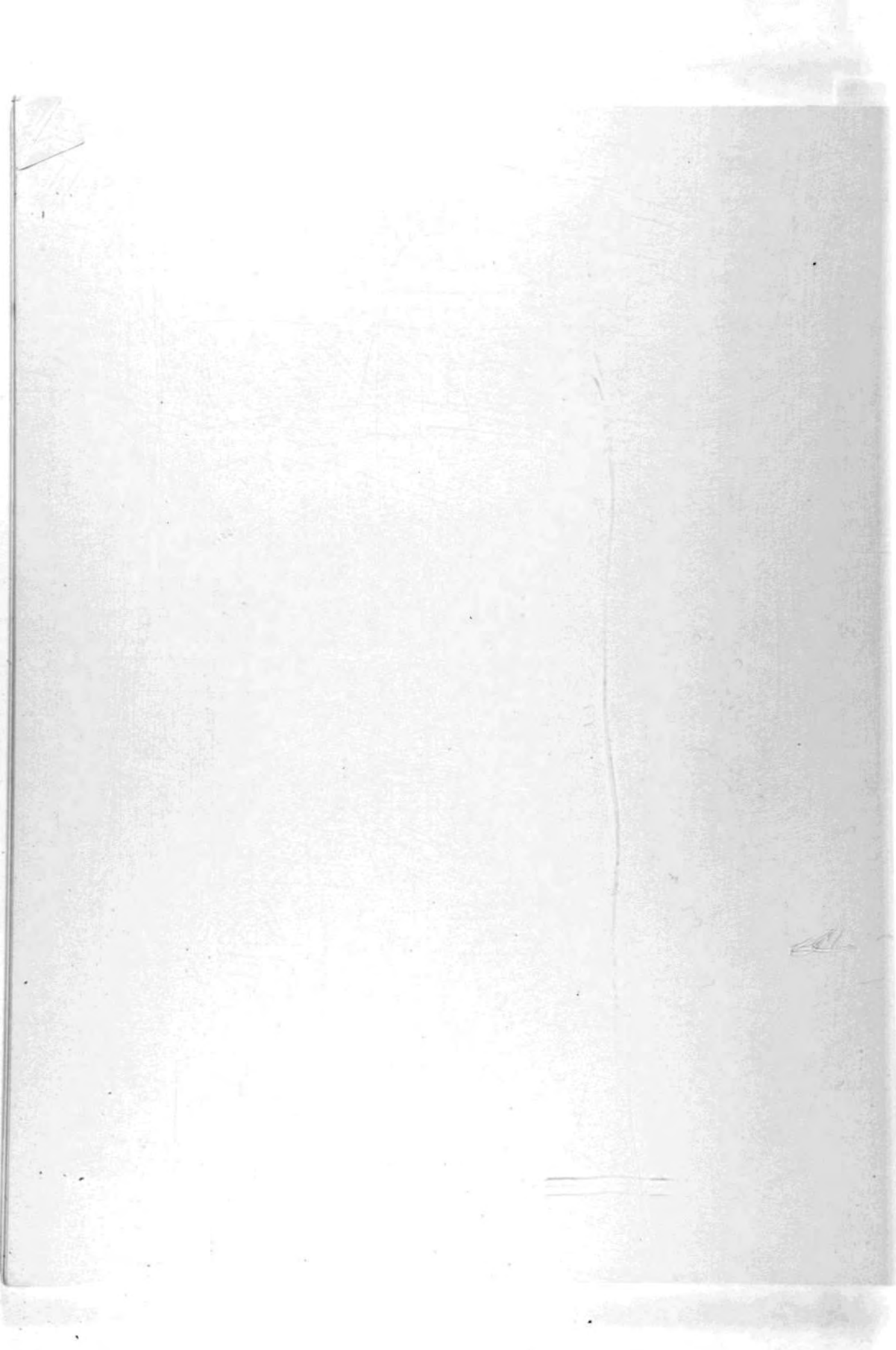
AIR NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Operations and Maintenance Appropriation


National Guard
Personnel,
Air Force-Appropriation





















Operation of Aircraft 410	Logistical Support 430	Training Support 440	Medical Support 470	Service Wide Support 480	5773850 Total	ANG Personnel 520	Grand Total	Air National Guard—1967
65,351,465	36,132,219	169,390,821	698,769	130,822	84,236,048	84,236,048	366,015,144	Grand Total
	614,984	165,582,137	698,769		22,096,553	22,096,553	192,509,943	Apportioned to States—Total
	9,492	3,263,604	6,248		792,061	792,061	4,068,095	1. Alabama
	4,336	1,489,889	1,544		142,992	142,992	1,635,565	2. Alaska
	5,499	3,565,707	7,888		56,086	56,086	3,636,680	3. Arizona
	6,862	2,827,900	9,536		696,644	696,644	3,548,747	4. Arkansas
	29,364	9,029,381	41,783		194,486	194,486	9,402,454	5. California
		4,430,327	7,391		28,999	28,999	4,466,760	6. Colorado
	222	2,185,215	4,779		382,028	382,028	2,603,077	7. Connecticut
	6,999	1,676,374	6,280		324,669	324,669	2,014,322	8. Delaware
		2,658,011	7,559		533,576	533,576	3,199,146	9. District of Columbia
	3,683	1,850,346	26,494		17,855	17,855	3,431,417	10. Florida
	96,959	4,537,646	28,287		1,421,873	1,421,873	6,084,765	11. Georgia
	55,870	4,363,795	4,785		497,873	497,873	4,967,053	12. Hawaii
	16,646	1,837,040	27,202		299,287	299,287	2,180,175	13. Idaho
	28,496	4,546,686	24,946		650,870	650,870	5,250,998	14. Illinois
	37,390	2,914,839	10,336		485,527	485,527	3,448,092	15. Indiana
		3,934,526	9,083		60,679	60,679	4,409,508	16. Iowa
	1,091	2,828,858	4,346		464,558	464,558	3,298,853	17. Kansas
	2,399	1,776,012	3,671		242,895	242,895	2,076,364	18. Kentucky
	4,874	1,990,019	1,368		240,228	240,228	2,285,781	19. Louisiana
		1,779,789	4,047		30,207	30,207	1,814,043	20. Maine
		2,267,515	22,026		441,097	441,097	2,730,638	21. Maryland
	19,345	3,811,624	9,916		711,058	711,058	4,600,339	22. Massachusetts
	9,768	4,008,803	22,462		644,137	644,137	4,958,373	23. Michigan
	250	3,674,053	45,473		40,595	40,595	3,763,121	24. Minnesota
	141,376	3,196,824	30,122		616,613	616,613	4,365,582	25. Mississippi
		4,613,925	21,691		770,886	770,886	5,406,502	26. Missouri
	515	2,285,480	2,603		406,572	406,572	2,854,929	27. Montana
	2,934	1,471,467	3,604		22,936	22,936	1,549,151	28. Nebraska
	2,647	1,538,407	2,361		268,701	268,701	1,812,116	29. Nevada
		1,433,087	5,396		19,170	19,170	1,457,653	30. New Hampshire
		4,985,581	30,289		778,189	778,189	5,946,210	31. New Jersey
		1,716,416	5,991		432,170	432,170	2,154,577	32. New Mexico
		8,434,175	54,883		1,868,006	1,868,006	10,426,886	33. New York
		1,582,485	5,205		468,836	468,836	2,057,323	34. North Carolina
		2,055,403	4,848		318,681	318,681	2,433,461	35. North Dakota
	51,949	7,741,968	30,569		1,231,023	1,231,023	9,105,066	36. Ohio
		3,373,566	26,986		51,983	51,983	3,452,535	37. Oklahoma
	12,753	2,284,324	2,677		329,997	329,997	2,629,751	38. Oregon
	8,140	6,140,722	15,421		1,243,414	1,243,414	7,407,697	39. Pennsylvania
		2,281,333	4,134		26,574	26,574	2,312,041	40. Puerto Rico
		1,364,405	6,735		383,331	383,331	1,754,471	41. Rhode Island
	2,498	1,844,852	15,834		296,821	296,821	2,160,005	42. South Carolina
	10,275	1,882,073	3,252		259,313	259,313	2,154,913	43. South Dakota
	11,498	5,343,151	19,821		100,266	100,266	5,528,973	44. Tennessee
	2,446	5,631,491	11,600		1,100,051	1,100,051	6,745,438	45. Texas
		2,068,467	14,859		487,349	487,349	2,570,675	46. Utah
	4,741	2,219,387	5,053		290,249	290,249	2,519,430	47. Vermont
	13,241	1,339,626	6,086		251,575	251,575	1,610,528	48. Virginia
	2,392	3,158,319	7,797		506,187	506,187	3,674,695	49. Washington
		2,618,494	6,429		43,014	43,014	2,667,937	50. West Virginia
	5,458	4,334,447	11,114		107,965	107,965	4,458,984	51. Wisconsin
	1,385	1,394,303	5,959		16,401	16,401	1,418,048	52. Wyoming
65,351,465	35,517,235	3,808,684		130,822	62,139,495	62,139,495	173,505,201	Apportioned to Other Than States—Total
							19,000	Hq Command
65,351,465	35,517,235	162,429		126,822	36,826,603	36,826,603	137,984,554	National Guard Bureau
		35,255					35,255	Directorate of Administrative Services
					1,979,639	1,979,639	1,979,639	Lackland AFB, Texas
		3,224,000		4,000			3,228,000	Air Force Logistics Command
							3,894,000	Bureau of Yards and Docks
							2,644,500	Office, Corps of Engineers
		12,000					12,000	Military Airlift Command
		375,000					375,000	Aeronautical Chart & Information Center
					23,333,253	23,333,253	23,333,253	AFAFC Denver














I am the Guard

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

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

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

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